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$1Billion Dollar Drain In Month Hinted By U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury Department announced Wednesday another hefty transfer of gold from the nation's money stocks, a move indicating the gold drain last month was the largest in history —possibly approaching $1 billion.

The switch of $400 million from the money stock to a special fund at the New York Federal Reserve Bank of New York where sales of gold actually made took place on Dec. 28 to prevent the gold rush bookkeeping from spilling into the new year.

It dropped the money gold stock below $12 billion for the first time in more than 30 years.

It undoubtedly played a key role in the administration's decision to announce the New Year's day incentive program to stem the U.S. dollar drain and in expected to increase the pressure for removal of the gold backing for U.S. currency.

It is through the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments—the dollar drain—that others acquire the dollars used to buy gold.

The new move was the second largest gold transfer of 1967, following a similar switch of $475 million the first week in December.

The first transfer was the largest single shift ever, and the two combined are the largest for any one month.

Although this doesn't indicate the exact amount of gold sales for the month, it was learned that actual sales will be near the $825 million in transferred to gold which would make it the largest ever.

The largest previous monthly sales came in February of 1947 at $550 million, but this included a $686-million initial gold payment to the then infant International Monetary Fund. Gold purchases partly offset this payment.

In announcing the new move, the Treasury said the gold was used in part during December to cover the U.S. share of gold sales on the London market while the rest will be used for future contingencies.

This could take the form of more gold in London and exchanges of dollars into gold by foreign governments.

France bought no gold during December for the 15th straight month.

Treasury officials said the $400-million transfer was associated with the second gold rush in Europe which followed a meeting in Basel, Switzerland, of representatives of the seven nations now comprising the London gold pool.

The United States provides 59 billion.

per cent of the gold sold in London as part of the pool which is designed to maintain the price at $35 an ounce by meeting demands for gold.

After devaluation of the British pound on Nov. 18, Europe was hit by a gold buying rush which resulted in the first transfer of $465 million in U.S. gold to the special fund called the Exchange Stabilization Fund.

During December the United States bought $100 million in gold from Canada, which went into the special fund.

Between $50 million and $100 million in gold is normally kept in this fund and counts as part of the total U.S. supply but not as part of the money stock.

Gold sales during December are now expected to push the 1967 total beyond $1 billion for the first time in two years. Sales in November totaled $270 million including $144 million for domestic use such as jewelry.

The gold loss during 1966 was $211 million.

Total transfers of gold from the money stock last year reached $1,175,000,000, the treasury said, about twice that of 1966 and about $500 million less than 1965.

The money stock on Dec. 28 the day the series took place, dropped below $12 billion for the first time since 1937 at $11.98 billion.

BEAR FACTS—Miss P. G. Lim, Malaysian delegate to the United Nations, says hello Wednesday to a Malayan sun bear born Dec. 26 at the Oklahoma City. The bear, known as the honey bear in Malaysia, is the smallest known bear. It inhabits the forests of southeast Asia. Adult bears measure about four feet long. (AP)

New Postage Rates Foul Up Vendors

NEW YORK (AP) —Stamp prices But you'll need to apply manufacturers a six-column meing machine customers postage to the mail you chine sold to private operators may have to figure out their send. across the country.

own postage stamp combina- To arrive at 10 cents In Prices in the machines vary. tions when postage prices are up stamps—the new airmail rate— One machine, handling rolls, Sunday. the machine patron will have will sell three 6-cent stamps for

A vending machine manufac- to cough up 25 cents—for four 25 cents, or 7 cents more than turer said Wednesday the new 6-cent stamps, enough for two the post office price.

with orders to convert the ma- airmail letters. Inter-American said its chines—as estimated 100,000 In For the new regular rate—4 prices generally would be 5 banks, drug stores, post offices cents—5 will take a dime, the cents higher than the post office and other locations across the current price for one 5-cent and charges—five of the new 6-cent country. three 1-cent stamps in the ma- regular mail stamps for 25

Until they are switched, there chines. cents, two new 10-cent airmails will be the old stamps at the old "There may be delays for for 25 cents, a 26-cent foreign ing Corp. in Brooklyn, which some time," said a spokesman air mail stamp for 25 cents, four 25 cents. for Inter-American Stamp Vend- 5-cents stamps for postcards for

McCarthy Sets Sights On N.H.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D-Minn. said Wednesday he will enter the March 12 New Hampshire presidential primary although he has no clear indications what kind of showing he can make against President Johnson on the Vietnam issue.

