



## THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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### How Russia Enlisted Almost Everybody

REP. Francis E. Walter's gall—large enough, surely, to be divided in three parts—has again become a major embarrassment to the Congress of the United States.

The Pennsylvania Democrat is best known perhaps as the nation's leading voice for the exclusion of foreigners from this haven of "huddled masses yearning to breathe free." But he is also chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, a hangover from earlier times when listening for things that go bump in the night was a national obsession.

The seven-part annual report of Rep. Walter's committee has just been released and it doesn't exactly come right out and say that President Eisenhower is under the Kremlin's influence but... well, one never knows does one?

In fact, the committee's report makes it pretty clear that anyone who favors modification in the present Immigration and Nationality Act is a tool of the Bolsheviks.

Says the Walter Committee: "The Communist Party... has mobilized all of its resources to render ineffective the Immigration and Nationality Act..."

Although various Communist organizations have advocated amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act and other legislation concerning the security of the United States, the overwhelming mass of testimony and exhibits obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities demonstrates that the spearhead of the overall drive for mutilation of this legislation is the Communist Party and its affiliates... Many of the proposals made in the Congress of the United States for major changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act coincide with the expressed objective of the Communist Party.

Furthermore, it seems that "the Kremlin has succeeded in enlisting at a conservative estimate more than a million Americans" in this effort to liberalize restrictive legislation.

It happens that Dwight D. Eisenhower himself has led the administration's fight to liberalize the Immigration and Nationality Act. He asked the Congress for revisions in 1953, 1955, 1956 and 1957. He called the act—voted by President Truman—"discriminatory." Last year alone he sent 20 separate requests to Congress for correction of its "serious and inequitable restrictions."

Is Mr. Eisenhower in the pay of the Kremlin? Somehow we doubt it.

But while we're at it, let's have a look at the 1956 Democratic Party platform—Rep. Walter's party, if you please—and see how it feels about the Immigration and Nationality Act. It says:

"The Democratic Party favors prompt revision of the immigration and nationality laws to eliminate unfair provisions under which admissions to this country depend upon quotas based upon accident of the national birth..."

Have the Democrats been enlisted by the Kremlin, too?

Surely Republican skirts are clean then. But alas, here's what the 1956 Republican Party platform says on the subject of immigration:

"We support the President's program submitted to the 84th Congress in carrying out needed modifications in existing law."

No major revision of the law has been effected. It is still a restrictive, discriminatory, dehumanized piece of legislation.

Rep. Walter, however, feels it is necessary to resort to the smear tactics of the Communists themselves to protect his sacred legislative preserves.

With the President of the United States, the Democratic Party, and the Republican Party all enlisted by the Kremlin, it appears that the only 100 proof bottled-in-bond American left is Francis E. Walter. And sometimes we think even he...



"Everyone is a little subsversive but thee and me, and sometimes I think even thee..."

### Bring Us Men To Match Our Buildings

Buildings are books that everybody unconsciously reads.  
—CHARLES B. FAIRBANKS

THE effect of Charlotte's new Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Building on the browsing public is as cheering as a collection of Roats.

It stands as an exuberant symbol of both the past and the present. Wachovia's success as a successful participant in the building of the New South made the structure possible. It is a reflection of past growth, past progress, past development. But its site, its sleek-

ness, its lustrous modernity also make it the symbol of the dynamic future of Charlotte, the South and, incidentally, Wachovia itself.

To view this skyscraper from below is to read a challenge, too. Architecturally, the building is a wondrous statement in steel and glass and concrete of Charlotte's potential.

"Bring me men to match my mountains" was the western pioneer's plea. Bring us men to match our buildings.

Men with empires in their purpose, And new eras in their brains.

### Mr. Vinson And The Art Of Plain Talk

THIS is an exceedingly talky session of Congress and things are apt to get louder before they get quieter.

Seldom in recent years has the public been so bountifully showered with manifestos, proclamations, newsletters and solemn declarations from Capitol Hill. One reason is that this is an election year and the urge to make immortal movements of the mouth muscles is strong upon the assembled wits. Another is that there are so many tempting targets for investigations the solons are tripping over one another in an effort to array themselves with righteousness. The situation has become so confused that there have been demands for an investigation of one investigating subcommittee.

