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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1950

## ROADS ARE STREETS AND VICE-VERSA

FROM the moment the State Municipal Roads Commission was appointed by Governor Scott more than a year ago, The News was confident that the Commission would sooner or later arrive at this newspaper's long held opinion—that urban residents have been discriminated against in the allocation of State road funds, and that the discrimination should be ended immediately.

In its report filed with Governor Scott last week-end, the Commission came to the conclusion that the State "owes the same responsibility to citizens of cities and towns that it owes to rural citizens," and recommended that the State take over the construction and maintenance of all city streets immediately.

The Commission did not act hastily. It has worked diligently for many months accumulating a wealth of historical and factual information to support its major conclusion. That information, sorted and arranged by the Institute of Government and recently published in *Popular Government*, constitutes one of the most complete studies of any public question ever conducted in North Carolina. And the thousands of facts and figures it presents overwhelmingly prove the three main points set forth in the Commission's final report.

1. All roads and streets render similar service to motor vehicles. Therefore, because they provide a service for the movement of this traffic.

## ACCENTUATING THE ALTERNATIVE

MR. TRUMAN's speech to the United Nations General Assembly yesterday generally followed the line of his San Francisco address of last week.

The headline writers quite naturally pounced upon his challenge to Russia to agree to a fool-proof disarmament plan. But the most striking point of his address was his glowing picture of a world free to devote its resources to improving the lot of mankind instead of turning out guns and shells.

"In this way, our armaments would be transformed into foods, medicine, tools for use in undeveloped areas, and into other aids for human advancement. . . . Thus, we could give real meaning to the old promise that swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and that nations shall not learn war any more," said the President.

This can be done, he added, through the United Nations, provided only that Russia

cast her lot with the rest of the world in a common endeavor for peace.

The President was eminently realistic about his challenge. He said that the United States and the other free nations will continue to prepare to meet the threat of aggression so long as the threat exists. We do not want to arm, he added, but we have no other choice.

He did not voice any confidence that Russia would accept the challenge. There is no evidence to support any such optimism. But as long as there is peace, there is hope. Mr. Truman was not speaking to the men in the Kremlin yesterday; he was speaking to a world trembling in fear of a third great conflict and fearful of a fresh and more devastating world war. He was speaking to the rest of the world who had his words even if the Kremlin does not.

## HOW MANY PEOPLE PER CAR?

ONE major fact popped out of a local news roundup of week-end Mecklenburg highway accidents even though it was buried way down in the body of the story.

One of two automobiles involved in a collision on Tuckasee Road was carrying eleven persons.

According to police, the driver of the heavily-loaded car pulled out of Little Rock Road into Tuckasee Road without heeding a stop sign, and crashed into the other automobile. He has been charged with failure to stop at an intersection and assault with a deadly weapon.

Whether the presence of so many passengers in his automobile kept him from seeing the stop sign he can be determined only at the court hears the case.

## A CHAMP IN HIS FIELD

THEY made a lot of jokes about Al Jolson's age, but everybody was glad he lived so long. They also made jokes about the great amount of money he had collected in the business of entertaining people, but they admitted that no one else gave them more money than he. The parody boys made a big joke with the blackface, on-the-knees "Mammy" routine, but they recognized it as one of those indelible trademarks of show business about which millions of people chuckled. Ted Lewis' battered old hat, Bobby Clark's glasses, Groucho Marx' greasy-pat mustache.

"We have a lot to remind us of Al Jolson," he died this week at 64.

Who, for instance, can hear "Swanee" without remembering Jolson? Or "April Showers"?

Then there will be those who remember him as a wrinkled but still lively figure

in a khaki suit singing at some rest area near the front or in an Armed Forces hospital in World War II or in Korea.

It's possible that the young ones among us will associate the Jolson name with the face of a young motion picture actor named Larry Parks, who portrayed Jolson in two popular motion pictures in the past few years.

But his voice will never be forgotten—a big, warm, rich, melodious voice that could be sad, tender, vigorous, raucously funny.

There was a time, in the 'thirties, when Jolson must have felt that he was through, that no one remembered him, that no one was young. But he was wrong. He was a champ in his field, certainly, but different from most champs: he came back after he was down and gained a whole new generation of friends.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

## WHAT'S A PENNY WORTH?

MANY economists are worrying about what a dollar is worth, but few people seem to be worrying about what a penny is worth. For example, United States Mint employees are working overtime to meet a huge demand for pennies, they say it is not theirs to reason why. Well, why are copper pennies so much wanted so much? If the dollar is valued at 57 cents of the prewar dollar, a penny can be valued at just 5.7 mills. Who wants one?

