

Looking at WASHINGTON

Broadcast Fare
 It is interesting to observe that the State Department employment enterprise in its broadcasts over some broadcasts beamed over South America.

The drive seems to be to put the State Department. Officials department assert, however, they followed the suggestion of Congress, employing the National Broadcasting Company to handle certain features. These, it develops, based on John Gunther's book "The United States and contains passages that were not to be read of the Congress.

Reading of extracts from some material beamed to Latin America reveals trash, drivel and nonsense. The State Department exercised no supervision, or ship, on the verbiage and, it is, the broadcasting company's officials paid little attention subject matter, but no doubt collected for serving the nation. State Department, it seems is the agency to handle and use the broadcasts that go over the world as "The Voice of America". The State Department, for any reason, does not wish to reach an agreement with the United States.

Past Record Casts Doubt Upon Sincerity Of Soviet In Suggesting Peace Talk
 Having previously expressed the opinion that "the Soviets, in their policy of expansion, will go just as far as the democracies permit them to go," former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes now expresses the belief that the Russians, "for some reason satisfactory to them," now wish to reach an agreement with the United States.

Mr. Byrnes thinks that the important thing to decide is "whether there is any sincerity" in the Russian "willingness" to hold a conference, noting that the conduct of the Soviet representatives in the past "would indicate a lack of sincerity." He suggests that the Russians now understand that this nation has no nerves to be shattered in a cold war and that the United States has power which it intends to use to preserve its own freedom and, through the United Nations, that of other free peoples who have the courage to resist aggression.

The statement of Mr. Byrnes seems to be a fair deduction from the chain of events which has led to current "peace discussions". Nevertheless, before the United States enters into any negotiations with the Russians, even if the conference is limited to questions not affecting other allied governments, there is first the necessity of determining, as far as possible, whether the Soviet suggestion of an agreement is based upon a sincere, honest and dependable change of mind on the part of Russian leaders.

On March 17th, President Truman, in his address to Congress, called attention to the fact that the agreements reached during and after the war "furnished the basis for a just peace—if they had been kept". He pointed out that this has not been the case and that the agreements "have been persistently ignored and violated by one nation."
 Mr. Truman insisted that the difficulties facing the world were not primarily the result of the war but due to "the fact that one nation has not only refused to cooperate in the establishment of a just and honorable peace, but—even worse—has actively sought to prevent it."
 Subsequently, thirty-one Senators requested specific information about

from questions affecting the settlement of international disputes and the admission of new members to the United Nations, the progressive development of regional arrangements for collective self-defense and the association of the United States, "by constitutional process", in such arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help, and mutual aid and as affect its national security."

In addition, the resolution advocates maximum efforts to obtain agreements "to provide the United Nations with armed forces as provided by the Charter" and to obtain agreement "upon universal regulation and reduction of armaments under adequate and dependable guarantee against violation." It makes clear the right of individual or collective self-defense should any armed attack occur affecting our international security.

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treaty abuses by the Russians. The State Department, in reply, called attention to thirty-seven specific instances of Russian disregard of pacts concerning Germany, Austria, Eastern and Southeastern Europe, Korea and Manchuria.

The text of the document, submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, exceeds 5,000 words, giving the agreements made and numerically listing the violations by the Russians. These violations, in most cases, represented unilateral action

on the part of the Soviet, taken without consultation with the allied nations. The document offers complete evidence of the lack of cooperation, to which President Truman referred, and indicates a policy of toughness on

the part of the Soviet designed to get what it wanted because the other allies were not in a position to prevent such action. It is worth noting that the announced change in attitude on the (Concluded On Page Two)

"the farmers left to squirm"

Kerr Scott tells us today of his undying friendship for the tobacco farmer.

It was different in 1939 when North Carolina's tobacco markets crumbled. The situation was desperate . . . tobacco prices broke below 11 cents . . . it was like the mid-west in drought time. The farmers of this State sought to keep the markets closed until an adequate marketing system could be worked out.

At the request of the Federal government, the then Commissioner of Agriculture, now Candidate Kerr Scott—the so-called friend of the tobacco farmers—hurried to Washington for a conference.

Let us quote from the reliable TIME Magazine (October 9, 1939, Page 9):

"North Carolina's big handsome Commissioner of Agriculture William Kerr Scott, suggested sadistically that the markets ought to be reopened, the farmers left to squirm."

Kerr Scott wasn't running for Governor then!

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The revolutionary, new '49 Ford is a complete break with the past. It was designed by you—all the way through. Yes, in surveys, letters and personal interviews, you told Ford what you wanted. And it's on its way! It looks like a custom built car!

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