Fortunately, some of the talkative congressmen are saying something. Georgia's Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, produced a particularly plain piece of

talk the other day in assessing the aims of his committee's probe of the defense establishment. Said he:

"We are going to squeeze this lemon dry for once. I have been here (in Congress) for 44 years and I have been chairman of different committees for 24 years and I have done investigating before. But this is going to be a sure-enough squeezing investigation to get all the facts and be constructive and beneficial. We are going to make this fight now because we can't be any longer classified as being in a defenseless position. If we are, we have to correct it. We are not concerned about anything but doing one thing, and that is doing a good job."

Mr. Vinson's statement commends itself as gospel to any citizen seeking to learn what his congressional committee is doing, and as a precept to those congressional committees that do not know what they are doing or what they should be doing.

From The Milwaukee Journal

### FIVE HUNDRED APPLES A DAY

SCIENTISTS think up the darndest things. For instance a professor of horticulture at Michigan State University is trying to discover whether there is any truth in the old saying that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away."

The professor got 500 students to agree to eat one apple a day and 500 more to agree to leave apples strictly alone—supposedly in all forms, including hard cider. Next year the five-year test will end. Then the professor will try to determine whether the apple-eating group is any more doctorproof than the abstainers.

The medical profession so far seems

remarkably unworried by the possibility that this experiment will put doctors out of business.

Orchardists should be happy, however. If the professor doesn't prove that apples are good preventive medicine, he will at least have assured the consumption of 547,500 apples by 500 students who we'll bet wouldn't have eaten a fraction of that many otherwise.

A woman we know admits she fibs now and then, but insists it's a wife's duty to speak well of her husband upon occasion.—VIENNA (G.A.) NEWS.

## A Report From The Center Of The Economic Doldrums

By MARQUIS CHILDS

DETROIT, Mich.

IN THIS CITY that gave the word mass production and the low-priced car there is today an underlying uneasiness that does not derive entirely from the fact that one out of every eight workers is without work.

Detroit has always led, whether in the peak of exuberant prosperity or in the grim depths of depression. Unemployment in mid-January, according to the Michigan Employment Security Commission, was 12.4 per cent of the labor force, and that is somewhat more than double the national average. The other automobile centers in Michigan have also been hit, and the total unemployment in the state is put at 10.80, which is 11 per cent of the work force.

NO UPTURN SEEN

This reporter has talked with industry, union and government officials and almost without exception they are frank in saying they do not anticipate the business upturn predicted by the administration in Washington for next summer. Some are of the opinion that the level of employment will hold about where it is, while others believe the number of jobless is bound to increase.

Economic analysts of the United Auto Workers Union are saying that only an immediate sharp reduction, increasing take-home

pay by lowering the automatic deduction for federal income tax, will be sufficient to halt the decline. Industry spokesmen are more cautious. Yet Harry Currier, president of General Motors, said that a tax cut would be beneficial, even though he could not help but know that such a cut

pay by lowering the automatic deduction for federal income tax, will be sufficient to halt the decline. Industry spokesmen are more cautious. Yet Harry Currier, president of General Motors, said that a tax cut would be beneficial, even though he could not help but know that such a cut

income is still at a very high level. One of GM's vice presidents, Edward T. Ragsdale of Buick, complained in a recent interview that the newspapers were giving too much attention to pessimistic news.

Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers put it all down to high prices, high profits and lack of consumer purchasing power. He came up with a plan for splitting a percentage of the company profits by way of a bonus to the workers and a rebate to each car buyer at the end of the year.

STRUGGLE TO COME

But these were only the preliminary skirmishes in a struggle to come in the months ahead between the powerful forces of big industry and big labor for which Detroit has become the symbol. It is this impending struggle, with all that it means, not alone for Detroit and for the auto industry but the whole nation, that explains the uncertainty in the air.

Inevitably, of course, this has become political, and with 72,723 workers exhausting their ten days of unemployment benefits last year—averaging \$28 a week—Gov. G. Mennen Williams has sent a message to the legislature calling for a variety of moves to help create employment. But that is also a preliminary skirmish, for no one here doubts that in the congressional election in the fall the recession will be the big issue.



