

SENATOR SAM ERVIN SAYS



Final Days
By July 12, there had been 18, 146 measures introduced in the 84th Congress. Obviously, all of them can never see the day of legislative action. This is not a bad thing, because there are many measures that do not merit the time and attention of Congress. When the Congress adjourns, all legislation not enacted will die on the vine. It is, of course, that many desirable bills, vanquish in committee or fail to get consideration in the final hectic days.

The legislative log-jam is now at its worst. Advocates of legislation are pressing for action. The Administration is concerned with its program in the Congress. Congress, therefore, will be looking for legislative compromises to produce the break in the legislative pile-up. When it comes, the speed with which bills will be enacted will be something to witness with amazement, barring a deadlock on highly controversial matters.

Tar Heels Everywhere
I made a quick trip by plane to Houston, Texas, last Saturday. The purpose of my trip was to speak to the State Bar of Texas in convention there. Upon arriving in Houston, I was greeted by a number of North Carolinians who are now residing in the Lone Star State. We swapped stories of North Carolina.

PUBLIC DEBT OF FREE WORLD EXCEEDS \$450 BILLION — 61 PER CENT IS IN U. S.

War and inflation, and their universal impact on the cost of Government, have boosted the public debt of the world outside the Iron Curtain, to a total that now exceeds \$450 billions, based on the current official valuation of foreign currencies in U. S. dollars. The figure is not all-inclusive, since data for some countries are not available.

The comparable aggregates for these countries before the outbreak of World War II was less than \$180 billions at the then prevailing exchange rates. Thus the public debt of the free world has increased by approximately \$275 billions, or three and one-half times, in a period of less than two decades. These figures are derived from a compilation of the United Nations Organization.

U. S. the Pacemaker
The outstanding growth in public debt over the last two decades has occurred in the United States, primarily due to the costs of war, "hot" and "cold", combined with our military and economic assistance to the free world. Back in 1939, the U. S. public debt added up to just under \$46 billions or approximately 35 per cent of the free world total. Today the American public debt is around \$275 billions, and is now the equivalent of 61 per cent of the free world total.

Actually, of course, the growth of Government debt on a global basis and its internal effects are substantially greater than the dollar figures show in view of the widespread currency devaluation that has taken place in recent years and the differences in income levels and living costs between this country and others.

The worldwide debt trend indicates that wise public debt management and steps toward debt reduction are as necessary in other countries as they are in the United States to help keep inflationary forces in check and to contribute to sound economic expansion. Thanks to the first balanced bud-

Despite the majesty of Texas, the Tar Heel State is still topmost in their thinking and they seem lonesome for North Carolina soil.

Air Inquiry
The Armed Services Subcommittee on Air Power heard General Twining in executive session the other day. I listened with great interest to his report on his trip to Moscow. My view is that his testimony since the trip did not substantially change his testimony prior to the trip on the question of Russia's growing air power.

Social Security
A legislative battle looms on the revision of the Social Security Act along more liberal lines. Senator George is attempting to make this his last major legislative act prior to retirement from the Senate. His voice is a powerful force in the Senate.

Fleas
I stated on the Senate floor the other day that it is a good thing for a dog to have a few fleas because, as David Harum said, it reminds him that he is a dog. Therefore, by the same logic, it is good for a legislator to have some problems because it reminds him that he is performing in a democracy where there is room and tolerance for honest disagreement on legislation. Just like the dog, we would like to keep the fleas of disagreement to a minimum.

get since 1951, the U. S. public debt is now being pared for the first time in five years. However, the interrelated problems of the high level of Government spending and the consequent burden of taxation borne by the people and by the economy still remain in this country, as they do in other parts of the free world.

The British Debt Story
The runner-up to the United States in the world's debt ledger is the United Kingdom, which now owes more than \$76 billions at the current rate of exchange. The British public debt in terms of dollars is at present somewhat over double the pre-World War II figure, but in terms of sterling the growth has been nearly fourfold in the period, from 7 1/2 billion pounds in 1939 to 27 1/2 billion pounds currently. The devaluation of sterling several years ago is the factor in these differing proportions, and is also manifest in the fact that the current public debt of the United Kingdom, expressed in dollars, is only 17 per cent of the free world aggregate as compared with 26 per cent in 1939.

Variations as great, or greater, between debt in internal and dollar terms are found in many other countries due to currency devaluation, such as France, Italy, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Argentina and Chile. In France, for example, the French public debt is now some 13 times bigger than it was before World War II, but in dollars it is only a third larger because of the deep cut in the franc.

In all, approximately \$380 billions, or 84 per cent, of the free world public debt total is in the Anglo-Saxon countries. The comparable figures just before World War II were \$89 billions, or 70 per cent. The English-speaking countries bore the brunt of the financial costs of World War II.

Factor of Debt Ownership
At the end of the Thirties, some \$63 billions of the free world public debt, or over half the total, was in Europe and \$50 billions in North America. Today the positions are

just the reverse, with \$294 billions of the free world public debt total in North America and about \$128 billions in Europe. Africa, with only \$3 billions of indebtedness, has by far the smallest public debt of any of the continents, but this is primarily due to the economic backwardness and political status of most of the area.

