

### Green Calls For Aid In Polio Drive

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor today urged the organization's multi-million members to support the 1951 March of Dimes in January and declared that "the American public cannot afford to relax its vigil against the dreadful toll of this disease."

In a message to Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Mr. Green asserted that the membership of the AFL is keenly aware of the havoc wrought by the 1950 polio epidemic, second worst in the nation's history. "We appreciate the excellent services of the Labor Service Division and the local chapters of the National Foundation," he wrote. "Our members and their families stricken with polio are the chief beneficiaries of your program."

In his appeal to AFL components, Mr. Green referred to the recent announcement by Mr. O'Connor that the 1951 March of Dimes must raise at least \$50,000,000 to meet the current staggering costs of polio patient care—the result of three consecutive years of record-breaking polio epidemics.

During these three years, Mr. Green recalled, more than 100,000 (Continued On Page 4)

### NEW ANTI-COMMUNIST LAW IS ANALYZED

(Continued from Page 1) that an organization was Communist would inevitably have to disclose some of the sources of its information, with detriment to its counter-espionage work.

Mr. Truman's basic objection to the whole registration program however, was that it moved in the direction of suppressing freedom of speech and criticism. As he very rightly pointed out, the importance of freedom of speech.

... is not, as many suppose, that it protects the few unorthodox from suppression by the majority. To permit freedom of expression is primarily for the benefit of the majority, because it protects criticism, and criticism leads to progress. Under this law, said Mr. Truman, people would tend to avoid statements and attitudes that might be construed unfavorably as pro-Communist, or not "safe."

And since no one could be sure in advance what views were safe to express, the inevitable tendency would be to express no views on controversial subjects.

The result could only be to reduce the vigor and strength of our political life. . . . Taking such a view of these provisions of the McCarran bill—and it is a view that as we have seen above has very respectable sponsorship—the President could have no option but to veto it.

State of North Carolina, County of Mecklenburg. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Beatrice Peele Cornell, Plaintiff vs. Charles Harvey Cornell, Defendant.

NOTICE The Defendant, Charles Harvey Cornell, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, N. C., to obtain an absolute divorce from the Defendant, Charles Harvey Cornell, on the grounds of two years continuous separation prior to the institution of this action, as by law made and provided, and the said defendant, Charles Harvey Cornell, will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, N. C., in the Courthouse at Charlotte, N. C., on the 4th day of January, A. D., 1951, or within twenty days thereafter, and answer or demur to the Complaint in said action, or the Plaintiff, Beatrice Peele Cornell, will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

This the 5th day of December, A. D., 1950.

WM. MOORE, Asst. Clerk of the Superior Court, Mecklenburg County, N. C. (12-7, 14, 21, 28-p)

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### Immigration and Naturalization

Mr. Truman furthermore objected to the sections of the bill dealing with immigration and naturalization. These he touched on in the third, fourth and sixth of his seven points.

3. "It would deprive us of the great assistance of many alien intelligence matters."

4. "It would antagonize friendly governments."

5. "It would make it easier for subversive aliens to become naturalized as United States citizens."

Sections 22-30 contain modifications of the existing laws on immigration and naturalization. These modifications the President thought would hinder rather than promote the purpose of our immigration and naturalization laws. Existing law already banned from the United States aliens who advocate anarchy, assassination, violence, sabotage. To these the McCarran bill added aliens who at any time have been members of the Communist party or of any foreign totalitarian party, and those who advocate communism or any other form of totalitarianism.

The President pointed out that these provisions would exclude students, travelers and businessmen from, for example, Spain, if they believed in or advocated the regime there. They would prevent the entry of Communists who had abandoned communism and were seeking refuge here, as a goodly number have done in recent years. Such people, said Mr. Truman, can be of use to the United States in its struggle with Communist imperialism. The new restrictions would also make it harder to maintain friendly relations with countries like Yugoslavia, which we might hope to detach from the Communist orbit. It is true that the Attorney General can, in his discretion admit certain classes of these aliens on a temporary basis; but the fact is that admission has been made harder for them. Mr. Truman also drew attention to the fact that the new provisions allowed Communist-fronters to become eligible for citizenship almost immediately after abandoning their front activities.