MESSRS. REUTHER, EISENHOWER & WILLIAMS  
Here Are Skirmishes Before The Battle

would throw the Eisenhower budget for fiscal 1959 way out of balance.

MASS LAYOFFS

For a considerable time Detroit has had a hard core of unemployment of about 10,000, and in the past year and a half it has gradually increased. But during the past year from Dec. 15, 1957, to Jan. 15 of this year an abrupt change took place that went far be-

term shutdowns in production. The companies that supply the big motor manufacturers are beginning to be hit. A fairly large supplier did some calculations and found that he could fill all existing orders in nine days of operation each month. This meant a drastic cutting down or a week-end, and he faced the unpleasant necessity of firing or furloughing salaried employees.

The immediate reason is obvious enough—the new cars are not venturing of new cars jumped by about 110,000 to well over 800,000. That is 30 per cent higher than the level in January a year ago.

Why the cars are not selling is something else again. In new testimony before Sen. J. Lee Kefauver's automobile committee, the industry executives insisted that higher prices had nothing to do with it. They talked of lack of confidence, pointing out that total

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Why the cars are not selling is something else again. In new testimony before Sen. J. Lee Kefauver's automobile committee, the industry executives insisted that higher prices had nothing to do with it. They talked of lack of confidence, pointing out that total

## France Puts U. S. In Intolerable Squeeze On Tunisia

By WALTER LIPPMAN

NEW YORK

THE PRIME Minister, M. Gaillard, has accepted full responsibility on behalf of the French government for the bombing of the Tunisian border town.

He expressed regret that civilians were killed. But he insisted that the bombing was an act of "legitimate defense," and that his government "does not recognize culpability in this affair."

This closes the door to what might have been a way out of the affair—namely to disavow the violence caused by the local commanders, and to give assurances that their actions will not be repeated.

Had this door not been closed, there would have been some hope—not too much hope but some—that the French-Tunisian conflict could have been limited to local actions along the border, with the two governments in Paris

and Tunis not immediately and directly involved. There is much hope of that now, and we have a conflict between France and Tunisia which is spreading to all the critical points—such as the naval base at Bizerte—where their national interests meet.

UNCLE SAM SQUEEZED

This makes our own position very difficult indeed. For we are caught in a bad squeeze. France is our oldest ally and it is now a keystone of our strategic position in Europe. Tunisia is a new friend. But it is of all the Arab countries the most genuinely interested in remaining within the Western world. If we cannot find a way to work harmoniously with Tunisia under the government of M. Bourguiba, the prospects are dark indeed for a good relationship between North Africa and the Western world.

Our policy, as Mr. Dulles described it in his press conference

on Tuesday, is in substance to muddle through, and to pray that neither side will ask us to take a decisive position. Mr. Dulles is hard pressed and entitled to play for time. It is understandable that he should hope that he can in North Africa continue to muddle through.

UNPOPULAR POSITION

For the alternative to muddling through is difficult and dangerous, considering the tempo which now exists in Paris and in the Arab world. But it looks very much as if the difficult course, though dangerous, may nevertheless be safer than the policy of muddling through a conflict which is be-

coming so bitter and so irreconcilable. The alternative course would be to take the line that the Algerian war is a danger to the peace of the world, and that all suitable diplomatic measures must be taken to mediate and to compose the Algerian war.

This will be a very unpopular position in many quarters in France for the United States to take. But, as the North African conflict spreads, will it really be possible for this country to remain strictly neutral and uninvolved? Mr. Gaillard's government is heading into great trouble, and as the conflict deepens and spreads, it will seem more and more intolerable that a professed

ally like the United States should also be a professed neutral in the tragic business in which France is involved.

WISEST THING

Probably the wisest and the safest thing to do is to grasp the nettle firmly, and to say firmly and clearly that the time has come to negotiate a political settlement in North Africa. Far from this being an action unfriendly to France, it may well be a signal act of friendship to open the door through which the French nation would go, were it free of internal estrangements which prevent it from acting in its own highest interest.

## People's Platform

Economic 'Breather' Could Stop Breathing

Cheraw, S. C.

