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LET'S BE CAREFUL

By Charles V. Stanton

Do you like to receive honors and tributes? Do you crave demonstrations of love and affection? Do you love gifts of flowers?

Well, if you're traveling in an automobile tomorrow, you'll be an eligible candidate for those things a year from now.

Of course, you won't be around to enjoy them, but you have one sure way of receiving them.

Tomorrow we pay our tributes to our honored dead. We will place flowers upon the graves of our departed loved ones as tokens of loving and affectionate memory. On Memorial Day 1957 you can be one of those so honored. All it takes is a little carelessness.

A year ago tomorrow, 372 people in the United States left their homes full of life and good spirits, intent upon a day of pleasure. Tomorrow their bereaved families will be remembering them with sorrow and tributes of flowers. They never returned home. They were killed in traffic accidents.

The National Safety Council has been engaged over the past few weeks in the grim and sordid task of estimating how many persons will lose their lives over this year's holiday and has come up with a prediction of 110.

Carelessness Blamed

The National Safety Council says that out of 100 drivers in fatal accidents, 10 were exceeding safe speeds, 18 had been drinking, seven did not have the right of way, three were guilty of passing improperly, three disregarded a stop sign, two did not heed warning signs, one disregarded a signal of an officer. Only six out of 100 accidents resulted from mechanical failures.

Warnings, such as this, are of little effect in reducing the accident rate. Yet if only one person is saved by an appeal for careful driving, the effort is worth while. And who can say that the death toll would not be higher if newspapers, radio and other media were not used to preach caution?

The Memorial Day holiday ordinarily has a high death toll. This is true, particularly, when the date falls on a weekend, giving a double holiday.

Usually, however, it is the first day in the year when people can anticipate an outdoor frolic. It is a day when people head for the seashore, lakes, rivers, mountains, or some other vacation spot. Or, if not interested in that type of entertainment, often seek out some major sports event to attend as spectators.

It is the first "break" after the long winter season of confinement. Consequently we are not conditioned for the activities in which we participate, and are so enthused that we become reckless or careless.

Caution Is Urged

If we gave more thought to the reasons why Memorial Day produced so many tragedies, we doubtless would be more cautious. Perhaps we would temper our enthusiasm and use extreme care in our conduct.

Statistics on traffic deaths point out that we should make sure our automobiles are in proper mechanical order. Then we should drive much more carefully than usual.

We also should realize that we are not in proper physical condition, after the winter layoff to engage too strenuously in outdoor exercise.

We hear each year of deaths from drownings, usually resulting from the fact that a swimmer overestimated his strength. Many people die from heart failure produced by overexertion.

So, as we prepare tomorrow for our annual Memorial Day observance, let's keep in mind the fact that we should be careful and moderate in all that we do.

You may take pleasure in expressions of love and appreciation from your family, but it's much nicer to be around to enjoy them.

Hal Boyle

SYLVIA, N. C. (AP) — Many men who dream a big dream and make it come true learn to their surprise that it isn't what they really wanted after all.

But what can they do? Most remain embittered prisoners of a phantom success they no longer enjoy but are afraid to give up.

It takes a good man to give up his hard-earned position at the peak and fight back down the rocky road he has traveled in order to regain something finer he lost earlier on the way up.

Such a man is John Parris, the only reporter I can name offhand who covers his beat in his own Cadillac.

John's ancestors journeyed from the coastal plain into the mountains of western North Carolina along rude horse and oxen paths shortly after the American Revolution, and the family has put its roots down pretty deep here since then.

But John, who became a reporter at 13, got a yearning for the far places. Like most small town newspapermen, he dreamed of becoming a top byline writer in the big city.

He did. Before he was 23 he was writing daily feature articles out of New York for a news agency.

But more distant fields called. John went to London during the blitz raids. He landed as a war correspondent with the initial Allied forces that invaded Africa on Nov. 8, 1942.

