



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Why Not An Outdoor Concert Series?

The first breath of spring is traditionally the last gasp of life for Charlotte's cultural calendar.

For years, the community's superb symphony orchestra, turn association and choral groups have put away their music in May for a long summer's nap.

A hint of something vastly better will come Wednesday evening when Henry Janice will conduct the Charlotte Symphony Orchestra in an outdoor "pop" concert in Freedom Park. According to the programs, the performance will signal the end of the symphony's 1958-59 season. Actually, it ought to be made to signal the beginning of a bright new tradition of music under the stars throughout the summer months.

A series of outdoor concerts in Freedom Park during June, July and August would add luster to the community's cultural climate and enjoyment to the lives of thousands. With imaginative planning and a modest investment, success would be virtually assured.

There is nothing new or particularly daring about the idea. Orchestras perform in the open air in scores of U. S. cities and many abroad. There are the Stadium concerts in New York, Boston, Explandade concerts and, of course, the Hollywood Bowl in Los Angeles. Music lovers can hear fine music under the trees in Beauregard Square in New Orleans and on the terrace of the Kursaal

or in the Stadtpark in Vienna. Public response to those pleasant interludes has usually been enthusiastic.

Charlotte has a perfect setting for outdoor concerts. There are already benches enough in Freedom Park for some 1,500 people and there is space for many more listeners on the terrace. Portable baffles and a makeshift acoustic shell will be used for the orchestra Wednesday evening. If a regular season of summer concerts is planned, a permanent shell will be needed similar to those presently in use in many Florida cities. It would not be practical for concerts to be attempted without some specialized acoustical equipment. Once a shell is installed, however, it would be suitable for band concerts, operas and outdoor jazz recitals as well as symphonic programs.

The costs of permanent shells vary greatly according to the size and appearance of the structure. Charlotte's need is not lavishly decorated or massively constructed. The natural loveliness of Freedom Park would be decoration enough.

This is obviously a question the Park and Recreation Commission ought to consider soon. If funds can be earmarked for a shell in the 1959-60 budget, interested musical groups could begin laying plans immediately for a series of concerts under the stars next summer. Then, in Charlotte, June would be as welcome as the flowers in May.

Democrats Should Keep Their Temper

The Democratic Party has a sound reputation for being jolly. Traditionally, Democrats manage to sweeten the often bitter draught of politics with a smile or a wisecrack.

This light heartedness, on the tart tongue of an Adlai Stevenson or an FDR, has been known to irritate the other opposition. But regular Democratic patrons admire it.

Lately, the news from Washington bears the sad tidings that the party may have lost its traditional sense of humor. There was Democratic Congressman Chester Bowles of Connecticut, who told Democrats in Minnesota that the Democratic Congress may become ineffectual the foreign aid bill because it feels "frustrated" by Ike's threat to veto certain aid measures. Arthur Krock, columnist of the New York Times, finds the same "frustration" and spleen in what congressional Democrats are doing to presidential appointees. He charges this denigration to the economic upswing which is now giving the lie to last fall's dire Democratic warnings. Hindsight, employment and production indices seem to show that the Democrats' heavy call for inflationary spending was premature. Embarrassed, the Democrats are said to be peevish and showing it.

Let the face be faced. The new trends do put the Democrats in a sorry fix. This reflects a tumble-down from last fall's elections. Those elections gave vent to a vast public discomfort about the nation's wobbly course, internally and

externally. They overwhelmed Washington, assorted state capitals and municipalities with Democrats. The nation's nobility, which everyone far and wide felt in his bones, spurred the Democrats to a feverish zeal to repair the crestfallen public spirit. How would they do it? They would fall back on an old Democratic faith in public welfare, offer a merciful and helpful one. Congress would danglely expand public services, building highways and schools and houses, renew urban blight, and the bold strokes would serve the duties of restoring public heart and building a backlog of good politics. But Democrats had failed to reckon on two things. One was that the Berlin crisis would keep congressional Democrats so concerned that they would be too busy to do anything but to keep the public confidence. If the old merri-merrism of the Democrats, yields to these corroding habits, the voters of 1960 may make them very sorry.

So now — here the Democrats sit, their valiant fanfares of the fall only small echoes in the miles of Washington corridors, and the public's entrancement with President Eisenhower unbroken. No wonder their spleens are overactive.

But they should know, as their even-tempered colleagues like Chester Bowles warn, that it is dangerous to take their present frustration as an occasion for flying off the handle. Bitterness breeds meanness and irresponsibility. Meanness and irresponsibility can quickly break the public confidence. If the old merri-merrism of the Democrats, yields to these corroding habits, the voters of 1960 may make them very sorry.

They Talk—But What Do They Say?

"Reasonable men," says Beardsley Ruml, "always agree if they understand what they are talking about."

