

A News Pictorial
Illegal Turns Cause Accidents



One of the most serious causes of traffic accidents is the illegal turn. The driver is in the wrong lane to make his turn. After the crash, he can tell the officer, "I gave a hand signal," but he can tell that to the judge. Probably one of the most irritating bad driving habits, to other drivers, is improper turning and turning from the wrong lane. (News Staff Photo by Tom Franklin)

More Than Dulles' Luck
Back Of Diplomatic Progress

WASHINGTON
BY MARQUIS CHILDS
TO BE SECRETARY of State in our times of troubles is to be chained to the wheel of ceaselessly turning events. It is the unglorious acceptance of all the tricks of fate that may determine not one's personal fate but that of a small enough matter in the larger tapestry, but the destiny of the world and civilization is unwracked by an earthquake of revolutionary change.
For John Foster Dulles, the office was the culmination of a long hope, a dream, an ambition. But at the same time he realized that no other Secretary of State with the possible exception of the period of our own Revolution and the four years of the World War, had ever faced such a task.
The problem was not alone overall, it was also here at home. The Central Intelligence Agency complex for various government departments a confidential survey of opinion in this country in view of the acceptance of government policies. Shortly after he took over, Dulles asked to see reports of previous years covering the State Department and the policies of his predecessor.
These reports showed that acceptance of the State Department for Jan. 20 had never been above 30 per cent.
Therefore Dulles received it as his first duty to try to rebuild confidence both in Congress and in the public.
It was no good going off to Europe or Asia and negotiating a treaty if when you returned your hands were empty. Dulles' four handshakes were rejected both in the Senate and with public opinion.
Dulles' loyal associates observing the rise and fall and rise again of his fortunes in the past eight months in the State Department in an effort to rehabilitate the department in public opinion. There are many including a number in the State Department, who feel he has gone about it in the wrong way. But Dulles' rising on the course of opinion not only here but in Europe where it has been at a low level.
For those close to him this represents the beginning of another phase of a cycle that had to be gone through with—first the bitter and then the sweet. The area of responsibility is not clearly marked, the outlines not always clearly marked, but the Secretary has had not only to do but also to be a statesman that should have been the function of subordinates.
Take as an example the "case" of Mrs. Mildred McAfee Hinton who was invited to serve on the United States representative on the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations. An FBI report on Mrs. Hinton showed certain derogatory "associations" and this material came to Dulles' attention as he was about to start on his important trip to the Middle East, and Pakistan. Only the Secretary himself could approve forwarding the nomination to the Senate.
Dulles knew that he himself would have to take steps, once the nomination went to the Senate, to clear Mrs. Hinton. That is what he had done in the appointment of Charles Bohlen to be Ambassador to Moscow. Mrs. Hinton was to serve for only two weeks and time would run out. The invitation to her was withdrawn.
But as soon as he could after returning from his trip, Dulles asked Mrs. Hinton to talk with him. He explained the situation and at the same time he offered her an appointment to another commission. Mrs. Hinton with the United Nations which he said he did with the President's consent. For various reasons Mrs. Hinton was unable to accept.
In the hopeful view of those close to Dulles, the underbrush of Mrs. Hinton's case was cleared away. And the fruits of the Secretary's first eight months are not only a clean slate but a good luck in the ripening process is not discounted. But even with this allowance the list is impressive.
The popular triumph for Chancellor Adenauer, with the virtual collapse of the Communist Party. Left, at the recent elections in Germany has given a big push to the European Defense Community.

BETTER JAIL ADMINISTRATION NEEDED

THE CORONER'S inquest into the death of David Simpson turned up no evidence of foul play, but it raised serious questions about the way the city jail has been operated in the past.
Four deaths have occurred there recently. One fact alone shows that prisoners are not given adequate supervision in advanced stages of intoxication, to cover the overhead bars from which young Simpson was said to have hanged himself, and to give such a close check on the prisoners that they will have no opportunity to hurt themselves or other prisoners.
If the committee fails to do so, the Mecklenburg County Grand Jury, on its own initiative, should make a thorough investigation of these four deaths with a view to preventing others in the future.

