



Members of a 40-mm. anti-aircraft gun crew of Battery B, 107th AAA AW battalion.

State of the World Report Given By Quaker Group

Friends Service Committee Maintains United States and Russia Must Concede Points.

Philadelphia, July 17.—The American Friends Service committee in a state of the world report today declared war between the United States and Russia is not inevitable.

But establishing a lasting peace won't be easy and both the U. S. and the Soviet Union must give in a little from their present unyielding positions, the report said.

Those are basic conclusions of a 28-page report on the state of the world made public by the Quaker organization, winner of the 1947 Nobel Peace Prize.

Based on a six-months exhaustive study of global conflict, the report pointed up the Quaker's belief that the core of the cold war now is economic.

And, said the report, "economic warfare is a two-edged sword."

It said such crippling moves as the U. S. embargo on trade with Russia and the Soviet refusal to take part in the Marshall Plan do not have "any substantial bearing on the retarding of a country's relative war potential."

The report said there is no substantial evidence "that economic recovery and further industrialization in the Eastern European countries would result in any increased threat to the security of the United States or Western Europe."

"On the contrary, recovery and industrialization are in fact, at least as likely to lead to these countries being able, in the long run, to take a more independent position and play a more mitigating role in the East-West conflict."

Resumption of "normal exports" to Russia and Eastern Europe stands high among the committee's recommendations.

Other key suggestions are:

1. There should be a new effort to settle the German problem in which "the Germans themselves, under Four Powers supervision, would take the initiative in preparing a constitution and government for the whole of Germany."

2. "United States policy should have as its objective the political and economic unification and the neutralization of Germany. For the United States and the Soviet Union to continue the competition for Germany will almost certainly lead to disaster."

3. The U. S. should reaffirm its faith in the United Nations and "support moves to strengthen the mediation and conciliation functions of the United Nations."

4. The U. S. "should promote effective international control of armaments and atomic energy" by among other things "proposing an agreement to put present stocks of atomic weapons under United Nations seal and to halt the concentration of fissionable material."

"There is," said the report, "a widespread desire for peace throughout the world."

And, the committee pointed out, it has concluded that:

"A large part of the world is likely to continue to be Communist-controlled for a considerable time to come, and likewise a larger part of the world is likely to continue to exist under traditional Western concepts of political democracy."

"Despite the differences in approach between the United States and the Soviet Union there is possibility of enough accommodation to permit the differing system to compete peacefully without either of the two ways of life surrendering to the other."

"Russia and the United States each fear domination or direct military attack by the other, and much of the rest of the world fears political or military domination by Russia or by the United States or involvement in war between the two."

"It is highly questionable whether security can be achieved in the modern world through an attempt to establish an overwhelming preponderance of military power."

"The evidence does not justify the conclusion that either the United States or the Soviet Union intends, at the present time in the foreseeable future, to promote its foreign policy by military aggression."

The report dwells at some length on the belief that while there are important differences in aims and eco-

nomics and political methods of the U. S. and Russia, there are also important similarities.

It cites the late Wendell L. Wilkie on his some world mission when he commented "on the similarity between the pioneering spirit he found in Soviet Siberia and our own America frontier heritage."

The Quakers said that it is a basic article of faith of Russian Communism that there must be "a final violent conflict between the Soviet Union and the capitalist worlds."

But the report adds quickly that "in view of the flexibility of Marxist theory in the hands of the Communists, it would seem unwarranted to assume that their Marxism would stand in the way of an acceptance of the idea of peaceful co-existence if new historical conditions made it appear advantageous."

The report was drafted by 16 people who conferred regularly with

specialists on Russian-American relations. Volumes of history and theory also were studied and experts on all nations were questioned.

"This is a tentative report," said the committee, adding that it is released "for discussion and constructive criticism."

\$16,150 CAPITAL NECESSARY TO MAKE COTTON TEXTILE JOB

New York, July 13.—To set up a job in the cotton textile industry today would require an initial capital investment of \$16,150 for the necessary buildings, machinery, inventory, raw material and working capital, says the Textile Information Service.

This figure, the Information Service explains, is reached in an analysis made by Ralph E. Loper Co., industrial engineers who specialize in textile cost service. The \$16,150 compares with a similar analysis made by this engineering firm in 1936 when it was estimated that a capital investment of \$4,402, was needed to create a cotton textile job.

A breakdown of the total capital required shows \$4,800 needed for buildings, compared with \$1,074 in 1936; for machinery \$8,600 versus \$2,146 in 1936; \$2,750 for working capital against \$1,182 in 1936. At today's cost, total initial capital investment required is 267 per cent more than was necessary in 1936, the last previous year for which comparable figures are available. The new study is based on industry-wide estimates and 2 and one-half shifts averaging 100 hours of work per week.

In detailing results of the study, Loper cost experts noted that architects and mill engineers, in planning modern mill constructions now pro-

vide more in the way of improved employee working conditions than the constructors thought necessary prior to the last World War. Most new textile building plans now provide for one story buildings, windowless walls, air conditioning, improved toilet and rest room facilities, improved inside wall finish, wider aisles, better lighting and numerous other improvements. Under these conditions, new buildings cost an average of \$7.50 to \$11.00 per square foot as compared with \$3.00 to \$4.00 in 1936.

In estimating the investment necessary for machinery, the Loper engineers contemplated the latest type automatic machinery at current prices in all instances and included the latest auxiliary equipment for maximum efficiency and production per

employee.

New cotton cards, the study disclosed, today are priced at \$3,600 to \$3,800 with the latest attachments as compared with about \$1,000 in 1936.

New spinning machinery now cost about \$22.00 to \$27.00 per spindle installed as against about \$10.00 in 1936.

Plain high speed automatic 40" looms are now priced at about \$900 to \$1,000 including installation as compared with \$500 to \$600 in 1936.

In estimating the average investment to \$8,600 required for machinery, it was noted that the new or latest type equipment available today will require a few less employees per unit of machinery as compared with the latest equipment offered in the industry in 1936.

Included in the estimate necessary for working capital was provision for a minimum inventory cash in bank, receivables, etc., for a going com-

pany. Cotton was taken at an average of 34 cents per pound in the bale delivered to the mills. Cotton prices vary, of course, considerably by type of products, mills, etc., but the study noted that an average of 34 cents was believed reasonable for the purpose intended. An average of about three months supply of cotton on hand was used.

Inventory of yarn or cloth was estimated at the equivalent of 30 days production and stock in process was figured at a minimum amount necessary for efficient operations.

Accounts receivable, cash, etc., were estimated on a conservative basis and no extra amounts were included to cover contingencies.

Total average working capital necessary was established at \$2,750 per job on a 2 and one-half shift basis.

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