Our determination to agree with some of the reasonable men who are concerned about the nation's problem drew us to a copy of the National Grange Monthly today and an editorial by Herschel D. Newsome, master of the National Grange. Here is a sentence from that editorial:

"We must nevertheless seek diligently to build the framework within which we may serve that sort of purpose in due course of time without invoking the cumbersome and excessively expensive processes from our own point of view and within our own structure—which processes at the same time complicate the very purpose and objective of using our productive capacity for the soundest and finest results possible on the international scale—because of the inherent inequity and injustice that we inflict on producers of comparable commodities elsewhere in the world—even though it is not our declared purpose to do so."

Completely baffled, we decided to drop the matter entirely, turn to baseball and figure out why the New York Yankees haven't been winning. As an aid, we were supplied with this direct quotation from a reasonable man called Casey Stengel:

"I put that fella in left and he can't field now; somebody else would use him maybe, but I can't. So I wait, and then my big fella gets hurt because he's got

at half speed and he's got to hunt once in awhile because he can't always swing from his heels. Especially when he hits the ball to either side of the other fellow he's sure to get on because nobody can catch him. But he wants to hit now and I give him his chance to play center and he does me a good job because he is a strong fella. But some fella don't know about getting a bat with a thick handle like that Chicago fella does. He knows when you get it on the fella your muscle ain't worth a danna. But do you think these fella understand that?"

Reduced to despair, we turned to the problem of Adm. Lewis Strauss' confirmation as secretary of commerce. President Eisenhower had this to say about the matter at his May 13 news conference:

"Why he cannot be, after all these months, cannot be confirmed is something that is completely beyond me—unless they just—there is, you might say, a delaying thing there out of which they think some benefit will accrue. I don't know what."

That settled it. We have decided that there are some things that are better left unsaid—like the ancient Hebrew word for God. And the subjects which lend themselves best to unsaid things are agriculture, baseball and politics. We'd just rather not hear anymore about them, if you don't mind.

From The Denver Post

The U. S. Army has learned what married men have known all along—that it costs more to clothe a woman than a man. With its customary attention to detail, the Army has put the exact difference, down to the last penny, into the records of the House Appropriations Committee for all to see.

The initial clothing allowance for an enlisted man, the Army says, is \$106.20 for a Wac. It is \$232.36. A soldier gets one pair of shoes and two pairs of boots, a Wac four pairs of shoes and one pair of pumps.

A Wac gets a handbag and over shoes.

A soldier uses his pockets and gets his feet wet. Then there is the matter of underwear. A G.I. gets \$5.40 worth of shirts and drawers. A Wac is allowed \$30 for "undergarments" which the Army, with appropriate modesty, does not describe specifically.

The Army is to be commended for letting us taxpayers know what it has learned about the problems of clothing its personnel, male and female. Now, if it will tell us how it handles the problem of the Wac who says she can't go duty because she simply doesn't have "a thing to wear," all husbands will be eternally grateful.

Hungarian Communism Suffers From Disbelief

By JOSEPH ALSOP

BUDAPEST, Hungary
In the Coronation Church, the parish church of the ancient fortress of Buda that still towers above Budapest, they sang Haydn's "Nelson Mass" on Sunday.

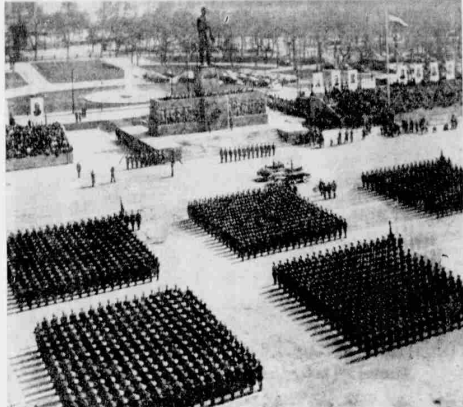
It is called the Nelson-Mass, the legend runs, because Nelson's victory in Aboukir Bay is celebrated by the bloodstained flourish of trumpets introducing the Benedictus. What with the trumpets and the fiddles and the superb Hungarian choir, it must be admitted that the Nelson-Mass did not sound like religious music to the untutored American ear.

EVERY SEAT TAKEN

Yet the huge old church was filled as only Polish and Hungarian churches are filled nowadays. Long before the mass began, every seat was taken. In the aisles and entrance, latecomers young and old, workers and peasants and artisans, knelt or stood through the long service. Even when Haydn's 18th century imagination sent the fiddles and sopranos on their wildest flights, one felt the faith and fervor. But the great outpouring of passion came at the close, when the whole crowded congregation joined in the Hungarian anthem, the hymn of the Magyar people, which Hungarians have sung together for more than a century.

LIMITS OF BELIEF

The point about this mass at the Coronation Church is quite simple. In brief, this is all that the great majority of the Hungarian people really believe in any longer. The system they live under, the government that rules over them, the future that the government promises, are all duly accepted. But they do not command belief or hope.