the funeral home who handled the case said he recalled no such instructions. It is his hope that the special committee now studying the City Police Department will come through with some strong recommendations to improve the operation of the city jail, to provide prompt medical attention for any prisoner in advanced stages of intoxication, to cover the overhead bars from which young Simpson was said to have hanged himself, and to give such a close check on the prisoners that they will have no opportunity to hurt themselves or other prisoners.
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TAR HEELS REAFFIRM FAITH IN THEIR STATE

THE OVERWHELMING margin by which Tar Heel voters approved the \$72 million bond issue for public schools and mental institutions was a stirring reaffirmation of faith and confidence in North Carolina.
True, the total vote was small—distressingly small. But more than six-tenths margin for schools and the nine-to-one margin for mental institutions showed that the needs of our children and our mentally ill are close to the hearts of North Carolinians.
In 1948, the voters approved the same amount—\$50 million—for schools. During the following three years, local school districts voted an additional \$110 million upon themselves, giving a net school building fund of \$160 million. If this bond issue prompts the same local initiative, the gap in school needs should be substantially narrowed by 1957.
The allocation of the \$23 million for mental institutions was written into the law authorizing the bond issue. The allocation of \$25 million of the school money among the 100 counties was prescribed. (\$10 million divided \$100,000 per county, \$15 million divided according to school population.)

However, the remaining \$23 million is to be allocated by the State Board of Education, with the approval of the governor, by a formula that has not yet been worked out. The law says that this allocation must be carried out "according to need" and specifies further that "the standards are to be based on the actual need for funds (to include a definite plan for use of funds) and an actual showing of need and finding by the State Board of Education that each county has made a reasonable effort to provide for its school plant requirements. . . .
In working out the formula, the Board of Education should make some effort to find out whether property valuations in each county are reasonably realistic. The borrowing capacity of each county is determined by their total property valuation, and some of the rural counties have purposely kept their assessments low in order to plead poverty before the General Assembly.
The voters cannot give blind inability to provide for their schools and now established a realistic property tax base and then borrowed substantially against its limit.

NO NEED FOR MANUFACTURERS' TAX

THE CONTROVERSY over possible administration sponsorship of a national sales tax, or a general manufacturers' excise tax, will increase and doubtless grow wilder as the 1954 election approaches. The President's remarks on these possible tax sources, at his press conference last week, set off a new wave of speculation.
The President, in an opening statement, repeated his opposition to a national sales tax. He noted that the Treasury Department believed the sales tax to be a burden on local municipalities. What aroused concern was the way the President later dodged a question on his opening statement. He was asked if his remarks applied to a manufacturer's excise tax. He did not answer the question, but instead said they were still working on the tax program, and would try to be equitable.
So now of course the Democrats are measuring the President's remarks as meaning probable sponsorship of a manufacturer's tax, the Republicans say the Democrats are erecting straw men, and hide-and-seek, go on into the campaign.
The primary difference between the national sales tax and the manufacturers' tax is that the latter would be more hidden, and thus even less desirable. There are too many hidden taxes already. Of the two alternatives, it would be better to put a new tax on the retail end of business where it can be seen and understood.
For our part we do not see the need for either of these taxes. Nor do we believe the Administration or Congress would be inclined to propose or pass such regressive taxes next year or any other year, unless some extremely grave and new unforeseen circumstances arose. There are still plenty of tax sources—oilmen making big profits from the oil depletion allowance law, and certain types of corporate organizations that ought to be put first in line before the tax collector.

These assurances were conveyed to the Europeans by Dr. Gabriel Haug, special economic adviser to President Eisenhower. The President sent Haug to Europe to represent the United States at a recent meeting of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Haug soon discovered that the Europeans are a good deal more worried about the danger of an American depression than about the danger of Soviet aggression.
BRITISH ARE LEEKY
This is natural enough. The British remember all too vividly how a rather slight fall-off in the American economy in 1948, which came close to bankrupting Britain. The other Europeans are equally aware of how disastrous an American depression would be to them. Thus Haug's message is being treated as a sort of trans-oceanic alarm.
Haug was endlessly bombarded with questions, and was repeatedly asked him in one form or another. These questions were:
Is there going to be a depression in the United States?
Is administration economic policy increasing this danger?
If a depression threatens, what does the Administration propose to do?
In view of Haug's position on

