Notes On The British Loan

NOBODY, we are convinced, should toss off a snap judgment on the British loan, now being debated in the Senate. It is a good deal more than a mere business tion in which Uncle Sam lends John Bull \$6 billion at two per cent interest.

The whole vast compexity of international finance, domestic economics, and world politics is involved. Small wonder, then that British and American fiscal experts labored almost six months before the terms of the loan were agreed upon.

Those of us who are not economists can-These of us who are not economists cannot expect to understand all the implications of the loan. We can follow, in a
general way, the Administration's argument that it is politically necessary to
bolster the sagging British economy, and
that we will be better off in a business
way if the British take their piace in
world trade as friendly customers rather
than antagonistic competitors. But, in the
end, we can best reach a decision by examining the caliber of the men who support
the loan, and of those who oppose it.

It is not insignificant, then, that we find in the opposition camp the old isolationists, the diebards who are new marshalling the same arguments they employed against aid to Britain in the early days of the war. Quiney Howe's discredited shogan, "Britain expects every American to do his duty." has been dusted off and is on prominent display in Washington.

There are, it is true, a few broad-gauge There are, it is true, a few broad-cause Americans lined up in opposition to the loan. Most notable, perhaps, is Jesse Jones. New Deal finapeial wizard, who thinks an adequate British loan could be privately financed. But it must be remembered that Mr. Jones is, and always has been, a banker He considers the loan primarily as an investment risk, applying the banker's cold scrutiny, and it seems doubtful if he gives any weight to the equally important polit-ical and or diplomatic considerations in-volved.

When such conservatives as McKellar of Tennessee and Vandenburg of Michigan arise to support the British loan, it appears 'hat Mr. Jones' fiscal arguments have callen on barren ground, Senator Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, has perhaps best summarized the issue when he said: "The question is not so much, can we afford to make the loan? It is rather, can we afford not to?" The ablest Senators of both parties seem to be agreed that we can't.

And if we had needed a clincher, we would have found it in Senator Billoo's decision to fillibuster against the loan. The Man is an excellent negative bellwether— it's safe to assume that what he opposes is essentially sound.

is essentially sound.

The loan, of course, is risky; we may never get our money back. But it seems foolish to consider it as a thing apart, as the isolationists would have us do. It is part and parcel of the whole desperate gamble for peace and security. The best men in the Government say it's essential, the worst men in the Government argue against it. The debate is above party lines, even showe the usual consideration of doieven above the usual consideration of dol lars and cents.

The loan is another test of our willing-The loan is another test of our willing-ness to face up to our responsibilities in the world We've failed a good many al-ready. It would be particularly tragic if we failed this one, yielding once again to the arcuments of politicians who have long since demonstrated that the blood, sweat and tears of World War II taught them nothing.

A Strange, Backward Scramble

THERE are now only four states which maintain the white primary, allowing Negroes to vote only in meaningless general elections. They are Georgia, Mississippl. Arkansas and South Carolina, and their political leaders are now scrambling about seeking refuge on the steadily diminish-ing legal ground left by recent Supreme Court decisions.

Most of the old devices of disfranchisement have been outlawed by the Suoreme Court's finding, in cases brought in Louisiana, Texas and Georgia, that the Democratic Primary is an interral part of the general election and is, therefore, subject to Federal regulation. Not even the most hopeful lead eagle is prepared to buck the clear language of the Constitution, which cives the right of ballot to every man. There are, however, some really fantate plans afoot for evading the intent of the law.

In South Carolina the Democrats have already repealed all state laws governing primaries, thereby insuring, since new legal primaries, thereby insuring, since new lead issues would be involved, that no test case carried to the Supreme Court in other states will apply. Arkansas is currently considering a plan to hold comoletely separate primaries for Federal and state offices.

The Charleston News & Courier has, as usual, gone further than any of the other White Supremacy advocates. The News & Courier, Incidentally, objects to the term vidennala II denodija "veamarana aildw" newspaper seriously proposes that the Democratic primary be abandoned entirely and that the state return to the practice of

nominating all candidates in Democratic convention. Certainly. The News & Courier argues, a white man's party would have the right to admit or exclude any person it chose from it's own meetings.

That this proposition-which would mean That this proposition—which would mean the distranchisement of the entire white population as well as the colored—is being seriously considered by South Carolina Democrats is a measure of their desperation. There are still many among them who seriously predict a return to the bloody days of Reconstruction if the Nearo gets a primary vote, Ignoring all the evidence available in the seven Southern states, including this one, that long ago abandoned the white primary.

