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The Shifting Flight Of The Beer Bee

THE county commissioners have their answer. They wondered out loud what to do about their ban on Sunday beer sales in the rural area.

complete breakdown of control, and provides a ready-made racket for moonshiners. That the sale of alcoholic beverages can be properly controlled has been demonstrated by ABC stores.

Survival: The People Must Be Told

FACTS of the deepest portent about thermonuclear weapons reverberated in the news this week.

plain truth is that information the public has been denied has been veiled in official secrecy or, at the very least, in official obscurity.

Couched in highly technical terms, this data was in a speech by Dr. Willard F. Libby, Atomic Energy Commission member, delivered June 3 at a University of Chicago alumni reunion in Chicago.

A series of articles running currently in the New York Times documents the general confusion and unpreparedness in Civil Defense programs throughout the nation.

Atomic scientists, analyzing his paper, placed together these nuclear eye-openers: 1-Hydrogen bombs can be made with the cheapest atomic explosives and in virtually limitless sizes.

The inventive mind of man has conceived and perfected instruments for the destruction of the human body. Despitc progress in higher mathematics, physics and chemistry, the combined efforts of man to create life has failed.

An Outsider In Our Cow Pasture

A LETTER from Hamlet and a news item from Sumter, S. C., bring our attention reluctantly back to the Kl Klux Klan.

In state and local governments strong enough to overpower evil groups," we ask: Haven't you heard what happened to the Klan in the Carolinas in 1952?

The letter writer, forecasting the Klan will rise again, takes issue with the editorial he attributes to this newspaper. The news story gives us some of the words of the Klan's new imperial wizard.

Clearly, drastic Civil Defense measures are needed. This means maximum information and maximum planning. The public must be told what it faces—in precise detail. Furthermore, it must be told what it must do to survive. Tomorrow may be too late.

From The Lounin Exchange

HOARY DOGMAS NOT ALL HOARY

"HOARY dogmas of Dixie's past guided the hands of University of North Carolina trustees" when they voted against admitting Negro undergraduates to the University's three branches, charges the editor of THE CHARLOTTE NEWS in a rather lengthy editorial, which leaves many questions unanswered.

the University, the Womens College at Greensboro, or North Carolina State College. If the barriers were removed, there certainly would be problems. And once Negroes were admitted to these schools they would be seeking entrance to East Carolina College in Appalachian State, and to all the other state schools.

Hoary dogmas, if you want to call it that, are not so hoary after all when we look at the problem stripped of all its trappings and in utter nakedness. The Supreme Court has as yet issued no directive on its famous decision of last year. And North Carolina has made no move to admit Negroes to any of its public schools.

But will the decision stand in the future, asks the Charlotte editor. We don't know, but the future is not now. And the future will have to take care of itself. We see no special point in rushing out to overtake it or to anticipate it. Maybe there will be general mixing of races in all the state schools in time. But the University trustees, confronted with a delicate decision, had to make it, and we think should not be castigated for it.

On the other hand the state has provided rather generously for the education of its Negro youth in separate schools. The three branches of the University are already crowded. And while no one knows how many Negroes would seek to enter undergraduate classes at

We have asked several doctors what to do if bitten by a black widow, but they evade the question and assume a hurt look as if you'd brought up something that people had agreed not to talk about.—DALLAS MORNING NEWS.

Time For Reappraisal Of Capital Punishment In N. C.

By BYRON HAWORTH

Editors' Note: Mr. Haworth, High Point attorney, is a member of the North Carolina General Assembly's House of Representatives. This article is condensed from the Winston-Salem Journal.

NO CITIZEN of North Carolina with a real sense of religious and social responsibility can examine statistics relating to capital offenders without realizing the need for re-examining our laws, practices and institutions dealing with social offenders.

At one time in England there were as many as 240 crimes punishable by death. During the reign of Henry VIII (1504-1547) 72,000 persons were hanged for vagabondage (being poor). There were 20 crimes punishable by death in colonial North Carolina. The Constitution of 1868 marked a real advance in the humane treatment of felons by limiting capital crimes to murder, rape, burglary and arson.

Since the installation of the electric chair in the North Carolina State Penitentiary in 1910, 382 capital felonies have been sentenced to death by our Superior Court judges. Three hundred and fifty-two of this number were committed to life imprisonment.

Seventy-two of the 372 executed were white men, two were Negro women, five were Indian and 273 Negro men. Two hundred and seventy-three of the 372 killed by the state since 1910 were convicted of the crime of first degree murder, 69 of rape, ten of burglary and none for arson.

Both in law and practice North Carolina was the daughter of her English mother. In the early records of this state there are several instances of burning at the stake. In 1787 a Negro of Duplin County was tied to a stake on the courthouse lot and there burned to death and to ashes.

North Carolina's last legal hanging was in 1910. The General Assembly of 1909 provided for execution by electricity.

Since 1910 North Carolina has executed an average of 11 persons a year and, since 1930 has executed more persons than any state in the union except Georgia and New York.

As it is now applied the death penalty is nothing but an arbitrary discrimination against an occasional victim. It cannot even be said that it is reserved as a weapon of retributive justice for the most atrocious criminals. For it is not necessarily the most guilty who suffer it.

