

A Disgrace To The Community

Whatever the reason for their condition the fact exists that the street markers owned by the Town of Chapel Hill are a community disgrace as they now stand.

The Jaycees have been many times hailed for the worthy job they did six years ago in building, erecting, and painting these much-needed markers. Hundreds of hours of labor and a considerable sum of Jaycee money went into this construction. When completed the markers stood as one of the finest and most useful additions to the community in many years.

By previous agreement the Town of Chapel Hill was to assume the maintenance of these markers after their erection by the Jaycees. However, two years ago, when the markers began showing signs of wear and many were in need of repair, the Jaycees again refurbished them and put up new ones where needed. On completion of this work the markers were again turned over to the Town at a meeting of the Board of Alder-

men.

Again these very utilitarian street posts are in need of attention. There is hardly a single one that does not need repair or replacement, and some are now inaccurate by reason of street changes.

In a community which plays host to so many visitors throughout the year, and which tries to capitalize on its attractions for tourists, the present state of the town's street markers is shameful.

Certainly, with the recent annexations of new areas to the municipality (many of which will also need street markers now) the Town's labor force is overworked and there may be a problem in finding time for the job. But surely the Town's labor force will be no less overworked next fall when the school term begins.

Every time a local citizen passes an interesting these eyesores—once an attractive and useful addition to the community—fairly cry out to have the job done. A start on this long overdue job should be made now.

Need To Finish Up The Job

Opening of the second lane of the Durham-Chapel Hill boulevard has ended a six-year construction job of easing the perennial traffic bottleneck between the two towns.

Before the 15-year campaign to build the new, shorter route was successfully climaxed in 1950 with the letting of contracts, traffic between the two towns snaked back and forth along the tortuous 52 curves in the 19-miles of old Highway 15-501. The new four-lane boulevard—barring the ever-increasing danger of speed addicts—will be a boon to business, safety and convenience in both Durham and Chapel Hill. And if zoning restrictions can be successfully held to as planned it should be an attractive thoroughfare, too.

Next step in this progressive highway plan is completion of the bypass around Durham by constructing an east-side link from High-

way 70 down to the Durham-Chapel Hill Boulevard. At the same time as this is being built, local governmental heads in Orange County and Chapel Hill might well do all they can to hasten another much-needed bypass at this end of the highway.

This of course is the proposed four-mile link from the south end of the present Chapel Hill bypass at Morgan's Creek northward to Highway 54 (the Greensboro highway) a mile west of Carrboro. Six years in the planning stage now, this new route will complete the bypass around Chapel Hill and Carrboro.

The County Commissioners, early this year, discussed going before the District Highway Supervisor in Graham to seek action on this project. Their efforts will be well spent—and the time seems appropriate—to now fulfill this previously-stated intention.

Pleasantly Back To Prison

Hiring a paroled convict to work for the State Prison Department, Director William Bailey commented, "If we're going to ask private business to give these boys a break, we've got to set an example." He's obviously right, but his taking the often neglected step between a wise thought and a good deed deserves a "Well done!"

The man, an accountant, was sent to prison for embezzlement. He will work on figures for the department, and should be capable of a good job. It's a fact that the financial crook must labor industriously and intelligently to get away with his misdoing for any

length of time. Keeping records right is hard enough, and even harder is keeping them looking right when actually they're wrong.

Now comes a test for this man, with a chance to work up to a place as an auditor in the department which once kept him in a cell. Offering him the job was meant as an example of what employers should do. He has a chance for atonement more than most if he will set an example of what an employee can do to make a tarnished record clean. To him and the department alike, good wishes!

Peril Taken Lightheartedly

Children play games and yell, "Bang! You're dead!" There's no real dying, no belief in it. Many Americans treat civil defense rehearsals in the same way. They deserve more thought.

Folks often don't know what has gone on until news reports tell them of millions of people, themselves perhaps included, theoretically slaughtered. They're likely even then just to skim the headlines, and turn the page to find out what's new about Elvis (the Pelvis) Presley. Five thousand North Carolinians "died" in last weekend's mock attack, but they hardly minded a bit.

Authorities know they can't call off all

daily doings in the country for these drills. That's one reason they seem somewhat unreal; they are definitely unrealistic.

Part of the disregard for warnings they carry comes from that rugged optimism that makes almost every human being insist, of almost any peril, "It never could happen to me." Sometimes, too, predictions of what actual bombing would do are so dark that they make for hopeless apathy.

Sense suggests a middle course. It would be silly as well as wearing to live in a state of perpetual jitters. All the same, it's merely sane to have a clear idea of what one ought to do if the real thing ever came our way.

Mischief For Idle Minds

Too many men broke down under Red Chinese brainwashing. Some withstood the most savage, most subtle efforts to make them change their minds about what they held right and true. In an account of their successful resistance, there's a hint to help our everyday thinking.

