



"In taking over The Pilot no changes are contemplated. We will try to keep this a good paper. We will try to make a little money for all concerned. Wherever there seems to be an occasion to use our influence for the public good we will try to do it. And we will treat everybody alike."—James Boyd, May 23, 1941.

Effective Approaches to Justice

Judge W. Harry Fullenwider continues to try to make the local court over which he presides more effective, not only in meting out justice but in acting as a deterrent to lawlessness and as an instrument of public education.

The judge first made news along this line over a year ago when he announced that he would give jail sentences, as well as the usual fines, in certain cases of drunken driving, careless and reckless driving and other flagrant violations of the motor vehicle laws. This he has done, sometimes confining a defendant in jail only for the balance of the day on which he is tried, sometimes directing that a defendant spend nights in jail for a week or so and sometimes giving longer, full-time jail sentences. Though many of these sentences are appealed and may not be upheld in the higher court, we feel that the purpose has been accomplished: it has been demonstrated that criminal irresponsibility with an automobile is as socially reprehensible as criminal irresponsibility with a knife or with a gun, meriting equally the humiliation of forced confinement. We venture that persons thus locked up by Judge Fullenwider have entertained some long and self-instructive thoughts while behind bars.

Recently, Judge Fullenwider has instituted other unconventional measures that deserve the community's support and applause.

Exasperated and distressed by the weekly parade of "public drunks" to whom it is illegal to sell alcoholic beverages,

the judge is cracking down on persons who sell to them or buy whiskey, wine or beer for them. To serve warning to the public as to who is forbidden to buy these beverages, defendants are being "declared an alcoholic in open court" so that there need be no doubt that it is illegal to sell to them or buy for them. And if these defendants have a shred of pride left, the public designation itself may help them to mend their ways.

Last week, the judge tried another new tactic to make both defendants and the public sit up and take notice. In numerous "routine" speeding cases—the sort that is handled rapidly and perfunctorily by many courts—the judge gave defendants a choice of paying a fine or promising to walk every place they went for periods of 24, 48 or 96 hours, as the case might be. Many took the walking option. No matter how light-heartedly they entered this contract, to ease their pocketbook, such a choice could hardly fail to be a "lesson" to them, not to mention the wide circle of friends, acquaintance or Pilot readers who learn of their predicament.

If the administration of justice becomes cynical, hasty or even routine, how can the public be expected to respond with anything but distaste, if not contempt, for the operation of the courts? Efforts such as Judge Fullenwider's create new concern for the courts' function and help keep the public from taking for granted either the courts themselves or the offenses they exist to punish.

Personal Gifts Aid the UN

The incredible Quakers have done it again.

While many of us have been urging vigorous support of the United Nations, as the world's best hope in the struggle for peace, members of the Society of Friends have been giving one per cent of their income this past year as a pledge of faith in the UN.

The "pledge of faith" is wonderful—but the plain fact is, the UN can also use the money. The Quakers' contribution offers practical, as well as moral support.

The Friends say they hope their one per cent "self-tax" will be taken up by everybody, demonstrating their usual calm and candid idealism that forever seems undimmed by the selfishness and unresponsiveness of the rest of the world in moral matters. Because they are few, they have produced from their "tax" only \$60,000. Imagine what could be done with a great national response in such an effort!

Others than Quakers, in small numbers, have been moved by their convictions to contribute financially to the UN, notably a group of people at Chapel Hill who sent to the UN the amount of money it would have cost them to build fallout shelters. Others around the nation have also done this, dramatizing the frequently made point that strengthening of the UN is more important, now, than shelters. Then there is the United Nations Children's Fund which receives more than \$1 million per year through contributions collected by children on Halloween and by sale of greeting cards.

Whether or not the Friends' example moves others to give to the UN financially, it cannot fail to stir the conscience of many Americans and bring home to them that we all have personal, as well as national, stakes in the United Nations and its success or failure in this age of crises.

Two 'Doctrines' on Germany

In his interview with Alexei Adzubei, Khrushchev's son-in-law who is editor of Izvestia, President Kennedy apparently accepts a continued division of Germany:

"We recognize that today the Soviet Union does not intend to permit German reunification and that as long as the Soviet Union has this policy, Germany will not be reunified. . ."

And with this acceptance is linked another thought—one that is developed at length in an article by Joseph C. Harsch on this page: that the granting of nuclear weapons to West Germany would be an extremely dangerous provocation to Moscow.

The President said: "I would be extremely reluctant to see West Germany acquire a nuclear capacity of its own."

Mr. Harsch points out that Russia would take the nuclear arming of West Germany "as a preliminary step to reunify Germany by force." This is why, in his opinion, such a step would not be tolerated by the Soviet Union.

