

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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ANOTHER YEAR OF SUGAW CREEK HALITOSIS

RESIDENTS of Sugaw Creek Valley must prepare for yet another year of the unwholesome odor that floats up from the mid-town stream during the summer season. Mostly on warm evenings when otherwise it would be pleasant to be out of doors.

Disappointment, no doubt, was keen among those who live in the vicinity of the creek when the City Council found it necessary to postpone for more than a year the effective date of an ordinance designed to eliminate the nuisance.

The odor, and a sickening stench it is, comes from waste dumped into the creek by industrial plants. In its action last year the Council provided for handling this waste in the sewage system by authorizing an expansion of the Sugaw Creek disposal plant and by the addition of certain technical features that would permit absorption of industrial waste into the sewerage.

Chemical elements in the industrial waste are such that this matter can not be handled by the system at present. The chemical kill bacteria that destroy the waste matter. New processes planned for the enlarged Sugaw Creek plant will permit the handling of the waste.

GERM WAR COULD BE WORSE THAN A-BOMB

MOST of us have learned something about defense against a possible atom bomb attack. Unfortunately, yet another mass extermination weapon may some day be used against an Atomic Age citizen.

This weapon is biological warfare (or BW, as the scientists call it), which is public health in reverse, the willful spreading, rather than preventing, of disease.

These germs, and the men who deal with them, don't make the headlines nearly as often as do the atom and nuclear scientists. That is unfortunate; we should know more about BW, because it could be as terrible as atomic warfare. In fact, Dr. Brock Chisholm, director general of the World Health Organization, says "The A-bomb is as child's play compared to the potency for destruction of biological warfare. There are no guesses of an alarmist, but rather the sober conclusions of men of science familiar with development in biological warfare preparations."

In 1941 the U. S. military command upon receiving intelligence telling of German BW preparations, concluded that a study of the subject be made in this country. During the war a large, secret project, operating at one time about 3,000 scientists, studied BW at Camp Detrick, near Frederick, Md. Research continues there right now, still very high-tech.

The late James Forrestal, former Secretary of Defense, shortly before his tragic death warned against "biological sabotage before a declaration of war." He said our development of BW was "contingent on the day we are able to use this weapon in the future should it become necessary."

Last December a report from the Executive Office of the President stated that "an enemy campaign, directed at the waging of biological warfare against us effectively." There have been reports of Russian development of BW weapon, but if our defense people can find them, they are keeping the information to themselves.

Maj. Gen. Anthony G. McAuliffe, the hero of Bastogne who recently completed several years of duty as chief of the Army Chemical Corps, said this Spring that the real danger of BW "lies in the danger of sabotage."

Germany could use biological warfare against us by releasing a gas from a reservoir (chlorination and filtration would not suffice to counteract them), or into the air conditioning system of a vital plant

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY

THE WORKS of the great classic masters are indispensable but music is not a static art. Music constantly is being made which is an expression of the period in which it appears. As to the works of new composers, conductors must use their own best judgment and the rest depends on time.

—Serge Koussevitzky

THE JUDGMENT OF Serge Koussevitzky

It was seldom questioned. There was a time of course, shortly after Dr. Koussevitzky became conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Fall of 1924, that Back Bay eyebrows were slightly raised. For Dr. Koussevitzky brought innovations to the formerly conservative Boston musical group. But after his American debut until his death Monday night at 76, he was recognized as a musical figure of genius and authority.

His achievements in his native Russia and in his adopted France were notable, but

From The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News

PREPARING THE BUDGETS

CONGRESSMAN JAMIE L. WHITTEN of the second Mississippi district, told House the other day that he believed many government agencies made up their budgets in much the same manner as a Mississippi lawyer of his acquaintance made up a bill of costs in a lawsuit.

