

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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MONDAY, MAY 5, 1952

THE DOLLAR REIGNS SUPREME

The Truman dollar may have shrunk to the inconspicuous proportions of a postage stamp on our own land, but it still swings a lot of weight abroad. The American traveler who has the foresight to carry with him an assortment of U. S. currency—ones, fives, tens, twenties—has no regrets. He just brags even at the official exchange rates, but if he has a flexible conscience and a sharp eye for counterfeiters, he can swap dollars at fabulous ratios in the ever-present grey market. U. S. dollars carry an amazing premium abroad. They are eagerly sought in nations of relatively stable currencies. ... Everywhere, they are literally fought over in countries like Italy, France, and Italy, where roaring inflation has watered down the national currencies. In Israel, for example, you have for just \$1.40 pounds can be bought for as little as 45 cents.

The demand for American dollars in part reflects a desire to guard against further inflation by obtaining and holding something of firm value. No one knows how many

millions of American dollars are sold every day in private cashes all over the world. But in the larger sense, the scramble for U. S. dollars is the normal process of international trade and commerce today. Foreign industrialists, traders and merchants are in desperate need for many things that can only be purchased in the United States. To buy them, they must have U. S. dollars. Prevented by our increasingly high tariffs from selling their own merchandise in the U. S., thereby earning dollars, they pay a premium for dollars whenever they have a chance to buy them.

Thus there is a double reason for avoiding further cheapening of the U. S. dollar. One is to stabilize our own economy, protecting the investor and consumer alike from inflationary losses and enabling our people to live on their individual fortunes with some assurance that their plans will work out as anticipated. The other is to maintain the commanding position of the U. S. dollar abroad, so that our country can continue to be the world's chief source of international commerce, now thrown into confusion by the great arm race, may gradually be restored.

THIS CONTRACTING WORK

The big modern British Overseas Airways London terminal, the center of public interest is a shiny, cutaway model of a De Havilland jet engine. Powered by a mechanical device for demonstration purposes, the engine slowly rotates and is viewed through the glass window and watch the intricate mechanism go through its cycle. All around the display — in every air terminal in Europe and the Middle East — the matter — a device heralding a new era in air transportation: Britain's inauguration of the jet age in commercial air travel.

Britain's pioneering jet transport, the De Havilland Comet, has been tested for months. In April, it made a trial run from London to Johannesburg in South Africa. Last week it started regular service — to Rome, Beirut, Khartoum and points east and west. The Comet is a sleek four and white plane. Instead of the usual four propellers, it has four gaping holes in its wings, where air is sucked in, compressed, ignited and forced backward, creating the forward thrust. It takes off in a rush, soars quickly to 36,000 or 40,000 feet, then levels off.

IMMIGRATION POLICY NEEDS UPDATING

ON THAT great lady, the Statue of Liberty, rising majestically from New York harbor, are emblazoned these words of Emma Lazarus: "Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore, These, these, these, homeless, tempest-tossed to me: "I lift my lamp beside the golden door." These United States grew and prospered because of persons coming here. But for some time now their descendants, richer and more "respectable" than Grandpa and Grandma, have contrived considerably narrower conceptions of immigration which are restrictive and un-American in spirit. The House immigration bill, to be discussed this week by the Senate, is based on this outdated conception.

For years our immigration law has been patterned on the quotas system. Generally speaking, the quota allotted each country is in proportion to the number of persons of each nationality residing in the U. S. in 1920. Thus, when Europe, whence the majority of Americans' ancestors, has relatively high quotas, Asian quotas are practically nil. Under the House-proposed bill, immigration for the first time is open to Japan — only to the extent of 185 nationalities.

The House bill would allow admission of 150,000 immigrants a year, an increase of only about over the total now allowed. In practice, however, the number of immigrants admitted is considerably less than the quota maximum. Contrary to a rather widespread assumption, very few citizens in many foreign countries seek emigration to the U. S. This is particularly true of the Atlantic basin. The combined quota totals for our six sponsors of the Atlantic Pact, Canada, the United Kingdom, France and the Benelux countries, is now 75,364. Yet total immigration from these countries during the year 1947-49 respectively, 25,185, 25,738 and 20,895 respectively. Thus none of these years was the combined quota even half-filled.