McCarthy said his decision commits him to opposing Johnson in six primaries before next summer's national nominating convention in Chicago. He listed the other primaries as: Wisconsin April 2; Massachusetts April 30; Nebraska May 14; Oregon May 28 and California June 4.

His decision to campaign actively in New Hampshire means that he will have to give up tentative plans for a foreign trip in February, including a proposed visit to Vietnam. McCarthy said in an interview.

Previously, McCarthy had said he did not regard the New Hampshire test as "a particularly significant primary." But now he said he is convinced that his bid for election of a full slate of convention delegates will be backed by a "well balanced" campaign organization headed by David Hoeh of Hanover, N.H.

"We have no polls indicating what to expect in New Hampshire," McCarthy said. "There have been reports that what is considered to be a hawkish attitude toward the war in the state has softened somewhat. But how can you tell? We'll just have to go in and see what happens."

McCarthy said he expects to campaign in the state for at least three weeks. He said he will do some handshaking in the traditional pattern, "although I don't think the Vietnam issue is one that particularly lends itself to that type of campaigning."

McCarthy said that as a substitute for a personal visit to Vietnam he intends to question other senators visiting Asia about their findings and to talk to newsmen who have been on the ground about war developments.

He said that Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, who opposes his challenge to Johnson, has been telling McCarthy that he ought to go to Vietnam to see for himself what is being done there.

McCarthy said his campaign against Johnson will be limited largely to discussion of the Vietnam issue. But he said he thinks dissatisfaction among the farmers may increase his vote in the Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries.

"The polls show the farmers of Minnesota are 3-1 against the President's farm program," he said. "Of course, that doesn't mean they necessarily will vote for me but some of them may."

McCarthy said he expects the continued political situation in California to shake down soon. He said he expects to have a delegate slate entered in that state's test.

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Rowan Reports:

From Crime Frying Pan Into The Racial Fire

By CARL T. ROWAN

WASHINGTON — I shocked a few readers a couple of weeks ago, judging by my mail, when I quoted a Negro minister as saying Negroes would resort to urban guerrilla warfare in retaliation against the white man's plan of "genocide."

While readers professed shock and fear that Negroes might be thinking of making American cities "little Vietnams," but most Negro readers dismissed the threat as "mere rhetoric."

The calm, almost amused reaction of Negro readers can be attributed primarily to the fact that most Negroes don't believe the American white man has decided that the only way to deal with the country's race problems is to wipe out the Negro population. Thus they don't think the issue ever will arise of the Negro deciding that guerrilla warfare is essential to his survival.

It is appalling to note, however that some public officials seem determined to make prophets out of the Negro revolutionaries who are his influence the masses by raising a threat of "genocide."

THE REVOLUTIONARIES who want to see ofy cities erupt in race warfare couldn't get a better boost than they got last week from Walter E. Headley, police chief of Miami, Fla.

Announcing a "get tough" campaign against hoodlums and cyhrinals in the Negro neighborhood, Headley said:

"This is war. . . We don't mind being accused of police brutality. They haven't seen anything yet. Community relations and all that sort of thing have failed.

"We haven't had any serious problems with civil unrisings and looting because I've let the word filter down that when the looting starts, the shooting starts."

Miami citizens are upset about the city's high crime rate, as they have a right to be. The whole country is right!!!! —upset about the high incidence of murders, rapes, muggings, and other such crimes. In toto frustration and fear, millions of Americans will applaud Headley's "get tough" stand. And they will not understand why officials every responsible Negro leader like Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Whitney Young of the National Urban League expressed immediate indignation over Headley's remarks.

BUT THESE LEADERS know that there is such a thing as letting your mouth overload your muscle—and this is what the Miami police chief is doing.

In an era of several national tragedies, it is a super-tragedy that this question of "crime" becomes more and more a matter of racial confrontation.

President Johnson recently signed into law a highly controversial crime bill for the District of Columbia.

It is ironic and significant that during the many days of emotional debate here, the people who were the most vehement opponents of this bill were the very people who run the greatest risk of being robbed, raped, mugged or terrorized by burglars, looters and arsonists. The people who protested most vehemently that portions of the new law are oppressive, unwise and a violation of personal rights were the little, poor people from the crime-ridden ghettoes.

