THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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A GOOD DAY'S WORK

THE VOTERS of Tennessee did the nation a great favor when they retired Kenneth McKellar from the U. S. Senate last week.

It's not that McKellar is old and groggy after six full terms in the hectic atmosphere of Washington.

It's not that he is a peculiarly irascible gent, given to a strong likes and dislikes, and to holding grudges that influenced his legislative decisions.

It's not even that he is one of the most insistent and persistent advocates of the spoils system in politics.

Rather, the nation will benefit mainly from the probability that, with McKellar gone, a better measure of fiscal responsibility and stability will be established in the U. S. Congress.

As chairman of the key Senate appropriations committee, McKellar was a stumbling block to reform. He enjoyed his authority over the public purse He ran the committee like a dictator, and woe be unto the projects of any Senator who crossed the old man's will.

And in his later years, McKellar's physical and mental lapses often threw the committee far behind in its important work. In 1952, for example, appropriations bills were jammed up for months in McKellar's committee, finally came tumbling out in a chaotic rush during the closing days of the session. Not until Congress had adjourned did anyone, including the members, know how much money they had voted to spend, and for what. It was largely because of McKellar that the seniority system has become known as the senility system.

His defeat by Rep. Albert Gore was also a blow at Boss Crump's efforts to stage a comeback.

All in all, it was a good day's work in Tennessee.

OUR SENATORS' VOTING RECORD

THE voting record of North Carolina's Senators in the 82nd Congress runs true to form. They agree with the Republican majority on major issues more often than with their Democratic Party's Administration. And Senator Smith continues to be a little to the right of Senator Hoey.

Their vote on 10 "key issues" as selected by *Congressional Quarterly*, finds them in disagreement twice. Senator Smith favored, Senator Hoey opposed the successful move to slice $200 million from a $6.9 billion foreign aid bill. Senator Hoey favored, Senator Smith opposed, an unsuccessful move to decrease flood control expenditures.

Then, hand in hand, they opposed the President by voting against reorganization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, against statehood for Alaska, against U. S. participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway project, against continued federal ownership of tidelands. They voted to override the President's veto of the McCarran immigration bill, voted for the Senatorial request that the President use a Taft-Hartley injunction to deal with the steel strike.

They favored two Administration-approved measures—an amendment to reduce soil conservation funds another that would have ended price and wage controls June 30.

It is interesting and illuminating to compare their records with those of "regular" members of both parties. As for members of their own party, each agreed with Senator Douglas of Illinois but twice in the 10 key votes. They agreed with Senator Humphrey of Minnesota but three times each.

Senator Taft, and Senator Russell were busy campaigning, so were not recorded on a number of the key issues. However, our Senators disagreed with three prominent "Taft" Republicans, Milliken of Colorado, Welker of Idaho and Capehart of Indiana, but three times, two of the differences being continuation of wage and price controls and reduction of soil conservation funds.

On the other hand, our Senators disagreed with leading Eisenhower Republicans about as much as with "Fair Deal" Democrats. Senator Tobey of New Hampshire agreed with Senator Smith on but one of the 10 votes, with Senator Hoey three times. Senator Morse of Oregon voted with Senator Smith only twice, with Senator Hoey four times.

According to this voting record, our Senators' closest soulmate was Senator McCarran of Nevada. He and Senator Smith voted together, down the line. Senator Hoey disagreed with Senator McCarran just once.

One could conclude that our Senators are thus "McCarran Democrats". That, however, is too odious a label to place upon a North Carolinian. It suffices to say that party labels do not mean much in the U. S. Senate, and that North Carolina Republican voters have no reason to be dissatisfied with their two Democratic Senators.

TWO INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

THE IDEA that Gov Adlai Stevenson is "Truman's man" has no known basis in fact. What happened in Chicago was that the President, a practical politician jumped on the Stevenson bandwagon. On several occasions since his nomination Stevenson has stated that he planned to run his own campaign, "as far as content of speeches and ideas" was concerned but would welcome President Truman's help, this being a logical and independent position.

But in his two Chicago speeches already, the governor rather plainly, if deftly, attacked the President's greatest fault, condonation of corruption In his speech of welcome he said:

"Where we have erred, let there be no denial; where we have wronged the public trust, let there be no excuses."