After the war, John returned to New York, became a diplomatic correspondent for The Associated Press and covered the birth and development of the United Nations. He scored a number of notable beats. Covering the Homburg hat set and its intrigues was heady and exciting. Important. Yet something he didn't know what was missing.

In 1946 he met and within five weeks married Dorothy Luxton, a pretty art teacher from Topeka,

and in 1950 he began promoting "Unto These Hills," a pioneer outdoor drama of the Cherokee Indians that this year may draw its millionth spectator. On top of this and some magazine writing chores John started writing a column called "Roaming the Hills" for The Asheville Citizen.

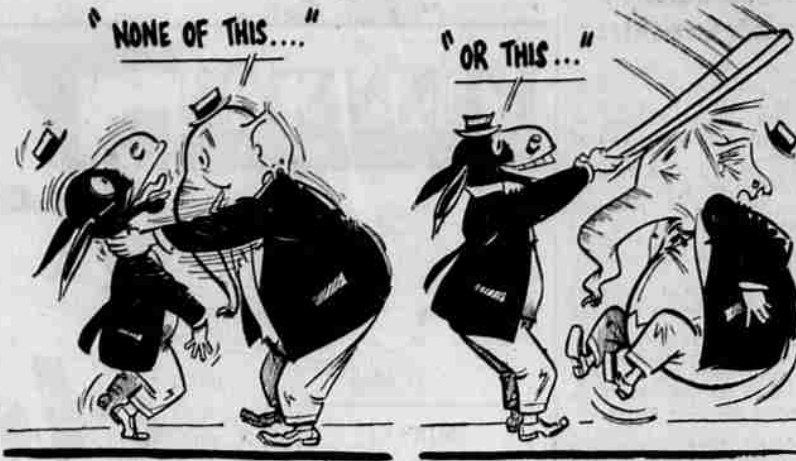
It spread faster than the rhododendron does in June. A book of his collected vignettes of mountain people and old mountain customs recently sold out a first edition printing of 10,000 copies in a few weeks. More books are in prospect.

Everywhere John goes in the mountains he is recognized and welcomed. He purrs his Cadillac 200 to 300 miles on an average

"Agreed . . ."

"NONE OF THIS . . ."

"OR THIS . . ."



"OR THIS . . ."

"OKAY?"



NEA Service, Inc.

Military Housing Operated On Federal Land By Private Firms Taxable, Court Rules

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday decided 5-4 that state and local taxes may be levied on military housing built and operated by private firms on government lands.

The ruling applies to projects built under the 1949 Wherry Act, designed to prove better and cheaper housing for military personnel and their families.

The court was asked to decide whether the 1949 Wherry Act, which authorized the federal government to lease land to private firms for the construction of housing, also authorized the states to tax the housing.

Justice Frankfurter delivered the majority decision. Justice Douglas wrote a caustic dissenting opinion, joined by Justices Reed, Burton and Harlan.

The Offutt Housing Co., of Omaha, protested to the Supreme Court against efforts by Sarpy County, Neb., to impose property taxes on housing on the Offutt Air Force Base. The company built and operates a 611-unit project on the base.

The Justice Department supported the company's opposition to the county tax. It said if state and local taxes were permitted, the burden of the levy would be passed on to military personnel in the form of higher rents.

The company's appeal said the county tax claim for the years 1952-55 totaled about \$100,000.

Congress Criticized — Frankfurter's majority opinion said the Wherry Act represents "one of those cases in which Congress has seen fit not to express itself unequivocally."

"We have concluded that the more persuasive construction of the statute, however flickering and feeble the light afforded by extracting its meaning, is that the states were to be permitted to tax private interests."

Douglas, speaking for the dissenters, said that had Congress intended to permit such taxation "I would expect plain language revealing the purpose."

He said the majority "finds no plain language but relies only on adumbration and reasoning from elaborate implication."