Six states, Michigan (1847), Rhode Island (1852), Wisconsin (1853), Maine (1872), Minnesota (1911) and North Dakota, for all practical purposes, have abolished the death penalty and have substituted life imprisonment.

In the long years of debate about the effectiveness of the death penalty in controlling or reducing the crime of murder, comparisons are often made between the states that have and some that do not have the extreme penalty. Unless the states in

There are several trends which indicate that there are more efficient and more generally acceptable means of dealing with the few capital offenses of today than by capital punishment. The first trend is the tendency to abolish it completely as has been done in some 30 countries by law or tradition. England and France are the only democratic countries outside the Iron Curtain sphere that still have capital punishment for a few peacetime crimes.

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involved are in the same area or region, such comparisons are likely to be meaningless. It seems clear that the presence or absence of the death penalty makes no particular difference in the amount of murder in any given state.

NO DETERRENT EFFECT. Dr. Clarence Patrick, sociologist at Wake Forest College and chairman of the North Carolina Paroles Commission, testifying before Judiciary Committee No. 2 of the House of Representatives, said the effect that we now know that capital punishment has no deterrent effect on crime.

The murder rate of a state will closely parallel that of adjoining states, where conditions of life and social and cultural attitudes are similar. The murder rate per 100,000 population in 1951, and the percentages for the previous years are essentially the same in the states with and without capital punishment. The figures are as follows:

Michigan (an abolition state) — 4.4 murders per 100,000 population. Ohio (a nonabolition state — 11 murders per 100,000 population. Wisconsin (an abolition state) — 1.3 murders per 100,000 population.

The responsible citizens of North Carolina can no longer escape the social and moral implications of capital punishment. Although it is conceded that society has the right and duty to protect itself from the criminal element, it does not necessarily follow that the destroying of the criminal accomplices is the only method of accomplishing the desired end.

REAPPRAISAL. It is time that we reappraise our right as human beings to take life, which we cannot give, and the injustice of inflicting penalty which is more often applied to the poor and friendless and occasionally to the innocent. If it is conceded that it is evil to take life as an individual, do we compound that evil by killing in the name of the state?

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WHAT IT'S DONE... ELECTRICIFIED 420,000 FARMS. ADDED 1 MILLION POWER CONSUMERS. BOOSTED AREA'S INCOME, DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH.



"They said they won't consider it a 'top level' conference unless it includes Davy Crockett, King of the Western Frontier..."

TVA: Vast Expansion Or Complete Dismemberment?

WASHINGTON CONGRESSIONAL backers of the Tennessee Valley Authority are trying to put the federal agency back in the power construction business. TVA already owns 34 major dams and 12 steam generating plants. But it hasn't received any funds to construct new power generating facilities since the Eisenhower administration took office in 1953.

Subcommittee June 7 took the step toward providing construction funds when it voted to allocate \$6.5 million, earmarked by the administration for new transmission. Life for construction of a Fulton, Tenn., generating plant. This action still is subject to review by the full committee when it considers TVA's fiscal 1955 funds.

WHAT IT HAS... 34 DAMS, 12 STEAM PLANTS. 10,000 MILES OF LINES. 10 MILLION KW CAPACITY.

Another House Appropriations Committee is slated to begin hearings soon on proposals that TVA issue bonds to finance new power plants in the seven-state, 80,000-square-mile Tennessee River Valley. A special House Appropriations

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

ANOTHER personal Senator Washington fund similar to that of Vice President Nixon which threw the 1952 presidential campaign into turmoil has just been unseated by this column. The fund has been raised by and for Sen. Prescott Bush of Connecticut. Republican according to Bush's admission is around \$25,000. Other Republicans in Connecticut placed it at nearer \$40,000. The Nixon fund was a little over \$10,000.

Sen. Bush Has Secret Expense Fund

Republicans, most of them among New York and Connecticut. Neither was registered with the clerk of the Senate as is required by law for all contributions. The fund has been raised by and for Sen. Prescott Bush of Connecticut. Republican according to Bush's admission is around \$25,000. Other Republicans in Connecticut placed it at nearer \$40,000. The Nixon fund was a little over \$10,000.

the Treasury's general fund and for the Federal Reserve Bank. Totalled slightly more than \$256 million as of Dec. 31, 1954. These repayments, which began modestly in 1943, had totaled only \$2 million as late as 1945, reached a total of \$24.7 million for fiscal 1954 and are expected to increase further in the next few years. TVA's backers say these figures tell only a small part of the story and cite the thousands of farms electrified, vast expansion in power consumption, improved economic and physical health of the area from the Brown control as important TVA contributions.

Sen. Bush is generally considered one of the wealthier members of the Senate. In addition to being a partner in the Wall Street firm of Brown Brothers Harriman, he was, until election to the Senate, a director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the U. S. Guaranty Corp., Prudential Insurance, Vanadium Corp. of America, Dresser Industries, etc. Sen. Bush is a member of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Co.

Sen. Bush's friends started out with a plan to raise \$20,000. However, they exceeded their goal by a considerable amount.