It's a strange reaction, for, as The Co-lumbia Record has repeatedly pointed out, it is only in recent years that the Negro has been barred from the polls in South Carolina. The election of Wade Hampton, which ended the past-Civil War carpethag rigin in the state, was accomplished by the vote of both whites and Negroes, and it was many years before the Democratic Party became exclusively white,

It's rather a pathetic spectacle, this weird backward scramble to preserve a system that has served South Carolina so badly. And, of course, it's a losing game. The Record argues: "If Negroes are to particle pate in South Carolina's primaries it is better that the South Carolina's primaries it is better that the South Carolina's homographic and los abouth countarily admit them and los the conditions, applicable to both races, of their admission. Why wait for the Su preme Court to compel the Party and the

Has Anybody Got The Time?

HERE we go again, sliding off into our annual period of chaos, when time begins to hop and skip about the country and no clock can be trusted to say what it means, Radio programs are dislocated train schedules are revised, airplanes depart an hour earlier, and if your old pal, Joe telephones from New York he'll likely serk you out of bed. It. Daylish Santing Time seam; that is it's Daylish Santing Time here and there and Standard Time there and there, and you won't be able to find out the time of day until next September when the nation's chronometers are regeared. train schedules are revised, airplanes de-

Like Mrs. Pettibone, we have been through this so many times we have no intention of fearing our shirt over it again. We think it's a good idea to take advantage of the maximum amount of sunlight, and have never found our life discripted where the sunlight of the maximum amount of sunlight, and have never found our life discripted as year. We believe, as a matter of fact, that 99.9 per cent of the people of America liked Daylight Saving when it was universally approach by Edward Ideas of the Saving when it was ica liked Daylight Saving when it was universally enforced by Federal decree and called War Time.

But we have heard all the strange blind arguments against Daylight Saving Time. We have seen perspiring statesmen at-tempting to explain how it works in legistempting to explain how it works in legislative halls, and we have heard representa-tives of the people stand up and declare. You ain't going to get my people out of bed an hour earlier every morning with no damfool notion like this. Farmers need their sidep. We know when we're licked, or over the side of the side of the side of the of Daylor Baving Time community by

But why, oh why, doesn't the Congress

these United States? Let us hastily add that we don't really care whether it's Daylight Saving Time or not—just so it's the same everywhere. Earnest scientists worked hard to standardize time around worked hard to standardize time around the world, laying out a system of meridians an hour apart, and selling their scheme to the people. Why should all their labor be undone because a few cities here and there think they have found a better way of setting their clocks?

Don't give us that business about the rights of minorities. We just want to know what time it is,

Having paid up its dues in full, Russia evidently expects the U. N. to last. As a precaution, however, Gromyko might take another slow ride around it from time to time, to see if it is there.

According to a glossary of the double talk of world politics which we have been getting over the years, "legitimate national aspirations" means getting ready to give a neighbor the elbow.

Outmoded busses and trolleys are being snapped up as emergency housing, and in fact we hear the householder welcoming his guests, "5tep back a little farther, please, in the house."

Never let it be said the new generation doesn't know what's up, remarked a local parent as he agreed today under pressure to an 18-1/2-cent boost in weekly allow-



People's Platform

The Negro College Fund

VOU are doubtless aware that four of the institu-tions benefiting materially from the United Ne-ero College Fund's third annual, campaign are lo-nated in North Carolina. All but one of the 33 member colleges are located in the South.

I am serving as volunteer public information chairman for the 1946 drive. In surveying results of the widespread public support resulting from men-tion of the Fund in editorial columns of the nation's papers.

HERE'S WHY:

(1) Negrors themselves want education

(2) They have demonstrated a tenacity of purpose in seeking this education.

pose in seeking this education.

(3) They are using their education to help raiselving standards for their fellow men.—Negro and white—and to create better rectal understanding.

The year 1854 saw the birth of the first Negro private college. Today 37 of them are approved by accrediting bodies.

accrediting bodies.

It has been slow work, but these schools, year in and year out, have been turning out thousands of tramed and intelligent citizens. From them has come a steady stream of dectors, nurses, ministers, and trained agricultural workers, and trained agricultural workers, and the state of those serving mankind Many more must follow if the ratio of Negro professionals to Negro population is to approach that of the white The nation needs 13,000 more, Negro dectors, or four times as many as are reached.

The gap will grow unless Negro colleges are brined in their efforts to close it. Important for today is that these schools must and lose ground. They must grow in size and service, it possible; but evitative both today's large.

that they all faced the apple figuresia erisis, receipts down; expenses up. They needed more money to keep going. This by what they did:

Having decided to appeal to the public for help, went a step farther—the colleges agreed to hands in aking America for money. They save ame to this unique educational experiment. They ed it the United Negro College Fund.

called it the United Negro College Fund.