In a second Christian Science Monitor column on the German reunification-nuclear weapons problem, following the one printed on this page, Mr. Harsch contrasts two "doctrines" on Germany:

1. The approach apparently favored by President Kennedy: that the West should not insist on Germany reunification and should not give West Germany nuclear weapons, at least until the Soviet Union loses some of its present obvious fear of development of German power.

2. The theory subscribed to by General de Gaulle (and which, Mr. Harsch thinks, West Germany would also support if not pressured away from it by the United States and Great Britain)—that the Western governments are committed to reunification of Germany, that failure to pursue this end is a betrayal of Germany and that West German resentment of this "betrayal" might eventually lead West Germany into an alliance with the Soviet Union, on the basis of the reunification of the entire nation—on Moscow's terms. There is a basic division between these points of view, each of which appear to

involve terrible risks—nuclear war if the West insists on unification and arming of Germany on the West's own terms; or the possibility not only of war but of loss of Germany to the Soviets, if we continue on the present course and do not insist on reunification.

Mr. Harsch feels that nuclear war is inevitable if the West will not accept a divided Germany. President Kennedy, whatever he may think about the possibility of war, appears to accept that point of view.

The problem is whether West Germany can be kept as a loyal ally under the doctrine accepted by the President. We believe that it can and that the U. S. British line of approach is the most rational at this time.

A Worthy Program

The Pilot urges generous support of the annual Christmas Cheer Basket program carried on by John Boyd Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Persons giving food items or money donations can be sure that their help will reach the community's neediest families just before Christmas. The 75 or more big food baskets that are normally distributed by the VFW go primarily to a list of families whose need has been certified by the county welfare department. It is not a hit or miss operation. The few baskets not going to welfare recipients are given by the post to families whose need at the Christmas season, if not throughout the year, is established. The community owes the VFW appreciation for the post's efforts in collecting, packing and distributing the baskets. It is a labor of love. There are no administrative expenses or deductions for this or that. All the money given—which is used to buy perishable and supplementary food items, added to those placed in grocery store collection barrels—and all the food go where they are needed most.

"Bah! Humbug!"



QUICKEST WAY TO BRING ON WAR

Nuclear Weapons For West Germany?

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Special Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

Speaking at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., on November 26, West German Minister of Defense Franz-Josef Strauss said:

"The problem is that the possession of nuclear weapons, and control over these weapons, is becoming the symbol and even the characteristic aspect for the decisive criterion of sovereignty."

In Izvestia on November 28 Alexei Adzubei, son-in-law of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, quoted President Kennedy as saying that the President is against West Germany's having nuclear weapons at its disposal or some measure of control over them.

These two citations bracket the hub of the issue which is involved in the "Berlin crisis."

Certainly not all people of prominence in West Germany want West German possession or control of nuclear weapons. But Herr Strauss has made it fairly clear repeatedly that in his mind his country never will regain its full stature and sovereignty unless and until it also possesses or controls nuclear weapons.

Asking

When he equates possession or control with sovereignty, he, in effect, is asking for the weapons.

It has been suggested in this column that Soviet foreign policy is erratic and unpredictable, which in many respects is certainly the case. But in one respect it for long has been solidly and stubbornly consistent, and we must, I think, assume that in this one respect it will continue to be consistent.

From the end of World War II down to the present the very cornerstone of Moscow's policies toward the West has been the division of Germany.

History and geography make it clear enough why this is so. The Soviet state is not protected on its eastern and western flanks by great oceans or high mountains or even wide rivers. It is particularly exposed geographically on its western flank in Europe and many times has been invaded across the Eastern European plains.

Strategy

Soviet political strategy throughout the World War II period was aimed at avoiding a two-front war. Moscow labored ceaselessly to avoid war with Japan until after Germany had been defeated. The Soviet attack on Japan after Germany's defeat was not the most honorable deed in history, although at the time the West encouraged it.

The most dangerous condition which Moscow might ever face

would be being bracketed by powerful and unfriendly states on both flanks. Stalin attempted to prevent this danger by keeping Germany divided and China weak. Since Stalin's time China has grown stronger, has reclaimed Stalin's loot of the Japanese war from Mr. Khrushchev's Soviet state, and has become progressively less subservient to Moscow's wishes.

Mr. Khrushchev does his utmost to maintain what Communists call "the strategic unity of the bloc," by which they mean the Soviet-Chinese alliance. But he can hardly be sure that he and his successors will succeed for all time in maintaining that "strategic unity."

Important

These considerations make it all the more important in Moscow to avoid the revival of a great powerful sovereign and nuclear armed Germany on the Soviet's other flank.

The West must take it for granted that to Moscow the one decisive casus belli would be reunification of Germany. The West must assume that the Soviets

would regard the nuclear arming of West Germany as a preliminary step toward an attempt to reunify Germany by force.

