



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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First The Stick, And Now The Carrot

FOR some time now the countries around the North Atlantic have been getting on each other's nerves. Americans are weary of subsidizing Europe, impatient with the delays in approval of the European Defense Community. Europeans have been fearful that the U.S. would stop sending troops as well as money to them, and disturbed by the influence of the isolationists and irresponsibles in the U.S. Congress. The breach between continental Europe on the one hand, and Great Britain, the U.S. and Canada on the other, widened. As it widened, France and Italy appeared more reluctant than ever to approve the European Army plan. They feared that unless the U.S. and Great Britain were closely associated with them Germany would dominate the EDC.

This week the discouraging trend toward disunity was brought up short by two actions.

Thursday the British announced a formal agreement to stay on the continent so long as the Russian threat continues, and promised more cooperation to the

proposed European Army.

Yesterday President Eisenhower pledged that U.S. troops would stay in Europe as long as the threat to its security remains. Beyond that he promised effort to integrate all the Atlantic defense forces—the previous emphasis has been upon integrating the European units. And the U.S., he said, will seek a fuller exchange of defense information among Atlantic allies.

What the President was trying to do was to reassure Europeans about American intentions, and thus hasten approval of EDC by France and Italy. He had the same objective Secretary of State Dulles had when he warned Europe to approve EDC quickly or face an "agonizing reappraisal" of European policy by the U.S. which, he intimated, might then have to withdraw troops.

The secretary was using a stick, the President is dangling the carrot. The carrot treatment is usually preferable, particularly when dealing with sovereign and proud nations.

Suggestion For Our Congressmen

ONE STANDARD by which legislators should be judged is their voting participation. Do they put themselves on the record? If not, what issues are they unrecorded on? A study of congressional voting during the first three months of this year provides some perhaps significant information about Senators Hoy and Lennon and this district's Rep. Jonas.

Sen. Hoy had the best voting record. He took a stand on 30 of the 32 issues that were decided by roll-call votes. Sen. Lennon was on the roll call record only 21 times, well below average. This may be explained by the fact that he was home campaigning part of the time. And by pairing, or responding to a CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY poll, he recorded his stand on 6 of the 11 issues he didn't vote on. Rep. Jonas missed one of the 14 roll call-votes in the House, and didn't declare himself on 11 to CQ.

Neither Senators Hoy nor Lennon recorded themselves on the Commodity Credit Corporation's emergency request for almost 700 million dollars to keep

the price support program going. Sen. Hoy took no stand on the natural gas bill which excludes some natural gas producers from federal jurisdiction.

Sen. Lennon took no stand on the Byrd-Williams proposal to continue all excise taxes except those on admissions. Nor did he take a stand on the Douglas proposal to reduce excise tax on radios, TV sets and musical instruments. Nor did he take a stand on the bill which liberalized retirement benefits for members of Congress and their employees.

The issue Rep. Jonas did not vote on was the bill establishing and authorizing funds for construction of an Air Force academy.

While our senators and congressman put themselves on the record most of the time this year, it would be better if they would declare themselves on all roll-call votes they miss. This they can do by responding to the CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY poll. Their willingness to announce a stand will eliminate any suspicion that they are sidestepping issues on which their position deserves to be known by their constituents.

Scheidt's Safety Campaign Pays Off

ONE DAY early this week, the Motor Vehicles Department's tally of highway deaths and injuries, realistically called the "Bloodshed Boxscore," gave these figures:

Killed this year	219
Killed to date last year	272
Injured to Feb. 1, 1954	1,166
Injured to Feb. 1, 1953	1,212

It doesn't take much knowledge of arithmetic to figure out what those statistics mean. Both deaths and injuries on the North Carolina highways are going down as a result of the stepped-up highway safety program launched by Commissioner Ed Scheidt.

The trend downward began last October, and every month since then has shown a decrease in deaths and injuries from the corresponding month a year ago. In March, there were only 30 deaths on the highways—the safest month in six years, and 21 deaths below the March, 1953, total.

And all the while the registration of automobiles and trucks is going up.

As we've noted in these columns many times before, the credit for reversing the upward death and injury rates belongs mainly to the tall, energetic former FBI agent who brought fresh ideas and irrepressible enthusiasm to the assignment given him by Gov. William Umstead. Scheidt has tackled highway safety from every angle, and has used all the tricks of the trade, plus several he thought up for himself.

The result, as Reporter Simmons Fortress said in his full review of the safety program in Sunday's *RALEIGH NEWS & OBSERVER*, is that "Fifty-five miles an hour, long the speed limit of the law, is fast becoming the speed limit of the people as well."

