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Nervousness among the Stocks

The immediate fall in the stock market that followed the word that Mr. Eisenhower would make an announcement about his candidacy on or about March 1 is bound to be significant. The stock drop was not due, of course, to the word itself but to the possibility that he might not run.

If the stocks can be thus shaken down by this vague hint, what might be the possibilities if Mr. Eisenhower should suddenly come out with a definite decision not to run?

The Republican party has all its eggs in one basket, the Eisenhower basket, and if that comes through without a crash the party and all the interests dependent on it can look forward to four more years of the full gray boat.

But if, after all the reassurances, Mr. Eisenhower decides early next month that he cannot run, then the Republican party and all its prospects will be at sea. The adverse decision would cause a reaction that might

be felt in every avenue of the national economy.

Seldom has any one man had more power or responsibility. We have loaded the presidency with such prestige and power that the occupant of it is more like an emperor than a temporary political executive.

F. D. Roosevelt filled the roll of emperor of the United States very well. He knew when he came to power that immediate and drastic action was necessary, and he assumed all the needful powers with small criticism from his fellow countryman—until they had recovered from their panic; then they became critical enough.

But Mr. Eisenhower has never been able to fill the job completely. He has never given the nation the impression he was entirely happy in the White House. He has had to listen to too many advisers. In a sense, he is a captive. What if he should decide to break out of his captivity and just go to farming?

Senator Gas and Senator Oil Are Winners

The ease with which the gas and oil interests won the recent US Senate battle over federal price controls shows that the big corporations can use the Democratic party as handily as they habitually use the Republican party.

The 197 corporations that do most of the business in this field had Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the majority floor leader, representing their cause, assisted by two other prominent Democratic senators, J. William Fulbright of Arkansas and Mike Monroney of Oklahoma.

When the vote was announced, the Washington correspondents described the Republican senators as rushing over to the Democratic leaders to congratulate them; and there were other signs that the victory was a joint enterprise in which Democrats and Republicans united in an effort designed to cost the gas consumer \$40 to \$50 a year. That was

the estimate of Mayor Wagner of New York, who lined up with other mayors in opposing passage of the bill.

Just before the Senate vote was taken, the more experienced Washington newspapermen repeatedly warned the public what lay behind the bill, and the outcry of Senator Case that a \$2500 bribe had been offered him for a favorable vote indicated the intensity of the efforts of the Texas and other southwestern interests to obtain its passage. There was no lack of publicity and debate, yet the vote were already in the bag. One North Carolina senator was for, the other was against.

The results show to what an extent the US Senate is filled with economic rather than political representatives. Senator Gas and Senator Oil will now join Senator Steel and Senator Coal in what has been called the most private and exclusive club in the world.

The Answer May Be Jobs, Not Jails

A Virginia commission appointed to study the question of juvenile delinquency has found there is a lack of steady jobs for youths over 16 years old, and suggests this has a bearing on a problem that has beset families, courts, and police.

The commission recommends a community program for finding suitable jobs of lads between 16 and 19 and thinks a central agency for handling employment of this kind is needed in every community.

Juvenile offenses are apparently not decreasing due to wishful thinking. One headline after another proclaims theft, violence, damage to property, and defiance of law as traceable to beardless boys while even teenage girls are not exempt. The police and the courts have combated this situation for years,

but find that even to apprehend and imprison a youthful offender often does no more than turn him into a hardened and cynical criminal.

Punishment after the event has not worked—that is plain. It may be that to take up the problem from the other end—the preventive end—will have more success. Adolescence is sometimes trying enough on families without bringing in jails and road terms.

If, even in this time of relative prosperity, jobs for youths of over 16 are scarce, what would the situation become if a slump or recession should occur?

Juvenile delinquency may be at base no more than an economic problem. Interesting and steady work may be a cure for restless youths as well as adults.

Walter Clark as Prophet

By SIDNEY SWAIM ROBINS

North Carolina Chief Justice Walter Clark was something of a radical, or maybe a New Dealer, in his day. Just fifty years ago, come the 27th of April, in an address before the law department of the University of Pennsylvania he said that the Federal Constitution was a reactionary document—in comparison with the Declaration of Independence. He said the Declaration was democratic and the Constitution took it back. The Declaration was made in effect by all the people, and represented all the people. The Constitution was made behind closed doors at Philadelphia, and it arranged things so that property would govern.

Clark was arguing for a national constitutional convention, and it is interesting that many of the amendments or changes he wanted to see have come about, even if not in the way he looked forward to. Among these are: popular election of U. S. Senators; abolition of "lame duck" Congresses; woman suffrage; income and inheritance taxes to pay the burden on those able to pay.

Changes he wanted which have not come about include: a deflating of the U. S. Supreme Court, partly by election of justices for a term of office; proportional representation in Congress;

local election of postmasters. The charge that we are governed by big business, common in Clark's time, has not been heard so much for the past twenty five years. And no more than four years ago the opposite charge was made, that we are being governed by labor.

