

1886-Sixty-Fifth Anniversary Year-1953

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SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1953

HIGHWAY 29 NEARS FINAL TEST

WITH the calling for bids on the final surfacing of the new Highway 29 lane from Charlotte to Concord, a modern theory of primary road building nears its acid test.

If the State engineers are right, North Carolina may expect better and longer-lasting primary roads; if they are wrong, Highway 29 and its outcrops may turn out to be a colossal mistake.

In seeking a way to build roads that will stand up under the modern gross loads of the 50,000 to 60,000 pounds, N. C. Highway engineers developed what they call a "flexible base of stabilized aggregate," using a mixture of crushed stone, chemicals and water. This base was laid to a depth of 14 inches on Highway 29, and given a light, temporary topcoat of asphalt.

It was planned to delay the final topping with three or four inches of asphalt until heavy traffic and temperature changes had pounded the base into shape, and until all the weak spots showed up. There were a good many weak spots, and the frequent patching of the new lane in recent months raised some doubt in the minds of motorists as to the quality of the construction. Yet, the engineers, they expected to patch the road; in fact, it was planned that way so that all defects would show up, and be corrected before the permanent surface was applied.

And they were so confident that the new method would prove a success that the deep, flexible base topped with asphalt was chosen for these other major primary road projects: the Monroe by-pass, the Lexington-Asheboro road; Kings Mountain-Gastonia eastbound lane; the Mt. Airy by-pass; Highway 49 from Mt. Pleasant to Johnson Training School; U. S. No. 1 from a point four miles south of Wake Forest to Franklin; and U. S. No. 15A, from Mountain Lawn Cemetery south of Raleigh to a point two miles north of Fuquay Springs.

It will be a long time before the final results can be tabulated for the purpose of comparison. But having found no serious defects in the Asheville by-pass, built several years ago with only eight inches of flexible base, the engineers are confident that the new 14-inch base will be even better. They've staked their reputations, and invested a sizable chunk of the taxpayers' money, on the outcome, and something more than red faces will be called for if time proves them wrong.

THEY CAN'T TAKE IT AWAY

TUESDAY the memory of a great American can be honored in a life-size community monument in Joplin, Missouri. He was George Washington Carver, Berna into legend, the late Mr. Carver led his class at Iowa State College, after being denied an education in his native state. He went on to become one of the world's greatest agricultural scientists. This teaching post at Tuskegee, he showed thousands of farmers how to improve their farming methods. He developed dozens of new uses, in agriculture and in industry, for the sweet potato, the peanut and the soybean.

Anterior Secretary McKay dedicated the George Washington Carver National Monument—the first national monument erected in honor of a Negro—an old farmer who knew the scientist in his youth recalled

HOEY'S DEFENSE OF A PRINCIPLE

IN A NIGHT SESSION July 9, without a record vote, the United States Senate passed a bill designed to prevent alleged Communists from hiding behind the Fifth Amendment by granting them immunity from prosecution for any testimony they might give. This act, known as the McCarran bill, is subject to a contempt citation if he failed to talk after being granted immunity.

The measure was introduced by Senator McCarran of Nevada, whose Judiciary Committee has been stymied many times by witnesses who protected themselves by taking the Fifth Amendment. It was subsequently amended to provide that the Attorney-General should be notified at least a week in advance so that he might have an opportunity to object if he thought the granting of immunity would handicap the prosecution and to synopsize any proceedings which might be pending against the witness.

The Senate was trying to get around a very difficult, and a very annoying, problem. And certainly it is easy to understand the motivation for the legislation and to sympathize with it, to some degree.

Nonetheless, there is another side to the argument, and it was eloquently and succinctly stated by North Carolina's Sen. Clyde R. Hoey.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK-END

WRITING in the new issue of Duke University's South Atlantic Quarterly, the famed Czech-born historian, Prof. Hans Kohn, says that today's "crisis" is no greater than others in history—the Black Death of the Middle Ages, for example, which "destroyed proportionately more lives than atomic bombs would have," leaving survivors with "a feeling of cosmic insecurity."

Prof. Kohn says we're just more acutely aware of our troubles, because popular journalism has brought them closer to us, and

From The Twin-City Sentinel

YACKETY-YAK IN DIXIE

EACH TELEPHONE in the nation as a whole is used an average of fifty times daily. But in the South the average daily use is seven, according to Robert E. Wood, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company representative from Atlanta.

Extensive social studies have been prompted by lesser statistics than those. The difference between five and seven may seem unimportant, but it is significant in the character of a people. Without making any thorough study of the question, we submit the following list of reasons from which you may choose your favorite: one in the South than elsewhere, so that each must do the work of more than one.

The predominantly rural Southerners find it necessary to use the phone more often than do residents in thickly populated areas. Southerners are trying to get more for their money.

Southerners have more to talk about than do other people.

They are more talkative.



The Road To Rigidity

By EDWARD B. ORR
Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

THE "Great Confusion," discussed by this writer some weeks ago, is doing violence to more than the schools and to college academic freedom. This doctrine, that socialism differs from communism only in degree, was employed by wings of both the Republican and Democratic Parties in the political battles against many policies of the Truman regime. It has remained to plague the middle-of-the-road Eisenhower administration and to adulterate Americans' appreciation of several of their natural and most dependable allies.