Aware that the opposing lawyer in a certain suit was a great hand for finding fault with bills of costs, the lawyer prepared for the challenge. When the time came to go over the bill of costs with the court clerk

The Council approved a \$2,000,000 expansion of the plant. This was required in large part by the growth of the city and, to a lesser degree, to handle industrial waste. When the plant completed manufacturers will connect with the sewage disposal system and thereafter dumping of waste in the creek will not be permitted. The ordinance provides that manufacturers pay a fee for each ton of waste and stipulates that waste which exceeds the chemical content permitted by the new system must be pre-treated by the manufacturer before it goes into the disposal system.

The Council was advised this week that bids for the work on the Sugaw Creek plant will be asked in September and that the plant will be in operation by next July, whereupon the effective date of the ordinance was fixed as of July 19, 1952.

We've lived with Sugaw Creek and its more objectionable features for many years. Whether knowledge that relies on the way will make the unpleasant breath of the stream any sweeter this Summer is moot; but there is comfort—small though it be—in knowing that, finally, this too shall pass.

or government office. It could be sprayed on food—with an innocuous label button

aluminum in a restaurant, in the modern age, or from an airplane or from a dirigible over fields. The ease of distribution of these agents makes defense against their dissemination next to impossible. A saboteur could obtain employment as a janitor, or a clerk, or a messenger, and by his dirty work merely assume the guise of a janitor long enough to slip his deadly germs into a water pipe or air circulation system.

Then too, unlike the A-bomb, BW weapons require no expensive and strategic materials. Some BW weapons can be prepared in a crude laboratory, a brewery or distillery, or even over the kitchen stove.

Choice of the weapons would depend on ease of production and distribution, and the objective sought. For example, if the desired result was high personnel fatalities, then plague or botulinus toxin would do the trick. Ordinarily plague is carried by rats. If the objective was to cause a panic, but laboratory shortcuts have been devised.

Militarily, it might be more advantageous to an aggressor to use germs which would not cause many fatalities, but rather produce disability and loss of efficiency, thus placing a huge burden on medical and hospital facilities. In that case, typhoid, undulant fever, dengue fever, or psittacosis (parrot fever) would suit his purpose.

Or, perhaps the enemy objective would be to knock out our food supply. Then there would be late blight, which caused Ireland's potato famine of 1845, the use of phenyl-carbamates on cereals, and a concentrated 24-D solution on leaf plants.

Cattle could be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest, hogs with cholera, hares with glanders, and all of the above animals, as well as man, susceptible to the deadly anthrax. Poultry diseases which lend themselves to BW are Newcastle disease and fowl pest.

The Civil Defense Administration, which has the tremendous responsibility of coordinating defenses against biological as well as atomic warfare, recently published a booklet entitled What You Should Know About Biological Warfare. Other material on BW will be disseminated to the public and will go well to inform ourselves on the subject. The success of the civil defense program rests, to a large degree, on the co-operation received at the local level.

It was to the United States that Koussevitzky gave his mature best.

Of course he cannot be forgotten by the young musicians who studied with him at the Tanglewood Music School and will be remembered with gratitude and respect by the young American composers whose music he presented at the Tanglewood Festivals. Dr. Koussevitzky, believing "music was not a static art, devoted his dynamic personality to the advocacy of the fresh, the new, the progressive in music. Composers of future generations, who will remember Koussevitzky as a "classic" man of the past, will be more to him than to a city's water reservoir (chlorination and filtration would not suffice to counteract them), or into the air conditioning system of a vital plant

So long as music remains a dynamic art, Serge Koussevitzky will be remembered and revered.

the opposing lawyer pointed to a certain item and asked:

"What in the world have you got that item in there for?"

"Mr. Brown," the other lawyer replied, "I knew you wouldn't take to questioning something, so I put it in there so I could take it out when you objected."

Written said he believed the government departments put items in their budgets so that Congress might take them without reducing the amounts the departments really want.

Take It Easy, Girls, There's Plenty Of Time



What Beside Platitudes Can Be Said On Graduation Day?

BY MARQUIS CHILDS

CLINTON, Iowa. THIS JUNE, the month of roses, of the golden, sunny hours. So went the days, the weeks, the months, the years ago. We came onto the stage to the march of the graduates, and what he said must have been very quickly forgotten if it was not for this.

