

The Diplomatic Pouch

WASHINGTON — The following letters were recently answered by the Department of State:

What is the position of the United States in reference to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Immunities? On September 14, 1965, the Senate gave its advice and consent on the Convention, but I have been unable to ascertain what if any action the President has taken.

A second problem is what would be the effect of the action by the Senate if the President failed to take any action on the Convention and in the interim a new session of Congress began? Would this advice and consent carry over?

MJR.,
Aburn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. R.:
As you pointed out, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Immunities on September 14, 1965. It is believed desirable to have complementing legislation, which has been introduced as S. 2320, 90th Congress, 1st Session. The Department had recommended that the President not take action with respect to the Convention pending consideration of the proposed legislation by the Congress.

There is no limitation on the time during which the President can ratify the Convention after receiving Senate advice and consent to ratification. The Senate advice and consent carries over from session to session.

By way of clarification, it is noted that

the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (a separate Convention) has not yet been submitted to the Senate.

My husband and I plan to fly our plane from Miami to Puerto Rico, making several stops in the Bahama Islands on the way. We would like to know what regulations are required to fly near Haiti and the Dominican Republic—specifically, how far does their airspace extend from the shoreline. Also, if it were necessary to make an emergency landing in either of these countries, what procedure would you recommend?

C.W.M.
Inglewood, Cal.

Dear Mr. M.:

Neither Haiti nor the Dominican Republic asserts a claim beyond the three-mile limit. If you are forced to make an emergency landing and were following your approved flight plan, you would be conforming to international regulations and could easily explain your emergency landing to local authorities. If you believe the possibility of such a landing is not remote, you might want to write a letter explaining your plans to the Haitian and Dominican Embassies in Washington (addresses enclosed).

We're sending copies of your letter and this reply to the American Embassies at Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo to make them aware of your plans.

Do you have an inquiry? Send it to:
"The Diplomatic Pouch"
P.M.S., Room 4835
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520



tioning must be warned to stop the procedure if he wishes.

What the Miranda case does is to virtually eliminate confessions of crime from being used in court. This further handicaps police officers already swamped with a torrent of crime. Mr. Justice Harlan in a dissenting opinion in Miranda called this "a hazardous experimentation" with crime.

Accordingly, I have introduced S. J. Res. 179 as a Constitutional Amendment to deal with the Miranda decision. Simply put, my Amendment would restore the law to its proper function of protecting suspects and defendants from having confessions and admissions coerced from them without making it impossible to solve many crimes.

By providing that any admission or confession shall be admissible in evidence if made voluntarily, my Amendment would return the rule which the Supreme Court itself recognized as valid until recent days. When all is said, there is no reason residing in the proposition that persons charged with crimes should be protected by law against their voluntary admissions and confessions that they have committed a crime.

Police officers have told the committee that Court decisions which coddle suspects and defendants shackle efforts to battle crime. Even beyond the particular case, such opinions breed disrespect for law. The fact is that in many cases there are

no clues at the scene of the crime, and there are no witnesses who can testify. I the police cannot question suspects, and that appear to be the Court's ultimate goal, lawlessness could break the whole fabric of governmental authority. When one read the Mir

anda decision, and realizes that perpetrators of the foulest crimes can be turned loose to repeat their crimes, he is tempted to exclaim: Enough has been done for those who murder, and rape, and rob. It is time to do something for those who do not wish to be murdered, or raped, or robbed. It is for this purpose that I have offered my Amendment.

Sale Of Bonds Increase Here

U. S. Savings Bonds sales in North Carolina are up again!

Savings Bonds sold during June in Chowan County amounted to \$6,972.00, according to Graham White, Chowan County volunteer chairman.

Cumulative bond sales in the county for the first half of the year totaled \$53,535.00. This is 72.0 per cent of the county's goal of \$74,340.00 for 1966.

Series E and H Bond sales

for June were 11.8 per cent greater than the same month last year and represented the best June sales since 1946.

E Bond sales for June were up 7.8 per cent and H Bond sales 110.0 per cent.

Cumulative sales for January-June amounted to \$27,687,749. This is a 5.4 per cent increase over the comparable period of 1965 and amounts to additional sales of over \$1.4 million. This represents 52.3 per cent of North Carolina's 1966 dollar goal of \$52,900,000 and is the best January-June sales since 1956.

