

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1954

Stiffer Sentences Will Deter Crime

JUDGE J. C. RUDISILL has made no public statements on the question, but from the sentences he has handed down in Superior Court here this week, we gather that he thinks the hands of justice has been touching lawbreakers too lightly.

And with that opinion, we fully agree. Superior Court judges are tending to overly lenient in coming out punishment, especially in crimes committed by Negroes against other Negroes. It is not at all unusual to find sentences of two-to-three years for Negro murderers.

Judge Rudisill cracked down Wednesday on a white man, Alvin Massie Griffin, charged with a bank robbery. Griffin had hidden in a parked automobile, and then forced two women at gun point to drive him to an isolated spot near Highway 49 where he robbed

The 'Weekly' Will Still Be Around

IN THE FIELD of journalism, the CHAPEL HILL WEEKLY has been something pretty special, if not unique.

It is one of the few remaining personal newspapers, reflecting from the front page to the back the whims, the tastes, the philosophy and the total personality of the editor.

And the main reason it is such an interesting newspaper is that the editor, Louis Graves, is a very interesting guy. Aftable, good-humored, shrewd, Louis Graves writes with warmth and sincerity, no matter whether he's reporting on the first dogwood in bloom on the campus, or arguing national and international questions on the editorial page.

Graves has been more than a part of the Chapel Hill scene; indeed, he helped measurably through the years to create that free, easy and friendly informality which is so integral a factor in Chapel Hill's charm.

When the news came out today that Louis Graves had sold his newspaper, our immediate reaction was one of in-

Move To Oust Chavez III-Considered

THE PROPOSAL to unseat Sen. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico met the fate it deserved. It failed. It should never have been attempted in the first place.

The subcommittee which investigated the 1952 New Mexico election did not charge Chavez with fraud. It did not accuse him of violating any law. It did not say he was guilty of improper conduct. It did not hold him responsible for any of the election irregularities.

The subcommittee report cited "flagrant" irregularities in the New Mexico balloting—fraud, nonsecret voting, loose registration, illegal assistance in marking ballots, intimidation of illiterate and handicapped voters, and the use of aliens. The subcommittee report said that 6,000 voters (the margin of Chavez' victory over Patrick Hurley) "might well be disqualified."

Yet the subcommittee did not prove that Chavez benefitted any more from the irregularities than did Hurley. And with no improper actions on the senator's part and no proof that he was the chief beneficiary of irregularities, it would have been unfair and unjust to oust him from his Senate seat.

IT COULD HAPPEN TO ANYONE

WE KNEW just how it happened. Every day, in day out, week after week, month after month, for more than a year this man parked his car in front of the drug store in his own name. He parked in the morning to get the morning mail. He parked in the afternoon to get the afternoon mail. Each time he parked he fumbled in his pocket for pennies for the parking meter. Sometimes he had no pennies and he used the ticket for the moment it took him to get the mail. Sometimes he had no pennies and no nickels. Then he left the red flag on the meter up and went to get his mail.

But always when he came back there was a ticket for overparking. The machine could not be beat. So it was that the pennies, the nickels, the tickets day after day, week after week, month after month, were away at the man's sanity. Then one day when he could take it no longer, he just lifted the parking meter up, iron post and all, and put it in his car. He took the thing to the Riplemead bridge and tossed it into New River. Then he went back to park his car and get his mail. At last there was no fumbling in his pockets for a coin. No pennies, no nickels, no tickets. The deadly routine was over. Man had conquered the machine.

But of course, the man underestimated the Pearisburg police force. Indeed, the police had not seen him dump the parking meter in New River. But as the police watched his car each morning and afternoon parked free where once was the meter, the police became suspicious. They followed him one afternoon

Carels And Reds Attack Schuman Plan

BY MARQUIS CHILDS
 LUXEMBOURG
 IN THIS picturesque city of the old Europe an experiment is going forward that represents one step on the path toward a new Europe. The six countries of Western Europe—France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Holland and Luxembourg—have delegated authority over the most important segment of their economy, coal and steel, to a supranational organization established as the initial phase of the Schuman Plan.