Edward Hunter gives the story in a new book, "Brainwashing, the Story of Men Who Defied It." He calls the Chinese technique the reverse of Western psychiatry. Instead of trying to make sick minds healthy, it tried to make healthy minds sick. It used ingenious, wicked methods that often succeeded, but sometimes failed.

Faith and prayer helped in fending off the breakdown. Hunter makes that point, and another: Keeping the mind occupied was of great aid. This was difficult for prisoners who lacked books, papers, companionship.

They had to turn to mental activity that sounds trivial, but they refused to let their minds stagnate and turn into vacuums into which the poison could more easily seep.

General Dean, highest ranking American taken prisoner in Korea, kept a careful tally of flies he killed each day in his cell. A missionary constantly composed and memorized limericks. An imprisoned woman combed and combed her hair, diligently braided a belt with the strands that came out.

If the active mind is most likely to stay well and stable under stress, the principle should hold good at other times. Satan proverbially finds mischief for idle hands, and can do the same for idle brains. The mind kept purposefully at work has a better chance for health and vigor than one that's let to drift into a hazy daze.



Haynie in Greensboro Daily News

Education In Russia

(In The Smithfield Herald)

In all the hullabaloo about education in the United States—on the national level in the recent school construction bill which Congress scuttled, and at the state level in Governor Hodges' controversial Pearsall committee recommendations—a small item buried in a Washington columnist's daily writing went comparatively unnoticed by a majority of Americans.

"According to ex-Senator William Benton of Connecticut, recently returned from Russia," the columnist wrote, "Russian education is a bigger threat than the hydrogen bomb."

Lest there be those inclined to "pooh pooh" Benton's statement, let them take note of the fact that he spent several months last year in Russia gathering material for the Encyclopaedia Britannica, of which he is publisher. In an article for the encyclopaedia this year Benton dwelled long on the Soviet educational system and the sensational progress the system has made in a short time.

He was impressed by many facets of their system. For example, illiteracy in Russia has been practically eliminated in people under 40 years of age, something that can't be said about the United States.

For another thing, by 1960 the entire Soviet school program will be compulsory for 10 grades. Contrast that with the policy in this country where a pupil can quit school when he gets to the age of 16, whether or not he has completed one year, two years or

a dozen years of school. And Benton is quick to observe that the 10 grades in the Soviet system correspond to our 12-grade schools.

Furthermore, Russian children go to school six days to the week for 10 months out of the year. And, says Benton, "Students at all levels work harder than students in America."

In the face of a growing trend in this country to make education easy (your job is to make them enjoy school, some teachers have been told) Benton's words carry extra weight. There is nothing easy about education, and a system that allows mediocrity to graduate, that adds to the anti-intellectual attitude so prevalent today, is certainly a system that needs re-thinking, a system that needs all the strength it can muster instead of being watered down.

This is a critical time, especially for North Carolinians, for during the next few hectic, active, harvest filled weeks they will be asked to take on the added burden of trying to decide the educational future of their children, and to a great degree, the educational future of this nation. North Carolinians should look long and hard at any proposal that would open the doors for abandonment of the public school system of this state.

Perhaps as North Carolinians think about the future of their schools they should keep in the back of their minds the lucid observation by ex-Senator Benton: "Russian education is a bigger threat than the hydrogen bomb."

Washington Report

By BILL WHITLEY

POLICY. A group of the nation's best farm experts met in Washington during the week-end to hammer out an overall agricultural program for the Democratic Party's fall election campaign.

Claude Wickard of Indiana, former Secretary of Agriculture, is head of the committee, which includes North Carolina's Commissioner of Agriculture L. Y. Ballentine.

The two-day session was largely devoted to devising ways and means of arousing interest among farmers in pressing farm problems.

COMPLACENT. Members of the committee, representing all sections of the nation, agreed that many farmers are complacent about the low farm income situation. This situation exists, they feel, because many farmers believe the revised farm program of the Eisenhower Administration, especially the soil bank program, will bring farm income back up to its normal level.

The committee also agrees that once the crops are in this fall, farmers will realize that their net income is as low as last year.

During the two-day session, the committee held conferences with

Rep. Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Sen. W. Kerr Scott, a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

TOBACCO. A report just released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture says that Communist China is increasing its tobacco production by leaps and bounds.

In spite of an acute shortage of food, the report says, Communist China is emphasizing tobacco production and is exporting a large percentage of its tobacco to other Soviet Bloc nations.

Soon, it says, China can be expected to move into many of the markets of Western Europe, which are now supplied largely by American tobacco.

READING. Some of the most interesting reading that is available from the Government Printing Office is a little book of prayers that were given in the U. S. Senate by its late chaplain, the Rev. Peter Marshall.

From time to time, we plan to include one of the prayers from the book in the Washington Report.