The United Negro College Fund lived in to their loope. Through it the American people gave 5000-700 to the member colleges in 1944, in 1945 they gave more than \$1,000,000.

Let's look at some of the things this money did: One college started a health clinic for its students, textiers and faculty.

denis, teachers and faculty.

Another, in the heart of Texas, opened a counselling service for all Negro G. I.'s who want advice on lifer educational henefits.

Money received from the Fund was used by one and the reclaim our physical plant which had become for reclaim our physical plant which had become for the reclaim our physical plant which had become of them bought new books for their library we needed faculty members to take care of a bursty per cert increase in students. Texperts the president of another school.

The color of the president of another school of the color of the president of another school.

received from the United Negro College Fund means keeping open.

received from the United Negro College Fund meant keeping open. The third the colleges, now total line from the third the colleges, now total line from the works, they know that more Americans, than ever before realize the need for Negro higher education.

They studied income and ougo aspin. They found how much more money they needed. Then they voted to confluct the third annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund.

They set the goal at \$1,300,000 to be used solely the college of the college fund. They set the goal at \$1,300,000 to be used solely bookers operating expenses. It buy such things as soleles to hold qualified instructors; to run the plants; to help needy students.

This is important to your children, your nephexs.

salarles to home quantum plants: to help needy students. This is important to your children, your nephews and nieces, your neighbor's soon and daughter—To-morrow's Generation Their tomorrow will be funded, if equality in education is limited. All America has a stake in the education of all its description of the plants of the state of the st

America has a slake in the control of the boys and girls.

The United Negro College Fund provides a way to invest in that kind of education for America.

—WILLIAM H. LONG, JR.

(NOTE: The four North Carolina colleges parti-cipating in the Fund are Johnson C. Smith Univer-tal of Charlotte, Bennett College of Gerensboro, Land Charlotte, Bennett College of Gerensboro, sity of Raleigh. Full information may be obtained from any of these institutions, or from United Negro College Fund. 38 East. 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.—Eds, Tux Newal),

Quote, Unquote

WE need to understand what it means to feel de-feated. The French people feel more defeated today than the Germans do. The rest of the world is hungry and terribly rold. We cannot permit that to continue.—James Marshall, member New York Board of Education.

youd her boundaries. Senator Tom Connaily, Demo-

There is a great difference between a world government that represents the peoples of the world and one that represents the nations of the world. To obtain the former will require a long, alow process of education.—Supreme Court Justice William O. Doughas.

No nation-state is today strong enough, sovereign enough, to fulfill the purpose for which it was set up—to protect its citizens.—Rollins College Scientific Conference report,

Air defenses for the United States far superior to those which prevailed in Germany would still leave American industries vulnerable.—Oil Division report, United States Strategic Bombing Survey.

The People's Platform is available to any reader who cares to mount it. Communications should be less than 300 words, typewritten if possible, and on only one side of the paper, anything poss. Bach letter must be signed, although, in exceptional cases and upon request, we will subthind the writer's name.—Editors, THE NEWS.

Famine Rides Faster

WASHINGTON NIPORMACTION has come that the bread-pass attempts the second that the bread-pass attempts the second pass attempts the second process at the second process at the second pass at the second pa

Marquis Childs

ALLOCATION STEPPED

The Combined Food Board has been combined for th

INDIA'S TOLL

are not dying yet. The harvesis of destin will come in the next of destin will come in the next of the property of the propert

LONG RANGE EFFECT

LONG RANGE EFFECT

"Famine is not immediately as explosive as an atomic bomb, said not official. But in the long pull, of the large reader than a said of the large reader than a large re

Samuel Grafton

Fascism Lives Again

NEW YORK.

IT is a year since the end of the war in Europe, and Mussicial's body has been due up from the management of the war in Europe, and Mussicial's body has been due to find the management of the management of the management of the management of the control of the management of the management

OUTWARD SIGNS
Ah, but Prince Wilhelm was a
a Nazi; his military questionia
shows it, and since we have
identify the enemy strictly by a face appearance and by formal signs (as if we were classifying butterflies) Prince Wilhelm has, at

signs in it we were classifying butterflies Prince Witherm has at least until this writing, been left unmolected. Again, shall be worrested to the property of the property of

of comparative authority: and now it is a solid incrustation. American reporters say casually that "Nati sympathizers and militaring the sympathizers and militaring the sympathizers and militaring the sympathizers and militaring the sympathizers and similar than the sympathizers are sympathizers. Figure 1. The sympathizers are sympathizers and so a kind of molecularity of the sympathizers are sympathizers. The sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers. The sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers. The sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers. The sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers are sympathizers and sympathizers are sympathizers.

