



Never Forget That the Editorials in The Journal are the Opinions of One Man, and He May Be Wrong.

## A Philosophical Question

We admit a lack of the "intellectual breadth" which might give us a more penetrating understanding of International Communism, and perhaps our ignorance of the finer points of this ideology may be a good reason for our mistrust of this Russian political line. There are, however, even to the politically illiterate, puzzles connected with this "religion" of the proletariat.

The most persistent of these communistic puzzles to me is the attraction, out of all proportion to numerical ratio, that Stalinism has for the Jew. This is a question we have heard in offices, on streetcorners and at banquet tables increasingly in recent months. It is because we fear the fierce animosities of the professionally anti-Semitic that we feel some public study should be given to this philosophical peculiarity.

We know full well that it is only a tiny segment of the Jewish population that falls to the promises of Moscow, but this small Jewish per centage makes up such a large percentage of the local "Reds" that one must force himself to ponder and to seek a reason for this political attitude.

We feel it far better to discuss this matter dispassionately now rather than to have it become an emotional basis later for the violently anti-Semitic mills to grind upon.

Certainly there has never been any land in any time that has accepted any group with greater warmth and over a longer period than America has the Jew. We know that he is not treated fairly in many places and we recognize that anti-Jewism is an ever present part of our national temperament even today.

The record of accomplishment in every field by Jews of the United States is too great to recapitulate here. Each of us knows of the great contributions made to our way of life by American Jewry, but, to repeat, it is because we respect and honor these contributions that we feel this Jewish tendency toward communism should be talked about and written about publicly and, if possible, understood.

The fact that communism attracts such a tiny segment of our society is a reflection on the strength of our systems but it would be foolish to refuse to admit that the Negro, for instance, has not had good reason to become a defector toward other "ways of life" and it is a great and flattering comment on Negro and Jew society that they have on the whole, turned their back on the handouts promised by Moscow's propagandists.

The Negro, however, if he has to a small degree embraced communism might be excused for even the most violently anti-Negro agitator will admit to continued gross abuses of a big part of our Negro society and although we belong to that group which hopes for and believes in an evolutionary improvement of this rather than the revolutionary, it would be something less than sensible to refuse to see such a glaring problem.

With the Jew, however, there is no such gross discriminations—that there are plenty of discriminations in the larger cities, we admit from personal experience, but to group the discriminations against the Jew in the same category with those against the Negro would be stretching reason.

Which brings us back to the major point of this comment: Why does such a disproportionate part of our communistic effort in the United States come from Jews?

In our larger cities there are many employment discriminations against the Jews. This does not reach the smaller city, particularly in the South, with the same force one sees in the crowded Northeast where most of our Jewish population is concentrated. This leaves certain limited fields of endeavour open to the Jew of the Metropolitan areas: He must seek government employment where discrimination is prohibited by law. He must enter a professional field where success depends on individual merit rather than racial or religious characteristic or he must become a private businessman, a feat that has become increasingly more difficult in recent years.

The existence of discrimination in many fields of endeavour has caused the Jew to need and to seek more formal education than his fellow Americans. Longer application to theory during this longer educational period causes many Jews to drift away from the more practical facts of life, economic and political and fall into the camp of the various theorists in these two fields: a class which is headed by the Stalinists.

Some of the attractions of International Communism that have been held out to minority groups over the world are today, in view of minor programs behind the Iron Curtain, becoming less attractive than even a relatively short while ago. What kind of philosophical mess this throws the minority-group communists into is beyond our meager powers of comprehension, but that it must exist we all must accept.

The pro-Nazi line was hard for Communist Jews to swallow in the period when Ribbentrop and Molotov played "footsy" but then all was made right again when the Bear of Russia was attacked by Hitler's Legions and then the Jewish segment of the Communist could justify the collaboration with the violently anti-Semitic Nazis as a tactical communitarian "means to an end." The fact that this collaboration was actually contributed to the ultimate end of Russia and International Communism has been lost until re-

## AND THE REBELS WILL HANGERS AROUND



cently on a large segment of the Stalinist-thinkers.

It may be agreed, or argued that Jewish attraction to communism is not purely based in discrimination, but might spring from the hope of "talking over the business." This is a far-fetched argument, however, and one that we cannot accept.

We feel, perhaps wrongly, that Jews have been attracted in disproportionate number to the pipe dreams of the Kremlin more by the things they feel to be wrong with this country than the things they feel to be right with Russia's rather abased form of communism.

In studying this, there may be found great lessons that should not be lost upon the Western World and first among these is the fact that our society is not a perfect one as it exists today, that it is designed so that it can be improved and that we must ever seek to make it better, and for all people. Until we have kept faith with this majestic destiny of providing equal opportunities for all there will always be an appeal in the "Green Pastures" that are pictured around the world.