The quota system is unrealistic on another count. It disregards the population problems of other countries. These problems certainly are not primarily our concern, but it is our interest that they be solved. Japan, with whom we have just concluded an alliance, has a tremendous over-population problem, solution or alleviation of which will certainly be to the interest of the U. S. For its problems such as that started Japan on the road to conquest are not adopted. They might not work out any better than those you formulate for the conduct of your own business. —Lamar (Mo.) Democrat.

A "civic leader" is a fellow who spends half his time dashing from one meeting to another and the other half trying to make a living so his family won't have to depend on the social agencies he's trying to help run. —Greenleaf (S. C.) Piedmont.

COST OF FLOODS



COST OF ADEQUATE VALLEY PROGRAMS

Letters should be brief. The writers name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. Late Acknowledging MONROE THE great steel furnaces were silent. In Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, and Youngstown, the flames of the hearths and worn old heaters no longer leaped violently to the sky. Broken and maimed old men and young men with grim faces journeyed homeward quietly vanish into the vastness of the American republic. In ghast tranquility, the war of the classes waged cunningly, tactfully, and with submerged bitterness. The industrialist and the newspapers scream for the application of the Fair-Hartley to reopen the steel mills. A federal court along with a minority of Americans are proclaiming the President's seizure to avert a dangerous strike as being "unconscionable and patently illegal."

People's Platform

Why, may I ask, did the Government with the unopposed approval of the American people establish the Wage Stabilization Board? Is it an organization without power over management? Is it a whipping post for American labor? If the WSB and the President had taken sides against labor, would you doubt the industrialist and the newspapers have screamed "partial" then? Would they expect labor to comply with the whims of the WSB? Why expect labor to make all the sacrifices? Is patriotism the responsibility of one class of Americans only? I think it is about time that capital started showing its love for the people. It is a pathetic tragedy indeed that at this late moment in America's history, we have a violation of our Constitution, even if the violation is in behalf of the nation's salvation. Why did we not take the President to court for making war in Korea without the consent of Congress? Can it be that a ton of steel is more valuable than a ton of American flesh and blood? If the steel issue is indicative of a trend to the Constitution for the subjugation of the masses, we may in the future find it necessary to excommunicate the coming generations who "the square" in the Queen City had his red name changed to "Little Red Souther" and why the red flag flies over a country which has established an infernal slavery death because of constitutional inconsistency and greed.

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

'Respectable Bilbos' Subversive

Editors, THE NEWS: NO group is more subversive than the "respectable Bilbos" scattered throughout various organizations including many churches. Misled into the byways of frustration, they tend to create insanity among us at a time when harmony is imperative. Our first obligation is to avert these sublime qualities of their disaffection. The fact that they tolerate a pattern of discrimination based on race and color is a severe indictment of our intellectual integrity. We profess Christianity but prevent its practical application. We are faithful in the ideas of Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt, eminent statesmen whose finite activity is enshrined in the sacred hall of immortality. Unfortunately, we reject the same principles, the access of opportunity and work, respect and dignity, which their unique insight demands. A logical conclusion follows — we are neither Christian nor democratic. We are both pagan and anticlerical. Even so, who are vigorous advocates of racial equality have abundant reason for much hope. The essential character of our society is such that we will contribute substantially to the advancement of religious democracy. Persons of sacrificial spirit are needed to create a new society on earth. Men can live together in collective harmony without any regard at all for such superficial qualities as individual color. This great nation to which we pledge our unqualified loyalty and devotion was founded upon the moral principles of liberty and equality of opportunity. Our first obligation is to avert these sublime qualities of spirit in ordinary affairs. As we do this, the good will asserted for men of every color can be made to free here and hereafter, in time and eternity. If we fall at home in the application of these ideals, we are unworthy of the leadership of our nation. As we succeed, though, in this noble endeavor, all imperfections, individual and collective, will be relatively small in contrast to our good works. REV. OAR WILBERT EADS