Jefferson Absent

After Justice Clark's far-reaching speech, a North Carolina correspondent wrote him that he had not previously realized the reactionary character of the Constitution, but supposed it was made that way because Jefferson was absent. It is certainly true that when Jefferson got home from France he led the strongly gathering movement for the Bill of Rights amendments, which were a democratic addendum to the Constitution. Without the Bill, the Constitution would not have been adopted at all; and even with the Bill it had a hard time in Virginia, New York, and North Carolina.

Historians might argue with Judge Clark and insist that the reaction in the Constitution was not so much against the Declaration of Independence as it was against the loose, weak, footless, ineffective government we enjoyed while under the Articles of Confederation which preceded the Constitution. On that head, read the disgusted resolutions of

Or look at a history like McMaster's. Judge Clark brings this in as a minor or secondary cause at work.

The Supreme Court, and John Marshall's decisions (which according to Walter Clark in that address were too reactionary, or anti-democratic, for even the makers of the Constitution, and contrary to their proved understanding) did make us a unified nation. And most people probably now agree that we needed to move for a time in a strongly centralizing direction in order to be a nation at all. That is the meaning of Webster's famous speech about the "rope of sand," which he said was not what the Fathers intended.

Those amendments to the Constitution which were favored by Clark and which have found acceptance, as well as almost all of the amendments which have been adopted so far, all move in the direction of more direct democracy and a wider basis for the suffrage. The fight there is still going on of course. But on the other hand, the cry of "states' rights" against principles of national interest, — such as was heard in "Nullification" in the Civil War, in disputes over Interstate Commerce and Trust regulation,—has yet, I believe, to win its first battle. It has nothing more than abortive skirmishes to its credit. One State Assembly after another,

Value of a Concept

(From a decision by U. S. Supreme Court Justice Douglas)

"Public safety, public health, morality, peace and quiet, law order—these are some of the more conspicuous examples of the traditional application of the police power to municipal affairs. Yet they merely illustrate the scope of the power and do not limit it. . . . Miserable and disreputable housing conditions may do more than spread disease and crime suffocate the spirit by reducing and immorality. They may also the people who live there to the status of cattle. They may indeed make living an almost insufferable burden. They may also be an ugly sore, a blight on the community, which robs it of charm, which makes it a place from which men return. The misery of housing may despoil a community as an open sewer may ruin a river."

Chips That Fall

The robins that usually come up from the south after Christmas have not yet appeared in town in any number, but in the country they are plentiful. Now is a good time to be on the watch for signs that a big roost may be building up in some grove or pine thicket. The last one of great size in this area was in Alamance County three years ago, but that was second in size to the great Orange County one in 1935 not far from the Lueco Lloyd place where it was estimated 300,000 birds gathered nightly.

The Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority is on the defensive about the parking gouge imposed by a private company with which it has a deal. It pleads "a lack of funds" as the cause of its moving its free parking lot to a distance while it allows this private company to charge for the more convenient space near the terminal. The free parking lot is not only at a distance but is at night not properly lighted, is unpaved, and in bad weather is disagreeable from every viewpoint.

Letters to the Editor

DISGUST

To the Editor: The law of the integrity of the species in nature unadulterated by man may be "unscientific" and "unhistorical", as contended by one of your recent contributors; but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Does anyone believe that we could have the cardinal, ring-neck pheasant, peacock and Canada goose among the fowls, the leopard, tiger, zebra and polar white bear among the beasts, the beautiful reptiles of the jungle or the indescribably colorful fishes of the seas, to mention just a few of nature's wonders where man has not been able to interfere, could have been possible had the promiscuous procreative habits of man been made the order of reproduction? Sexual promiscuity (pure integration) is responsible for the intervening shades of human species and its resultant low in the scale of human values.

I have but little, if any, difficulty in paying reverence and homage to the manifestations of the Great God of us all; the attempted alterations of his work by puny man, on the other hand, repel and disgust me greatly.

John W. Hester

LAST WORDS

Cherokee Bill, a western outlaw at the turn of the century, was about to be hanged. People from all over the county had gathered to witness the event.

The sheriff, noted for his showmanship at these affairs, led the hatchet faced Indian to the edge of the scaffold and raised his hand for silence.

"Cherokee Bill," he said, holding the rope over the Indian's head, "before I place this noose around your neck, do you have any last words to say?"

The outlaw looked at the sheriff for a moment, then at the crowd. "Cherokee Bill come here to be hung," he said solemnly, "not to make a speech." —Wall Street Journal.

