## The Charlotte News




FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1950

| He so-called dollar gap in our foreign trade is too complicated a subject for most of us to understand. Minus the details, and reduced to its simplest terms. I means that the Uhited states is selling abroad more than it huys from foreign our goods in dollars, that creates a dollar gap, because foreign countries can't carn the dollars to keep buying our goods. <br> The dollar gap is not new. It has been whth us for a good many years now. We have closed it by varlous means-loans which were never repaid and outright grants. to name two of the most pop- ular ways. But because World War II upset all normal trade conditions, the gap is $\qquad$ for brought our exports and imports into our forelign ald grants-to Greece mand Tur key under the Truman Doctrine and to Marshall Plan. With those grants, forelgn nations have been able to buy American materials and products. <br> The foreign ald load is a heavy one for U. S. taxpayers. It has run to $\$ 4$ and $\$ 5$ bilions a year in the past few years. And there is heavy pressure on Congress to reduce it. <br> This poses a quandary for American cut, but who realize that the loss of our forelgn trade would send us solraling into a depression. For example, the Marshall Plan is finaneing this year the export of what would happen to the cotton farmers, or to the government's farm price support program, or to the textile industry If those bales remained in this country to glut the market. <br> A measure of the quandary business faces is the fact that two highly prominent North Carolina leaders took positions on opposite sides of the fence this week. <br> Over in Stuttgart. Robert M. Hanes, chief of ECA's special mission to Western Germany and president of the Wachovia Bank | \& Trust Co., told German manufacturer they would have to try harder to sell thel pioducts in the American market. emphasized that the Marshall Plan will end sooner or later, and that meanwhil new methods so that Europe's industria) plant can better compete for dollars in the Western markets." <br> If Mr . Hanes' solution is right, it means that some of our Industries are going to find combetitive wares on the American market. Some of the protection for U. S. Industry from tariffs and customs regulations will have to be taken away. <br> That trend is viewed with alarm by <br> Charles A. Cannon, president of the big <br> ers this week that President Truman's ef- <br> fort th close the dollar eap in foreien trade <br> is a "future threat" to the textlle industry. <br> goods have declined materially, and that <br> "Imports of textiles are not (only) a threat <br> but are now actually coming into this <br> country, and in some instances at half <br> price of domestic products. <br> Thus Mr. Cannon is saying that we must <br> keep forelen products out, and Mr. Hanes is saying that we must let them in. And <br> the Army Gordon Gray, has fust started a spectal assignment for President Truman to find out if there is any other way to <br> close the dollar gap. <br> We belleve the better solution to the long range problem is to encourage the competition of forelgn products in the Amermore hardshio in some cases than others. The alternative is to keep the world on charity, and artificially subsidize our high standard of living by (1) shelling out dollar grants abroad, and (2)-paying abnormally high prices for our own protected products. <br> American businessmen who are urging a reduction of taxes (and forelen spending is the most politically expendable part of the national budket shouid remember that they can't have their cake and eat it, too. |
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## THE ATOMIC REVOLUTION

 mas the provocative title: "To Live with
The Atom".
In a sense, the title is a question-how to live with the atom? It is also a prophecy It is a promise- a better life with the
atom,
The promise of the atom is the concern The promise of the atom is the concern
of the University of Michigan's "Memorial
Phoenix Project", a project destgned to Phoenti Project", a project designed
study the peace-time potentialities

## Concelved as

eans who died in world War II, the project sclence and the implications of lits developments to serve the world's peacetime needs.
The atom's benefictal potentiallties are
areat, fust as its proven destructive power is great. These potentalitiles will no
fulfilied without organized planning.

| The Atomic Age cannot be left.to a policy of dritting. A hundred and fifty years ago. tindustrial techniques improved so rapls social England that the development and its social flon. In the development of atomic eneris |
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## MR. PENNY BOWS OUT

A senate is a more dignified and decorous body than the oft-bolsterous House of State Capitol.
For the past three terms, that differ-
ence has partally been erased by the presence in the Benate of one of the most
colorful characters this state has produced
in 50 据 In 50 years, Gullford County's George T.
Penny.
And now Georke Penny has retired from pollites. The 73 -yenr-lid Setator an-
nounced this week that he would not seek nounced this week that he would
re-election to the state senate.
No longer will the rotunda of the Cap-
ftol and the lobby of the Sir Walter Hotel
resound to the booming Penny volce-
From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

## DIRTY TACTICS IN TAR HEELIA

$\mathbf{S}^{\text {gnator oraham of North Carolina in }}$ palgn for election to the seat to which
he was appointed last year. Frank Porter Graham is. a distingulshed
Ameriean, whose services to his country sre well known. As president of the Unl-
veraty of North Carolina he was in the vanguard of an advancing sooth. As pub-
He member of the War representative on the UN misalon to In-
dis
dinecse, is first president
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