Charlotte People Are Nice

Editors, THE NEWS: CHARLOTTE A letter by Mr. Mark A. Brown in yesterday's issue of The News, I wish to state that I thoroughly agree with it. I've been transferred from the state in past several years and I find the people in and around Charlotte to be favorably comparable to those back home and that I have not been in any way mistreated. I am a resident of, nor even treated in any way unfriendly. The Ohio people in my city to which I find it depends mostly on the way I present and conduct myself as to the way I am received and I do try to be as nice to others as I want them to be to me without being over-friendly and I find this is the way I am received. Have intended writing you ever since reading a

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON Ohio voters go to the polls tomorrow to elect a new primary system supposed to be a model for the nation, but which the party bosses have warped and prostituted to a point where it completely subverts the President's statement that primaries are eyewitness. Mr. Truman's own Democratic bosses, however, happen to be responsible for making it so. The Ohio primary law as proposed is designed to give the people an ironclad chance to nominate as well as elect. But since the politicians want to do the nominating, they put up a device well-timed to stall the voters whose names can be switched once they get to the convention. Thus in 1948, Ohio Democrats chose as their candidate for President Strom Thurmond, a man who had never been in the United States, and sent him to Philadelphia as their favorite son. This year the favorite son is 72-year-old engineer Robert Bullock who has no more chance of being President than Shirley Temple. So when brass young Senator Kefauver dared upset this plan by entering the race, he was immediately intimidated with the unfair weight of all-economic pressure. They threatened the jobs or businesses of Kefauver delegates unless they withdrew. For example, here is how they operated in Ohio's 13th district.

Putting On The Squeeze

First Kefauver leader James T. Conley, able young city solicitor of Lorain, a delegate. The minute this became known, Democratic bosses reminded Conley that he already had held a job with the State of Ohio, which is controlled by organization Democrats, and that he might lose his job just a year before getting his pension. To protect his father, Conley bowed out.

Why See Incredible But Kibbutz Work, and Well

By C. A. McKNIGHT, Editor, The News YAVNE, Israel. (By Airmail) HERE ON THE flat plains of the upper Negev, about 100 miles from Tel Aviv and Beerseba, some 600 people live in a voluntary, collective society that has attracted the attention of democratic individualism and in some respects its finest flowering. It is an example of the United States, nurtured on private enterprise and individual ownership of property. The kibbutz is not so foreign as to be almost incomprehensible. Even after you have asked the questions and questions that automatically pop into mind, it seems incredible that the system would work.

It does. It is working all over Israel. And it may well be that no other system would enable the people to achieve a degree of security while they wage a heart-wrenching battle to win back land that centuries abuse and neglect in order to make a home for themselves, their children, and the thousands of other Jews who will come to this new state.

Yavne is a religious kibbutz. In the United States, the organization of these societies, it is what is known as a "comprehensive cooperative community." COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP There is no individual ownership. The community owns the land. There are no individual rules of conduct and morality. The "general assembly" consists of all members who have spent at least a year in the community and who have been accepted by a majority of the membership, makes all the rules and all decisions. Everyone works, but no one draws any salary (unless he is assigned to work by the day out of necessity) and he is not a member. Even then, his earnings are turned in.

Food, clothing, furniture, education, medical care, etc., housing — these and all other things necessary for existence are furnished by the community. Yavne's residents are orthodox Jews who keep the Sabbath strictly. Their children get a religious education. The rabbi is an important figure in the deliberations and plans of the group.

It may be that such cooperative societies as Yavne are the only membership is entirely voluntary. No one has to join. No one has to leave. If a member wishes to leave, he is given an allowance in cash that represents a fair proportion of his daily wage for the period he has been a member. Very few people have left Yavne in the past four years, and it is understandable why. The 1,200 acres leased here from the Jewish National Fund, and the additional 1,200 acres under cultivation, near Beerseba, give the people a good living. They have a big surplus. They have plenty of vegetables. They have plenty of vegetables.