And in his acceptance speech, in questioning the wisdom of "change for the sake of change" with the President, who had just introduced him, on the rostrum, the governor concluded:

"Do you doubt the power of any political leader, if he has the will to do so, to set his own house in order without his neighbors having to burn it down?"

It seems to us that the governor is his own boss. Likewise, despite the attribution of all sorts of connivance and devilry to Governor Dewey, Mr. Eisenhower is his own boss. That, in both cases is as should be.

SOME THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

THIS Summer thousands of young Carolinians are wrestling with the old and wonderfully challenging question: What shall I be? These thoughts we would like to address to them.

In one day's news recently the following events were recorded:

The Atomic Energy Commission announced plans for an atomic power plant for large naval vessels, reported progress toward atomic-powered aircraft

The AEC said it is tapping new resources of uranium, making "substantial progress" in developing improved atomic weapons.

The Secretary of the Interior told of the feasibility of developing a vast synthetic oil industry, capable of boosting the nation's oil reserve by many billions of barrels.

Science continues to make wondrous, if sometimes awful, strides.

The same day's news told of bloody bayonet fighting in Korea, of more deadlocks at the truce talks It told of governments of rich countries drifting because of lack of political control or direction.

The arts of government and politics, of human relationships, continue to founder, far outstripped by the fast-moving atomic, mechanical and electronic sciences.

Despite this disproportion, the demand today is for the scientist, the technician. They are the persons most eagerly sought by employers. And he who helps make the bomb, or discovers new industrial techniques, receives more pay than the person who tries to resolve the more pressing political and governmental problems posed by this atomic and industrial progress.

We would hope that young persons of talent, while considering the probable material disadvantages of many non-scientific careers, consider thoughtfully the great need for more men and women who will help bring antiquated political and economic systems closer in line with the revolutionary studies of science.

Certainly the world cries for many kinds of scientists, such as the doctor and the agricultural technician who can translate the gains of science into human betterment. But above all this half century needs leaders who can control what science has wrought. There is the challenge for the young man and woman of 1952.

From The Twin-City Sentinel

THE HUMILIATION OF IT ALL

A WINSTON-SALEM man bought a dime's worth of seed for what he thought would bear running beans. Bunch beans came up instead.

He's thinking of suing the seed store for damages.

He won't be content, he said, with his ten cents back, nor will he be satisfied with extra seed. His demands are much more severe.

"I want payment for back-breaking labor, for the poles I put up," he said, "for the holes I dug and the wire I strung."

And that isn't all. "I have also suffered humiliation and mental anguish," he charged. He declared that the neighbors are all laughing at him because he had told them he was planting running beans, whereas only bunch bean vines appeared.

Because of the scorn and ridicule he has suffered, he expects to collect quite a lot from the seed merchant. He's going to make a good thing of it. In addition, he has a yard full of nice succulent bunch beans.

Advice to a young man: When in doubt whether you should kiss a girl or not, always remember that a girl can stand a shock better than disappointmnt.—*Kingsport (Tenn.) Times.*

A Columbus, Ohio, sheriff calls "moonbathing" by high school youngsters "immoral". If they don't get tanned, they surely should.—*Memphis Press-Scimitar.*

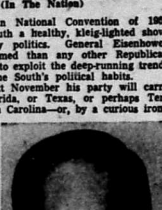
GOP's Greatest Opportunity

Ike Challenges Solid South

By ALEXANDER HEARD
(In The Nation)

THE Republican National Convention of 1952 gave the South a healthy, kleig-lighted shove toward two-party politics. General Eisenhower comes better armed than any other Republican could have been to exploit the drive-to-running trends that challenge the South's political habits.

Whether next November his party will carry Virginia, or Florida, or Texas, or perhaps Tennessee and North Carolina—or, by a curious irony of history, Mississippi and South Carolina — is a debatable question for the first time in a generation. And the conditions under which the Republicans might win in the South this year have more significance for the future of American politics than any of the scattered Republican victories of the last three - quarters of a century.



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

All this the leaders of the Democratic Party must know, and their reaction will also affect the course of Southern politics. The South's votes in the advance agents of Democratic Presidential hopefuls have taken over the campaign suites in Chicago. One thing is certain. No matter who is nominated, the candidate will be found "unsatisfactory" by some Southern Democrats. How unsatisfactory to how many may well be indicated before these words are read.

