Today and Tomorrow ... By Walter Lippmann

The Richer and the Poorer Nations

THE BANKERS and convinced that the United monetary experts who met in Washington last week did not at the time seem to be

doing very much. Yet, much. in the large p e rspective of time their meeting may well come to be thought of as historically important. For the report of the World Bank

and the address of its president, Mr. George Woods, opened up, as officially it has never been opened up before, the problem which is crucial in the promotion of world peace—the problem of the relationship between the richer and the poorer nations of the globe.

THIS WAS NOT the advertised theme of the meeting. Generally speaking, attention was focused on how much progress could be made towards an agreement on the reform of the international monetary system. This would be an agreement essentially between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the continental European bankers on the other.

There was no substantial progress towards such an agreement, and for that reason, the international meeting seemed rather uninteresting and unimportant.

But we can se in retrospect that there was no good reason to expect much progress on monetary reform. The question posed to the bankers was what kind of "effective and adequate substitute" they would agree to provide for the dollar deficits, now that, as President Johnson told them, "the long period of large United States deficits has come to an end." The bankers did not provide the substitute. The reason was, no doubt, that there is no immediate crisis due to a shortage of international money, that there are unresolved conflicts of interests among the rich nations as to who shall trol the creation of new least, that the European bankers are by no means

States will in fact put a permanent end to its deficits.

Although there were some useful technical and procedural agreements for further study, nothing was settled because the bankers were asked to find a theoretical solution—which might not need to be applied for a long time—to a problem which was hypothetical, since our deficits are not yet permanently ended.

THE OTHER and largely

neglected activity of the meeting has been to confront the governments and peoples of the world with the grim and dangerous contrast between the advanced nations in the northern hemisphere and the underdeveloped countries in the rest of the world. In the World Bank's masterly treatment of the subject, the developed countries," which have market economies and are non-Communist, include the United States and Canada in North America, Japan in Asia, the industrialized countries of Western Europe. The "developing countries" include all of Asia except Japan and the Sino-Soviet bloc, all of Africa except South Africa, all of Latin America, and in Southern Europe, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain and Portugal. Leaving out Russia and China, these developing countries include 70 per cent of the people of the world.

In varying degrees they are all in trouble. There is every reason to believe that, without a great change of feeling and policy in the developed nations, the underdeveloped nations face a dismal future. Insofar as they remain weak and disorderly, they will attract the rivalry for influence and power of the great powers.

ALTHOUGH there are many differences among the underdeveloped nations, the one weakness they have in common is that with only rare exceptions—those rich in oil and some mineralsthey cannot earn enough by their exports to provide the capital they must have for their own development.

The developed nations buy about three-quarters of

the exports of the developing nations. Since the Korean War, the main trend, with only a few years' exception, has been toward rising prices for manufactured goods and declining prices for raw materials. For many, if not for all, of the developing countries their earnings from exports are not sufficient to keep up with the growth of population. Relatively speaking, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.

IN SECULAR terms, this growing disparity is the paramount problem of mankind, and it is in the context and environment of this disparity that the problems of war and peace will have to

be worked out. This disparity cannot be overcome by preaching and exhorting the developing countries to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps. They cannot and will not do that - certainly not unless they pass through the ordeal of some kind of Stalinist dictatorship. There is again no good prospect that the terms of trade can be reversed by commodity subsidies and stabilization agreements. The only solution is that the rich countries make available to the poor countries the foreign exchange which they can usefully employ to make themselves self-sufficient. This is estimated to be about \$4 to \$5 billion a year more than is now going out

to these countries. Considering that the gross national product of the developed countries, not including the Soviet Union, rose to over a trillion dollars (\$1100 billion) in 1964, this increased help is really a trifling amount. It would of course, best be raised and transferred collectively, rather than by any one country such as the United States, and in this work the Soviet Union should, as the President suggested, partici-

UNLESS the richer countries can rouse themselves to such an indispensible action, they should cease to pretend that they really care about peace among men.

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"Mom's sure getting nervous early . . . She's started that 'Behave yourself or Santa won't bring you anything' alread!"