More fundamentally dangerous, however, said the President, was the state of mind that prompted these restrictions.

But far more significant—and far more dangerous is their apparent underlying purpose.

Instead of trying to encourage the free movement of peoples subject only to the real requirements of national security, these provisions attempt to bar movement to anyone who is, or once was, associated with ideas we dislike, and in the process they succeed in barring many people whom it would be to our advantage to admit.

Such action would be a serious blow to our work for world peace.

One suspects that the President was hitting here at the mentality that made some Congressmen so reluctant and so niggardly in admitting displaced persons.

The Internment Program Sections 100-117 of the McCarran bill are unique in American law. They write into our statutes the power that was exercised by the military authorities in World War II (over the vigorous objections of a minority of the Supreme Court)—when they interned about 100,000 persons of Japanese birth or descent, many of them native-born citizens, not because they had committed any acts against the security of the nation, but because they might do so.

These sections provide for a state of "internal security emergency," which can be declared by the President in the event of 1) an invasion of the United States or its territories or possessions; 2) a declaration of war by Congress; 3) an insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy. The President has the power to declare the emergency; it can be ended by either the President or the Congress.

During the emergency the Attorney General has power to arrest and detain any person "as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that such person probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage."

The law contains provisions for the speedy hearing of such persons before a Board of Detention

Review. The Board's decisions are subject to review of the Federal Courts. It is also explicitly stated in the law, section 103(b) (4), that a detained person shall be released upon a writ of habeas corpus.

The provisions for the writ of habeas corpus constituted Mr. Truman's chief objection to the detention program. He conceded that there might well be need for such drastic legislation in the times we are going through. But he did not see how the detention law could be effective so long as the writ of habeas corpus was not suspended. (We may note in passing that under Article I, section 9 of the Constitution the writ of habeas corpus may not be suspended save in case of rebellion or invasion.) So long as the writ runs, it is very difficult, in our constitutional system, to detain a person not charged with an actual crime. "This whole problem, therefore," said Mr. Truman, "should clearly be studied more thoroughly before further legislation action along these lines is considered."

It was pretty evident during the closing days of the 81st Congress that the legislators wanted to get some kind of anti-Communist law passed before they adjourned. It was not so evident that they were taking sufficient time to consider the proper drafting of a law so extensive in scope and so new in concept as that proposed by Senator McCarran. The political popularity of an anti-Communist bill goes far to explain the large votes for overriding the veto, especially in the House, all of whose members were up for re-election.

With the permission of "Newsweek" we reproduce the following piquant and revealing story from that magazine's "Periscope," columns for September 25: The liberal The liberal Senator Humphrey had trouble sleeping the night after he cast his reluctant vote for the drastic Communist-control bill—which he had earlier lambasted on civil rights grounds. Well after midnight he phoned his Fair Deal colleague Senator Paul Douglas, the November elections. "He vetoed the anti-Communist law" is switch. Douglas was awake

too—for the same reason. The pair commiserated on the cruel realities of politics well into the small hours. (The vote referred to is that of September 20, when the McCarran bill first passed the Senate and was sent to the House. On the final vote September 23, Senators Douglas and Humphrey abstained).

It took a good deal of political courage for President Truman to veto the McCarran bill. No President enjoys issuing a veto that is certain to be overruled. And Mr. Truman knew that he was handing his political opponents a weapon against his party in the November elections. "He vetoed the anti-Communist law" is the short snappy, oversimplified kind of slogan that politicians like to have. Mr. Truman's veto message may be open to question on a number of the points he raises. What is not open to question is the spirit that prompted the veto. The President was stressing something that it is all too easy to forget in the confusion of thought that the turns and twistings of the cold war can engender. He was stressing a firm confidence in our free institutions, in their power to draw upon their own internal resources to meet and defeat totalitarianism without yielding to the totalitarian seduction. If free men cannot win the cold war and remain free, then freedom is already in dire danger.

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