## On Port Use

This paper has a five-year record of drum-beating on the subject of North Carolina ports in general and the Port of Morehead City in particular. What we, the State that is, have accomplished in the physical development of our major ports of entry is now being permitted to dry-rot and largely from lack of use. We suggest that the current session of the General Assembly give close attention during its thoughts in this sphere on PORT USE now, rather than port development.

Colonel George Gillette, who has misdirected this period of development is still, at this writing, left with the job of using these facilities. We suggest that he is even less well equipped to handle this phase of the ports program than the earlier phase and he certainly has proven his inadequacy over and over again for that job.

After bringing to completion the building of warehouses and docking facilities, Gillette's first official act was certainly far from in the best interest of the Port of Morehead City by granting a lease to the Navy for a major part of the facilities of that port. That may have been part of a "Bird in the hand" philosophy which appeared best to Gillette, but viewed from a long range point of view it was anything but.

The lease of the facilities to the Marine Corps to all purposes and intents eliminates large-scale commercial use of the warehouse and docking facilities of the port.

The whole pattern of North Carolina's attention to the Port of Morehead City is peculiar in the light of the century-old fact that the State owns the railroad which would profit from any expanded use of the Port of Morehead City for commercial purposes.

To the General Assembly and to those whose particular job it is to consider this job of great importance we respectfully but forcefully make this suggestion:

That a board, perhaps replacing Gillette's, be set up to promote the use of both Morehead City and Wilmington, but principally Morehead City because of the peculiarities which that port and its rail connections present to the economic happiness of that property.

This board it has been suggested should be set up within the Department of Conservation and Development and we would not resist that notion, but we feel it to be of sufficient urgency and importance to merit recognition to itself and answerable directly to the Assembly and the governor for its failure or success. If it is set up within an already large department it might be overlooked, or at least not properly cared for in the press of affairs that play into and around any department with other duties.

A full-time job it is. Full-time men, of ability with ample funds to work and with only one specific job to do. Bring the freight of this great manufacturing state and water transportation together at Morehead City after having been hauled over a state-owned railroad. That is the job and it can be done.

In the many months that have passed since the physical properties of these two ports have been built up how many boatloads of tobacco, of textiles or of furniture have been shipped out of them?

It's high time that we put these facilities to the test and in fact.

person  
paragraphs  
by jack rider

After nearly five and a fraction years the question of Lenoir County's future public hospital policy is still in heated debate, and for the past four years I have had a front seat and a big mouth in much of this debate on this exceedingly vital civic question. I came back to the Old Home Town the same week that the April 1948 vote was had on a new hospital on a new site with the county's part of this a \$950,000 bond issue. That election failed to carry because of the stupidity of the law at that time which said that the "book had to be beaten."

In other words more than half of all the names listed in the books had to go to the polls and vote "Yes" or the deal was off. In that election 2,109 people went to the polls and voted "Yes" and only 887 went to the polls to vote "No" but since the "book to be beaten" the election failed because less than half of the 5,420 names on the book voted "Yes."

In July 1950 after much conversation and consultation in private groups another vote was had with a \$465,000 bond issue at stake for the renovation and expansion of Memorial General Hospital into a modern 125-bed hospital from its present 69-bed status. The election laws pertaining to special bond issues had been changed in the 1949 session of the General Assembly and then, and not now, the voting is like that in all other elections. Only a majority of the VOTES CAST is needed to kill or carry any issue before the people.

So in 1950 with nearly 13,000 names in the registration books some 2300 went to the polls and voted for the renovation and expansion of Memorial General Hospital and 1300 voted against the proposition. I was among those most active in seeking the passage of this issue and did everything possible in my power to persuade everyone else to vote "Yes" for this renovation and expansion.

However, since I took an active part in that 1950 campaign I came close to some of the "Big Shots" who were actually running the show and calling the signals. In March of 1950 an option had been obtained by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for a 635 acre tract of land in Contentnea Township. Those same "Big Shots" who were beating the bushes in the hospital election knew that this option had been obtained by ACL for the Du Pont company which was seeking a site for a huge new plant. Although formal publicity about this "Industrial Lightning" that was about to hit this section was kept confined, the option and the hugeness of this proposition was the No. 1 topic of talk in every part of the county. It was certainly much in the minds and mouths of those men who played such a major part in the 1950 hospital renovation planning.

Then they were able to "see the town for the houses." Castles were built in every cloud and every street corner contained groups who were building subdivisions, bringing new industries, opening new stores and just plain gossiping. Among all of these dreams of a "Greater Kinston and Lenoir County" there was one in which everyone seemed, at that time, to be unanimous about. That had to do with the inadequacy of the renovation of the Old Memorial General Hospital. If the deal came and the county were faced with a 50 year population expansion in five years. These leaders agreed without question to the plan to build a new hospital on the same site as the old one.