Scheidt has proved that effective enforcement of the motor vehicle laws, plus an educational campaign among all the people, will produce results. The next step is to modernize the statutes, a job the 1955 General Assembly should undertake with more enthusiasm than it has displayed in the past.

Of Filters, Findings And Facts

THE END was in sight. The jokes were about to end. The party conversation had noticeably brightened. Yes, the ads about cigarettes and cancer, with their charges, countercharges and authoritative statements, had disappeared like yesterday's cigar smoke.

But then the word came. This week, reports the *WALL STREET JOURNAL*, tobacco companies have launched a campaign of counter-propaganda. Data will be offered on their years of medical research. Big ads will detail more of the findings,

more of the evidence.

And it was only last week that, with philosophical resolution, we gave up the holders and the filters and switched back to our own delightfully dangerous brand. Life, somehow, returned to normal.

And now, the controversy resurges. Inevitably, more warnings against the weed will follow publication of the tobacco companies' claims. Let it die, fellows. We've had—puff, puff—enough.

From The Twin-City Sentinel

A PROBLEM IN NATIONALITY

A BABY GIRL was born on St. Patrick's Day, at sea aboard an American liner, to a Latvian-born resident of Rio de Janeiro who boarded the ship in a Brazilian port. Further facts, Latvia exists no more as a nation, the mother was a stowaway and she and child were put ashore in Bahia, Brazil.

What is the nationality of the child? An immigration inspector said, "I could straighten the thing out, but it would take too long."

And so today an infant sleeps, awakens for food, and sleeps again, unaware of the fuss she has caused and of the strains and stresses which an adult world imposes upon itself and will, in time, impose upon her too.

What is a baby? A baby is a clean slate to be written upon, a twig to be bent. A baby is stateless, raceless, without religion, prejudice, or morality. But

hidden and perhaps faintly, a baby possesses traits, potentialities, weaknesses and strengths which in a large degree will be realized or unrealized according as the adult world imposes its will. Too often the consequences are dismal. The best in the child is thwarted, dwarfed and perverted, and the worst grows like weeds in an abandoned field. Perhaps the trouble with children is that they must be raised by adults.

A baby born at sea on St. Patrick's Day to a homeless mother will have her troubles. May she sleep well, while she can.

An Illinois woman regained her voice after three months of speechlessness. And we'll watch her first words were, "Now, what was I going to say?"—GREENWALT (S. C.) PIEDMONT.

Serious Charge Against Physicist Made By Crouch

By THE ALSOP

WASHINGTON
ONE OF the main accusations which has been leveled at Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer is that he attended a closed meeting of the Communist Party held in his home in Berkeley, Calif., in 1945. The story of this charge, and of the man who made it, is interesting.

The man who made the charge is one Paul Crouch. Crouch is a leading light in the new profession of ex-Communist informers. The Justice Department apparently considers Crouch a reliable practitioner of this profession—the Department regularly employs Crouch at \$25 a day, as an "expert witness." But is Paul Crouch reliable?

RELIABILITY IMPORTANT
If he is, then Dr. Oppenheimer is a NOR, since he has flatly denied that any such meeting took place. What is more, if Paul Crouch is telling the truth, Dr. Oppenheimer was a secret Communist throughout the whole war-time period, with implications almost too hair-raising to think

about. Therefore, Paul Crouch's reliability as an "expert witness" is a matter of considerable national interest.

The original charge against Oppenheimer was made by Mrs. Crouch who works in tandem with her husband in the informal "trade," in May, 1950, before the California State Committee on Un-American Activities. Mrs. Crouch's testimony, later confirmed by her husband, was to the effect that not only Oppenheimer but another scientist, Joseph W. Weinberg, had been present at the alleged Communist meeting in Oppenheimer's house. The Crouch testimony suggested that the meeting took place on or about July 23, 1945.

In September, 1952, Weinberg (who had been known as "scientist X") was indicted on the charge of having perjured himself in testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. One of the three counts in the indictment was that Weinberg had falsely denied having attended Communist meetings. This count of course involved the Crouch tes-

timony. Crouch was called as a witness for the prosecution, and Oppenheimer was subpoenaed as a witness for Weinberg.

IN NEW MEXICO
Oppenheimer's lawyers had anticipated that he might be called upon by Weinberg and Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer came to Washington, where the trial was held in early 1953, to deny Crouch's testimony under oath. But the necessity never arose. Crouch was never asked to testify about the supposed meeting.

The court threw out the pertinent count in the indictment, and Weinberg was subsequently acquitted on all counts.

