

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1954

## Some Street Names Should Be Changed

THOUSANDS of Charlotteans are trying to learn and get used to the new telephone numbers this week. Probably none of them is happy that the change was made. They weren't consulted about it. But it is accepted, because the change was necessary to the orderly growth of the telephone system and transition to the intertoll dial system.

Hundreds of Mecklenburgers have been given new mailing addresses recently—odd-sounding like "City Mounted Road, Box 1000," which they must use instead of the more pleasant-sounding street names. Probably none of them is happy about this change, which they weren't consulted about either. But the change is accepted as a necessary part of an orderly system of mail delivery.

And, as people who used to live where Independence Blvd. and new highways run, or in former slum areas, know well, sometimes rows of houses have been condemned, as part of a city's orderly growth.

Well, then, one would suppose that the relatively minor job of doing away with Charlotte's duplicate street names, which have hindered and aggravated policemen, firemen and delivery men, and the general public, would be a relatively

simple matter. But no, that is not the case.

Staff Writer Harry Sbord reported in Friday's News that 172 streets in and near Charlotte have exactly the same names as at least one other street. More than 330 streets have names similar to at least two other streets. For example, there are four separate Pine Sts. And there's a Park Ave., E. Park Ave., W. Park Rd., Park Ct., Park Dr., Park Lane, Park Pl., Park St., and Park Ter.

Councilmen won't make the needed changes, because some persons on streets that will get a new name object. That is the ancient reason, in view of the general confusion and, in cases where police or firemen go to the wrong address, catastrophe that can result from the present system.

In order to eliminate duplication would be simple enough. When two or more streets have the same or very similar names, the street with the most addresses on it should keep the name and the other or others should be changed. With this procedure having a voice in selection of the new name.

The city and county planning boards ought to take the initiative in making these over-all changes. And the councilmen and city manager ought to exhibit the same common sense in this matter when it again is taken to City Hall.

## 'A Slow Sort Of Country'

WHEN A Tar Heel holds his ear to the ground today he hears a rhythmic rumble. It is not the tramp of feet between rows of swaying cotton. It is the pulsating echo of machinery and it is getting louder every year.

But why, in an era of rapidly expanding industry in North Carolina, are the psyches of the men who manipulate the machines of industry so small? North Carolina ranked 47th in the nation in average earnings of manufacturing workers during 1953 and for the early months of this year was the lowest of any state in the union.

The reason for this disturbing picture is clear: The state's major industries—tobacco, textiles and furniture—have been suffering economic aches and pains. Many factories and mills have been working on sharply reduced production schedules. This naturally has a great effect on average weekly earnings. Reduced work weeks mean reduced pay checks.

Let's look at the record. In March of this year, Tar Heel furniture workers made an average of \$46.63 a week. For textile workers, it was \$45.25; for tobacco workers, \$48.80. But the average was \$89.85 in pulp, paper and paper products; \$71.19 in printing, publishing and allied industries; \$85.02 in primary metal industries; \$61.61 in fabricated metal products; \$57.94 in chemicals and allied products.

Obviously, North Carolina needs far greater diversification in industry. It needs a larger variety of higher wage-paying businesses to supplement the old bread-and-butter stand-bys.

North Carolina is getting new industries almost every day. But the state is not getting them fast enough or in sufficient quantity to improve its position on the national score card of states.

According to NORTH CAROLINA FACTS, a bulletin of the North Carolina Research Institute, the average earnings of Tar Heel manufacturing workers for 1953 were \$49.34 per week—just a little better than Mississippi's \$46.63. The average for all states was \$71.69.

During 1952, North Carolina's average

weekly earnings were \$47.52, ranking the state 46th (Arkansas and Mississippi were lower).

The frustrating thing about this record is the fact that North Carolina has fallen behind on the list even though its per capita income has risen some 350 per cent since 1929. But look at the pace of the nation in value added by manufacture. In the nation, that value rose 45.75 per cent. In North Carolina, a gain of only 22.28 per cent was recorded. The only southern states showing a higher percentage gain were South Carolina and faithful old Mississippi.

North Carolina's huge textile industry increased from \$46 million dollars to only \$69 million dollars in value added by manufacture during the five-year period. This increase was also relatively small—102 million dollars to 115 million dollars. In contrast, value added by manufacture almost doubled in other fields.

North Carolina is making economic progress. But the state is not showing diversification of industry, the state is not making the progress it could and should make.

