

The Richer and the Poorer Nations

THE BANKERS and monetary experts who met in Washington last week did not at the time seem to be doing very much.



Lippmann

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.

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.

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

But we can see 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."

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 minerals—they cannot earn enough by their exports to provide the capital they must have for their own development.

convicted that the United 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.

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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.

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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.

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.

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, participate.

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



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

Activities in Congress

TODAY

Senate meets at noon to continue debate on 14(b). Conferees: 10 a.m. Exec. On H.R. 9611, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, Rm. 57-100, Capitol.

House

Meets at noon and is scheduled to consider consent calendar, private calendar, calendar, suspensions (8 bills): Res. 106, USA film "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lighthouse, Day of Drama."

On three delivered to manufacturer's retail outlet. H. R. 11029, tariff treatment of certain wool fabrics. S. H. R. 10227, providing for operators of ocean carriers by water between the U.S. possessions and territories, and foreign countries to the evidence of financial security and other matters.

Inside Report . . . By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

The Legacy of Watts

LOS ANGELES—Among both white and Negro leaders in intimate contact with the seething Los Angeles Negro community, the question is not "if" but "when" violence will erupt again.



Novak Evans

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 violence 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 advertising "easy credit" at one of Los Angeles' biggest department stores miraculously survived.

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

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.

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.

"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 decried violence, they cannot decried too loudly without losing whatever standing they have with the masses.

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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 escalating to full-scale rioting is dangerously real.

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

The Legal Aid Society says its assistance to indigent defendants will be blocked to a point of "irreparable harm" if a court injunction sought against it is granted.

The Society filed its response in District Court to an injunction request by three lawyers who charge the work of the Society and also the legal activities of the United Planning Organization are unfairly siphoning off private business.

United Planning Organization contends past U.S. Supreme Court decisions hold that the Government can fairly compete with private industry and the Sherman and Clayton Acts provide no relief.

Legal Aid Society argues an injunction would leave scores of defendants in pending cases without recourse. Effect of a preliminary injunction would be to halt the free legal services while a judge determines validity of the antitrust issue.

Teacher Pay Demand Gives Pupils Break. LONDON, Oct. 4—Thousands of children went to school today with the prospect of no homework for two weeks, thanks to their teachers.

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

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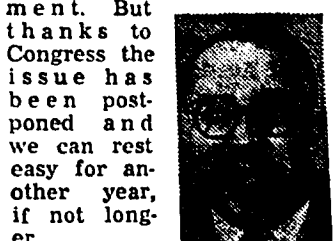
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Capitol Punishment . . . Oh, What a Scare

THE CITIZENS of Washington had a close scare last week. They almost got the right to have self-government. But thanks to Congress the issue has been postponed and we can rest easy for another year, if not longer.



The idea of people having a say about who rules them is an alien one, and certainly against everything the United States stands for. Opponents of home rule had some telling arguments on their side.

Not only would it be dangerous for the 811,000 citizens to have a voice in their own affairs, but self-government would lead to corruption, higher taxes, higher taxi fares and traffic tickets for Congressmen.

best for Washington was the House District Committee, which, since it had no ax to grind, could look at the Nation's Capital with an objective eye.

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 government.

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.

transportation, hospitalization 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 panic and pass it. If it did, it would put a terrible responsibility on the citizens of the community.

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