World War I was coming to an end in a final and more terrible shape than we could have dreamed to that time. But to us of the graduating class Europe seemed uninvolved. The war might have been happening on another planet.

Now, after so many years and so much from history, one member of that class has come back to be "the speaker." And what do you say to young people who are asked, "What comes of life?" that phrase always comes up on Graduation Day, in the Atomic Age.

ULTIMATE EFFRONTERY So much has been shared away, so much has been lost. And it is the ultimate effrontery to stand up before skeptical young people, seated with young people who are living the old hollow platitudes.

What "the speaker" tried to say to us was that the world is growing more massive, more uniform and more costly, we are in the peril of losing sight of the values—the basic values—of the sanctity of the individual.

This has sometimes been a consolation—of the concept of the individual as an individual means self-discipline; it means the acceptance of responsibility as well as rights. The individual accepts these responsibilities, a moral conviction, for it is a fact that

without that heritage, that framework, the belief in the inalienable sanctity of the individual, a world would be a human being into being.

How profoundly opposed this is to the Communist way of life we know. There is no individual in Communist state is a "functional" state, with any means justified to the end of a theoretically perfect society.

If you denounce a man as a "class enemy," a "Fascist beast," a "bourgeois wreckler," that is an individual, and he can be liquidated with no scruples of any kind, and he is a whole class. You call them kulaks and you starve them to death.

The end of the Communist state is its final perfection — is a society like that of the ants and the bees. This individual is submerged in the blindly instinctual performance of a task for which he has been biologically specified.

The speaker ventured the opinion that we couldn't afford too much respect for the individual. There may have been the nostalgia of an old, old grad, but it seemed to him that the world is growing more massive, more uniform and more costly, we are in the peril of losing sight of the values—the basic values—of the sanctity of the individual.

On the contrary, the concept of the individual as an individual means self-discipline; it means the acceptance of responsibility as well as rights. The individual accepts these responsibilities, a moral conviction, for it is a fact that

The demonic totalitarian, Hitler, prophesied that while he and his followers would go down in defeat, the world would nevertheless be driven to follow the example they set. The fog of Nazi mysticism and the vicious business of labeling people a virtuous thereby demobilizing them has been a disaster. It is sometimes seen Hitler's prophecy may be a touch to come true.

People's Platform

Letters should be brief, written on one side of the paper. The writer's name must be signed, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

The Law School Case

EDITORS, THE NEWS: I THINK I know where we are, but I do not have any clear-cut idea where we go from here. The U. S. Supreme Court's refusal to grant a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit in the University of North Carolina Law School case came as no surprise to me; but what now?

The U. S. Supreme Court has extended the scope of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to include, not equal or substantially equal educational facilities, but a long list of intangibles, or to use the language of the Court, "qualities which are incapable of objective measurement."

This means that such facilities as teaching personnel, physical equipment, libraries, laboratories of cetera do not meet the test of constitutional equality; but that such qualities as "rich traditions and prestige which only a history of consistently maintained excellence could command" are necessary to obtain clearance by the Court. 70 S. Ct. P. 850.

It was not so intended by the framers of our Constitution that an institution that would qualify. Furthermore, the Circuit Court, whose opinion the Chief Justice now approves, goes even further. It holds that it is a matter for the prospective student to decide in what direction his advanced studies should be directed.

Now, honestly, where do we go from here? We are to hold conferences with a view to co-ordinating our facilities, and to coordinate our departments to already established Negro colleges in an effort to give the Negro equal graduate school facilities. The Negro department will be lacking in those "qualities which are incapable of objective measurement" as well as a denial of the privilege denied in which direction the student's advanced studies.

No, if I can interpret correctly court opinions, we will be doing only a futile and abortive thing to attempt to avoid invasion on the part of the Negro of our white graduate schools as well as the professional schools and medical schools, to do so would be to do so. William S. Knight, has now been squeezed out of his job.