There has been much confusion, some of it deliberately inspired by powerful and deeply entrenched interests opposed to the plan, as to what the European coal and steel community was intended by its originators to achieve. Too often it is taken for granted that the community is merely another extranational method for enforcing the old cartel agreements that have kept production low and prices high within the tariff walls surrounding each separate country.

TO FREE ECONOMY
 Actually, the goal of those who brought the community into being, and who now largely direct it, is just the opposite. They want to free the economy of 160 million people from controls, lower production costs, and thereby reduce prices so that the average citizen can have a much higher standard of living.

What Americans sometimes fail to realize is that Europe never had anything like a free-enterprise system in the dynamic sense of a competitive economy producing more and more goods at lower and lower prices. So far as the individual consumer is concerned, the economy was virtually nonexistent. Cartel agreements and tariffs protected inefficient producers so that prices in the home market tended to be fixed at a level putting the consumer at the greatest possible disadvantage. Government subsidies helped the national competitor in his race to beat out his competitors in the foreign field.

These arrangements, so convenient to the producer, were entrenched in politics, particularly of Germany and France. The powers of Ruhr industrialists in Germany and the Schneider-Cressault group in France was in many ways pre-eminence. They made and broke governments, and anyone who tried to interfere with their controls was likely to be swept aside. Inevitably, of course, this extended into the armaments industry, becoming part of the nationalistic complex that helped to bring on the era of war in the first half of this century.

The same forces and the same rivalries are beginning to rise again. If they are not contained and contained in the direction of a healthy economy, then the old cycle will begin again. That is exactly what the Russians are doing in the East. The nationalistic struggle between the Western powers, with communism taking over after the competitors have been destroyed themselves. That is why, for many, the experiment of the coal and steel community is the last best hope of Europe, and the tragedy of the past and a future that is at the same time promising and menacing.

This reporter has talked with Jean Monnet, president of the High Authority, and with others of the nine members of that executive body, as well as with many of the staff. These men have a realistic understanding of the obstacles still ahead, and the old forces reassert their power, but they are confident, too, that they have made progress since this new movement of a united Europe first began its work here in August, 1952.

TARIFFS GOING DOWN
 In a series of steps begun a year ago, a common market has been established, with tariff barriers between the six countries taken down. Coal and steel can now move freely from one country to the other, with only three or four minor reservations covering special conditions in Belgium and Italy, and these for a limited term.

This means more competition, and eventually it should mean lower prices. It means the end of penalties and quotas applied against buyers of another country.

Insinuating that Mr. Rich has been the object of unfair criticism, Mr. Blankenship calls upon the



BY JERRY L. ROSS FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

Compare Cost Of Art, Crafts And The 3 R's

Charlotte
 THE ARTICLES by Mr. Agriell on the schools were interesting. Anything The News can do to keep us alert to bettering our schools both in the state and in Mecklenburg County is greatly appreciated by parents.

However, I should like to see figures comparing amounts spent on art and crafts as to amounts spent on reading and arithmetic, etc. right here in Charlotte. Facts and figures tell a better story than hints and "they say's" to me!

—MRS. S. J. SOLDATI

More Than One 'DUMMKOPF'

Hamer, S. C.
 THE NEWS: THE AP story out of Great Falls, Mont., the other day, seems to be more than one "DUMMKOPF".

Kriegsgesangenechtschaedigungs-gesetz is really spelled: Kriegs-gesangenechtschaedigungs-gesetz.

Mrs. Shanks and the copy reader could have plainly seen that the "e" was missing in "gesetz".

No hard feelings, just wanted to keep the record straight.

—PEDRO

Rich's Chickens Haven't Hatched Yet

Charlotte
 THE NEWS: MERCER Blankenship in announcing his private support of Marvin Rich as a candidate for nomination to Congress, has advanced the supposition that a "thousand" of others will do likewise. This however has all the aspects of counting chickens before they are hatched.