Until such time as the Soviets cease to fear the revival of German power, which time certainly has not arrived yet, the West must assume that peace between the Soviet Union and the West depends on Germany's remaining divided and West Germany's continuing to be unprovided with Herr Strauss's nuclear badge of sovereignty.

Not Easy

President Kennedy's greatest problem in the negotiations over Germany which presumably lie ahead is to manage to be a good and loyal ally to West Germany without granting it nuclear weapons or supporting its natural desire for reunification. He must attempt to make West German membership in the Atlantic community more attractive than nuclear weapons or a visible prospect of German unity.

The task will not be easy. Failure in the task probably would be the shortest and quickest way to nuclear war.

Axing Trees and History

(From Raleigh News & Observer)

As depicted in living history. It happens because the ones who know and care haven't done a good job of telling the story.

There are other deprivations, mostly unwillful ones, but the despoiling of natural history, such as trees, is an outstanding example in today's local laxity. And whenever a landmark goes down, everyone testily berates everyone else in seeking to place the blame. The remedy will come, though, when people really want awareness of their surroundings. Whenever men relate their pride and their aspirations to the factors of identification, no one has to stop and investigate the historical significance of local landmarks."

But professional axmen are not expected to inquire about local traditions and many places lose a century of natural history and all its warming facets in five minutes to the offhand savagery of the buzz saw. Often this happens because young Turks are too busy emulating Madison Avenue to brush up on established facts

AN UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY

The great revolution that is sweeping across the world of education today can be described in a few simple words:

Young people have a far greater natural capacity to learn and to develop their ability to think than their elders have generally recognized. Organized school systems, without meaning to do so, tend to slow down and even to frustrate this ability. So new methods are being developed to release the full range of growth of which young minds are capable.

But it takes genius in teaching to draw out this latent ability. And it takes another kind of genius—the organizing kind—to multiply teaching of this high order, on a large scale.

If the newly advancing countries of today could seize this new revolution and make it their own, they would have their philosopher's stone. Their overwhelming need is for speed. They are not encumbered by old, established, inflexible traditions to the degree that developed countries are. They have done well in building their present school systems. But now they must suddenly spread education to the many, almost at once. Nothing but revolutionary new techniques can do this job.

They have an unparalleled opportunity to start fresh. —SAVILLE DAVIS

Grains of Sand

How Sad!

There was a hearing in Washington recently at which certain of the smaller timber-cutting and saw-mill operators testified strongly against raising the minimum wage in this industry. So doleful was their tale about how they would all have to go out of business if wages were raised that it sounded as if this industry would simply have to fold up everywhere in the South.

A reporter at the hearings was overheard to remark to a pal: "Isn't it just terrible! If this bill passes, grass will grow in the forests!"

Americans Don't Care!

"The trouble is," says Joseph Wechsberg, "Americans never complain."

Mr. Wechsberg, born in Czechoslovakia but long an American citizen, is an author, lawyer, musician who does a lot of travelling, and he has a big bone to pick with his fellow-countrymen. He maintains, according to the Saturday Review, that "things here are degenerating" to wit:

"Americans will wait twenty minutes for a taxi. People don't seem to care!"

"And suburban life! I've had my taste of that. Visited a friend in Chappaqua. That train! No one in Switzerland would stand for that."

"When I go to an expensive restaurant, I expect service!"

"Ah, the great days are gone. No one has time to do anything well any more. You should complain when things are bad; praise when good. Send things back to the kitchen if they're not right. Americans never do that. Why not? And now that the Continent is being slowly Americanized, it is hard to get decent service and food."

Key Madam!

Mr. Wechsberg's plaint calls to mind an episode we witnessed during the war when, then in New York, we were standing in line at Carnegie Hall to get a ticket for the concert.

The line was a long one and a few steps back was a British Tommy. People stood first on one foot then on the other while the line inched slowly forward. Suddenly, from the rear, a large lady emerged and stalked past to a place close to the ticket window. Glances of fury were exchanged along the line, but nobody did anything—that is, no American. Not so Tommy Atkins. Without more ado he stepped up to the woman.

"I say, Madam," he said, "You can't do that, you know. This is a LINE. You must wait your turn. Go back to your place, please," and he added: "at once."

And she did; at once. While the Americans tried to appear unaware of the incident and their own lack of gumption.

Moore County's Madison Avenue Boys

We see that the president of the State Society of County Historians suggests that the State should help finance the writing of county histories.

Maybe. Dollars are certainly a necessity. But we'd suggest: best of all would be for the counties to get some do-it-yourself teams like Edwin McKeithen and Rasse Wicker, Moore County's home talent researchers and sales promoters of "The First Hundred Years," now hard at work on the second hundred.

Only thing: they don't come more than one each of those boys.

Shoot!

"I shall never be influenced by any consideration except one: Is it the truth as I know it—or, better still, feel it? If so, shoot, and let the splinters fly where they may!"

—Eugene O'Neill

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