It is like the plight of Alice in Wonderland. When she went through the looking glass, she found herself in a country cut up into blocks like a chessboard. Although she and the Red Queen ran and ran she found herself still in the same place. Alice told the queen that she certainly would have expected to get somewhere after all that running.

"A slow sort of country," said the queen. "Now here, you see, it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that."

This is precisely the Tar Heel state's problem today. North Carolina will have to run twice as fast to keep up with its sister states in the economic race.

# 'Atomic Energy as People, With Novel, Daring Ideas

**Editors' Note:** Following are excerpts from a speech delivered before the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Greensboro, July 15, by Rep. Carl F. Pugh, of N. C.'s Sixth Congressional district. He is a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

IT IS MY earnest belief that this legislation to amend the Atomic Energy Act, if adopted, will make for greater atomic progress in both the peacetime and military areas. The Atomic Energy Act of 1946—the McMahon Act—did a superb job of coping with the problems of atomic

energy as they existed at the time the original law was written. It is a tribute to that act that it has served our nation well, without major revision, for eight years. But during these same years, atomic development, both here and abroad, has moved forward by leaps and bounds. Accordingly, legislation which was admirably fitted for controlling an atomic program in 1946 must now be revised to take account of the realities of atomic energy in 1954.

The index is the basic purpose of this new legislation. It seeks to bring our legislative controls over the atom into accord with the facts of atomic life as they exist in 1954—eight years after the original act was passed by the Congress.

Yet while I strongly support these amendments, I believe we would only be deluding ourselves if we now thought that any legislative changes, however necessary, can by themselves guarantee our nation the kind of vigorous and bold atomic progress it needs if the atom is to make its full contribution both to the defense and the enrichment of our way of life.

Atomic energy is not a set of laws. Neither is atomic energy, regarded in its fundamentals, a group of atomic production plants. Basically atomic energy is people—people with novel and daring scientific theories; people with minds capable of divining the laws of the physical universe and applying them for the benefit of man.

Our stockpile of nuclear weapons would not have been possible without drawing upon a stockpile of basic scientific hypotheses. And if we are soon to generate cheap peacetime power from atomic energy, it will be only because of the high scientific and technical insights which will enable us to construct efficient atomic reactors. I am saying, in other words, that our future atomic progress depends primarily on increasing the fund of basic scientific knowledge available to our atomic researchers and engineers.

## 'Got Hit By An Atomic Debate'



## Student Satire In Munich

## 'Once German, Always German'

By ARNOLD HEIDENHEIMER  
ON A Munich side-street, a block away from the bombed-out opera house, and next door to a newly opened Italian coffee bar where tourists sip expensive espressos, there exists a local institution known as Die Kleine Freiheit (The Small Freedom).

The "Small Freedom" is neither a newspaper, nor a political group, nor a shop selling during perfume or lingerie. Rather it is a shopplace for sophisticated entertainment, and more specifically, the home of one of the few German political cabarets which can claim to perform in the proud old Central European tradition.

The essential elements of the political cabaret have always been a bit of scenery, a bit of make-up, a bit of music and lots of satire. The steadiest customers are usually the students, who get there in the evening. But with proper citizens clamoring to buy entrance at premium prices, the students haven't had a chance to see "The Small Freedom's" latest production, a revue entitled "Beer under Palms."

THE NEW GERMANY  
When the students finally get to see the show after the mid-summer recess, they'll be taken on a highly imaginative travelogue which purports to show what happens when a group of Germans set out to found "The New Germany." The new society is to be different from the Germany that has always been, and to be modeled on the hopes and ideals of the classic German poets and philosophers.

In support of this theme the students' opening scene shows the good ship "Germania" setting sail with her cargo of hopefuls, escorted by blocks of red, black and golden birds (the colors of the German flag). Its ornaments consist of a beat-up World War I helmet and a rusty World War II machine gun.

In the next scene, the optimistic and philosophic of this theme the students' opening scene shows the good ship "Germania" setting sail with her cargo of hopefuls, escorted by blocks of red, black and golden birds (the colors of the German flag). Its ornaments consist of a beat-up World War I helmet and a rusty World War II machine gun.

coloniast land on a remote South Sea island, repeat their slogan of "A Germany as never before." The native inhabitant just why they left home.

In the course of the explanation, effective potshots are taken at all the German political parties and figures. Thus Chancellor Adenauer is represented as a somewhat authoritarian figure from whom stern eye the colonists wanted to escape. "No chancellor on the throne!" is the way one of them puts it in a satirical melody.