GOT THE FACILITIES

This paper is against all stuffed shirts, top-heavy officialdom, rainy weather, bad laws, girls with pretty legs who wear slacks to cover them, guys who talk loud in public places, gossipers who tell us stuff we can't put in print, small beer glasses, big garden shovels—we could go on for pages. We've not yet reached our goal of being a crotchety, cantankerous old curmudgeon of an editor, but it may not be long. There's too much pushing around being done these days. . . somebody has to get mad and be heard. We happen to have the facilities for accomplishing both.—Concrete (Wash.) Herald.

NO MORE!

"Men never recognizes a dictator in advance. To the average fellow before the wedding she seems no more than a sweet girl." —U. S. Coast Guard Magazine.



Sioux City Journal

Claire Booth Luce and the Blackboard Jungle

By HARRY GOLDEN (Carolina Israelite)

It was surprising that a person as "aware" as Claire Booth Luce took the steps she did to prevent the showing of the movie, "The Blackboard Jungle," at an international exhibit in Venice. The picture, of course, somewhat exaggerated, showed a phase of problem of juvenile delinquency. Let us rule out for the moment whether or not Miss Luce actually played the role of censor. I think a much broader question is involved. It is a question whether such motions pictures, books, or exhibits which portray the unpleasant problems of our society, really put America in a "bad light." I do not think so at all. I think the reverse is true, unless we are willing to accept the proposition that all the peoples of the world have lost all sense of proportion.

During World War 2, the Nazi papers picked up many paragraphs from Westbrook Pegler and the Chicago Tribune which happened to be highly critical of President Roosevelt. Did not the Germans of average intelligence recognize this as "opposition," something which they did not possess? Is it not likely that there were millions of people in Europe who must have secretly envied a country where, in the midst of the bitterest war in history, people were free to say what they think, even to criticize their government and curse or make fun of their President? Are there not millions of people now behind the Iron Curtain with intelligence enough to envy a country like the Iron Curtain Lloyd place where it was estimated 300,000 birds gathered nightly?

10 MILLION SUSPECTS

(Christian Science Monitor) Security procedures, though improved, still permit the government on occasion to push innocent people around. And one way or another, according to former Senator Harry P. Cain, member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, government agencies have built up "security dossiers" on more than 10 million Americans. Henry Panter, writing in Bluebook Magazine, says the figure should be 18 million.

You wonder if any really innocent person has been injured? The Saturday Evening Post recently cited the case of a man who was a Presbyterian Rotarian, Republican, and a World War II pilot to boot. He sought a job at Bendix Aviation Corporation, needed a security clearance—and for 29 months failed to get it. He got no information as to why it was withheld. His pay stopped and he spent thousands of dollars trying to clear his name from that deadly indictment: "You're unfit to serve your government."

After three years he was completely cleared. It had all been a mistake—misinformation, bad judgment. But then he was dismissed—because he had become a controversial figure!

Totally untypical, this case? Some months ago a Washington attorney, Adam Yarmolinsky, brought together fifty case histories of what happened to various employees accused under the federal loyalty-security program. This study, financed, yes, by the Fund for the Republic, used only actual cases. It showed instance after instance of tenuous accusation; hearing delay and lengthy rehearing; loose and un-Anglo-Saxon legal procedure; guilt by kinship for deeds long past; judgment from charges made by informants whom even the security boards were not allowed to interrogate.

The worst phases of America's overconcern with subversion are over, but the effects on habit and procedure linger on. What the Commission on Government Security will do about this is, of course, so far undetermined. Its appointed membership contains few individuals who have interested themselves very determinedly in civil liberties. But there's work to be done.

never see a quota Soviet source criticism?

Are there not millions on the other side that question for the plotely in our favor, how some of our people about "The Grapes every movie house. Our Ambassador of casinos protested under the impression good thing. But Yugoslavs looked a of Wrath" the movie became. This was the story of America of the poor, but something which in those days. Our only had shoes but an automobile, and two years to realize Yugoslavia the one an automobile were "Oakies." That's p made Tito himself our side.

Fairness To High

Christian Science In endeavoring to gressional road ahead federal highway leg or so ago we clo que. ion:

"What in all fa means in the light should trucks pay roads?"

Not being expe taxation or in high tion and maintain presume to name cents answer. But tain factors in the must be considered tax provisions and result.

Fairness here is r as it relates to the roads.

Spokesmen for say trucks already some 35 times more rage passenger car number but 17 per vehicles, travel but of the miles, yet pa of the taxes. They B. Eastman, once ordinator of transp after study he be particularly the big pay more than their

This is impressive man may have been look however, at the

An average pass about 16 feet lon trailer tandem may feet of highway. Mo a passenger car w ton and a half; st truck limits, varyin 35 tons.

Figures such as e problem which the pert should answer congressman

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RANCH HOUSE
 HOME OF CHOICE CHARCOAL BROILED HICKORY SMOKED STEAKS—FLAMING SHISKEBAB—BUFFET EVERY NIGHT