Because of the size of present debts and their economic impact, the widest possible debt ownership distribution is a worldwide objective. Underdeveloped countries are handicapped in this respect by low income levels and savings, and their debt generally winds up in the banking system and inflates the money supply. By contrast, more than half the American public debt is held by the nonbanking public, and favorable ratios are found in other developed countries.

GOVERNOR REVEALS SCHOOL PROPOSALS TO BE PRESENTED

(Continued from Page One)
be closed may be called upon petition of at least 15 per cent of the registered voters within that local option unit. A like number of petitioners may call for reopening the school or schools. Any teacher, principal or supervisor under contract with a school closed under such a plan will be entitled to all salaries and benefits during the life of the contract provided a similar job cannot be found elsewhere. Nor would the closing of a school affect the current contract of the superintendent of the city or county administrative unit.

3. Set up machinery for education expense grants, if the people approve the idea. These grants would amount to the proportionate expense of state funds needed to educate the child. That is currently figured at about \$135 a year out of State funds. Local units might award more if they choose. An applicant denied what he terms proper relief by his local board may appeal. Private schools must be approved to make grants available. Rigid control is set up over the expenditure of these funds, an applicant who commits fraud would be treated as a felon with imprisonment of not more than five years and/or a fine of not more than \$5,000. Funds from which to pay these grants will come from a special appropriation or from the State's Emergency and Contingency Fund. Money earmarked for the school year would be exempted.

4. Amend the Compulsory School Attendance law to care for children who don't want to go to school with members of another race and who cannot find a proper private nonsectarian school. Otherwise, the



Clifton Hollowell, of Route three, Hertford, recently returned home after attending Louisburg College for the past two years. In March he received his preacher's license at Belhaven. He was one of the Church Survey Committee at Louisburg and was on the Evangelistic team. During his two years at Louisburg he preached at many churches in the state. He attended summer school at Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, and will return there for the fall term.

present law would hold. That law directs that children between seven and sixteen years of age shall go to school.

5. Set the date for the September general election. This purely is a matter for legislative determination if the State Supreme Court finds such an election is all right. The Court is expected to render its opinion before the July 23 session.

Those five steps constitute part of the administration's answer to the May 17, 1954 decision. The 1955 Legislature revised many schools laws, including those on assignment of pupils, and bespoke its vigorous protest to the decision. It asked the Advisory Committee to continue its study, one that even then had been going on for several

months under Pearsall, himself a former speaker and prominent member of the General Assembly.

Governor Hodges, always in close communication with the Committee, has repeatedly insisted that the 1954 decision did not direct that the states must mix persons of different races in the schools, or require them to attend schools. Hodges, backed by Federal Court of Appeals' rulings, maintained that the decision merely meant that a state may not deny to any person on account of race the right to attend any school that it operates. In short, integration of the races in public schools is not required.

Sweet Corn Time Again At Hand

Sweet corn is available almost the year round, usually in several different forms. However, during

the local season, the fresh, sweet corn is usually the most desirable.

According to George Abshier, extension consumer marketing specialist at State College, in choosing fresh corn it is best to look for a cob well filled with bright, plump, milky kernels that are just firm enough to offer slight resistance to pressure.

If the husks are on the corn, they should be fresh and green with a bright appearance and snug fitting on the ear. Dry, yellow or straw-colored husks are an indication of age or damage, resulting in the toughening, discoloration, loss of flavor and shriveling of kernels. Grains from which the milk flows when you press them with your thumb are tender, says Abshier. Remember to look for ears that are free of worm injury. Choose corn from a refrigerated or

iced display. Although corn is eaten as a vegetable, it is really one of the cereal grains. One medium-sized ear of corn gives about the same amount of B vitamins as two slices of enriched bread.

One ear of corn provides only about 50 calories, but when milk or butter is added, so are calories. Yellow corn has a little more vitamin A than white corn.

Save the liquid from canned corn for the iron and B vitamins in it. One ear of corn provides 5 per cent of the iron, 7 per cent of the thiamine and 6 per cent of riboflavin recommended in the daily diet of a physically active man.

Accent Rugs Win "Decorators" Favor

A popular trend in home decorating is the use of lighthearted

gay cotton accent rugs in many rooms, the National Cotton Council reports. The range of designs in the colorful, small cotton rug is wide. Some of the novelty rug features fruits—a slice of pink watermelon with black, tufted seeds—a realistic, huge strawberry in its natural color.

One quaint rug appropriate for a child's room is of thick tufted cotton in the shape of a big, size thirty-two by forty-two inches—with its features outlined in pink and blue.

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Did you know this fact about . . . NORTH CAROLINA

Ten North Carolina counties account for 90% of the state's total industrial payrolls. There are a total of 100 counties in North Carolina. Obviously, most of them are predominantly agricultural, offering unlimited opportunities for accessible isolation in new industry locations.

Another interesting fact is that where most of the industrial progress now taking place in North Carolina, the "legal sale" of beer has proven to be the most workable system in the best interest of these law-abiding communities.

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