Frankly, I do not like the situation we find ourselves in. It is not an emergency situation, but our Federal state. It recognized the fact of differences in customs and morals as well as differences in our people themselves. The differences were accepted and reconciled by the framers of our states involved. As late as 1827 the U. S. Supreme Court recognized these local problems. Read the opinion of the Chief Justice in the Lumbee case, 275 U. S. 78; 72 L. Ed. 112. He collected the cases to that date, including state cases, among which were North Carolina cases. He concluded: "The right and power of the state to regulate the method of providing for the education of its youth at public expense is clear."

Little Men In Big Places

EDITORS, THE NEWS: I AM THINKING of our Government in Washington, and what can be done under the present socialistic system and how long we keep giving everything away and getting nothing but promises in return. Unless something is changed in the political structure of our country in the very near future, I am fearful as to where we are going or what is going to happen.

In my humble judgment America is facing a great crisis socially and politically. The 5 and 10 percent of the people in Washington are never going to pull us out of the present economic international chaos. We've got to have men of integrity, and able men who will make decisions and stand behind their own convictions. Let's never forget "free enterprise" and what America was built on.

John W. Bradburn, Lincoln said: "The impartial administration of justice was the foundation of freedom."

—JOHN W. HESTER.

Merry-Go-Round

APPARENTLY it doesn't pay to tell Congress how General Motors gets favored treatment on steel allocations. The Government's emergency program for steel to do so. William S. Knight, has now been squeezed out of his job.

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Whoever Said Luciano Got Off Lucky Was Dead Wrong

BY ROBERT C. RUARK

THERE IS AN intelligence at hand from Genoa which has intrigued me to the point of musing. It says briefly: "When we were in Naples last month we were in the hands of the gangsters of the police. Luciano was very popular in the South and was not affected by the conversion of the crook winds up against the triumph of the cops over the hoodlums."

I once had a small hand in the hoodlums of Luciano, but he was little less than a short-order murderer, dope-frauder, big-time crook and convicted pandyer. He was a very fine fellow and a hustler for the exiled character. Divorced of his old associates, no more loved by the hoodlums.

Here is the end of the saga. The forces of good operate so well that a deported gangster, out of sheer nostalgia, must pay attention to remember the good old days, and the converted crook winds up against the triumph of the cops over the hoodlums.

I recall a young lady who was laboring for a radio firm at the time. She timorously rapped on the door to interview the great pariah. He was a very fine fellow and a hustler for the exiled character. Divorced of his old associates, no more loved by the hoodlums.

There is no reason for sympathy for Luciano. He has around a fellow expatriate named Ralph Liguori, but you could see that both would have had more fun in Danmore than they enjoyed in a nativeland even strangle.

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B. & O. Disclosure

ONE of the most important disclosures in the suppressed B. & O. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad report, now made public after four years in a Senate site, is the attitude of the U. S. District Judge, William C. Cullen.

The Senate report now shows that Judge Cullen had owned bonds in favor of the B. & O. bankruptcy plan in 1939, the year the railroad first went into receivership. Judge Cullen, a Jew, had voted for the plan, had been careful to sell his bonds just before the B. & O. case came to his court, though he neglected to file his interest in the plan. It is an opinion in favor of the same bankruptcy plan that he had voted for as a bondholder.

In his 1939 opinion, Judge Cullen found that by 1944 the B. & O. was able to meet its \$87,000,000 debt at the RFC and would not be in need of a second bankruptcy proceeding.

Five years later, however, Judge Cullen sat on the second B. & O. receivership case, and also voted for bankruptcy. But before the 1944 case was also voted for, Russell Rodgers, a Jew, had been named as financial vice-president, took the precaution to phone Judge Cullen and ask whether his 1939 opinion would embarrass him in sitting on the 1944 case. Judge Cullen's answer was "No."

well that I had caused him a lot of trouble by stirring up a ruckus that got him bounced out of Cuba just when it appeared he was about to break into the States again. He had all sorts of cause to hate me.

But once in a while I figured he would have liked to sit down over some rum and yak a little about New York. Longshore Lucky was his name, and very possibly the name of the man who had adopted an adopted New Yorker to send him back where he came from and had had more fun in Danmore than they enjoyed in a nativeland even strangle.

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