Activities in Congress

TODAY

Senate

Senate meets at noon to continue debate on 14(b).
Committees:
Conferees. 10 a.m. Exec. On H.B.
3811. proposed Food and Agriculture Ace of 1955. Rm. EF-100. Capitol.
Conferees. 10 a.m. Exec. On H.R.
9567. Higher Education bill. Rm. 8128. Capitol.
Interior Farks and Recreation Subcommittee. 10 a.m. Exec. On H.R. 797.
Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity national recreation area, Calif. Rm. 3112. New Bidg.
Post Office-Civil Service 10 a.m.
Post Office-Civil Service 10 a.m. Exec. Rm. 2212.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

Interior Farks and Recreation Subcommittee. 10 a.m. Exec. On H.R. 797;
Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity national
recreation area, Calif. Rm. 3112. New
Bldg.
Post Office-Civil Service. 10 a.m.
Open: On H.R. 10281, House-passed
bay bill. To hear departmental witnesses. Rm. 6202. New Blost.
Minority Polior. 12:30 p.m. Exec.
Rm. 8-207. New Senste Conference
Rm. Captiol.

House

Meets at noon and is scheduled to
consider consent calendar, suspensions
(5 bills) Res. 106. USIA film "John
F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day
of Dring." 3495. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

3. H.R. 318, imposition of tire tax

Choptank Utility

Cets Federal Loan

Associated Press

The Rural Electrification Ad-

The Rural Electrification Administration has approved a \$1,188,000 loan to the Choptank Electric Cooperative, Inc., of Denton, Md.

Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (R-

Md.) said yesterday the money will be used to extend electric power to 1000 new consumers and for system improvements n Carolina, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.









MARCO POLO

MENS

SWEATERS

Inside Report By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak The Legacy of Watts

LOS ANGELES — Among both white and Negro lead-ers in intimate contact with the seething Los Angeles Negro community, the question is not "if" but "when"

violence will erupt again. It may be less serious than the virtual insurrection in the Watts section two months ago. It may not even come in Watts (which contains less than 40,000 of Los Angeles' 600,000 Negroes). But the legacy of the Watts riots is acceptance of violence as a means of political action by the city's repressed Negro minority.

Indeed, incidents of vio-lence are increasing in frequency but are not given publicity by news media in a laudable desire not to trigger another holocaust.

Some of the incidents are minor but highly symbolic. In an area gutted by the August fires, a sign adver-tising "easy credit" at one of Los Angeles's biggest department stores miraculously survived. One afternoon last week, young Negroes put the torch to the sign-a testament to Negro complaints over price-gouging by white merchants.

BUT THE real symbolic target in all the northern Negro ghettoes is not so much the white merchant as the police officer. Hence, the anti-police incidents are

Attempting to arrest a Negro, two white policemen were set upon by a Negro mob in a repetition of the incident that triggered the August rioting. It did not develop into a full-scale riot this time only because the policemen kept their heads.

Moreover, the widespread looting in August is being repeated-most recently at a San Bernardino supermarket when scores of Negroes suddenly appeared during store hours and began carrying out merchandise.

violence among Negroes is partially caused by the inadequate response to the definition of the desired planning of the desired establishment and to the upswing in anti-Negro feeling

among whites generally. Yet, even the most vigorous response from the white leadership could not have brought anything like a solution to the massive unemployment, inferior education, breakdown in discipline social disintegration that are the dismal and dangerous products of a century of racial discrimination. Thus, given the inner satisfaction of the Negro after the Watts rioting (a mood a white man can scarcely understand), further violence was inevitable.



Evans

"YOU HAVE to realize the intense pride the Negro in the street felt because of the riots," one Negro politician told us. "For once he had made 'the man' (the Negro term for the white man) listen to him."

But if "the man" begins to forget about the Watts riots, why not remind him with renewed rioting?

This is precisely the danger. For Negroes are bitter over the absence of any real chance these past two months. The anti-poverty program excited great expectations that cannot possibly be met by the limited

Federal money available. And although even the most militant new recognized Negro leaders here decry violence, they cannot decry too loudly without losing whatever standing they have with the masses.

One tipoff is the fact a Negro Assemblyman who had endorsed Mayor Sam Yorty (highly unpopular with Negro masses) for re-election now seeks to identify himself with extremism by praising the Black Muslims.

BESIDES, it is doubtful how much real influence conventional Negro leadership-clergymen, politicians and social workers—wields here today. It may have been supplanted by indigenous leadership quite unknown to both whites and middle class Negroes.