BAROMETER READING

BAROMETER READING
And of this we can legitimately
And of this we can legitimately
Withelm for what he is in impedibut of Prince Withelm as a baromentire reading, as a sign of a procos, and of a stage in a process,
and of a stage in a process,
in its impudence, and our seemin his impudence, and our seeming helpleasness before it. Grave
questions are raised; for though
rightimately and the stage of the content,
perhaps because of our fear of
Russia; and though we oppose the
right; our opposition also seems
amme reason; and so the forces
preas each other, and the molecules of population arrange themselves, and the right watches un. The A.
And the right watches un. The A.

The print watches un. The A.

The print watches un. The A.

The print watches un. The A.

And the right watches us. There are certain crucial moments at which we could set it back: peragainst Franco, when that question Against Fibrio, which this question comes up. But the moment passes, we do not take a strong position; and the tight, everywhere in the world, relaxes, amiling. Or we are a strong position; and the tight, everywhere in the world, relaxes, amiling. Or we consider the strong of the s

Drew Pearson's: Gen. Patton's Diary Critical Of British

WASHINGTON

The war's stormiest hero. Gen. George S. Patton. was the centier of many a sourtewersy before he died. But today the centier of many a sourtewersy before he died. But today the centier of many and the centier of the hottest of Pattonia potatoes—the General's need one of the hottest of Pattonia potatoes—the General's need on the company of the patton and the patton and the grant and the patton and the patton and the patton and the same ven about the Alles and even about his superior officers. Some of the comments just about his superior officers. Some of the comments just about his superior officers. Some of the comments just about his superior officers. Some of the comments just about his superior officers. Some of the comments to the famous British Fleid Marshal, Montgomery, whom he criticated with almost the same bluntness as the solder in the Ercilian Dospital whom he slapped.

Patton felt that Montgomery was nitrity to clow and Fatton felt that Montgomery was nitrity to clow and continued the patton of the same pattern of the same pat

Patton Family Says No.

Another phase of Patton's history which should make significant reading is the manner in which he crossed the Rhine on March 22, 1845, establishing a bridghead of eight miles in the space of a few short hours. This operation, and the space of a few short hours. This operation, and the space of a few short hours with a constitution of the casualities, attracted tilties attention in the press.

But meanwhile, Marchal Montgomery, commanding three familes including the Ninth American Army, advanced March 24, and was able to gain a bridgehead of only one mile. The Montgomery operation was publicated as a great achievement, despite the fact that Patton had already rocosed the Rhine and taken greater territoriog to hush up the General's disry. However, before he died, the General ical friends that he would like to have a monument built in France in memory of the Third Army, and some of his comrades—in-arms hope his diary may be published and the MOTE—During the war this column published, Oct. 23, 1844, the slowy of how Einenhover was exaperated at 1844, the slowy of how Einenhover was exaperated at demanding more American troops, refused to launch the Normandy break-through at Caen, This column brought an emphatic Brittlah denial. Another phase of Patton's history which should make

European Diet
Mans. ToM CLARK, wife of the Attorney General, is one
Mark to the Cabinet tacles who takes seriously both her cooking and the President's suggestion that American's reduce
their diet two days a week to equal that in Europe.
Mrs. Clark, youngest of the Cabinet wives and daughter
of the former Chief Justice of Texas, has done her own
housekeeping most of the time since her husband came to
Washington. Here is a menu sine has carefully worked out,
equivalent to a European diet of 1,500 calories, and which
she is serving in the Clark home;

REFEKERE—One plant games fuller & out (7.5 calories).

BREAKFAST—One glass orange juice, 8 oz. (78 calories); one poached egg (74); two strips of baccon (38); one alice of wholewheat tosat and one-half pat of butter (149); offee (no calories); one teaspoon of sugar (18); 1 oz. of cream (62); total—404.

total—404.

DINNER—Pot rosat, 2 oz. (116); one-fourth head lettuce (16); one tablespoom oil dressing (62); three-fourths cup
buttered peas (92); one hot bran muffin with one-half pat
of butter (161); apple sauce, one cup (24); milk, one glass
(163); total—409.

of Dates (1981, apple some 3 or. 1311; broccoll, two charges (1482; total-date) harby some 3 or. 1311; broccoll, two charges (1982) one-half cup carross, assumed (1981) one-half cup postators, creamed (included one-half cup postators) (included one-half cup postators) (included one-half cup included one-half cup incl