Racial Appeals Rejected — In other actions the high court: 1. Rejected two appeals from lower court school desegregation rulings—one in New Orleans and the other in Memphis—and thus underscored an apparent intent to leave the matter of timing to federal district courts to work out in the light of local conditions.

2. Decided unanimously that a gain realized by an employee who is allowed to buy stock in his employer's corporation at a reduced price is taxable income. The decision reversed rulings by the U.S. Tax Court and the 8th Circuit of Appeals in Philadelphia that such gain is not taxable if the employer wishes the worker to acquire a proprietary interest in the business.

Anti-Outlet Ruling Stands — 3. Refused to reconsider its 5-4 decision denying New York City the right to fire a college professor who invoked the Fifth Amendment. The decision overruled the discharge of Dr. Harry Shusterman, an associate professor of German at Brooklyn College.

4. Agreed to try whether the National Labor Relations Board is empowered to investigate the truth of non-Communist oaths filed by union officials under the Taft-Hartley Act.

5. Denied a hearing to two railroad workers who face loss of their jobs because of religious scruples against membership in labor unions.

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Year Extension For GI Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate here has voted a one-year extension of the GI veterans home loan program until July 25, 1958.

The one-year extension, sponsored by Sen. Lehman (D-Lib., N.Y.), Hill (D-Ala.) and Sparkman (D-Ala.), was put into the omnibus housing bill by voice vote.

Originally, the three Democrats had planned to ask for an extension of three years to 1960.

But Republican leader Knowland of California said he would have to oppose this, and offer as a substitute a one-year extension.

Lehman then changed his amendment to make it for only one year.

A 41-0 vote defeated an amendment by Sen. Payne (R-Me.) to raise the interest rate in the college housing loan program from 2 1/2 per cent to about 3 1/2 per cent.

Peter Edison

WASHINGTON (NEA) — When Canadian Foreign Minister Lester Pearson was a young diplomat, he was assigned to the old League of Nations at Geneva.

One of the problems he worked on hardest in the 1920's was "Limitation of Armaments" as disarmament was then called. League delegates spent days and months debating it.

The principal stumbling block was what constituted "defensive" weapons, and what constituted "offensive" weapons.

The former were supposed to be necessary and therefore didn't need limitation. The latter were supposed to be bad and to need limitation. Trouble was nobody could tell which was which.

One night in a Geneva cafe, some of the younger league attaches settled the question to their own satisfaction in an unofficial way. Weapons were defensive, they decided, when you were behind them. Weapons were offensive when you were in front of them.

FROM THAT DAY TO THIS, all the disarmament conferences in the world haven't advanced the philosophy of this argument by the width of one atom.

The point is proved by the recent breakup of the U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee talks in London, where the U.S. delegation was headed by Eisenhower's "Secretary of Peace" Harold E. Stassen and where not a thing was accomplished.

Was it a waste of time? The diplomatic excuse is that the conference has been only temporarily suspended. Progress has been made, policies are now being reviewed, talks will be renewed later.

No nation professing to be even half-civilized can afford to break off disarmament talks for good. The truth is, however, that the gulf between what the Russians want and what the western nations want in the way of disarmament is unbridgeable.

The Russians speak publicly for propaganda, in favor of President Eisenhower's "open sky" inspection. Privately the Russians de-

note it. They are not ready to accept it.

REALISTIC THINKING in Washington therefore recognizes that any reduction of armaments will come through an improved international political situation rather than through any token reduction of armed forces or military budgets.

There isn't going to be any destruction of atomic bombs until the international situation becomes less tense.

India's Prime Minister Nehru, coming to the United States in July, is convinced that Communist weapons changed and that the trend is irreversible. Nehru attributes this to a greater demand for liberties by the growing number of educated Russians.

Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, soon returning to Moscow for a visit, believes there is a movement towards nationalism in the Communist world. He believes that the satellites will retain communism, but that they will have a more independent status, like Yugoslavia's.