Slight 'Readjustment' Possible

BY STEWART ALSOP
The White House staff, what he had to say in answer to these questions should interest Americans at least as much as the Europeans. According to reliable reports, Haug's answers—necessarily somewhat hedged about, as in the case of all economic oracles—may be listed about as follows:
1. At some point before the end of 1954, there is likely to be some sort of "readjustment" — for which read a downward dip in the economy. This may be accompanied by a temporary increase in unemployment — as was the case in 1948 — but should not be serious. Moreover, Haug said the anxious Europeans, the such portents as the declining of 1954, the economy will again have reached a new high. In such portents as the declining of 1954, the economy will again have reached a new high. In such portents as the declining of 1954, the economy will again have reached a new high.

idly by, if the disaster of a depression threatens. This assurance caused a sigh of relief among the Europeans, many of whom had viewed a Republican administration as a reversion to McKinley. If had trouble does threaten, Haug explained, the American government has already prepared a sort of defense in depth.
An easier credit policy, centering around reduced interest rates, is the first line of defense. If this is not enough, the Administration will fall back on the second line, incentive tax and fiscal policies. The tremendous industrial expansion stimulated by heavy tax write-offs in the defense industry is one of the most striking economic phenomena of the last few years. The same technique, plus other tax incentives, can be used to stimulate capital investment if depression threatens.
PUMP MAY BE PRIMED
Finally, there is an enormous backlog of needed public works, which is not being done. And they gripped about Cramer. The state of his division made national headlines.
He has never explained the situation before, for public consumption. His division was rushed into activation, some \$500 million strong, with the admission to the public in a hurry that it was a secret mission. He was saddled with a heavy dollop of raw recruits, some 10,000 men, as fast as possible. Cramer, a big general, was not the commanding officer of Camp Pickett, but he was never far from the front. He was sent to Germany to train his men. They were to be trained in a jiffy. We were on practical standby by the overseas combat duty. The commander of the post offered me a room in his quarters. I took a room in his quarters. I took a room in his quarters. I took a room in his quarters.

Serious Recession Held Unlikely

WASHINGTON
IN THE LAST few months, as it has happened periodically since the outbreak of the Korean war, a rising under-current of nervousness about the national economic future is therefore interesting that our European allies have been officially assured that no really serious economic setback is expected by the Eisenhower Administration. The Europeans have also been assured that the Administration will take immediate and vigorous measures to deal with the threat of a depression, if such a threat develops.
These assurances were conveyed to the Europeans by Dr. Gabriel Haug, special economic adviser to President Eisenhower. The President sent Haug to Europe to represent the United States at a recent meeting of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Haug soon discovered that the Europeans are a good deal more worried about the danger of an American depression than about the danger of Soviet aggression.
BOOM CONTINUES
Haug qualified this reassuring view by pointing to certain weak spots. The President's adviser was a good deal less worried about the danger of a depression (which had intensified the anxiety of the Europeans) than by such portents as the declining of 1954, the economy will again have reached a new high. In such portents as the declining of 1954, the economy will again have reached a new high.

Cramer Claims He Didn't Lead Army Post To Soldiers' Wives

BY ROBERT C. RUARK
(Editor's Note: "This is the start in a series of seven articles.")
MUNICH
TULERE was a great deal of moral courage. He was a general, Gen. Kenneth Cramer back in 1951, at Camp Pickett, Va., when he was publicly accused of underfeeding, underhousing and underclothing his 43rd Division, a National Guard unit with a fine combat record over the years.
Some of the men under Cramer's command, when queried, told the reporter that they had discovered food packages from home, they would have starved. Their leaves were longer than 30 hours. Their wives and families were denied the post. They were held in the barracks at all times. And they gripped about Cramer. The state of his division made national headlines.
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EFFECTIVE WEAPON AGAINST SPEEDERS

IN AN effort to curtail excessive speeding on the highways, the 1953 State Highway Patrol reported 1,196 license revocations (mostly for driving drunk and driving after license was revoked) and 905 license suspensions. Significantly, a majority of the suspensions were the results of the new anti-speeding law.
The Patrol is also planning to use a new

type of "whammy" to record instantaneous and automatically the speeds of automobiles passing a certain point. This device, along with the new law providing mandatory driver license suspensions for speeding in excess of 70 miles per hour.
Now that the law has been on the books for a few months, the results are beginning to show. In a Southern States Patrol report, State Highway Patrol reported 1,196 license revocations (mostly for driving drunk and driving after license was revoked) and 905 license suspensions. Significantly, a majority of the suspensions were the results of the new anti-speeding law.
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CHALLENGE TO ADVENTURE