General Eisenhower's special potential in the South this year—perhaps he should say souths, for there are at least four South as there are states within it—derives from several factors that merit attention. The General is equipped to challenge that persistent source of Southern Democratic strength —emotional aversion to the word Republican when it is printed at the head of a ballot. He cannot vanquish it in this election year—not by a long shot—but he can cut its force in some places to a manageable minimum. No matter how hard he tries to make a partisan Republican, Eisenhower cannot conceal and will not fail to exploit the fact that his prestige is chiefly personal and not political. He is the hero of Europe, the conqueror of one foe and the symbol of hope against another. His fame, his popularity, and the public's esteem for his talents grow out of his achievements as a general of the army. You don't have to listen to many people to note the effects of this non-political coloration. The habitual Democrat can say, as I heard one say the Friday Ike was nominated; "He's big enough for the job. He's the one Republican I could vote for."

Another Source Of Strength

IKE has another source of strength that has great importance for traditional Democrats. People think he can win. And those who would have to risk their political hides to support him are more than mildly attracted by this thought. Ike talks of storming the South with the cheerful confidence of one who counts on doing some good. Also, the issues on which he promises to make his appeal fit precisely the needs of Republican campaigning in this region. Southern Democrats can agree better among themselves and with other Democrats on foreign and military policy than on almost any other matter. The contradictory charges made by Senator Taft against the Administration's anti-communism program abroad have left them cold. Eisenhower has shown some signs of wanting to disassociate himself from the Administrations he served so long: before the convention he talked disparagingly of the "rigzag" foreign policy of the Democrats. But he will find it impossible to wham away at the politics which he executed as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, as Chief of Staff, and as Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Forces in Europe, and which he has defended before Congress time and again.

On domestic issues he has shown his ability and intention to sling from the floor. He is right, as well as to the right, in the eyes of those Southerners who have been unhappiest over the policies of Roosevelt and Truman.

The differences between 1928 and 1952 illuminate the significance of the Eisenhower appeal this year. In the 1928 election it can be truly said that Al Smith carried five Southern states for two reasons. The Republican successes in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, and Texas were produced largely by Democrats who organized a campaign against their own party. These Democrats were moved to bolt by the nature of the Democratic candidate—his religion, his wetness, and his East Side provincialism. Their insurgency died with his defeat.

Much Dissatisfaction

THIS year, by contrast, Eisenhower can capitalize on deep-seated dissatisfaction whose causes are imbedded in the changing character of Southern and American life. We need not here review the whole complex of social and economic developments that have been undermining Southern one-party politics. We can simply remember that the South is no longer an agricultural section largely homogenous in its economic and social interests. (Other large groups of American states are also losing the homogeneity that once gave them incentives toward sectional political unity.) Nor is the Democratic Party any longer the champion of a Southern outlook, or the Republican Party the political haven of the Negro. The political issues that divide us now, both within the parties as well as between them, increasingly cut across the old geographic boundaries to produce alliances rooted in economic and social interests. In the last eight years many a Southern Democrat has felt out of step with his national party. He is the recruit most likely to fall in step with Ike.

The seating of Eisenhower delegations from Louisiana and Texas was hardly less important for the Republican future in the South than the nomination itself. The story of the crafty cynics who have dominated the Republican vest-pocket organizations in much of the South has now been carried by radio and television to millions of American voters. It is an old story to those who have had occasion to run it down—how these petty bosses keep the party small in order to keep control of it. Two aspects of this matter, however, distinguish 1952. The Eisenhower Republicans proudly claim among their number a healthy host of "independents" and converted Democrats. The absurd contention that these people should be shunted by the party was repudiated at Chicago. More important, if Eisenhower wins, are the signs that the new national Republican leadership has the intention as well as the incentive to encourage a revitalization of Southern Republican leadership. Nothing is more essential for the development of the party beyond next November. Nothing is more difficult. But the Republican platform is the surest sign of GOP seriousness in the South this year. As the press noted, the ambiguous plank on a Fair Employment Practices Commission resulted from the Resolutions Committee's concern for the feelings of Southern delegates and voters, its adoption will seemingly preserve Eisenhower's eligibility in the South.

