

Spotlight

Racism Charged

Britain Puts Halt To Immigrant Flow

By DENNIS NEEDL
Of the Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's nonwhite population has reached about one per cent of the total population, and an alarmed government is raising barriers to cut immigration.

Beginning Sunday, Britain for the first time will control arrivals from Commonwealth areas such as Jamaica and Pakistan.

The flow of immigrants is expected to dry to a trickle. Certain job-seekers will be admitted, along with students, close relatives of immigrants already here, and people with special skills.

Before World War II, there were perhaps 50,000 colored people in this country. Today there are more than 500,000, and it is estimated they could multiply to two million in 20 years without further immigration.

Commonwealth immigrants totaled 136,000 last year. Most were from the West Indies but about 50,000 came from India and Pakistan. This growing tide from Asia persuaded the Macmillan government to crack down.

The controls apply equally to Asians, Negroes from Africa and the West Indies, and whites from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But the London Times, for one, says principal effects fall on the colored people of the Commonwealth.

When the new immigration act was in Parliament the Labor party called it "bare-faced, open race discrimination." Party leader Hugh Gaitskell asked: "Why do the government wish to keep the immigrants out. It is because they are colored and because there is a fear of racial disorder and friction."

Race riots exploded in London's Notting Hill district and in industrial Nottingham in 1958.

There has been no such violence since, but in private a government spokesman said recently:

"We don't know where the next riots would have come. But if immigration continued at its present rate it is certain they would have come somewhere."

Jobs also are uppermost in the government's mind. Britain currently enjoys almost full employment, but the percentage of jobless among colored immigrants is four or five times higher than among native Britons.

Thousands of colored workers are employed in public transport. Hospitals use colored domestic servants. The wool-combing factories of Bradford are almost a Pakistani preserve. Colored people work in the kitchens of restaurants. They take menial jobs which native Britons nowadays are reluctant to take. The jobs pay \$22-\$28 a week.

All Countries Threatened

Latin America High on Reds' List

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
By Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — World Communist strategists appear to regard Latin America as the soft underbelly of the western world.

President Kennedy's flying visit to Mexico emphasizes U.S. concern with the tempo of cold war in the Western Hemisphere.

Current Communist propaganda strongly suggests the area has been moved to first place among likely targets. The method of projected attack is by seizure of what Moscow calls "national liberation movements." The Kremlin means violent revolts against existing governments in underdeveloped areas.

This is the other side of Premier Khrushchev's peaceful coexistence coin.

The U.S. response to this challenge will be the Alliance

for Progress, based on the philosophy of help to nations which show that they can help themselves. To turn the spotlight on the alliance, President Kennedy visited Venezuela and Colombia seven months ago. In July he plans to visit Brazil, a nation eyed hopefully by Communist political war planners.

Study of Pravda and other Russian publications shows Soviet propaganda treatment of Latin America now closely resembles that accorded to the Middle East before the Suez crisis and to Africa in advance of the Congo crisis. Each of those areas had been considered promising by the Kremlin, and in each Communism came close to establishing a foothold. When the peril became too great the Russians pulled back and marked time.

Latin America then began to move to the propaganda forefront.

Fortunately for the United States, the Communists ran into problems with their Cuban allies. It was difficult to impose discipline on people who welcomed Red support and arms but also embarrassed their benefactors with reckless undertakings doomed in advance to failure.

Yet the Castro-Communist alliance's pressure is felt around a continent seized by a fever of 20th century revolt against ancient ills.

The combination remains dangerous in Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia and Guatemala. It has lost ground elsewhere because of the spectacle of Cuba under Red rule. The loss is pronounced in Peru, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay and much of Central America. It has almost no strength inside Paraguay, but exiles outside the country represent a constant threat.

Venezuela, with its oil

riches and vast economic problems, seems to be regarded by the Communists as the most attractive target. The Communists control student organizations, mostly because of default by the antiextremists who are intimidated by Red terror. But the Communists lack control of organized labor, and the peasants support the government of President Romulo Betancourt.

National elections are scheduled for Venezuela next year, however, with no outstanding successor to Betancourt yet in sight.

Activities of pro-Communist zealots like Francisco Juliao and his peasant leagues make Northeast Brazil a primary source of worry for the United States. Food shortages, inflation, peasant invasion of private estates and armed revolutionary activity are among the many ailments plaguing a government which is having trouble getting it

self sufficiently organized to cope with them, despite emergency U.S. help.

Ecuador's army keeps the lid on extremist activity there. Young guerrillas, trained and armed by Cubans, present a menacing prospect. The hard core of the extreme left—probably a few thousand—aims to stir up considerable violence among the majority, impoverished and resentful.

In Peru's elections, Communists and Castros threw support to two major candidates, Fernando Belaunde and former dictator Manuel Odría, to head off a presidential bid by anti-Communist Victor Haya de la Torre. There was no clearcut victory but Belaunde is likely to emerge as the new president, with support from the army. While Belaunde denies leanings, his tolerance of Red support is viewed by some as an omen.

Argentina is a case apart. Its problems revolve about attempts by Peronists to recover power. The extreme left is wooing Peronists with offers of alliance. Argentina's politics and economy are in such turmoil, however, that one gets the impression the leftists are waiting in the wings for internal collapse, hoping to pick up some of the pieces.