DEFLECTIONS OF THIS KIND present the West with a dilemma. The more the Russians appear to be what the West would like them to be, the more dangerous they become.

What this means is that the cold war tactics really have to be intensified until the West is completely convinced that Soviet policy has changed and is irreversible.

It is recognized that the answer on these points may not be known for 10 years or more.

Congress Bows To President Eisenhower, Sends Him New, Acceptable Farm Measure

By RICHARD WESLEY

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress bowed to President Eisenhower and sent him a new farm bill nearer his specifications this week.

But more friction loomed in the important areas of foreign aid, public housing and social security.

The new farm bill contained Eisenhower's \$1,200,000,000 soil bank plan. It lacked only one major administration request—authority to shell out up to a half billion dollars to farmers this year on their pledge to participate in the soil bank next year.

While surrendering on the farm front, congressional bodies attacked on the flanks. A House committee voted to slash more than one billion dollars from the administration's \$4,900,000,000 foreign aid request. The Senate passed a huge new housing bill going far beyond anything envisioned by administration planners.

In other actions, the Senate Finance Committee approved a 16-year program of additional highway user taxes totaling \$14,400,000,000.

The same group passed on a Social Security measure satisfactory to the administration and sent it to the Senate floor where it faced a critical fight.

FARM — The new measure, a substitute for one Eisenhower vetoed April 16, was mainly a soil bank bill. It omitted the main reason for the veto—a return to high, rigid price supports on basic crops.

The soil bank provision permits payments to farmers for withdrawing land from the production of crops in surplus, but passage came too late to permit any large scale participation this year. The President was expected to accept the new bill.

FOREIGN AID — The House Foreign Affairs Committee whacked a billion dollars out of the administration's three billion dollar request for military aid to overseas allies. It chopped another 109 million from the \$1,900,000,000 economic aid section.

Immediate protests from administration officials supporting the funds request did not impress Chairman Richards (D-SC). He said left-over funds from previous appropriations are sufficient to fill the need.

HOUSING — The Senate housing bill calls for construction of 500,000 more public housing units and allows for billions of dollars in credit and insurance for new home construction.

The administration request had been 35,000 units of public housing in each of the next two years. The Senate measure would permit 135,000 units a year up to 500,000 units. Another provision would ex-

tend the GI home loan program an additional year, to July 25, 1958. The bill still faces a house vote.

HIGHWAYS — While approving the big tax bite on highway users, the committee inserted a provision for pay-as-you-build construction that could slow completion.

This would limit building of interstate highways to the funds available in any one year.

The Senate began its debate Monday on the gigantic program—biggest in the nation's history. It provides for construction of a 40,000 mile network of interstate superhighways, as well as expanding other federal aid road programs.

SOCIAL SECURITY — Sen. Long (D-La.) served notice he would fight on the Senate floor for two provisions dropped from a House passed bill—lowering the retirement age for women from 65 to 62 and a system of payments to disabled persons from age 50 upward. The Senate committee dropped both, lowering the retirement age only for widows.

The principal effect would be to extend coverage to some 200,000 additional persons, including lawyers and dentists. The Senate is expected to begin early in June.

MILITARY — Gen. Earl E. Partridge, chief of the Continental Air Defense Command, told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee the best U. S. fighter planes now in operation could not cope with an all-out, suicide attack by Russia's newest jet bomber, the Bison.

But, Partridge added hastily, introduction of new aircraft and weapons "is remedying this deficiency."

Meanwhile two Senate subcommittees announced plans to investigate a new rash of bickering among the Army, Air Force and Navy over jurisdiction in various military missions.

POSTAL — The House Post Office Committee approved a boost of from 3 to 4 cents an ounce on first class letters and from 6 to 7 cents on air mail, along with increases on second and third class mail.

The increase would add an estimated \$432,200,000 annually to Post Office revenue and largely offset a deficit now running about 500 million dollars a year. But some Congress members felt there was little chance of a vote on the measure this election year.

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