The Prayer that is quoted to-

Chips That Fall

Flowers pretty up the house, but they fade. Call that the end of blooming and developing that's a joy to watch. A flower that failed to change would be as dull as a seven-hour sermon preached in a monotone. Fading simply signals the time to refill the vase with gay new blossoms.

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Dr. Edward Low's trip from California to join the Memorial Hospital staff began badly. His car collapsed in New Mexico. Dr. and Mrs. Low, their three children and their luggage had to shift into a bus. It rolled into Chapel Hill in the dark of early morning almost three days later. Up hustled a police car! More trouble? No. The policemen said they made a point of meeting odd-hour buses. How could they help? Where did the Lows want to go? Step right into the police car, and get a ride there. A new family has a fine first impression of Chapel Hill, thanks to a thoughtful, able police force.

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Puzzle for photographic subjects: To smile or not to smile. Facing a press camera, it's a poor idea to grin too broadly. The picture may be filed and brought out to run on an occasion that doesn't call for mirth. 'Twasn't in Chapel Hill, but a paper has run a photograph of a man arrested on all sorts of serious charges, and he looked as though it was his happiest day.

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Here's a dandy game of solitaire! You shuffle two decks of cards together and then — No! There's no sense giving anyone who doesn't have it already a formula for wasting so much time to so little effect. Never mind about that solitaire.

day was given in the Senate by the Rev. Mr. Marshall January 10, 1947.

"Lord Jesus, Thou hast promised to give us the Holy Spirit if we are willing to open our hearts and let Him in. Make us willing now that things of eternal significance may begin to happen here. We know deep down in our hearts that without Thy guidance we can do nothing but with Thee we can do all things. Let us not be frightened by the problems that confront us, but rather give Thee thanks that Thou hast matched us with this hour. May we resolve, God helping us, to be part of the answer, and not part of the problem."

(Editorial In The Greensboro Daily News)

North Carolina has few more perceptive and persuasive spokesmen for public causes than Irving Carlyle of Winston-Salem.

Last week in North Carolina's "market-place of ideas"—Chapel Hill — he enriched the mid-Summer Great Debate on education; in a speech moderate in tone Mr. Carlyle rejected the Pearsall Plan, warning that private school tuition and local option to close public schools in "intolerable situation" would be a "long backward step that ought never to be taken by North Carolina."

As a distinguished attorney, Mr. Carlyle first of all held that public-funds-for-private-schools is highly impractical and probably unconstitutional. Beyond that he saw major harm in weakening the constitutional mandate for uniform public schools and compulsory school attendance.

These observations probe at the main weakness of the Pearsall Plan, but Mr. Carlyle was far too judicious to leave his criticism in the negative stage. He perceived, as others have not, that critics of the Pearsall Plan must come forward with something better. Thus he set forth a twelve-point alternative program, which, in the Daily News' opinion, "contains a good deal more 'casual idealism' than North Carolina is likely to accept at this juncture."

The Carlyle program of gradual integration called for biracial advisory commissions on every level of school administration in the state. And on that point the Winston-Salem attorney is everlastingly right. The Hodges program has tried and failed to gain Negro cooperation in the school crisis.

But beyond that, Mr. Carlyle moved on to suggest integration beginning in the first grades, with a few Negroes, chosen on the basis of intellect and character, thrown in on the high school level.

This may be nothing more than a "reasonable start" in the eyes

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in a certain deed of trust executed to me by H. D. Leigh and wife, Arletta D. Leigh, dated May 20, 1955, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Orange County in Book 132 at Page 168, to secure the indebtedness therein described, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and having been requested to do so by the holder of the note evidencing said indebtedness, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the Post Office Door in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at 12:00 O'Clock Noon on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1956 the following described land, to-wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being on the North side of State Highway No. in Bingham Township, Orange County and more particularly described as BEGINNING at the intersection of the center lines of the said highway and the public road to White Cross; running thence along the center of the said highway South 67° 30' East 750 feet and South 73° East 288 feet to the Atwater-Stroud line; running thence with the said line North 3° East 1155 feet to the center of the road to White Cross and in a branch; running thence along the said road South 52° West 99 feet; running thence North 45° West 82.5 feet to a stake; running thence South 52° West 99 feet to a stake; running thence South 82.5 feet to the center of the road to White Cross; running thence along the center of the said road South 51° West 1070 feet to the beginning, containing 13.5 acres, more or less, and being the same land conveyed to H. D. Leigh and wife, by deed of M. J. Dawson and wife, dated March 27, 1951, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Orange County in Book 136, at Page 332.

This sale will be held open for ten days to receive increased bids. This the 14th day of July, 1956.

L. J. PHIPPS, Trustee

of many, but it could deal more than will likely accept. Any such state launched even w Governor Hod seems to us, wou such determined, make it virtually carry through. O lative level it wo to enactment of segregationist pro to harm the the Pearsall prop

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