In Chile, Castroism lost ground in the past year, largely because of the political-economic fiasco in Cuba. Pro-Castro elements remain vigorously active, however, even hoping for victory at the polls in 1964.

In Colombia, Castroism also has lost ground, but the future seems to depend upon economic development. The U.S.-sponsored Alliance for Progress faces an enormous task in trying to keep up with the expanding Latin American population, which threatens to nullify any economic gains of the next decade.

Moscow Prices 'Shocking'

By PRESTON GROVER
Of the Associated Press

MOSCOW — It shocks me to day to pay a ruble for a middle-size tomato.

That is a shade over \$1, and it is the current price in Moscow.

The shock is acute because I have just returned to Moscow after 10 days outside the Soviet Union — in East and West Germany, and France. The taxi in from the airport at Frankfurt, in West Germany, passed a stand piled high with fresh fruit. There was no lineup of customers.

That was my sharp reintroduction to the West after a winter in Moscow when fruit seldom showed up, potatoes were often hard to get, and shelves were frequently almost bare of meat.

Even in East Berlin, which is under Communist control, the traveler finds contrasts with Moscow.

Cloth for a suit of clothes is offered for \$75, a high price just for cloth although it is of good quality. Actually you can buy a fairly good looking readymade suit for less than that. In East Berlin, seat of the government of troubled East Germany, a suit of clothes can be had for barely half the price of a suit in Moscow. It is of better quality than the Russian, too.

Moreover, the average pay of workers in East Germany is higher than in Russia.

A fine, fat duck is \$1 a pound in East Berlin. It would be \$1.50 in Moscow.

In front of a Berlin store a notice is written in chalk:

"New Bulgarian potatoes

(rationed) 80 pfennigs a kilo." That is about 10 cents a pound. Not a bad price by today's standards, but reminds you of something else going on.

During the early harvest season when fresh fruit and vegetables are a little scarce everywhere, truck loads roll in from Hungary and Czechoslovakia. They go right through East Germany, through East Berlin and into West Berlin where the fruit and vegetables are sold for free currency needed by the Communist states.

Czechoslovak goods including fruit, were on sale in West Berlin while I was there. Yet East Berlin seemed to be running short.

These are strange contradictions in the Communist world.

Hard Liquor Must Soften Opera Seats

LONDON — The heavier the opera, the harder the liquor.

The explanation for this as given by the bartenders is that the audience at ballet is younger and contains more females, while opera is attended by more established people who can afford to drink and also want to drink.

Some of Wagner—"Parsifal" for instance—drives people to champagne. But generally, Wagner sends up the Scotch sales.

For some reason, Schoenberg is tops for bar profits. His "Erwartung" at the Royal Opera House appears to have driven everyone to hard drink.

Japanese Election Supports Ikeda

TOKYO — Japanese voters choose 127 new members of the upper house Sunday. The election represents a test of support for Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda's economic policies.

No one doubts that Ikeda's Liberal Democrats, together with minor conservative groups and independents, will retain their majority. The chief point of interest is how much the Socialists can gain.

Half the upper house is elected every three years. It lacks the law-making powers of the lower house, so there is little public interest.

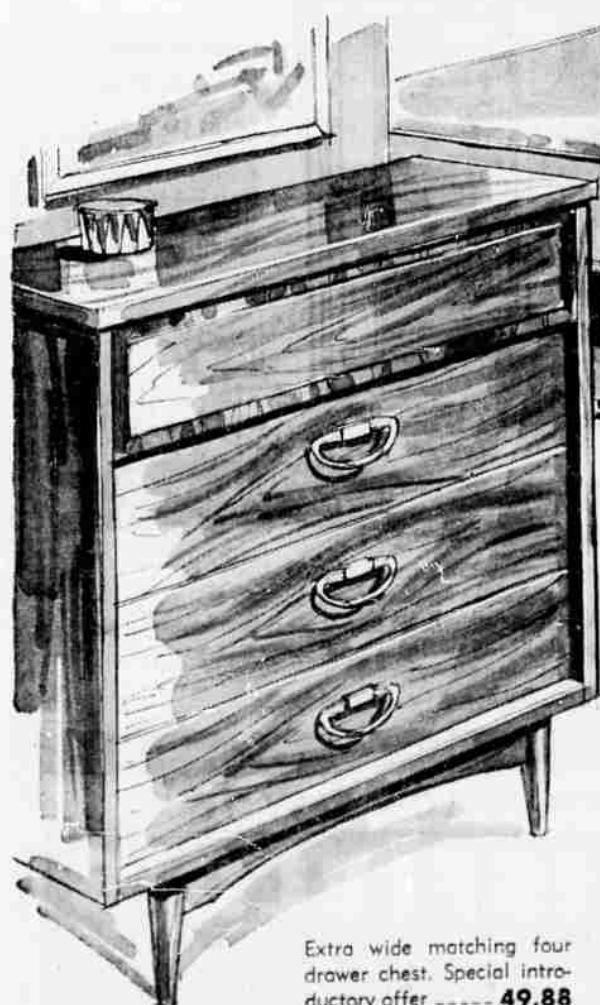
Nevertheless, for Ikeda the election comes while his program to double the national income by 1971 appears to be bogged down.

The Socialists point to a recent rise in prices, a stock market slump and the tendency in key industries toward overproduction.

Ikeda, admitting certain dislocations, says they are temporary situations.

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