

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By HUGO S. SIMS, Washington Correspondent

Wants Western Hemisphere Under American Control

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, discussing the relationship between the United States and the new world security organization, suggests that this country accept, in connection with other American nations, "the exclusive responsibility for any armed forces required to maintain peace and security in the Western Hemisphere."

This suggestion will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the people of this country, who, as the Senator says, do not want "any other armed forces to enter this area." Moreover, in view of the general approval of regional associations among the nations of the world, there seems to be a solid basis for the realization of the Vandenberg suggestion.

Immediate Dislocation of Economy Unavoidable

The sudden ending of the war with Japan will produce, within a few months, considerable unemployment in the country. Reconversion Director John W. Snyder predicts that the figure will reach five million within three months and might go up to eight million by the spring of 1946.

Mr. Snyder says that "there should be no mincing of words" and admits that the cancellation of war contracts will cause an "immediate and large dislocation of our economy." The fact that the Army and Navy have cancelled about \$30,000,000,000 worth of goods will indicate the magnitude of the shock.

Release Of Controls Answers The Doubters

On the evening of August 14th, the President of the United States read the Japanese surrender message to newspaper men in Washington.

Less than twenty-four hours later,

the voluntary news censorship was discontinued and publications and radio stations were advised of their freedom to print or publish any facts they picked up.

Within twenty-four hours, the rationing of fuel oil, gasoline, blue point foods and other commodities was ended, but controls were kept on scarce articles until increased production can bring supply more closely in balance with demand.

Within the same twenty-four hours, the War Production Board gave industry almost a free hand to produce for peace-time. Of four hundred controls, it ended 360 and announced that the remaining forty will continue only temporarily.

These facts give a definite answer to the doubts of some Americans who professed a belief that the Government was attempting to regiment industry and to take over direction of private life in the United States.

Aggressive War Declared Crime Against World

The Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 outlawed war as an instrument of national policy but made no attempt to determine how guilty individuals and nations should be punished.

This omission, it seems, has been covered by the establishment of an international military tribunal to give a fair trial to Nazi war criminals upon the basis of a new international code of law, combining the procedure of the United States with that customarily used in Europe.

The tribunal has been set up by the agreement recently signed by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and France. It will establish individual responsibility for the crime of attacking international peace.

The declaration is considered a

personal victory for U. S. Counsel Robert H. Jackson, who believes that "if we can cultivate in the world the idea that aggressive war-making is the way to the prisoner's dock rather than the way to honors, we will have accomplished something toward making the peace more secure."

The tribunal will deal out the death penalty by majority vote. The sentence will be subject to review by the control council for Germany, which will have the right to reduce, but not to increase, the severity of the sentence.

Procedure will follow more closely the judicial systems of Europe rather than that of the United States. Mr. Jackson says that he did not see fit "to insist that these prisoners have the benefit of all the protection which our legal and constitutional system throws around the defendant."

The fact that judicial systems of Europe, from Russia to France, lean to the State rather than the individual contrasts strongly with the American custom of giving every advantage to persons accused of crime. However, since the Germans understand the European system and have employed it themselves, there seems to be no barrier to its use.

Bravery Of Fighting Men Is What Really Won War

The United States should retain bases in all areas of the Pacific "irrespective of cost," as "a comparatively inexpensive form of national insurance," declares a House Merchant Marine sub-committee after a thirty-two thousand mile inspection trip to the Pacific.

The committee had in mind strategic military factors but did not overlook the possibility that the retention of various islands might open up economic possibilities which would permit them to pay a large part of the cost of their maintenance for naval and military purposes.

Full Employment Law Is "Must" Legislation Says President Truman

President Truman has given his endorsement to the full employment plan, calling it "must" legislation. Hearings have already been held on the proposed legislation. On July 30 and 31, sponsors of the measure appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and, even without the presidential endorsement, the hearings would have been resumed as soon as Congress reassembles.

The purpose of the full-employment bill is to assure "a useful and remunerative job" to everyone able and anxious to work. This is the antithesis of the belief that the nation must have depressions. Economists realize that the widespread suffering and the social and economic costs involved in depressions constitute a dangerous strain upon American society.

