

IT'S TIME FOR 'OPERATION CANDOR'

REP. W. STERLING COLE OF New York gave the only... interview the other night—"financial ruin" or "atomic destruction"...

Mr. Cole is chairman of the joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee... And so Representative Cole now believes that the U. S. should start right away to spend from \$15 to \$25 billion on continuing air defense...

THE GROWTH OF A NEW INDUSTRY

NOEL YANCEY'S fine Associated Press roundup of industrialization in North Carolina gave some interesting facts and figures on the growth of the electronics industry in this state.

Ten years ago, the industry was relatively unimportant in the state's economy... Today it employs 11,000 persons, and plant expansions already under way will add about 8,000 workers more.

The new electronics plants are spread out all over the state... Westinghouse Electric has plants in Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Burlington; Westinghouse at Raleigh; Cornell-Dubilier at Fuquay-Varina and Sanford; International Resistance at Asheville and Boone; Sylvania at High Point; General Electric at Asheville, and Sprague at W. Jefferson.

IRAN MAY BE ON ROAD TO RESPONSIBILITY

IT IS SELDOM that revolutions and military juntas produce governments that are at once stable and democratic... It's too soon to tell for sure. But here are some promising signs...

ON THE JOB

A FRIEND, traveling to the Wake Forest-Villanova football game at Winston-Salem Saturday, reports seeing four cars being ticketed for speeding by State Highway Patrol officers...

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

ONE FOR THE BIRDS

HILBILLY music is apparently at an all-time high in popularity in the United States... Teen-agers have gone particularly wacky over the boys with the guitars who render such lachrymose ballads as "Dear John" and "I'm Hawg-Tied Over You."

Of course, no hillbilly singer and strummer qualifies unless he sings every note through his nose, pronounces the "r" in "right" as the most significant of reformers...

Drought - Stricken Farms Get Little Aid

A healthy \$4,277,134 has gone to Texas and Oklahoma's \$1,702,700, and 328 Texas farmers have been aided against drought... Another 153 Missouri farmers are still trying to get drought loans...

A News Pictorial
A Good Way To Keep From Growing Old



Shed Best Photo by Tom Franklin... Driver No. 1 has a choice of flipping head-on into the oncoming car, or plowing into the rear fender of the car he is about to pass...

\$23 Million Reported

Campaign Contributions Hit New High

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON POLITICAL groups reporting their campaign finances to Congress spent \$23 million in efforts to swing next year's House, Senate and Presidential elections, according to a tabulation by Congressional Quarterly.

This apparently made the 1952 race the most costly in U. S. history. In reports required by federal law, Republican groups and candidates said they spent \$13.8 million. Democratic groups and congressional candidates reported \$9.2 million. The remaining \$3 million was spent by labor groups, minor parties and unofficial political groups.

Only Congressional candidates and political groups spending in 1948 or more states on Congressional or Presidential campaigns are required to make reports of federal law. Thousands of state and local groups spending heavily in federal elections are exempt from the reporting requirement.

The \$23 million spending figure broke down roughly into \$17.8 million, primarily for the Presidential contest, and \$5.2 million, covering the House and Senate. Total spending, although in many cases the purpose of spending was not stated clearly, was:

- Republican—\$9,746,106.50, spent by 42 groups.
Democratic—\$5,018,215.50, spent by 22 groups.
Labor—\$3,300.18, spent by 35 groups.
Minor parties and miscellaneous—\$1,000,123.50, spent by 34 groups.
Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon—\$28,046,761.61, big donations, 62 per cent.
Republican Finance Committees of Pennsylvania, \$1,371,506.96—201 donations, 22 per cent.
Stevenson-Sparkman Forum—\$708,000.00—181 donations, 77 per cent.
FAMOUS FAMILIES
Contributor lists of 1952 campaign committees filed with Congress as required by law, are listed with famous names and large sums.
Rockefellers, duPonts and Mel-

Congress Considering Changes In The Social Security Set-up

By CHARLES F. BARRETT

WASHINGTON THE social security program for the aged is one of the world's biggest bargains for some workers, but a poor one for others.

These variations in fortune—some Congressmen call them inequities—are getting special attention from two investigating teams.

