

particularly taxi drivers, to set the example;

3. Wednesday traffic courts;

4. A traffic school for violators and others who desire to attend.

All except the last have been put into operation, and the traffic school is now being set up. Judge Rives' court has never had before it a defendant who passed the high school drivers' course.

The taxicab companies have co-operated, and their night meetings at the courthouse have implemented their excellent traffic record and good example to fellow citizens.

He Started Radar

The Wednesday traffic court is the most famous aspect of Judge Rives's program, unless it is his part in getting the "radar" speed-checking device for Greensboro's police force — first in North Carolina.

Every week in Greensboro, on Wednesday, traffic violators carefully see a movie, the ticket ranging from nothing to a very stiff sum, to six months.

The movie is apt to show the bodies spilt on highways, to sound the screams of people and ambulances, and to bring to the screen the surviving members of the families of a traffic victim.

Some offenders never find their way to Wednesday traffic court. Some of them are six feet underground. And the stretcher cases aren't brought into court. But any Wednesday morning may show a sprinkling of broken arms, crutches, and battered faces.

While the movie projector is being taken out, and the curtains taken down from the windows, Judge Rives talks a little while to the jammed room.

An automobile, he says, is a vehicle of pleasure and convenience, which can, in a matter of seconds, be converted into a destructive agent. He recognizes logically that the very numbers of cars crowding our highways and city streets make for traffic offenses.

In our society, he says, "you can't drive a week without violating a law."

He also draws a distinction between traffic offenses and crimes involving moral turpitude—a major reason for separating traffic cases from other cases heard by the court.

But he believes that drivers must become more responsible—must "give their driving their primary, not secondary, attention, at all times."

"The motor vehicles laws are intended to save lives and property," says the judge. "As in football and baseball, there are rules in the game of driving."

He holds court from 9:25 to 6 p.m. He considers his court "just an avenue of approach" to the overall traffic problem, for he believes that there is no easy way.

Unusual Penalty

The judge at one time instituted an unusual (but not cruel) punishment which he imposed on some of Greensboro's more prosperous citizens. Any one convicted of speeding was permitted to reduce the 10-day license suspension to five days by copying in longhand J. C. Furnas' *And Sudden Death*.

It took about four hours of hard work to copy this article, "but it was very effective," says the judge. It was indeed effective, for the mental image of a man like John Bonitz (who stands just a few inches under seven feet tall) laboriously copying the text like a schoolboy made quite an impression on the town.

The papers were checked by Judge Rives' secretary, who had a hard job reading some of them. The judge says that she came to him with Dr. Shahan Taylor's copy and said "If I took a pair of scissors and cut this paper up I could go over to the Chinese laundry and get every bundle there."

The judge has instituted other unusual punishments. A well-heeled Greensboro man convicted of a traffic violation could hardly control his temper. He was very near to shouting as he said, "This is a racket! And it's run by collusion between the police and the judge."

The well-known businessman was made to sit with the white prisoners through the morning session.

As he watched each case receive the close attention of the judge, saw sentences imposed with words carefully chosen to make the violator understand his wrong-doing, he changed his mind. Later, he came back to the judge to apologize.

"It's not enough that a man has a fair trial. He should leave the court feeling—*knowing* he has had a fair trial," said the judge.

But Judge Rives has made his court into a dramatic realization of this supra-legalistic idea. His willingness—his earnest anxiety—to teach the laws

as well as to enforce them, has made headlines.

When a group of 16- or 17-year-old boys took it upon themselves to throw tomatoes at Presidential candidate Henry Wallace in 1948, they were convicted by Judge Rives.

The sentence: Those schoolboys were made to copy a quotation from Voltaire 500 times. Perhaps it stuck in their minds in connection with a few words the judge said to them about Freedom of Speech:

"Although I disagree with what you have to say, I will defend unto the death your right to say it."

HOW MANY CAN YOU ANSWER?

Our questions this week apply to the states of the Union. In each case we're giving you the nickname of a state. In addition, we also are giving the name of a city in that state: not necessarily the capital or the largest city but a town of pretty good size and generally well known. In other words, if you don't know the nickname, you may recognize the city. This gives you two hints relative to the name of the state.

If you get 17 or more correct, excellent: 14, 15 or 16, good; 11, 12 or 13, fair.

1, The Hawkeye State. Fort Dodge. (There's the nickname of a state and also the name of a town in the same state. What's the name of the state?)

2, The Sunflower State. Atchison.

3, The Pelican State. Monroe.

4, The Old Line State. Salisbury.

5, The Granite State. Manchester.

6, The Buckeye State. Canton.

7, The Sooner State. Enid.

8, The Volunteer State. Johnson City.

9, The Badger State. Eau Claire.

10, The Nutmeg State. Stamford.

11, The Sucker State. Moline.

12, The Bay State. Lawrence.

13, The Wolverine State. Bay City.

14, The Green Mountain State. St. Albans.

15, The Palmetto State. Winnsboro.

16, The Gopher State. Rochester.

17, The Beaver State. Pendleton.

18, The Cornhusker State. Beatrice.

19, The Magnolia State. Laurel.

20, The Pine Tree State. Bideford.

(Answers on page 24)