In 1948 Harry Truman lost the states of New York and Michigan by fewer votes than Henry Wallace received. This year New York has 45 electoral votes and Michigan has 20. What will come of Mr. Wallace's former supporters this year I cannot say, but in these states and in many others above the Potomac the symbolism of FEPC can sway the narrow margins that stand between victory and defeat. In other states in the East and Middle West the Democratic and Republican totals were separated in 1948 by less than 2 per cent of the major-party vote. These states—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio—will cast 76 electoral votes in 1952. Here we have 141 votes. The electoral votes of all eleven Deep South states total 128. The Democratic Party cannot lightly ignore these calculations in drafting its platform or choosing its candidates.

Does all this add up to Republican successes below the Potomac in 1952? The best analyses of the 1948 election reveal one eminently sobering fact for pro-nomination strategists: the twist in public attitudes that returned Mr. Truman to the White House occurred during the last two weeks of the campaign. Many a twist will be given between now and November.

If trends mean anything, however, Senator Byrd's Commonwealth of Virginia seems more likely to follow Eisenhower than any of the other ten Southern states. Virginia showed the greatest Republican strength in the South in 1948—41 per cent. The figure has been steadily rising since 1936—29.4 in 1936, 31.5 in 1940, 37.4 in 1944. Much will depend on the attitude of Boss Byrd, who provided a sort of neutral opposition to Truman in 1948 and has been thumpingly renominated for his fourth term. He probably has the unique ability to run, in a relatively close state, as the Democratic candidate for Senator while at the same time failing to support the Democratic choice for President. It is hard to see what serious Virginia Republican would oppose the Democrats' personal edition of Mr. Republican.

The belligerent stance of the North Carolina Democratic organization sharply distinguishes the situation in that state from the situation in Virginia. In North Carolina, which went 32 per cent Republican in 1948, the drums have already begun to beat, calling loyal Democrats to the firing line. The Upper South state, Tennessee (36 per cent for Dewey in the last election), must be counted loyal this year if Senator Kefauver is on the ticket, as appears not unlikely.

Florida And Virginia

GIVEN these circumstances, it would seem that Florida and Texas, next to Virginia, are most susceptible to the appeals of Ike this year. Florida's Republican percentage in Presidential contests has been steadily rising too—23.9 in 1936, 26 in 1940, 29.7 in 1944, 33 in 1948. However, Florida's political attitudes are less deeply rooted in the tradition that binds all of the other Southern states except Texas.

The case of Texas calls attention to the possibilities of a bolt in some Southern states, a bolt that would lead "Democratic" electors to vote for other than the candidate of the Democratic National Convention. Governor Shivers of Texas has hinted at this already in discussing the contest between the two Texas Democratic delegations seeking seats at Chicago. Gov. Byrnes of South Carolina has made clear his desire to raise a ruckus if he can find something to raise it about. He might well be able to lead his state's electors to vote for Eisenhower. If so, possibly the same processes would throw Mississippi to Ike, and perhaps Georgia.

Whether Eisenhower's new Republican strength will be sufficient this year to give him the electoral votes of any Southern state must remain questionable. It seems certain, however, that Republican voting all across the South will increase because of his candidacy. This increase will be wholesome, since it will move the South and the country closer to two-party politics. It will move them closer to a kind of politics in which the party in the majority has the power and the responsibility to govern, in which honest conservatives and liberals can know what they are voting for and vote for what they want.

Alexander Heard, author of the recently published "A Two-Party South?" is professor of political science at the University of North Carolina.

Both Candidates May Say What They Think On FEPC

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON

THE way both major parties are smiling nervously at the civil rights issue provides the last edifying spectacle of this campaign. The candidates have got to decide soon just how badly they need the Negro vote, and just how far they will go to get it.

President Truman himself has often said privately that the Negroes gave him the margin of victory in 1948, by voting for him in sufficient numbers to provide his slim majorities in Illinois, Ohio and California. According to the Negro leaders, Negroes feel even more deeply about the civil rights issue this year than in 1948, and more of them will go to the polls than ever before. There are more than 3,000,000 in the key Northern states which could go either way, including more than half a million in New York, more than a third of a million in Illinois and Pennsylvania, and well over 200,000 each in Ohio, Michigan, California and Maryland.

The way Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson deal with the civil rights issue could obviously determine the outcome of a close election. Eisenhower's preconvention campaign manager, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, and his allies are trying to persuade Eisenhower to reverse himself on the issue. Although Eisenhower has flatly said that he opposes compulsory Federal fair employment legislation the Lodge group is willing to risk a public flipflop by their candidate because they think it will pay off in November.

