

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1955

Needed: A Balance Point For Tariffs

FOR TEXTILE executives from New England to Georgia, dog day temperatures set in early this month and they've been hopping with anger and irritation ever since.
Source of the heat is State Department negotiation of reduced tariffs on textiles produced by other countries...

prevent damage, rather than wait until the cuts go through and harm is done. Mr. Ervin said: "After the Tariff Commission completes this investigation and determines just what the danger is to our domestic industry, the President is still at liberty to reduce the tariffs. However, he would be doing it then with his eyes open."

Congress should approve the Thurmond-Ervin resolution. The Carolinas in particular have a vital stake in the textile industry and any damage to its economic health would inflict every other phase of business and job activity. In 1953, there were 152 North Carolina communities with textile operations and in sum they employed 234,000 of the state's total of 464,000 manufacturing employees. It is not a happy fact that the Carolinas still are tied to a cotton economy, but it is a fact and one which cannot be ignored in striving for the worthy ideal of free trade.

The State Department described the concessions to Japan as "relatively minor," said they would strengthen the Japanese economy and greatly improve that nation's position as a free country. The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute hotly termed "relatively minor" nothing but a dishonest phrase.

The textile industry appears to have a strong case that it and the thousands who earn their livelihood in it would be endangered by the tariff reductions. The administration should bear that case and weigh it against its trade policies. In the interest of strong, free economies throughout the world the battle for free trade must go forward, but the nation must not commit itself to domestic unemployment in order to prevent it overseas.

Out of the smoke of controversy has come a sound proposal by N. C. Sen. Sam Ervin and Sen. Strom Thurmond that the U. S. Tariff Commission be directed to assess potential results of the tariff cuts. Mr. Thurmond said it is important to make the study now and

A balance must be struck. Sens. Ervin and Thurmond should be supported in their effort to strike it.

New Garments For A Growing Giant

"WHY DON'T we just put 'em all in a hat, shake 'em up and pull 'em out one at a time until we have our quota?"

came up with 10 generally acceptable projects, including \$60,000 earmarked simply for "bridges." There was even a little money left in the kitty for emergency.

The councilman's suggestion was made in jest but it illustrated the severe case of fiscal frustration infecting Charlotte's governing body yesterday.

All in all, it was a creditable job of selecting projects which deserve immediate attention.

For new street improvements, the city had \$750,000 in bond money voted May 3. But needs were great—too great to be satisfied by three quarters of a million dollars. It would have taken over \$1 1/2 million to take care of everything on a master list compiled by City Engineer Loyd Richey.

We believe the councilmen ought to be commended for handling a difficult problem particularly well.

The weeding-out process in such matters is always tortuous, always complicated by the fact that most individual councilmen have their "pet projects" and are prepared to do battle for them. Occasionally, worthy proposals—for which there are no special pleaders—are forgotten.

Corners had to be trimmed, of course. For instance, City St. is only to be widened from College St. to Church rather than to Graham, as was originally proposed. The whole distance would have been preferable but this, at least, is a start.

The "pet projects" were in evidence yesterday. But expert engineering advice was available, too. And items from the little black books of city councilmen had the advantage of professional endorsement.

Fortunately, there was room for several small but highly important improvements—such as the E. 3rd St. and Kensington Ave. projects. These—and several similar undertakings—may be relatively inexpensive but they will help unbolittle wide areas.

After an hour and 15 minutes of earnest give-and-take discussion, the Council

out for himself a most difficult and challenging task. He chose a son of the city which sorely needed the gentle hand and the strong spirit of a real pastor, a man willing at all times to be at the beck and call of the poor, the distressed, the sick and the handicapped.

A Pastor In The True Sense

THE Rev. Dr. R. S. Snyder, who won many honors as a minister, lecturer, radio speaker and leader of a committee to study our Police Dept. will long be remembered in this community which he served so faithfully.