Crouch himself has boasted about his "imaginative powers," and there is much to suggest that he has frequently given these powers free rein. There is not space here to list the instances where Crouch has contradicted himself, in his lengthening career as a paid informer. But the failure to call Crouch to testify on the supposed Communist meeting suggests that the Justice Department itself harbors occasional doubts about the reliability of its

"expert witness."

All this is not said in defense of Weinberg, who may be a terrible fellow for all these reports we know, or even of Dr. Oppenheimer, whose reports are admittedly admiral. It is said, instead, in defense of the ordinary American citizen, who should be given equal weight, at least, with that of the professional ex-Communist.

ROBERT SCHEIDT'S VIEW
To be sure, if it does turn out that Dr. Oppenheimer was a secret Communist throughout the war-time period, it was running the Los Alamos atomic project, in honor Crouch will be thoroughly vindicated—though the nation may well despair. But if the current investigation establishes the opposite, many people will share the sentiment of Judge Holtzoff, who presided at the Weinberg trial.

"I am amazed," said the judge, "at the audacity of Crouch, 'that (the Justice Department) should employ him as a member of its staff.'"

ROME
from the hundreds, if not thousands, of buildings that formerly belonged to the Fascists. Communist leaders active in the resistance movement took over these structures at the end of the war and they have been one of the big resources of the party. These are occupying those buildings legally and they are paying rent on them, Scelba explained.

"But you must realize," he said, "that we are dealing with only a fraction of the great resources they have at their disposal in Europe. We also moving to end the Communist-controlled trading companies that deal with Russia and the satellites. Our intention is to set up a state monopoly of this trade."

But even the revenue from these companies changed into the party in one way or another is doubtless small in comparison to the assistance furnished by Moscow. The Italian Communist Party is so important to the Kremlin's plans that through many channels it has been able to get companies in Switzerland, the Soviet sends gold and dollars into this country.

The premier differed firmly with the policy now being carried out by U. S. Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce in taking dollar contracts for military material under the American aid program away from factories with Communist ownership. He expressed the same view as the big industrialists who insist that this will create more unemployment and, therefore, more social disorder. Such an arbitrary step, in the premier's view, would have a disastrous effect on the economy. Three years ago the effort to get a tax law adopted providing jail sentences for false tax returns. Three years ago the law was changed to provide fine for such practices. But the fines have been nominal, or they have not been levied at all and the practice has gone on with the 10 and 20 percenters and quick-money boys getting away with murder.

At 15 miles per hour I believe a person of reasonably quick mental response can take his foot off the accelerator and put it on the foot brakes and bring the car to a very fast though non-jolting stop in 6 to 8 feet. Try it some time. Naturally you need a level and a straightaway and dry pavement.

—A. M. WORTH

LEGEND OF THE DOGWOOD TREE
(AUTHOR UNKNOWN)
AT THE TIME of the Crucifixion the dogwood tree attained the size of the oak and other forest trees. So strong and fine was the wood of it that it was chosen for the timber of the cross.

To be used thus for such a cruel purpose greatly distressed the tree and Jesus nailed upon it sensed this, and in his gentle pity for all sorrows said to it: "Because of your regret and pity for my sufferings, I will make you this promise: 'Never again shall the dogwood tree grow large enough to be used for a cross, henceforth it shall be slender and bent and twisted, and its blossoms shall be in the form of a cross—two long petals and two short petals and in the center of the outer edge of each petal there shall be nail prints brown with rust and stained with blood.'"

And in the center of the flower will be a crown of thorns so that all who see it will remember it was upon a dogwood tree that I was crucified, and that I shall not be mutilated or destroyed but cherished and protected as a reminder of my agony and death upon the cross."

Wanted: More Amateur Musicians
BY REGINALD STEWART
In the Baltimore Sun
THE trouble with this country's music is that there are too many professionals and too few amateurs. In the days of Haydn and Mozart composers wrote their own music for the amateur because 95 percent of the people who made music were amateurs.

Nowadays, and particularly since the advent of TV and the long playing record most adult music lovers are content to sit back and listen while others make their music for them.

That this condition of affairs will have a serious effect on the country's music is a fact that goes without saying, since the natural birthplace of the creative musician is in the home where music is played and sung.

The public school systems are doing an excellent job in giving boys and girls an experience in music. Unfortunately, however, as soon as the high school student is graduated, he puts aside his instrument, he sings no more—he becomes a mere musical sponge soaking up what other people create.

I think that we professional musicians are partly to blame for this condition. We are so absorbed with the task of producing virtuosos and teachers that we have entirely overlooked the amateur.