NORTH'S FAVOR SOUGHT

Lodge and his allies are clearly much more worried than they were in the pre-convention period when there was talk of an Eisenhower sweep which would carry Southern Democratic states like Texas. An Eisenhower switch on civil rights would knock out his chance of winning Southern electoral votes. But Lodge now considers it much more important for Eisenhower to have a solid chance to carry the key Northern industrial states, where the Negro vote is concentrated, rather than an outside chance of winning a scattering of Southern states.

Moreover, the Lodge group is convinced that the Democratic nomination for Vice - President of Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama gives the Republicans a real opportunity to recapture the bulk of the Negro vote Since he was voted a few days ago by a Negro delegation, Eisenhower seems to be thinking of taking Lodge's advice. But after what he has already said on the subject it will not be easy for Eisenhower to reverse himself.

Eisenhower's running mate, Sen. Richard Nixon, moreover, has repeatedly voted with the Southerners on civil rights issues. He has opposed cloture, and on the Senate's labor sub-committee which was considering the Humphrey-Ives fair employment bill, Nixon joined Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama in opposing the bill. Thus, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate would have to do a public flip flop too.

The curious fact is that Stevenson's problem is easier than Eisenhower's, despite the presence of Sparkman on the ticket. For the time being, Stevenson has played down the civil rights issue. Meanwhile, many Southern leaders, like Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, Sen. A. Willis Robertson of Virginia, Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi, and the last into the fold, Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, are declaring for Stevenson. Stevenson electors will appear on the ballots in these and other Southern states.

STEVENSON STRATEGY

With the South thus tidied up Stevenson will then be in a position to make a speech firmly favoring Federal civil rights legislation, and interpreting the Democratic civil rights plank as stronger than the 1948 plank. This is the strategy which some of those close to him are urging Stevenson to adopt. It would have been easier for Stevenson to do so effectively, if the "liberals" at the Chicago convention had not gone a trifle mad. They made a funny issue of the seating of the Virginia and Louisiana delegations, talked about Stevenson as a "Northern Dixiecrat," and pictured Sparkman as a sort of Simon Legree.

Since it is no secret that Steven son encouraged the nomination of Sparkman, whom he admires for his generally liberal record, this public spasm of the liberals in Chicago certainly complicates his problem. It makes it much easier for the Republicans to picture any strong civil rights stand by Stevenson as mere cynical vote hunting.

This could hurt Stevenson with the Negro voters, especially because there has already been so much stomach turning political cynicism where the civil rights issue is concerned. The Southern oligarchs have seized on the civil rights issue to maintain themselves in power. Many of the Northerners have used the issue as a sort of political flypaper, shouting for unenforceable legislation which they know has no chance of passing, in order to catch Negro votes.

Under these circumstances, it is just possible that the best strategy for both Eisenhower and Stevenson is to say what they really think. And being the kind of men they are, it is also possible that this is precisely what they will do.

Boat-Builder Andrew Higgins Was All Mand And A Yard Wide

By ROBERT C. RUARK

NEW YORK

THE last time I saw old Andrew Higgins he drank the best part of a quar of bonded bourbon out of a huge old-fashioned glass and never blinked. He had numerous bodyguards and sons whipping around at his beck and whistle. He was telling me a lot of tall tales about how he supplied an integral piece of machinery for the first atom bomb, and drawing the bow pretty long

This happened about six years ago outside of New Orleans in the big Higgins plant where old Andy was in the process of whipping up some pre-fab houses of nice ice-cream colors and which looked alarmingly simple manufacture. Whatever happened to his housing project I couldn't say. Possibly not much.

Andrew Jackson Higgins got famous for building landing craft during the recent war to end war, and as time passed the appellation "Higgins boat" became as much of the fighting vocabulary as "jeep". Some of his boats were not so capable at first, and got their bottoms ripped off He improved as the war continued. But Andrew J. always built them fast, even if some were semi-functional. He did everything fast.

A FABULOUS GENT

He was a fabulous old boy, Andrew J. He went bust a couple or three times, and somehow bounced back. He was the greatest freestyle cusser I ever met, and he cusses mostly in falsetto. His normal voice was a booming base, but when he was really desirous of contemptuous he would adopt assy mannerisms and squeak his bad words in a mincing tone that was double emnatic. He would cuss a bit in soprano and then jump fit to bust the chandeliers in his regular basso and then lapse back into his mincing act. It was highly disconcerting

Old Andrew was surrounded by a gross or so of sons, most of whom he was mad at all the time. The day I visited him he was feuding with one of his eldest boys. He took a quarter-pint belt out of the bourbon jug and started to cuss.