WILL tomorrow's stenographers be recruited from the ranks of six- and seven-year-olds?
They might if little Marsha Howard had her way.
Five-year-old Marsha, reports the Associated Press from Springfield, Ill., came home from kindergarten after only one hour of it to your forth her disillusion to her mother.
"Mom, they don't teach any shorthand or typing here. They just have things for little kids, like blocks and sand."
While Marsha's attitude could hardly be called typical, neither is it unique. A young lad of our own acquaintance returned from his first day at school to report to his mother he didn't care about going back because after a whole day there "I haven't even learned to read yet."
enrollment on record. Elementary schools alone are short some 70,000 teachers.
The United States is facing a serious shortage of teachers. The shortage is being met by training young learners—tomorrow's adventurers into space—the indispensable rudiments they must master before they can face an unlimited future?
One thing, among others, that we like about the new Miss America is her unusual last name. It's spelled A-Y, and the news stories tell us it's pronounced simply as "a."
That will make it easy, whenever she may be, for folks to e who she r—Nashville Tennessee.
The man who said he preferred an echo to a rumor explained that an echo always repeats exactly what it has heard.—Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

Quote, Unquote

Astronomers say the sun is only one of thousands of millions of stars. Which seem in no way to be less important on a Sunday day.—Lester (Miss.)—Lester-Call.
aluminum foil was unfolded to Foreign Operations Administrator Harold Stassen and the other members of the committee. The plan was put forward by the Reynolds Metals Company which manufactures aluminum and aluminum foil and which concentrated inside the H-bomb, as in the case of the explosion that sank an island near Eniwetok last November. The Air Force is now training a B-36 crew for this delicate mission.
Dulles' Last Luncheon
FOLLOWING Vice President Nixon's recent speech in St. Louis he was given a luncheon by top AFL leaders. Though the receptionist at the luncheon was a woman, the luncheon was cordial.
In fact, the Vice President seemed charmed. Turned to the former Secretary of Labor, with whom he had sat in Eisenhower's Cabinet during many meetings, he said: "I can't tell you how much I like you. I will miss you and Mrs. Dulles. We have just begun to know you. I hope when you are in Washington in the future you will let us know so that we can get together."
"That is very nice of you, Mr. Vice President," replied an elderly woman, "but I have been living in Washington for about 20 years and I am still living there."
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Both Sides Score In H-Bomb Development

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
THE following is not pleasant news, however, it's something the American people had best know about now rather than later.
The unpleasant news is that the Russians are now ahead of the United States in developing atomic hydrogen weapons.
American atomic scientists came to this shocking conclusion after analyzing air samples taken up after the Soviet H-bomb explosion. The new Russian development is an important one, but because it might reveal secrets to a potential enemy, the nature of the development will not be discussed in this column.
However, chief result of the discovery is that the United States is being drastically revised its previous estimate that Russia is two years behind the U.S.A. in developing atomic hydrogen weapons. It is now evident that the Russians are not merely relying on stolen secrets and technical American steps, but are racing along on their own scientific strength.
Commented one high official privately: "The United States people are being drastically revised its previous estimate that Russia is two years behind the U.S.A. in developing atomic hydrogen weapons. It is now evident that the Russians are not merely relying on stolen secrets and technical American steps, but are racing along on their own scientific strength."
On the other hand, American physicists, spurred on by the Soviet development, have discovered a new, cheaper way to produce the H-bomb, to "trigger" its explosion, to drop the bomb, and to get an

airplane out of the explosion path after the bomb is dropped in time to save the airplane. This means the next H-bomb will probably be dropped from a B-36, rather than exploded inside the H-bomb, as in the case of the explosion that sank an island near Eniwetok last November. The Air Force is now training a B-36 crew for this delicate mission.
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Farm Chaff

THIS public's recent loss of interest in a door-killing chlorophyll is a blow to smokers who planted heavy stands of alfalfa. It takes a ton of alfalfa to make a few pounds of the green door-killer. Now that the novelty has worn off, chlorophyll output has been drastically reduced.
U. S. cotton textile exports have dropped 14 per cent below last year. Last year the U. S. was the world's leading exporter of cotton. It takes a ton of alfalfa to make a few pounds of the green door-killer. Now that the novelty has worn off, chlorophyll output has been drastically reduced.
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