On his way to a never deservd rest in Florida, Dr. Snyder died quietly in his sleep. It was as he would have wished it, for his spirit was so strong and his energies so great that he would have been restless and unhappy had he not been able to continue with his active work among his poor and needy flock at his Charlotte church. Our community and our area will miss a great Christian gentleman.

In the past year Dr. Snyder had been in declining health but he never gave up his interest and devotion to the people—particularly those who lived in the Seigle Ave. area of our city.

We speak from first-hand knowledge, for we followed Dr. Snyder on many of his errands of charity and mercy. He was the kind of pastor and shepherd which we hope will never vanish from the American scene.

Most people knew of Dr. Snyder as a prominent public speaker, a civic leader, and a commentator on world affairs, but he caused his radio program about Russia entitled "Know Your Enemy" had a large and admiring audience. However, those of us who knew Dr. Snyder best will revere him particularly for his work as pastor of the Seigle Ave. Presbyterian Church. In a day when many ministers are busy serving parishioners with substantial incomes, who live in very attractive and modern neighborhoods, Dr. Snyder carved

From The Wall Street Journal

INFORMATION, PLEASE

OVER the weekend a man by the name of Dunninger gave us quite a turn. Mr. Dunninger was on a TV program and the first thing he did was to open a big vault with diamonds in it by reading the minds of two other people, each of whom knew but half of the combination.

He said dealer's choice; but it is also clear that such talents deserve broader fields than television.

The next part of Mr. Dunninger's performance was some information extracted from Mr. Rocky Graziano who used to be a skeptical life as he appeared to be about Mr. Dunninger's telepathic mental telephony. Mr. Graziano first was asked to think of any sentence which appeared in his recently published book and Mr. Dunninger repeated it exactly. Mr. Graziano was asked what he had for breakfast and he was told exactly. Menu for a former champ: A grapefruit, two dishes of oatmeal, three cups of coffee, salami slices, four slices of toast and four eggs. Mr. Graziano had a glazed look about him as that round ended.

Mr. Eisenhower, for example, might do well to ask Mr. Dunninger to attend the meeting at the summit in Geneva next month. Granted that Russian, think in Russian, a couple of fast interpreters could certainly make something of what Mr. Dunninger reads. And it would be useful for our side to know what the Russians are thinking while they're saying something else.

Clearly, Mr. Dunninger is not the man to ask to fill in at a Thursday night ses-

Somebody has figured out that we have 25 million laws trying to enforce the Ten Commandments—BUTLER (GA) HERALD. Self interest has a place, but it is not the first place.—CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS.

Tobacco: The Mighty Magnet In America's Economy

By DONALD I. ROGERS In The New York Herald Tribune

Editors' Note: Mr. Rogers is business and financial editor of The Herald Tribune.

THERE MUST be some one who will take a stand for the nation's millions of cigarette smokers and for the gigantic tobacco industry. In view of the persistent speculative stories by the science and medical writers, it seems like a proper time to say something good about tobacco, one of the oldest and most important cash crops in American economic history.

They are instrumental in sustaining thousands of small business enterprises by providing the foundation for constant sales which, in turn, support the sale of thousands of other products. CIGARETTE SALES VARY

One may disregard the fact that the moment a man takes tobacco he is said to become a more agreeable husband and a more understanding father, and we will skip, in this instance, the medical studies being made on the effect of cigarette smoking. If one regards those tobacco-ribbed paper tubes solely for their contribution to the nation's economy—to prosperity—they're almost as impressive as the automobile industry. Cigarettes are the largest selling packaged product in the retail food business. They contribute to the nation's

They provide a steady cash income to two million tobacco growers. They are instrumental in sustaining thousands of small business enterprises by providing the foundation for constant sales which, in turn, support the sale of thousands of other products. TAXES VARY

Cigarette taxes vary from state to state. A man and wife in Louisiana who each smoke a pack and a half a day pay an annual tax through cigarette revenue stamps that is more than three times the amount the average worker pays each year in federal income taxes.