Editors, The News:

OUR government today should be more concerned about our unemployment situation. Eight per cent of our people are out of work, making a total of about 2 1/2 million people. Yet they are not a bother. I'm afraid it will lose its breath completely if something is not done and done soon.

Someone had better start pumping oxygen before it's too late, and all breathing done. We should have less gold and more business in government. Washington is the capital, not those gold links in Georgia.

—J. A. GRAHAM

City Has A Stamp Window Shortage?

Charlotte

Editors, The News: Charlotte: This postal service here is certainly on the down grade, for more reasons than one. As I see it, the knife was drawn on the employees from the beginning to get two jobs done by each employee.

This man Chatterfield, as postmaster general, has given the public a raw deal, and this set he has on the job don't know what it's all about.

—J. A. BALDWIN

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

WAYNE MORSE of Oregon is one of the most versatile, toughest scrappers in the Senate of the United States. One day last week he got up, shaved, ate no breakfast, appeared on the Dave Garroway TV show, then attended a Senate prayer breakfast at which he preached a sermon, "Peace Through Disarmament."

Quoting from Matthew V. "Blessed are the peace makers," Isaiah II and Micah IV, "Beat their swords into plowshares," and from Matthew 26:52, "Then Jesus said unto him, 'put up again thy sword into its place, for all who take the sword shall perish with the sword.'"

Morse told his Senate colleagues that Asia feared the United States as much as it feared Russia.

Remarkable Sermon

"We are not conquering the world that we are peaceful," Morse said. "That was a remarkable sermon," commented Sen. Dvorshak of Idaho, "for one of the toughest fighters I know."

Finishing the prayer, he asked the senator from Oregon went back to his office. Waiting for him on the telephone was Sen. Frank La Follette.

## Dr. Morse's Sermonizing Senator Got Secret Files

WASHINGTON

"I couldn't carry them. They are too heavy." Congressman Harris asked Newman to retire so he could talk privately with the senator from Oregon. He told Morse how the man who had first proposed the investigation was Speaker Rayburn and how he, Harris, had had a conference with the Speaker that very morning.

"The country is all stirred up," said the congressman from Arkansas, who hitherto has dragged his feet against a probe. "But I am going to give them an investigation such as they have never seen before. I don't care if it's the Executive branch of the government or the Congress. We are going to investigate. We are really going to bring out the facts."

Know-How

"Yes," chimed in Flint of Georgia. "We have eight ex-draft attorneys, and we know how to investigate."

The two congressmen didn't say so, but it was obvious they had in mind the fact that Morse had already announced he would introduce a resolution to push a special Senate investigation of influence peddling and fixings inside the independent agencies of the House.

We'll Investigate

They arranged that Morse would be at his apartment to deliver the documents at 12:30 noon. The apartment lobby when he arrived seemed full of photographers and cameramen, including Chatterfield, Oren Harris of Arkansas and John Flint of Georgia. They shook hands. Photographers asked Morse if he would carry out the Senate plan, so they could take a picture of him.

documents of ours," said the Speaker, half-kidding.

"I don't know that the description 'stolen' is correct, but I do have some documents," replied Morse.

Midnight Call

He referred to the fact that the previous midnight he had come to his door in pajamas and dressing gown to receive several cartons of confidential files from the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight, brought to him by the fired counsel, Dr. Bernard Schwartz.

"Under this administration, you better send the Army," replied Morse. The Speaker roared.

"We'll Investigate"

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has charged it is doing. Morse did not volunteer that he would withdraw his investigation. He said:

"I am sorry Mrs. Morse isn't here. I can't even offer you some coffee. I hope I can receive you more socially on other business in the future."

Exact Time

Harris was inquisitive as to the exact time Morse received the secret documents. "About 11:45 p.m.," Morse replied.

Harris looked disappointed. He knew this was before, not after, Dr. Schwartz had been served with a subpoena to produce his documents. Therefore Schwartz could not be found in contempt of Congress.

"How could Schwartz handle all these papers?" Harris asked.

Reporters Toted

"He didn't. He didn't have anything in his hands. Two newspapermen carried the documents for him." Morse referred to the fact that Jack Anderson, my assistant, had advised bringing the documents to Senator Morse for safe keeping. The other newsmen were Clark Mollenhuth of the Des Moines Register-Tribune.