Certainly the Watts rioting was spontaneous only briefly before it came under the surprisingly well organized control of unknown indigenous leaders. Judging from this experience, the possibility of a new incident's escalating to fullscale rioting is dangerously

This then is the answer to those who suggest that the violence in Watts may prove beneficial by dramatizing the problem. As of today, it is likelier to yield still further violence, and put still more sting in the white backlash here. This is a critically important subject that deserves further treatment in another column.

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Legal Aid Society Fights Lawyers' Suit

fendants will be blocked to a preme Court decisions hold point of "irreparable harm" if that the Government can fair-

injunction request by three awyers who charge the work injunction would leave scores This propensity toward of the Society and also the of defendants in pending caviolence among Negroes is legal activities of the United ses without recourse.

> The planning group filed an judge determines validity of opposition to the injunction the anitrust issue. request as well as a motion to dismiss the antitrust suit underlying it. No hearing date has been set.

> The three lawyers—Bruce R. Harrison, James H. Myrick and Jerry H. Luck—filed their suit Sept. 16 under provisions sands of children went to

Antitrust Acts. They charge that the Legal of no homework for two weeks, Aid Society and other uniden thanks to their teachers. tified groups have conspired The schoolmasters, 40,000 to get the business of some members of a national associalawyers by offering free coun-tion, have banned all out-ofsel to defendants who often school activities in support of are able to pay at least a a demand for an inquiry into

The Legal Aid Society says United Planning Organiza-its assistance to indigent de tion contends past U.S. Sua court injunction sought ly compete with private indusagainst it is granted.

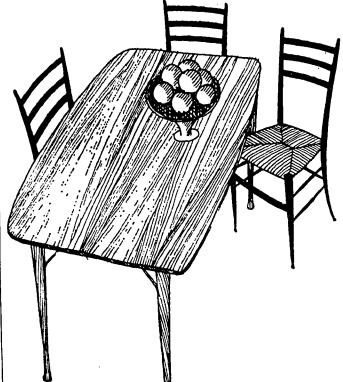
The Society filed its response in District Court to an
injunction required by the court of the court of

Legal Aid Society argues an

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Capitol Punishment . . . By Art Buchwald

Oh, What a Scare

THE CITIZENS of Washington had a close scare last week. They almost got the right to have self-govern-

thanks to Congress the issue has been postponed and we can rest easy for another year, if not longer. The idea

By Lichty

Buchwald

of people having a say about who rules them is an alien one, and certainly against every-thing the United States stands for. Opponents of home rule had some telling arguments on their side. Not only would it be dan-

gerous for the 811,000 citizens to have a voice in their own affairs, but self-govern-ment would lead to corruption, higher taxes, higher taxi fares and traffic tickets for Congressmen.

During the hearings it was stated that Washingtonians, who are more or less charged with running the United States Government and many parts of the world, had neither the intelligence nor the ability to govern themselves. The only ones who knew what was

best for Washington was the transportation, hospitaliza-House District Committee, which, since it had no ax to grind, could look at the Nation's Capital with an objec-

OUT OF THE DEBATE came some very interesting facts. One was that as soon as you have self-government you have politicians, and as soon as you have politicians you have corrupt govern-

Since Washington does not have self-government it is not plagued with all the dangers that other American cities face. There is now a group of people here who feel that since Congress does such a good job of running the district, it should take over running all cities with populations of 500,000 or more.

You would have a House Boston Committee, run by a Congressman from South Carolina, a House Los Angeles Committee run by a Congressman from Florida and a House Chicago Committee run by a Congressman from East Texas.

The people living in these cities would still be able to vote in state and Federal elections, but city elections would be abolished. All questions of schooling,

tion and police matters would be decided by congressional committee. You have some squawks from the cities, but once they realize that these Congressmen are more aware of their problems than they are, they will be grateful.

I WISH I could say that Congress took care of home rule once and for all, but such is not the case. They passed a substitute bill asking the citizens of Washington to draw up a charter. After the charter is drawn up and voted on by the people. Congress will then have the right to throw it out, if it does not like it.

While chances of the city's getting a voice in its affairs are very slim under this bill, there is always the danger that the House could panie and pass it. If it did, it would put a terrible responsibility on the citizens of the community.

Having had Congressmen tell them what is good and bad for them for so long has left its mark on most Washington residents, and it is doubtful they would be up to choosing a city government wisely and without emotion. © 1965, Publishers Newspaper Syndicate

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