P. Lorillard & Co. recently figured out that the federal taxes collected through the revenue stamps on Old Gods alone more than pay the entire cost of the complete legislative and judicial branches of the United States government and all its top administrative offices. This includes the salaries and expenses of the President, Vice President, the Cabinet, all senators, all rep-

resentatives, the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals and even the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force. BILLIONS ADDED

The cigarette industry contributes \$5,000,000,000 in finished products to the nation's Gross National Product, and consumption of cigarettes accounts for 4.3 per cent of all consumer expenditures. Joseph Kolodny, founder and managing director of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, says that of the 1,300,000 small retail outlets handling cigarettes, 98 per cent are privately owned and represent the typical American "small business enterprise."

"FREQUENCY TRAFFIC" Because the cigarette retailing business has the highest "frequency traffic" of any—customers make more visits to cigarette counters than to any other retail spot—cigarette retailers have become chief salesmen for thousands of other items.

Across the nation 5,400 wholesale businesses have been established on a "tobacco base" but they distribute as well 4,800 to 5,000 other products which are sold at cigarette counters. Any retailer knows that for



"White men no smoke-um peace pipe... Afraid getum cancer..."

more than 30 years cigarettes have been recognized as the foremost magnet for customer traffic. The industry's biggest year was 1952 when Americans smoked 384,107,286,744 cigarettes. In 1940 only 180,404,615,940 cigarettes went up in smoke. In 1953 sales began to drop, and they did through most of 1954. But now they're increasing again. In the first four months of 1955 Americans smoked 33,385,387,000 cigarettes, more than a lusty billion over the consumption in the comparable period in 1954.

Americans are smoking more cigars and pipe tobacco, too. MANY MILLIONS From farmer to factory worker to wholesaler and retailer, the disputable cigarette provides a great many livelihoods. Tobacco has thus served the economy since the earliest days of the Virginia colony. Since smoking seems to be a controversial subject these days, it is well to consider the "other side" of the argument. For cigarettes are indisputably important to the existing economy.

'All Right, Leo -- That's Enough'



Truman Tax Scandals

WASHINGTON THE Justice Department is renewing its inquiries into the Internal Revenue scandals of the Truman administration which furnished such appealing presidential campaign material three years ago.

Old Whipping Boys Resurrected

By DORIS FLEESON (The Dutchman) Grunewald, another colorful figure of the old hearings, who for a long time successfully shuffled between the politicians here and the businessmen who wanted favors, Grunewald also has now been resurrected and is now in prison.

OLD HOME WEEK

The witnesses who have been holding an involuntary old home week in St. Louis include: From Mr. Truman's White House staff, Appointment Secretary Matt Connolly and Administrative Assistant Donald Dawson. From the then Treasury Secretary John Snyder, Undersecretary Edward H. Foley, Assistant Secretary John Graham, and Assistant Secretary James W. McHugh. From the then Democratic National Committee, Chairman William Boyle. And, of course, Mr. Caudle from the then Department of Justice.

POLITICAL WAX

Democrats suggest that it does not take a massive intellect, secrecy or no, to interpret the direction the inquiry is taking. They recall that Finnegan was indicted, tried and convicted by the Truman administration. They also stress that Democrats were chosen to discuss the situation on the ground that grand jury proceedings are secret. It describes Newcomb as a tax expert whose last assignment was a handling the case against Henry

CAUDLE LEADS OFF?

The grand jury has now seen a substantial segment of the witness list of the King and Chief Committees of the House which, although under Democratic control, developed the original stories. The lead-off man appears to have been the well-known figure of T. Lamar Caudle, a former assistant attorney general in charge of the Tax Division, who in the public hearings here had some sink-coulds of his own.