What is needed is to provide more adult opportunities for string quartet playing, and participation in the community orchestra, band and chorus, and above all, the opportunity to make music in the home. The experience of making music with others, and of the most ennobling and enriching in the world. The power of music forms a bond which transcends creed, race or color. You don't have to be a genius in order to participate in music; almost anyone can learn enough to qualify him for a humble seat in the second violin position in an amateur orchestra. And a few years' study in a conservatory will make him almost indispensable.

'Let's See—New Zealand, Thailand, Knowland—'



People's Platform

Chesterfield County Needs A Hospital

Cheraw, S. C.
Editors, The News:
I will disagree with what I write here for the reason that they are opposed to what I am going to say here. They fear it might cost them a dollar or two to help the sick and suffering of our county who have to go somewhere else for hospital treatment.

We have people who could help who had made the statement that we don't need a hospital in the county of Chesterfield, S. C. They have the means of going anywhere in the U.S.A. for treatment. But yet we have so many who cannot go to a nearby hospital to visit their loved ones who are admitted for treatment, for they have no car, or gas to put in a car, or hardly money to hire anyone to carry them. They have just the goodness in some of our friends who will carry them, else they can get out and like their way.

Anyone who stays here in Cheraw, or resides in Chesterfield County, knows that our county needs a hospital. The question is, how many of our white and colored, would like to know—why not a place for the treatment of suffering humanity?

If it's the cost, why it will pay for itself in the future. If the county has to borrow or that a bond issue for this cause, they will never regret it if they care anything for their fellowmen suffering in body.

They have a ball park, try to build playgrounds for just a few of the privileged few who they want to locate it, at the taxpayer's expense. Red Cross, Heart Fund, Cancer Fund drives, which are held in this place for these sick people of our county who don't have much cash to go a distance from their homes?

Some people here before the people and ask them to re-lect them to a public office. Yet they voted against a hospital for our county during the last session of the state legislature in Columbia. These men are voting the way big money is asking them to vote, for they are opposed to a hospital.

—J. A. GRAHAM

Cars Halt Faster Than Expert Says They Do
Charlotte
Editors, The News:
RECENTLY in an editorial you quoted "Army Expert" Donald S. Buck as stating it took 40 feet to stop an auto going 20 miles per hour. I beg to differ with you

and to suggest that you try it yourself.

I maintain that any car equipped with reasonably well adjusted hydraulic four-wheel brakes can be stopped by any driver of reasonably rapid mental response in 6 to 8 feet. Try it some time. Naturally you need a level and a straightaway and dry pavement.

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
I the loyalty committee now probing J. Robert Oppenheimer probe, deeply into the life of the admiral and general has followed his advice in 1944. Russia would not hold the Baltic Islands, on the Gulf of the southern end of the Manchurian peninsula.

But in the secret files of the joint chiefs of staff are the debates between generals and admirals showing why they admitted Russia as a war partner in Asia; also why they were willing to give important territorial concessions in return for Red Army participation.

The reason was that the U. S. military did not have confidence in the atomic bomb.

They also figured it would take months, if not a year to subdue the Japanese military, so they wanted the Red Army to take a special directory to tabulate them. The bigger embassies, such as the British, French, Brazilian, Mexican, have several hundred attaches, secretaries, translators, chauffeurs.

With so large a diplomatic organization, the smaller embassies sometimes don't

argued, the war would be over. Neither Russian participation nor the force of the U. S. Army and Navy would be needed.

But barreheaded Adm. William Leahy, Gen. George Marshall, and Gen. Leslie Groves wouldn't believe him. They said that they had had ambassadors on their right and that ambassador on their left.

Obscure but all-important to the free world, however, is a modest embassy whose people are fighting with their backs to the wall in Indochina. In Ambassador Tran Van Kieu, representing the people of Viet Nam, was a diplomatic struggle to keep his country and the other two nations of Indochina from going Communist.

Back in 1943, Mr. Kieu was jailed by the Viet Minh, the Communist revolutionaries sprang up during the Japanese occupation, when the British disarmed the Japanese, he escaped; since then has been minister of national economy and vice president of the French Union Assembly.

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even get mentioned in Washington's generous and all-embracing social columns where dowagers like to advertise the fact that they had ambassadors on their right and that ambassador on their left.

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Italian Reds Are Heavily Subsidized By The Kremlin

By MARQUIS CHILDS

ROME
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Merry-Go-Round
The FBI is working with Scotland Yard to track down the author of threats against Queen Elizabeth. The letter to the queen was mailed in England and was written in red ink, similar to the threatening letter — also mailed in England and written in red ink—was recently received in Washington by Director of Archives Wayne Grover.

Cost of Secret Service protection for the President and his family last year was \$668,000 a year.