"I'm waitin' tor one of my damn' boys to come back and apologize to me for me being so rude to him," said Andrew J. "Damn and blast and unpeign, but I really give that damn' boy hell. What I give him hell for was not having a blueprint ready for me when I said so and he had a hellava fight. He's a good boy. Plenty smart. Takes after such-and-so kid of mine is going to give the old man that kind of back talk."

Mr. Higgins dismissed his erring spawn and proceeded to trade unions.

I don't know whether he was a good man or a bad man or how much mark he left on the world. But he was a tough old boy and all male-man and there aren't too many of his like left. I hope there's bourbon where he's stationed, and boats or something for his restless brain and heavy hands to build.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Adlai's Problem: How Much To Use Harry?

WASHINGTON

THE question of using just exactly the right ingredients of Harry Trumanism in the coming Presidential campaign is one of the most delicate problems facing Adlai Stevenson et al.

They can use too much whistle-stopping and get the same result that H. S. T. got in Missouri last week when his candidate for the Senate was snowed under. Or they can use too little and run the risk of getting Mr. Truman sore.

There has been no comparable situation since 1928 when Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce in the Coolidge Cabinet, ran for President ostensibly with Coolidge's blessing. Actually there was much bad blood between them, as there's always likely to be when the old monarch watches young rivalry reach for the throne.

There's been no bad blood between Truman and Stevenson—so far. But there could be. Unquestionably the President was piqued when Stevenson held back, at first refused to run. Unquestionably also, it was smart politics on Adlai's part. He had to get away from the idea that he was Truman's man.

Now, however, the Governor is up against the almost immediate problem of deciding just how much to use Mr. Truman's notable talents as a campaigner. If he uses him in considerable degree, he's likely to get stamped with the stigma of bossism, corruption, and Pendergastism. If he doesn't, he passes up the help of a man who has a great following with labor, Negroes, and the big city populations, and who also knows how to campaign.

Meanwhile Mr. Truman is chafing at the bit, literally rarin' to go.

Secret Oil Deals

AN amazing deal whereby some of the major American oil companies agreed not to operate in competition with the British in the Middle East, and whereby all companies pool the petroleum pie in Venezuela is revealed in the secret oil report of the Federal Trade Commission which Sen. John Sparkman has urged the White House to publish.

In the Middle East, for instance, the Royal Dutch-Shell Co. (British-Dutch) got together with the Gulf Oil Co., dominated by the Mellon family of Pittsburgh, to pool their control over 1,250,000,000 barrels of Kuwait oil over a 12-year period.

Likewise, continues the Federal Trade Commission's secret report, "Under the Anglo-Iranian-Jersey Standard-Socony contracts, Anglo-Iranian turned over to the two American companies 1,300,000,000 barrels of Kuwait-Iran oil over a 20-year contract period.

"Thus these contracts result in the division of the production of Kuwait and Iran between the buyers and the sellers, and in effect, give them mutual and continuing interests in that production over a period of many years," continued the Federal Trade Commission.

"The significance of the contracts as instruments for the control of the Middle East oil is further evidenced by the provisions restricting and controlling the marketing of oil."

East Of Suez

THE report then tells how the Gulf Oil Co. agrees not to sell its oil "east of Suez" in competition with the British-Dutch combine, and how Standard of N. J. and Socony could sell "not more than 5 per cent east of Suez."

"Jersey Standard and Socony under the first purchase agreement," stated the FTC report, "were to distribute their oil in Europe and North and West Africa. Socony under the second purchase agreement, was to import its oil into the United States. In short, under these agreements, the three parties agreed upon the markets into which this oil was to flow."

The Federal Trade Commission also goes into interesting detail regarding the British-American-Dutch campaign to preach oil conservation "at a time when a rising flood of international production threatened to depress world prices."

The Justice Department has now called a special grand jury to probe allegations that American oil companies may be violating the law by combining with the British and Dutch. However, it appears doubtful that the Sherman antitrust act has been violated, since the oil operations have taken place outside the United States.