The answer is all sorts of people, corporations and even vending machines. When the penny was a mere penny, the nickel would buy many items, always excepting a good cigar or glass of beer. Few people would think they remember when a

nickel would buy those things. But today a nickel or two may buy nothing without a penny or two. There is the 6-cent candy bar, the 12-cent bus fare and the 18-cent loaf of bread. The nickel is there, of course, but the penny runs a copper race with inflation.

Recently some merchandisers have proposed a 7 1/2-cent coin, to split the difference between a dime and a nickel, and to be called, perhaps, a dicker. But while waiting for a dicker, any man can still wait for a nickel. He can wait for a penny. Pennies may not be worth much, but they are worth the difference between a meager nickel and a thin dime. That's something. Or isn't it?

Tito Must Survive, Thrive  
To End Red Threat in West

By STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON Without help on large scale, very soon, mass starvation in Yugoslavia will set in by next November. The Tito regime, entirely likely to succumb to the Russian-Jerusalem pressure. This is the real meaning of Secretary of State Dean Acheson's recent statement that some way or other soon be found to get food to Yugoslavia.

The crisis in Yugoslavia, which is as dangerous as the crisis in Greece in early 1947 which gave adequate ammunition to the Tito regime, has been cured with the worst drought in recorded history. As the crops have withered in the fields, the peasants, in desperation, have begun to slaughter their cattle.

The crisis also derives of course, from the airblock blockade imposed by the Kremlin. Most of Yugoslavia's traditional grain area is in Eastern Europe. Ever since Tito's declaration of independence, the Kremlin's blockade has been slowly starving the Yugoslav economy.

The belief that the Tito regime is in the power balance has immensely augmented the pressures on the Soviet Union. The Tito regime is in the power balance has immensely augmented the pressures on the Soviet Union. The Tito regime is in the power balance has immensely augmented the pressures on the Soviet Union.

To these economic pressures have been added political and military pressures. The Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe have been heavily supplied with arms by the Kremlin. Tito's army stocks have been depleted. Now the satellites are being supplied with arms by the Kremlin. Tito's army stocks have been depleted. Now the satellites are being supplied with arms by the Kremlin.

to the West of the collapse

of his regime, in a recent conversation with an American. Mr. Churchill says that it would take sixty divisions to defend Europe. The Russians attacked on May 7, 1945. The Tito regime, entirely likely to succumb to the Russian-Jerusalem pressure. This is the real meaning of Secretary of State Dean Acheson's recent statement that some way or other soon be found to get food to Yugoslavia.

The defect of Tito has been, indeed, purely in terms of military power, a greater blow to the Tito regime than the loss of the Kremlin's Korean satellite. Despite inadequate armament, Tito's army is still the largest non-Communist force in Western Europe. Nor is this all.

The even greater political meaning of Tito's defection is underlined by evidence that the Communist apparatus is secretly supporting not only the anti-Tito Communist underground, but also the underground royalist movement. In other words, the Tito regime, even a royalist government, is better than Tito's in the eyes of the Kremlin. For Tito splits the world Communist movement, the chief instrument of Soviet foreign policy, and punctures the legend of the Kremlin's invincibility.

It is surely a curious irony that the survival of Tito's regime is in the vital American interest. Indeed, there has been obvious fear, long time, and also obvious that a situation program to insure Tito's survival, and to deal with just the sort of crisis which has now arisen.

For it is not something that can await long and acrimonious arguments. To debate, what needed is food, now, in the most modern weapons. To debate, what needed is food, now, in the most modern weapons. To debate, what needed is food, now, in the most modern weapons.

U.S. Must Use Power Kindly  
To Win Friendship Of India

By MARQUIS CHILDS

ANYONE who looks for sure answers to life's questions in this country is bound to be frustrated. All the big, easy generalizations have a hollow sound.

There is no doubt that the anti-American current in India is spreading throughout Asia. Whether this is true or not, the peaking of the anti-American current in India is spreading throughout Asia. Whether this is true or not, the peaking of the anti-American current in India is spreading throughout Asia.

to try to learn what is taking

REFLECTION OF TENSION

The anti-American feeling is in part, at least, a reflection of the tension between Russia and the United States. Ironically enough, it may have been fed by the victory of the United States in Korea. It was much easier to like us when we were the underdog than when we were the victor.

Once again America emerges as the all-powerful giant with a rearmament program. All the military might on an actual rather than a potential basis as it was in the case of the United States. Once again America emerges as the all-powerful giant with a rearmament program.