Under the plan generally discussed, the President is required to submit a "National production and employment budget" to Congress at the beginning of each regular session. This is to include:

1. The estimated size of the labor force desiring employment.
2. The estimated volume of investment and expenditures necessary to give the labor force employment opportunities, and
3. An estimate of prospective investment and expenditure by private enterprises, consumers, State and local governments, and the Federal Government.

Should estimated investment and expenditure be less than the volume deemed necessary to provide employment, the President is called upon to recommend a program to encourage increased non-Federal investment and expenditure, with special reference to private enterprise, and, if this is deemed insufficient to provide full employment, the President is required to suggest a program of Federal investment and expenditure to reach the level necessary to insure full employment.

On the other hand, if the prospective volume of investment and expenditure exceeds the total necessary for full employment, the President is required to recommend a program to prevent inflationary economic dis-

location by diminishing the volume of investment and expenditure to the level that will assure full employment.

There is nothing radical or absurd in the proposed production and employment budget. Critics insist that the estimates will not be accurate and that even if they were, Congress could not take effective action in time to arrest a threatened slump. These objections beg the question because they rest upon the premise that if it is impossible to cure an economic disease, the nation should make no attempt to treat it.

Supporters of the full employment plan insist that it is necessary to maintain a free-enterprise system that will produce the standard of living that a wealthy and self-respecting country should provide for its population. They intimate that the people of the nation, having seen full employment during the progress of two years, as a result of government spending, will not sit idle through a major depression, involving widespread unemployment. They even intimate that, under such conditions, the people of the nation might turn against our so-called free enterprise system and demand more stringent governmental controls.

There has been a widespread idea that the nation will need 60,000,000 postwar jobs to avoid unemployment. This seems an over-estimate to Richard M. Rowkel, who thinks the correct figure is between 55 and 56 million, but he points out that this is about ten million more than the number of civilians actually working in 1940. It is, he says, close to four million more than the number of civilians employed at the wartime peak.

Economists come along with the suggestion that the number of employed depends upon the gross national production of the nation. They point out that in 1944, when about 52,000,000 civilians were employed, national production amounted to nearly \$200,000,000,000 with the Government spending about \$95,000,000,000 for war.

Obviously, after reconversion, Federal expenditures will drop severely, probably to around \$25,000,000,000 annually. This means that other expenditures and investments must to-

tal around \$145,000,000,000 to give the nation full employment. These other expenditures and investments were less than \$105,000,000,000 in 1944 and less than \$98,000,000,000 in 1939.

Seed Small Grain Crop At Right Time

Plan to plant small grains on time or prepare to accept much lower yields per acre because of the delay in planting, say Extension agronomists at State College.

They point to the three-year records of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the Piedmont Test Farm, Statesville, to show that a delay of 30 to 45 days in planting will on the average bring reductions in yield varying from 28 to 57 per cent.

Oats planted on November 15 yielded 26.4 bushels per acre for the three-year period as compared with 61.2 bushels when planted on October

1. There was a gain of 34.8 bushels per acre for 45 days difference in planting.

When the same test was made for barley, the difference was 13.6 bushels per acre. Late planting cut the yield 33 per cent.

With wheat the November 15 planting produced 18.1 bushels as compared with 25.2 bushels per acre for the October 15 planting.

The agronomists call special attention to the need for observing Hessian fly-free dates in planting wheat, as determined by the Extension entomologist, J. Myron Maxwell. For the mountains, these dates are October 1 to 15; Piedmont, October 5 to 24, and for the Coastal Plain October 20 to 27.

Maxwell points out that these dates apply from west to east, and from north to south. For example, wheat should not be planted in the north-western section of the Piedmont before October 5, and in the southeastern section before October 24.



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Announcement

Effective August 13 to September 3, the following changes will be observed at my office:

No office hours will be observed at nights except on Saturdays.

Office hours during other week days will be from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Wednesdays, when we close at 12 noon.

Please note these changes are effective only from August 13 to September 3. In cases of emergency, I can be reached at house, or phone 2651.

Dr. T. P. Brinn

HERTFORD, N. C.

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