If this doctrine is pushed much farther and accepted much more widely it could reduce the nation's flexibility in action as to render it unable adequately to meet emergencies or adjust to change. And, perhaps more immediately disastrous, would entrench the process of substituting slogans and fear for facts and reason as the basis of social decisions.

The doctrine is an understandably beguiling one. The writings of Karl Marx did provide some, but by no means all, of the ideology for socialism as it has developed in the world (the "Curtain," and also, and much more completely, for the revolutionary socialism out of which grew the Communist system in Russia).

But a conclusion based simply on common origins often breaks down. The writings of such men as John Locke and Thomas Jefferson for the British parliamentary and the American constitutional systems—both culminated in bloody dictatorships still calling themselves "republics" here and there in Latin America.

According to the United States nor any of the British Commonwealth nations have become dictatorships. Nor have Sweden and Uruguay—two countries which have gone far toward socialism—been so. Neither have the United States nor any of the British Commonwealth nations have become dictatorships. Nor have Sweden and Uruguay—two countries which have gone far toward socialism—been so. Neither have the United States nor any of the British Commonwealth nations have become dictatorships. Nor have Sweden and Uruguay—two countries which have gone far toward socialism—been so.

Socialism Defined

WHAT is socialism? According to the platform socialist parties in the United States and elsewhere have put forward, a socialist state would own and operate the major processes of production and transportation, and, particularly, the exploitation of natural resources. It might control some distribution and services. The chief objective of socialism might vary in degree. But a socialist state certainly would be one in which government, rather than private enterprise, would dominate.

Communism Defined

WHAT is communism? It is a system which has headquarters in Moscow but which reaches across national boundaries to recruit and organize revolutionary, and militant enough departure from the humanitarian movements already in existence. How even the United States has been infected and hardened into latter-day "Stalinism."

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

COP Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan, who faces a tough re-election fight next year, is so jittery over Harry Truman's talk with Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg urging him to run for the Senate in Michigan, that he summoned Gen. Vandenberg to his home in the Gen. Vandenberg's successor as Air Force chief of staff, up to Capitol Hill to a secret luncheon.

Mr. Ambassador said Dulles' testimony regarding the Air Force budget.

Ferguson wanted Twining to testify that Vandenberg had exaggerated budget figures. Ferguson needs and had been insubordinate to his superior, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson.

Twining refused. Whereupon Senator Ferguson called a Senate hearing which in effect put Twining on the spot. He had to testify. Subordinates at the Pentagon advised Twining that the wisest course was for him to get along with the Senate and

McCarran's 'Immunity' Bill Endangers Peoples' Rights

By SEN. CLYDE R. HOEY

Editors' Note: North Carolina's Senator McCarran's bill, known as the McCarran bill, is designed to prevent Communists from hiding behind the Fifth Amendment.)

MR. PRESIDENT, I shall detain the Senate but a very few minutes. I have great admiration for my distinguished friend, the Senator from Nevada. Ordinarily I find it in order to follow his leadership.

I am opposed to the entire bill. I believe we are going to run in the face of the Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no person shall be required to testify against himself. We are undertaking to say that a committee of the Congress can do what the courts cannot do. The courts can grant immunity, but they cannot compel a witness to testify against himself. We are granting to a committee of the Congress the power to do what the courts cannot do. We are granting to a committee of the Congress the power to do what the courts cannot do.

White House Likely To Keep On Challenging Sen. McCarthy

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON

SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCarthy has not suffered a first test of his unmitigated, unqualified defeat by the White House. The Administration strategists are doing their utmost to prevent McCarthy from becoming a Republican ally.

They have allowed McCarthy to continue his attack on the State Department. But the background story proves that the Administration is not so much concerned with the count of the vote as the count of the money.

The occasion of this remarkable event was the testimony of a Central Intelligence Agency. In brief, President Eisenhower flatly refused to permit McCarthy to continue his attack on the State Department. The Republican members of McCarthy's committee, persuaded by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Leonard Hall, and Attorney-General Herbert Brownell.

Unfettered Gas Rates

IT has gone unnoticed, but the natural gas lobby is pushing legislation through Congress that will virtually wipe out the Federal Government's authority over natural gas rates. This will boost the housewives' cooking and heating bill by billions.

What is even more shocking, however, is that the Federal Power Commission is actually helping to put the legislation through. Under new Republican management, the commission has notified Congress that it approves of the legislation which would strip its authority over natural gas rates.

Specifically, the new legislation would abolish the commission's authority to regulate the wholesale price of natural gas sold by pipeline to local gas companies. This does much further than the Kerr bill, which would have deprived the commission of its authority over natural gas prices at the wellhead. The Kerr bill was vetoed by President Truman, despite his friendship for Senator Kerr of Oklahoma, his author, and many Republicans. However, the natural gas lobby has now got three old friends to carry the ball in Congress—Representatives Carl Henshaw, both Republicans, and Owen Harris of Arkansas, a Democrat. They have introduced three identical bills, which would practically put the housewives at the mercy of the gas companies.

The natural gas lobby also seems to be dictating policy to the Federal Power Commission, which is supposed to be the public utility regulator. For the commission seems strangely willing to relinquish much of its authority in order to allow the companies free rein.