Rich's "chickens" voters will support Mr. Rich—most any political candidate from dog catcher up can garner a few votes—but to account them in terms of "thousands" prior to hatching is pure speculative exaggeration.

Insinuating that Mr. Rich has been the object of unfair criticism, Mr. Blankenship calls upon the

Compare Cost Of Art, Crafts And The 3 R's

editorial pundits of The News to assist in the interest of "fair play". But in this connection Blankenship indicates a rather peculiar and lopsided concept of the terms and its application.

Mr. Blankenship, for example, thinks it perfectly "fair" if he chooses sides in favor of Mr. Rich, but considers it something else if The News editor exercises the same freedom of choice constantly. The comparison is made worst confusing by the admission that if his particular favorite fails to gain the nomination, he will seek to join the Sedberry camp. In other words, if you can't beat 'em, join 'em. Mr. Blankenship apparently overlooks the possibility that there might be no seat available on the Sedberry bandwagon should it lead the race.

News Aided Artists Re O'Hara's Visit

Charlotte
 THE NEWS: I WISH to thank you for your generosity in covering the water color classes which were held here last week at the Mint Museum, by Mr. Eliot O'Hara.

Those of us who have had the opportunity to study with Mr. O'Hara before, realized what an outstanding teacher he is and wished as many persons as possible to have the benefit of his coming to Charlotte. You gave us the much needed assistance to make this last week one of the most inspiring, not only for Mr. O'Hara, but for those who attended the classes. Many came daily from surrounding towns, as far away as Lancaster, S. C., and Statesville, N. C.

MRS. MURIEL E. MORRISON
 Charlotte Artists

Helped Taxpayers And The Tax Collectors

Charlotte
 THE NEWS: O'BRIEN of the Internal Revenue Service I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the cooperation on your part in giving to the public valuable information pertaining to filing of their 1953 income tax returns.

Again this year as in the past we have endeavored to render our best service to the taxpaying public and you have not only rendered a great service to the Internal Revenue Service but also to the general public.

GILBERT SMITH
 Acting Group Supervisor

It's Big Boys Who Get The Tax Relief

Lancaster, S. C.
 THE NEWS: I WOULD like to say a few words in your paper in regard to the big argument over the tax

If H-Bombs Fall 'Cities Are Finished'

BY THE ALSOPES

WASHINGTON
 THE VIEW OF the news from the Pacific, where a hydrogen bomb with at least 500 times the power of the atom bomb exploded on Hiroshima has been tested, a recent decision by the National Security Council is worth reporting. This decision is for the evacuation of all major American target cities, in case of enemy air attack, once an effectively warning system has been established.

It is an astonishing idea, if you think about it—all of America's great cities lying naked and empty of people. Yet as explained by its real author, Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson, former Governor of Nebraska, the idea makes sense—or at least as much sense as anything makes in this strange age.

"The cities are finished," Peterson says flatly. The first hydrogen bomb, with less than half the power of the bomb just tested, caused an entire large island to disappear. A bomb which can blow an island out of the water can blow any city off the map. Indeed, the hydrogen bomb is in a sense a gliding of the fully modern large atomic bomb will destroy any but a handful of huge cities.

31 MILLION CASUALTIES

In this situation, the "duck when you hear a bang" kind of civil defense is worse than useless. Peterson caused a study to be made of the results of a successful attack with modern nuclear weapons on the 67 major population centers in this country, assuming this kind of civil defense. The results were conservatively estimated at 22 million hospital cases and nine million people killed outright.

"Just as a practical matter," Peterson asked, "how in hell are you going to bury nine million corpses?" The answer is that this kind of mass slaughter simply cannot be permitted to happen. Short of a total defense in the air—which no informed man believes possible—there is only one way to prevent the attack: get the people out of the cities before the bombs fall.