Red Troops On Review In Budapest's Great Square

It is a curious fact, yet it really seems to be a fact, that belief and hope were stronger when the lot of the Hungarian people was far more terrible, in the iron times of Rakosi and Stalin. Precisely because power was displayed with naked ruthlessness, precisely because of the cruelty of the grim policies pursued, they seem to have inspired a curious, masochistic mystique, at least in certain sectors of the youth and the intelligent.

It was the same in Poland, where the most rigidly Stalinist intellectuals are now the most strenuous "revisionists." This mystique collapsed when Khrushchev broke the Stalin-

image in his famous speech, with consequences in Hungary that the whole world remembers. Nothing has replaced the lost mystique, although the blood that was shed was not shed altogether in vain if you apply the common economic tests of our age.

LEVIAS ABANDONED

Economically, the Hungarian people are substantially better off under Kadar than they were under Rakosi and somewhat better off than under Imre Nagy. The improvement began even before the great explosion here. The trading system by which Stalin's Russia levied a heavy tribute in Hungary was

abandoned soon after the old tyrant's death, for instance. Now, moreover, the rate of state investment is far more favorable. The investment plan is no longer insanely overbalanced in favor of an artificial ultra-heavy industry. Ordinary consumer goods are being produced in reasonable quantities. Above all, the tremendous burden of defense expenditure that Hungary was formerly required to carry, has now been reduced by about four-fifths for obvious political reasons.

MORE FOR PEOPLE

All these changes mean, in effect, that the state is taking less for itself and giving more

to the people. This city, with its spectacular situation astride the Danube and all its possibilities of beauty, is still sadly gray and drab. But there are goods in the shops. The people have decent shoes and decent clothes. Except for the old and the tragic survivors of the former ruling class, no one goes hungry.

The government's conscious effort to improve the conditions of life in Hungary is the direct result of the defeated revolution. "So much has to be done," they said in the Kremlin, and this was what was done. There is no solid evidence, either, that the renewed drive to collectivize Hungarian agriculture means a change in policy.

NO BRUTE FORCE

The propaganda about the new rural collectives being entirely voluntary is propaganda. But brute force has not been used in the old way. There are many practical reasons why small plot peasant farming is undesirable in Hungary, which has always been farmed in large estates. The state is paying heavily to make the new collectives succeed. For these reasons, the re-collectivization does not seem to foreshadow another general plunge into misery in the Stalinist manner.

All in all, three years after the young boys fought the Soviet tanks from street to street, life in Hungary goes on with most of the outward appearances of normal life in a certain country. The trouble is, in fact, the total absence of belief. Without belief, and in a way, a lack of belief, at least among its own cadres, no government can put down permanent resistance. That is, Kadar's problem—which is directly linked to the Berlin crisis and the current meeting at Geneva to talk about Berlin.

'Chief, A Few Tons Of Bricks Have Landed On Us'



It Costs A Lot To Keep The Mad Dogs From Biting

By ROBERT C. RUARK

PALAMOS, Spain

Today you see before you a man of mixed loyalty. When I make off with the cash receipts or knock off the old policeman or perform some other boyish prank demanding jail, I don't know whether to do it in America or England. It's sort of a choice between going to Hawaii or Tahiti.

SIX-HOUR RIOT

We have just had a big prison riot in England, and the thing that touched it off in a jail full of military hoodlums was an order to return all surplus books to the company office at once. It says here:

"Provost Staff Sergeant John McAndrew interrupted the prisoners' midday meal trust bet and two veg, custard and penguins to give the command to return the books in his crisp Scots voice." What followed was a six-hour riot.

"A prisoner at the subsequent court-martial rectified a lot of grievances—about library books and television viewing."

CULTURE-MAD

Now, on the other side of the Atlantic, we have recently had a riot in Montana State Prison in which the deputy warden was shot by a convicted murderer, the warden held prisoner, and hostages held. All this uproar "was triggered by dissatisfaction with television viewing hours, especially on weekends. There was also a new lights-out order for 9:30 p. m. instead of 10 p. m. that apparently upset the convicts."

On the off-chance that there is a bad boy or so in the jailhouses, should jail not be considered as a place where a prisoner has no right to riot over supervision of television viewing hours, especially on weekends? If they rioted because they were forced to look at a lot of stuff I see occasionally, I might be more understanding, because forcible attendance at some TV performances, especially in England, could be construed as cruel and

inhumane treatment of the poor prisoners.

I read a piece a while back in which somebody said that it would be cheaper to house prisoners in the Waldorf than to keep them in New York jails, and I'm beginning to see the point. I mean to say, man, when you start counting up the repair bills and the wear and tear on library books, and how much it costs to bury dead deputy wardens so as not to dishonor the good name of the jail, and then all that busted crockery and furniture and adhesive tape and stuff, maybe the Waldorf wouldn't be a bad idea.