Occasionally we have some one who wants to go and get his share of the loaf. But we generally detect those in the preliminary stages of desertion. No one is invited to leave," said the rabbi. "Where is the incentive? It is not a group of capitalists. We try to produce and sell as much as we can at the most reasonable price. We are not in the community stands to gain something in the way of a higher price. It is not a matter of individual ownership of small plots. Some of the settlements permit individual ownership of small plots. Some do not. Some are not individually owned. And there are varying degrees of cooperation.

In any event, the Israel Kibbutz system is a most interesting and rapid absorption of a floodtide of immigrants who have poured into Israel from Europe and other countries. The immigrants go to the temporary treatment camps. They are then sent to the kibbutz. In other cases, permanent housing is built near the kibbutz. The kibbutz members are then sent to form new cooperative settlements.

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Cartel Study Suppression Shows Faults Of Secrecy

WASHINGTON and particularly in Iran by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The role of American companies is also shown. Standard Oil of California and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are operating jointly through the Arabian American Oil Company in Iran. The share of the profits is split between the Arabian government and oil sales and is undertaken to help young Arabs for technical education. The Anglo-Iranian oil cartel is also interested. The study of the oil cartel is only one in a series done by the President's Commission. Its previous reports have covered combines said to exist on a worldwide basis in copper, steel, phosphates, steel and in the electrical and machinery industry. In almost every case, the reports show the familiar phenomenon of quotas and divided markets, agreements to restrict production, and restrictions on technical development. This is a kind of backhanded argument allowing the secrecy classification to be applied to documents that do not directly touch national security.

Steel Seizure Attorney

WHEN the news of Judge Finley's decision in favor of the steel producers was announced, President Truman was so sore as blazes against Holmes Baldrige, the Assistant Attorney General who had claimed that the power of the President was exhausted. What the President apparently didn't remember was that Baldrige was appointed to this key job through the patronage of the steel industry. He was a Washington insider. He had been one of the capital's most successful executives. In fairness to Baldrige, it should be noted that he is a hard-working, underpaid, sincere gentleman, who wrote every word of his report. He was so fatigued when he argued the case that he never should have been permitted to do it. He was given the assignment because he had been a member of the Washington today and Philip Perlman, acting Attorney General, was so bogged down with other duties that he could not prepare it.

Honest Governor Returned

NEXT, Kefauver backers turned to Sandusky's William A. Didielis, live-wire Erie County prosecutor who was elected in 1948. Hearing of this, the Democratic bosses promptly told Didielis that they were thinking of running him for State Attorney General in 1950, but he would not do so if he supported Kefauver. He bowed out. Instead, Donald Cole, an insurance agent, was picked as a Kefauver delegate. However, he was warned that his insurance clients would be pressured to elect other delegates if he persisted in backing the Democratic machine. He also bowed out.

Next came the honest Gov. Frank Lausche, Democrat, who was going on, called a halt on the rough stuff. So, at the last minute, Hollis Matherly, city councilman of Bellevue, filed as a Kefauver delegate. Thus, with

Williams still on the ballot, the Tennessee has two delegates in the 13th district. But no alternates. Steel Seizure Attorney WHEN the news of Judge Finley's decision in favor of the steel producers was announced, President Truman was so sore as blazes against Holmes Baldrige, the Assistant Attorney General who had claimed that the power of the President was exhausted. What the President apparently didn't remember was that Baldrige was appointed to this key job through the patronage of the steel industry. He was a Washington insider. He had been one of the capital's most successful executives. In fairness to Baldrige, it should be noted that he is a hard-working, underpaid, sincere gentleman, who wrote every word of his report. He was so fatigued when he argued the case that he never should have been permitted to do it. He was given the assignment because he had been a member of the Washington today and Philip Perlman, acting Attorney General, was so bogged down with other duties that he could not prepare it.