This is only possible, of course, if there is a long lead time before Peterson puts the minimum, for most cities, at two hours. (For geographical and other reasons, three cities—San Francisco, New Orleans, and New York, need much more time than that.) Modern radar is now making it possible to detect an enemy warplane within a year to 18 months. Then "pre-attack evacuation" will actually become a national policy.

As Peterson points out, a reasonably healthy person can cover 10 miles in 2 hours on his feet, particularly if incineration at work as an incentive. And successful evacuation would at least save the nation's most valuable asset—its inhabitants. The trouble is that evacuation requires not only the most elaborate and careful prior planning, but also the disciplined cooperation of literally tens of millions of people. And most people do not like to take a dam about civil defense.

An extraordinary number of people, Peterson has discovered, harbor remarkable illusions about the basic facts of their situation. For one thing, "people don't believe it could ever really happen." Polls conducted by the Defense Administration show that fully three-quarters of the population believe that a nuclear defense can stop all enemy bombers, or at least prevent heavy damage—which is, alas, wholly untrue.

SOME SALES JOBS

"When you are selling in a market where you are up to 19 don't think it can happen," Peterson says, "you've got a helluva sales job."

Many people, often the very same people who don't think it could happen, also think that there is nothing that can be done about it. Episodes like that involving the Japanese fishermen injured by radiation 80 miles from the hydrogen bomb test induce this fatalism. So do much exaggerated accounts of the damage range of bombs.

Actually, a person 10 miles from the explosion even of the monster hydrogen bomb recently tested would have a good chance of survival.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round McCarthy Asked Baruch For Help

WASHINGTON
 THOSE who participated in the McCarthy trial are talking about that happened, and are likely to have a change of heart. McCarthy did was to apply the first thing vetted anti-Semite pressure this country has ever known. McCarthy's first step was to apply the first thing vetted anti-Semite pressure this country has ever known. McCarthy's first step was to apply the first thing vetted anti-Semite pressure this country has ever known.

Washington
 McCarthy's visit was to apologize for slurs he had cast on the City College of New York. Baruch's alma mater, which McCarthy implied special pleading against Communist. The real reason for the visit, however, appeared to be to persuade Baruch, as an elder statesman, to use his influ-

ence with the National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System to get McCarthy to answer Adlai Stevenson. Furthermore, McCarthy wanted Baruch to use religious pressure on McCarthy. Friends of Baruch say that during the McCarthy trial, the senator made the point that he was certainly not anti-Semitic, as evidenced by the fact that his chief counsel, Cohn, was Jewish, together with his ex-staff member, David Schine. But he pointed out that some of his followers might be anti-Semitic, and it might be difficult to restrain them from criticizing the two big networks, whose executives are Jewish, for refusing him time.

Chairman of CBS is William Paley. Head of NBC, through the Radio Corporation of America, is David Sarnoff. Both are distinguished Americans who have made generous contributions to their country in war and peace, and both are of the Jewish faith.

McCarthy's veiled threat was discreetly, politely put, but was nonetheless unmistakable. Baruch made no comment and no commitments. Shortly after the interview he went back to South Carolina and has not been available for comment since.

Republican Proposal
 The report then quotes Hurley's own signed affidavit, given to Senate investigators.

"Fred Moxey broke in abruptly and stated that they desired a pledge from me to pay \$100,000 in the event I would get the endorsement of the administration for the Republican nomination for United States senator," Hurley wrote in his affidavit. "Mr. Moxey stated that \$50,000 of the amount should be paid immediately and another \$50,000 after I had received the nomination. He stated also that he thought the nomination under the circumstances, which he described in great detail, was a Republican Party would support me throughout the campaign until elected."

Hurley S., No
 Hurley indignantly rejected the proposal on the grounds that he "would be violating every corrupt practice law of both the state of New Mexico and the United States" and also "would be guilty of such illegal conduct that would bar him from being seated in the United States Senate, if elected."