It is perhaps beside the point that the gentleman who shot the warden dead was already doing 30 years for murder, and so was really acting above and beyond the call of duty when he changed the jailer down. This poses another annoying question, if I were the inquisitor about the chief warden's fitness to hold his job, I'd ask:

Are convicted murderers usually supplied with guns in prison? Is this part and parcel of TV as a reform program? Are wardens paid to get captured by the house guests while they are shooting up the bop? Is compulsory television necessary? And what about longer work weeks for the lags?

PERHAPS NAIVE

Perhaps I am naive, but I was brought up on the idea that if you were bad you went to the jailhouse for two reasons. One was to keep you from molesting the public, and the other was to remind you that crime does not pay. So you should do it again when you come out. I didn't know it was supposed to cost as much as a suite in the Waldorf to keep mad dogs from biting people.

But one thing I can tell you: I am definitely going to do my crime-committing in England. The last press informs me that 150 members of Parliament have just signed a petition asking for the repeal of hanging the heedless youth who fatally stabbed a policeman for no reason at all.

Appreciation For Easter Seal Help

Payetteville

Editors, The News: I want to express my very real appreciation for your assistance during our recently completed Easter Seal Appeal. Without such wonderful cooperation as we have had from you it would be impossible for

our organization to realize its goals—both in services to crippled children and in raising the necessary funds.

Some of the services you have helped to provide are: Summer camping programs, physical therapy services, speech therapy, appliances and braces, hospitalization and surgery, and transportation.

Since we are completely dependent upon the whitehearted support of the public, and will continue to be so, I trust that we can look forward to your continued backing of our efforts.

Again our thanks for your fine support.

TERRY SANFORD
1509 State Campaign Chairman

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

For several weeks there's been a hush-hush effort inside the House Judiciary Committee to pinbush a dynamic, energetic, and colorful figure on the report. They didn't say so in many words, but it was obvious from their actions that most of them didn't want to put on American Tel and Tel wire-pulling to get to the general public.

Time For Study

The three Republicans who sat on the report are: William McCulloch of Ohio, William E. Miller of New York, a well-known friend of the public utility; and George Meader of Michigan. Meader, however, has only been a member of the committee this year, was not familiar with the history of last year, and said he needed time to study the voluminous records.

The one Democrat is: Byron Rogers of Denver.

Finally chairman Manny Celler of Brooklyn went to Rogers and urged him to vote with his fellow Democrats in getting the report to the public. He pointed out that American Tel and Tel, with its subsidiary Western Electric, had been guilty of flagrant antitrust violation and had used all sorts of wire-pulling to get their case, which was brought by the Democrats, settled inside the Justice Department by the Republicans.

Trouble In Denver

At first Rogers wouldn't budge. Finally Celler got tough.

"You're already in trouble back in Denver with these people on your payroll who don't seem to be doing much work," Celler warned. "I wouldn't advise you to get in wrong any further."

Finally, Celler got his report released. Manny is guarding its contents as if it contained the secrets of the hydrogen bomb. However, this column can reveal that it is a 389-page document which takes the hide off American Tel

and Tel, its subsidiary Western Electric, Attorney General Brownell, T. Brooke Price, counsel for A. T. and Tel, together with Bayard F. Rust, president of the Marine Midland Corporation of New York, for flagrant lobbying and antitrust fixing.

Secret Meetings

The report tells of secret meetings between Brownell (then attorney general), Pope and Price in the Statler Hotel in Washington and Greenleaf Miller in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Pope is a member of the executive committee of the New York Telephone Company, also a director of the Statler Hotel. Sen. Keating, New York Republican, a good friend of New York's Congressman Miller who sat on the report, is a director of one of Pope's Midland banks. As a result of the secret confab, the Justice Department dropped its case against Western Electric and A. T. and Tel, with a milk-and-water consent decree.

The man who negotiated the consent decree for Brownell was Edward A.

Foote, the Justice Department attorney who later was fired for having a conflict of interest—namely, buying stock in Warren Petroleum at the time his office was passing on its merger with Gulf Oil.

Note—A. T. and Tel. stock will split three for one next month in a record-breaking dividend which when announced last winter sent its stock up \$23 a share in one day.

Blistering Supreme Court

An attack on the U. S. Supreme Court that would have made a front-page sizzler was finally deflected from a House Appropriations Committee report the other day after Congressman John Shelby, California Democrat, raised Cain behind closed doors.

Shelby threatened to write a blistering minority report of his own if Democratic Rep. George Andrews of Alabama, chairman of a subcommittee on General Government Matters, and Republican Congressman John Taber of New York didn't tone down the anti-Court diatribe.