THE ISSUE IS DEFINED.

We have listened to every word uttered in debate in the United States Senate on the pending bill. We have read and re-read the messages, speeches, and articles on this subject. We have examined a vast volume of literature. We have talked with members of the Senate and House to get all viewpoints. In some sections, there is a belief that the issue is cash and carry as against an embargo on arms. That is definitely not the issue. The real issue can be phrased best in the form of a question: Shall our policy be to retain the embargo on arms, ammunition, and implements of war and permit other articles and materials to be exported on a cash and carry basis to belligerent nations or shall our policy be cash-and-carry with respect to all articles and materials including arms, ammunition, and implements of war? Leading Senators who are fighting to keep the embargo on arms have stated definitely in the course of their speeches that a cash-and-carry policy as related to all commodities other than arms, ammunition and implements of war could be enacted without delay. Those who are opposed to the arms embargo want the cash-and-carry policy to apply to all goods, including arms, ammunitions and implements of war. The Senate debates have served to clarify this issue. One quotation from the speech of Senator Nye on October 5th will suffice, "There can be quick passage through the Senate and through the House of legislation to provide a cash-and-carry provision to cover all commerce which is not covered by the existing embargo law."

DEBATERS HANDBOOK.

Arguments for and against the repeal of the arms embargo as culled from Senate debate and general discussion might be summarized as follows:

A. THE ARMS EMBARGO SHOULD BE REPEALED, because,
   1. It is a violation of international law.
   2. Repeal will hasten war's end and bring swift peace.
   3. It in fact operates un-neutrally and unfairly.
   4. It aids the aggressor.
   5. It impairs peaceful relations.
   6. It contributes or might contribute to defeat of the Allies and make the U.S. the next Soviet-Nazi target.
   7. It makes artificial distinction between munitions and other goods.
   8. It would aid employment.
   9. It would aid our national defense.
   10. It is an invitation to bootleg arms and munitions.

B. THE ARMS EMBARGO SHOULD NOT BE REPEALED, because,
   1. It is designed to and has kept the U.S. neutral.
   2. It is designed to keep the U.S. out of war and is working.
   3. It is wholly impartial regardless of actual effect.
   4. Repeal would make U.S. an arsenal for one side, target for the other.
5. Repeal would prolong the war, cause unnecessary death.
6. Repeal would invite retaliation and reprisal and take us into war.
7. It is in entire conformity with international law.
8. Repeal might invite sabotaging of U.S. plants and factories.
9. Repeal after war begun is unneutral.
10. Distinctions made between munitions and other goods are made by international law. The first is absolute contraband, the second conditional contraband.

CONTRABAND GOODS.

The word "contraband" abounds in international law. It comes from the word "contra" meaning "against" and the word "bannum" meaning "ban" or "edict." Hence contraband goods are articles transported against a wartime edict. Many persons have argued that if it is agreeable to sell and ship wheat, copper, coal, cotton and other like articles under a cash-and-carry plan, it would be illogical not to apply cash-and-carry to munitions and implements of war as well. The established fact is that the provisions of international law to which many would like to return in time of trouble has made this distinction between "kinds" of contraband and places goods in separate classifications. The unratified Declaration of London in 1909 recognizes contraband as goods which neutrals are prohibited from carrying to warring nations because they are objectionable. The first class of such goods are designated as "absolute contraband" and includes weapons, munitions, implements of war and such articles as have an exclusive military character. A second class of goods is recognized as "conditional contraband" and includes food, forage, clothing suitable for military use, fuel, barbed wire and other articles that are susceptible of use in war as well as peace. If under conditions of modern warfare, these distinctions are regarded as artificial, let it be noted that they were made by the provisions of international law relating to contraband goods.

MAN OF STEEL MOVES FORWARD.

Josef Stalin is his name - the man who manages Soviet Russia and the cause of Communism. It's a nickname. They once called him "steely." Stalin means steel. Cold and sinister he stood on the sidelines and waited. Then grabbed. Thus Communism went forward hundreds of miles without firing a shot. What does it mean? Why not turn to the Fundamental Law of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for an answer. Communism now operates under a Constitution. It contains 13 chapters which are subdivided into 146 articles. It defines everything from the official seal and flag to the organization of Soviet society. Three articles tell the story. Article 1 declares that, "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants." Article 5 declares that "Socialist property in the USSR exists either in the form of state property (the possession of the whole people) or in the form of cooperative and collective-farm property (property of a collective farm or property of a cooperative association)." Article 6 declares that, "The land, its natural deposits, waters, forests, mills,
factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, post, telegraph and telephones, large state-owned agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations and the like) as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling houses in the cities and industrial localities are state property, that is, belong to the whole people." This will be the law in the territory so recently grabbed by the cohorts of Josef Stalin.

CENSUS-CONSCIOUS SENATORS FIGHT AND WIN.

The groundwork is being laid for the 1940 census. A new building is being erected in Washington where the tabulating work will be done. Organization of the personnel is under way. The plan is to divide the nation into 102 areas under Area Managers and to subdivide the areas into Districts under District Supervisors. Enumerators will be engaged through the District offices. As a preliminary, 170 prospective area managers were selected and brought to Washington for a six-weeks training course. They were selected without consultation with the Senators, whereupon a minor war broke forth. Were the Senators to say who should be area managers or was the Census Bureau to determine? The war lasted for several days. Then came an armistice. The Senators won. They were to pick the area managers. What about the 170 now here? Oh, they’re to be "assistant-area-managers."