By contrast, they never see any Russians at all. The Russian embassy in London is a small, unimpressive building. The Russian embassy in London is a small, unimpressive building. The Russian embassy in London is a small, unimpressive building.

On the surface at least, their propaganda is mild enough. Hand the once-to-be British, winning an acceptance that almost no one would have dreamed possible ten years ago. The Russian propaganda is mild enough. Hand the once-to-be British, winning an acceptance that almost no one would have dreamed possible ten years ago.

Harrow and Cambridge and he has in many respects the upper class British point of view on matters both cultural and political.

Drew Pearson's  
Merry-Go-Round

ON WEST COAST Drew Pearson, the DOR and DOR, has been a guest of the State Department. At first a critic, I grew to respect and love him and to consider him a great man.

As I look back on it I am ashamed of the way I sometimes heckled Mr. Stimson. Bill Flythe of the INS and Lily Wilson of the TFP and I used to think up all sorts of barbaresco questions to ask him in press conferences. And once I induced the late Florella La Guardia, then a member of Congress, to take comment on my questions.

Stimson did for peace. He was entitled to the extravagance of a military aide—if it tickled his vanity.

Strove Hard For Peace

MR. STIMSON was a queer mixture. He was Secretary of War, two Congresses, and DOR and DOR, and he was in and fought for a sound military establishment. Yet the real mark he left on history was through his untiring, unrelenting efforts.

Always unaided, he staged a four-year struggle to rectify the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and shove off the forces which were so clearly bent on clearing the way toward war.

Stimson was a man of international optimism, of disarmament dreams and good will, the aftermath of the war to end war. An age was dying, and Henry L. Stimson, sensing the impending tragedy, struggled alone to give it new life.

Three Suggestions  
How To Save Time In School

By JUNE H. ROSE

(Superintendent of Public Schools, Greenville, N. C.) If we are to save the world from Communism we must save the world from Communism. If we are to save the world from Communism we must save the world from Communism.

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It therefore appears that all men and some of the women of America are going to be called upon to give at least two years of their life to military service. If this be true, then the program of education should be changed so that these two years which one has to give to the military service can be saved out of the time requirements of the present education system.

There are three things that can be done in North Carolina to save time in the educational program and none of them are new. All of them have been done before and here are the three suggestions.

The first suggestion is that the North Carolina law governing the entering age of school children be changed. At the present time a child must be six years old by Oct. 1 of that year in order to enter school. There are a large number of children whose birthday falls between the first day of school and the first day of the year. These children are nearly 23 years of age after remaining in college four years to receive their AB or BS degree. Now, add two years to the law as to school entrance.

Therefore, these children, entering school when they are nearly seven and six and remaining in elementary and high school twelve years or more, would be able to enter college at the age of 23 years. This would save them a year of school and a year of college.

This North Carolina law could be changed so that a child would be allowed to enter school if he is six years old by the first day of school. This would save them a year of school and a year of college.

THE second suggestion is to save time in the educational process is that we allow the great majority of our pupils to finish elementary and high school in seven years instead of twelve. This would save them a year of school and a year of college.

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Harbors on vacation. During his absence the cartoonist of David R. Fitzgerald appears here through the courtesy of Mr. Fitzgerald.

During World War II several school systems in the state carried out the eleven-year program. Greenville High School did it with great success. It was worked out in two years and eight months. A number of the colleges and universities had various types of programs which enabled a student to save time. This was a fraction of a year the amount of time required for an AB or BS degree.

Most everyone is familiar with the plan of the University of Chicago which at the present time allows a student to take care of his entire education in an AB or BS degree with the result that a large number receive their degrees in two years. Of course, the amount of time that can be saved varies depending on the individual student and willingness of the individual student to do the work in less than the required time.

If Universal Military Training is adopted in America there are many advantages to be had in this time saving program because Universal Military Training can be worked into the program of the high schools and colleges. It is a fraction of a year the amount of time required for an AB or BS degree.

Therefore, it appears that here in North Carolina the time has come to look at the time requirements of the educational process. The General Assembly, State Board of Education, the Board of Trustees, and officials of our colleges, and the State Board of Education should look into this matter in planning an educational program to meet the situation which we are facing as a nation.

THE third suggestion is to be bound on the college level. This suggestion is that the time required to secure an AB or BS degree be reduced to possibly three years. This is already being done in some colleges.

During World War II most of the colleges of America did something similar to this. Yale University, University of Michigan, and the University of Indiana, all had a program whereby the AB or BS degree was granted in two years and eight months. A number of the colleges and universities had various types of programs which enabled a student to save time. This was a fraction of a year the amount of time required for an AB or BS degree.

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