Led by Bladen and Avery Counties which achieved over 100 per cent of their annual quotas, 45 counties in the state have achieved 50 per cent or more of their goal through June.

Hand Painted

An optometrist said eye colors were inherited. We thought the black ones were donated.

—Courier, Waterloo, Ia.

NOTICE!

The August meeting of the Edenton Town Council will be held Thursday, August 11, instead of Tuesday, August 9.

W. B. GARDNER
Town Administrator

Around The Farms In Chowan County

By C. W. OVERMAN, Chowan County Agent

New Watermelon Variety Looks Good: Calhoun Gray, a new watermelon variety, is looking very good in demonstration-research plots and also a field planting.

Edward Evans, of Rocky Hook community made a field planting of Calhoun Gray. He says the plants are showing good disease resistance, are vigorous and have good productivity. In comparison with Charleston Gray, the melons are equal in size, perhaps slightly longer, have same color, have excellent quality, ripen about the same time to a few days later, and are good carriers.

In research-demonstration plots we compared Calhoun Gray, Calhoun Sweet, Crimson Sweet, Charleston Gray, Shipper, Rio Gray and Jubilee. These were planted in a field where Congo died last year. The planting was seriously damaged by late frost, cold and wet weather followed by severe drought.

Calhoun Gray was outstanding above the others in disease resistance, plant vigor and equal or better in productivity.

Crimson Sweet showed very good disease resistance, moderate plant vigor and good productivity.

Calhoun Sweet also showed good disease resistance, moderate plant vigor and good productivity.

Shipper showed fair disease resistance.

Charleston Gray was weak in disease resistance.

Rio Gray, Jubilee and Congo showed no disease resistance with practically all plants dying.

The Farmer—"A Responsible Man": The world is growing, not in geographical area, but in population. Realizing the predicted increase of more mouths to feed by 1970, 1980 and the beginning of the 21st century, more food will have to be grown.

This food comes to us from the land and soil cultivated and harvested by the farmer. By growing the food we have today, one of the farmer's jobs, that of growing crops, is a vital link in the chain of life itself.

As in caring for a sick cow, the soil of our land must also be treated and taken care of to keep it in a healthy and productive condition. Nature, as well as man, is the cause of soil deficiencies and animal illnesses. However, nature cannot correct many of the impairments it imposes on the soil of the farmer's fields. Consequently, the farmer must carefully consider the condition of his land for the successful growth and production of his crops. Among the many factors that may be a detriment in the life of the future plant is the pH value of the soil. Regardless of where you live, how large your farm is, or what crop you plan to grow, unless the pH of the soil provides a suitable environment for the crop, it will not thrive.

Very frequently, the pH of the farmland decreases below the desired level for the crop to be grown. If this drop in pH is below 7.0, we say that the soil is acidic. The application of agricultural limestone is an ideal solution for making the soil "sweet" or increasing its pH to the degree where the crop will grow productively. This limestone corrects the excessive acidity and replenishes the soil with the elements calcium and magnesium as well as other much needed plant-growth requisites.

The task of growing and producing a plentiful, abundant and healthy crop is therefore the job of the farmer—"A Responsible Man."

SENATOR SAM ERVIN SAYS

WASHINGTON—The wave of lawlessness engulfing the country has prompted Senate hearings on the question of the rights of criminal suspects versus the rights of organized society.

Civilization represents at best a delicate balance between the rights of the individual and society's rights. The late Justice Cardozo put the question of "rights" in proper perspective when he said: "Justice, though due to the accused, is, due to the accuser also. The concept of fairness must not be strained till it is narrowed to a filament. We are to keep the balance true."

The dilemma of our time is that we have not kept the balance true. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court in recent years has moved through logic shattering sentiment and stifling procedures to favor the individual suspect to such an extent that the administration of criminal justice is defeated. In the prosecution of crimes, police powers to conduct interrogations were severely limited in the 1964 Escobedo case. Confessions were banned as evidence if the suspect was not warned to be silent if he chose and had the privilege of seeing a lawyer.

Now the majority opinion in the 1966 Miranda case puts affirmative duties on the police. Before any suspect may be questioned, police must coax him not to tell them anything. The suspect must be warned that he has a right to remain silent, that anything he says may be used against him, and that he has a right to the presence of a court-appointed or retained attorney. The suspect who submits to ques-

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