T. LAMAR CAUDLE Back Again

He took money from private clients to get them favorable action in tax matters over which he had jurisdiction. The Justice Department declines to discuss the situation on the ground that grand jury proceedings are secret. It describes Newcomb as a tax expert whose last assignment was a handling the case against Henry

Back Again

He took money from private clients to get them favorable action in tax matters over which he had jurisdiction. The Justice Department declines to discuss the situation on the ground that grand jury proceedings are secret. It describes Newcomb as a tax expert whose last assignment was a handling the case against Henry

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON SUDDENLY and mysteriously on June 13, the Securities and Exchange Commission suspended hearings on the flotation of bonds for the Dixon-Yates power project in the Tennessee Valley. No reason was given. No newspaper inquiries were answered. No senator was able to find out why.

SEC Delayed Dixon-Yates Evidence

for the SEC. So the hearings were abruptly postponed. The House vote was taken on June 16. Next day, June 17, the hearings, just resumed, heard the shocking testimony of Adolphe H. Wenzell of the First Boston Corporation as to how the bankers and certain key Eisenhower leaders conspired to put across the Dixon-Yates project.

Secret Agent

It had long been rumored that a Dixon-Yates man had been secretly placed inside the President's Budget Bureau to organize government aspects of the Dixon-Yates project. It was the Budget Bureau to work on the private aspects. But when I telephoned former Budget Director Joseph Dodge one year ago to ask about this, he hung up my phone,

Secret Agent

It had long been rumored that a Dixon-Yates man had been secretly placed inside the President's Budget Bureau to organize government aspects of the Dixon-Yates project. It was the Budget Bureau to work on the private aspects. But when I telephoned former Budget Director Joseph Dodge one year ago to ask about this, he hung up my phone,

Why Hasn't A Bomb Fallen On Charlotte?

Charlotte EDITORS, THE NEWS: I HAVE BEEN reading so much about beer and liquor being sold and also I see where the councilmen let beer be sold on the curb again. I wonder how many of our city councilmen are Christians and if they realize that our lives are in God's hands and anyone who will let beer and liquor be sold any where is never get a vote to go in office. Think of the mothers, wives and children today going hungry because of broken homes, all because of beer and liquor. There could be a law passed so that no one could buy it and then we could have more happy homes and better boys and girls. I often wonder why a bomb hasn't been dropped on Charlotte because of the hundreds of people drinking and living a life of sin. I pray that America will come back to God before too late, for God can end our life on earth any time He cares to but He doesn't. Yet there is an end to everything. He gives us many chances and He can do without us better than we can do without Him. I hope and pray every Christian will help fight this beer-selling on Sundays, and to young boys and girls. Beer and liquor dealers will pay for selling someone that hurt our boys and girls some day. —MRS. MAYME BARGER

For Supreme Court, A Note Of Thanks

Charlotte EDITORS, THE NEWS: I THANK God for the Supreme Court's decision. I read with increasing interest the letters some of the subscribers of The News have written to your newspaper in the past. Thank God that the Supreme Court has nine strong men. No one but the majority of the white southerners feel that they have done a great injustice. Some bigots sure know how to scream C O M M U N I S T at people

Quote, Unquote

Out on the rifle range a tough old firing instructor stepped up in a green rookie whose misses were nothing short of spectacular. He roared even closer to the target. "See there the blaze too are your shots going?" he barked to the nervous recruit. The rookie looked up innocently, "I dunno, sir," he replied. "They're leaving this end all right." —High Point Enterprise.

Deliberate Omission

But Hughes deliberately omitted the fact that he had left the Budget in September 1953. He did not want it known that he had summoned this Wall Street banker for the special purpose of putting across Dixon-Yates in record time and without adequate opportunity for the private bankers or utility companies to bid.

Deliberate Omission

But Hughes deliberately omitted the fact that he had left the Budget in September 1953. He did not want it known that he had summoned this Wall Street banker for the special purpose of putting across Dixon-Yates in record time and without adequate opportunity for the private bankers or utility companies to bid.