The first team—a group of former government administration consultants and by a House Ways and Means Subcommittee headed by Representative Charles McNary—has reported the economic pattern of Here's how:

Under the present system, a special social security tax is levied on payrolls. This money goes into a special trust fund, from which death or retirement benefits are paid.

But a maze of rules governs who is eligible for benefits, and the level of benefits paid. The rules are based on the year in which a person reaches 65, and the number of months' work under the program, average salaries, and so on.

Some congressmen have proposed to wipe out all the special rules that have developed over the years and have a system of uniform pension payments to everyone. The Republican platform calls for a study of such a "universal pension."

Another proposal, reportedly favored by the administration, is to work within the framework of the present system on these points but modify its rules that cause undue hardships or inequities.

Against that backdrop, here are some of the rules of the present system and the variations in treatment they have produced:

To be eligible for retirement benefits you must work under the system one half the time from January 1951 until you retire; or one half the time from the date you began until you retire. At any rate, you must work a minimum of 18 months' covered service, and you are sure of at least some benefits if you work as much as 12 months' covered service.

Thus, some workers were covered for only 18 months after January, and then were at retirement age before they could get a maximum of 81 in taxes and become eligible for full benefits—

\$17.30 a month for life for a man aged 65. On the average, life expectancy, they would collect a total of about \$18,570 on a contribution of only \$1.

But many other workers will get retirement age after 37. They could work 9 3/4 years, under the present system, over \$70 in taxes, and then lose their job, or become disabled, or shift to work not covered by the program. They wouldn't get a penny back in retirement pay.

Another rule—you get no retirement benefits from age 65 to 71 if you make as much as \$75 monthly in employment covered by the system.

Suppose you have no other income and you can't get along on your social security payment—the average is \$70 monthly. If you get a penny from social security until you reach 75. After that, you can earn any amount and still get your pension.

This rule, apparently, helps to explain a big puzzle about social security: Why do so many workers never eligible for retirement benefits, only four million actually are collecting.

And, of course, the present retirement system does nothing for all those who reached retirement age before they could get the minimum of 18 months' covered employment. Of 14,400,000 persons never covered by social security retirement, their only chance for government help is to apply for direct relief or charity.

Another rule: The level of benefits is based on your average monthly salary from your start-up to the time you are laid off until you retire. At any rate, you must work a minimum of 18 months' covered service, and you are sure of at least some benefits if you work as much as 12 months' covered service.

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The Dangerous Myths About Communist China And Russia

By JOSEPH ALSOP

HONG KONG HAVE clearly formed up behind the system, no man as a Chinese government, Chou En-lai.

By the same token, some heroes of the Yenan days, like Chu Teh, Liu Xiang, and others, are tending to degenerate into fire-breathers. And although the Chinese Communist Party has never gone through an all-out Russian style purge, there are personnel changes such as the recent case of Peng De-huai, former Minister of Finance Minister Po I-po without his former governmental seat.

Both in China's industrial development and military build-up, Russian aid plays a vital part. In every contest for power and influence, the American side is in Chungking in war time, one point stood out. The American aid which the Generalissimo needed at Chungking in war time, one point stood out. The American aid which the Generalissimo needed at Chungking in war time, one point stood out.

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American policy-making has so long been in the hands of the few who were never used as it might have been. In fact the lever was often changed. But it does mean that the Peking government as a whole is generally more progressive, becoming more and more attached and obedient to Moscow's leadership.

The second experience that casts light on the Mao-Yugoslav relationship is the Great Yugoslav rebellion in 1948. It was an experience that the split with Moscow at first caused most of the Yugoslav leaders to suffer all the agonies of religious men losing their personal life. They did not want it. Stalin insisted that they should be Stalin, mean and tyrannical as he was, applied the Yugoslav lesson to the Chinese.

It was an atmosphere of skepticism, of disbelief, of a "have it" or "lose it" spontaneous roar of "back to China." Stalin's heirs are being far more astute and cautious than Stalin was. He was a man of his time. He was a man of his time. He was a man of his time.

It is true that the extreme pro-Moscow reds, like Li Lisan, first time there occurred a stiff, brief argument between the President of the United States and a new man.

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