The people arguing loudest that the President should sign the bill were mostly whites —and residents of neighborhoods where the odds of being victimized by a crime of violence are very low.

WHY WOULD THIS BE? Because a Negro cab driver would rather run the risk of being robbed by a black hoodlum than see a cloak of legality thrown over an abusive policeman whose chief has given him a green light to "shoot to kill."

Crime is a terrible blotch on our society — but not just the cruel, senseless violence of the ghettoes. The white collar crime of the organized racketeers, of stock market frauds, of price - fixings, of embezzlers these, too, are a shameful blight, although these are rarely the crimes of black ghetto dwellers. We need desperately to find a way to deal with all crime.

But if crime is a blotch on our society, the growing mood of racial warfare must be called a cancer. Nothing to deal with one danger, crime, we must beware of unleashing a greater menace — the possibility of widespread killing and destruction born of racial hate.

I could not help but note that on the newspaper page where I read of the Miami police chief's outburst there was also other story about how the officials of New Rochelle, N.Y., had made "police partners" of 50 Negro youths, many of whom had participated in street violence last summer.

A stunt — to kill "get tough" policy may appeal to many, but I can't help but believe that New Rochelle is pursuing the saner course.

Boston Town To Thomas Town—258

Cajuns Threat To British After Beausejour Victory

By FRED HUMISTON

After the capture of Fort Beausejour and the outlying French posts in the early summer of 1755 by the British regulars and New England militia, Acadia was in their hands. Yet the English position was far from satisfactory. In fact it was dangerous.

The entire rank and file of the military totaled 3,000 effectives. The New England troops were enlisted for one year only and could not be kept for garrison duty. And without doubt the French would make every possible effort to recover what they had lost, and if successful, overrun all of Nova Scotia. If the attempt was made, they would have the support of the Acadian population, 15,000 in all.

THE PRESENCE of this hostile French population in English territory offered a continual invitation to the French to invade for the small English garrison would not be strong enough to cope with attacks from without and insurrection from within. An enemy in the heart of the province, armed and experienced in forest warfare. The authorities again suggested that the "Neutrals" take the Oath of Allegiance and thus become loyally to the British crown.

"What good would that do?" Captain John Gorham of the Rangers asked a young lieutenant from Winslow's barracks, a far distant relation from Boston Town, whom he had spent standing up Granville Street at Halifax. Now, over beers of hot rum in a nearby ordinary, Gorham enlarged upon the young Adonis.

"The only farming land in this province lies on the Pubnico side with a Cabin Frenchman squatting on every acre of it, clustering on how to run things. Without getting exactly like the Indians, they're white and so doesn't give a hoot. Remember how King Louis' mug on a coin. Our governor is still trying to get them to take the Oath of Allegiance, but its a waste of time. There's only one way to solve the problem. It's for us to clear the Cajuns out and bring in New England folks. Then they would know how to farm this country."

"You can't cut the Acadians down like trees," the militia officer said.

"Why Can't I?" Strange lights shone in Captain Gorham's eyes, like the hot blue brandy flames dancing when a plum pudding. . . "They're varmints, just like the Micmacs. They proved it, time and again. And like the Injuns, they've got to be cut out. That's the only way by English peace and plenty in Nova Scotia."

"IT SOUNDS COLD-BLOODED," the Boston boy stated flatly. "There must be a more humane way."

"Ever see a man or woman, young or old, that's been scalped?" Gorham demanded. "Or without a head? I have, a great plenty. The work of Injuns, of course, but could you catch some and wipe off the paint, every last half would be Cajuns in disguise." Gorham paused, his eyes stern-face, grim, with resolve. "I, a few Cajuns fight for principle, the best ones. The rest are only with the warparty for cherchiers, the money they bring at Quebec." The ranger lifted his bowl of rum and drained it. "Sometimes prisoners are carted off to Quebec for ransom, but the Micmacs, the most Injuns are impatient. They'd rather give up the money for entertainment, to borrow some poor ezus to death on the spot."

"It's unbelievable," the lieutenant murmured, casting a nervous glance toward the door, as if expecting it to be crowded with scowling warriors.

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