The moderate German opposition party, the Social Democrats, are also effectively lampooned. Shown boasting of their revolutionary heritage, the Socialists are made to describe themselves as wild and dangerous fellows. But only one of them admits somewhat shamefacedly, "as wild as the Chancellor will let us be."

Some of the show's more hilarious parts rely more on social satire. Thus one of the most biting of the skits concerns itself with the nervous rick who have ridden the crest of the German "economic miracle" wave.

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lar music and other current cultural phenomena.

Yet another skit deals with a subject that is a well-deserved one in strongly Catholic Bavaria—the cultural and political influence of the church. The skits at this point are satirical attempts of Catholic politicians, as well as a few other highly controversial patches, were shown from the script when it was recently prepared over the official Bavarian Radio Network.

Then, after depicting so very vividly what he idealists, don't they look present-day Germany, the emigrants set to show how their attempt to create their "New Germany" has worked out.

But—alas and alack—as the German-speaking native confides to the audience, how traditional the rebels after all turned out to be.

'DEUTSCH ISLAND'  
After a short time the little South Sea island looks more "Teutonic" than Germany itself. German ingenuity has introduced pine trees to the foreign soil, the tents are equipped with horn-stuffed red brick roofs from which flutters the flag of the old imperial eagle, while traffic on the beach and along the small juncos paths is systematically regulated by a maze of traffic signs.

Hard at work, the Germans efficiently divide the labor. While one of them works out plans "for where the new Rhine is going to flow," another supervises the construction of the new police headquarters, and a third projects blueprints for the new army barracks—to be put up "just in case."

Thus, with forceful emphasis on the theme that "once German, always German," ends the "Little Freedom" presentation for the evening. It is left to the viewer to apply the skits to current affairs. Meanwhile he has laughed at his own national weaknesses, a healthy practice in which, it has been observed, many Germans engage much too infrequently.

Had more Americans realized that atomic progress was so intimately associated with scientific education, I believe we would have been less surprised by the increasing evidence of massive atomic progress in this field. It is true that the industrial revolution in Russia did not really get going until the turn of the century, but it is also true that Russian technology—in the sense of industrial plant—still lags behind although the gap is narrowing.

But in pure scientific research, as contrasted with applied technology, the Soviets are rivals to be reckoned with. In fact, the best brains among the Russian people have gone into pure science for almost a whole century. When the atom was first harnessed for power in 1917, it was taken over by a nation which, although industrially backward, was by no means backward in its pure scientific research. The Soviet doctors have built upon this base. From the very outset of their regime, they assigned top priority to expanding their reservoir of scientific talent. It may now surprise us to learn that the Soviets are now graduating more Ph.D.s annually in the pure sciences than we are. Unless we now take steps, immediate steps, to correct this state of affairs, we may find ourselves 10 years hence being outstripped in the race for scientific supremacy—and thereby military supremacy.

How, then, can we surge ahead of the Russians in scientific research? How can we assure ourselves of a clear and demonstrable lead in this most critical aspect of defense planning?

Part of the answer no doubt lies in increased support, under both private and governmental auspices, of basic scientific research. The establishment of the National Science Foundation is an appropriate step in this direction, and I earnestly hope that the Congress will give this program sufficient support.

But surely the matter goes deeper than this. Let us never think that we can buy a flourishing scientific research program just as we would buy a steel mill or an airplane. The state of scientific advancement in some other country reflects the entire way of life of that nation, and it is badly misleading the nature of the matter to imagine that there exists any panacea which can magically produce new discoveries.

## City Helped French

## Learn About U.S.

NEW YORK  
EDITORS, THE NEWS  
I THOUGHT you would like to know that James Wolfe, concert pianist, played in Charlotte he set the stage to explain Americans to Frenchmen.

Over 30 concerts in the heart of France as the American artist in concert played in the Municipal Musicales de France and the National Music League. In each town he played he was questioned on his reactions in the United States. It was a revelation to these people to learn that the average citizen listened to Handel and Haydn with the same keen enthusiasm that they did. The prevalent feeling over there was that Americans within our country was confined to Carnegie Hall concerts or bebop outbreaks. Now, not only has much of that notion been dispelled but the friendly relations between the two countries have been furthered.

I thought, therefore, that you would like to know what part the

I do not think it is any accident that, for the most part, scientific research has prospered best in the free nations. Neither is it any accident that scientific research in Germany, once in a high state of development, withered and died under the Nazi government. The fact of the matter is that science—the quest for knowledge—finds its freest and most fruitful soil in a nation which not only tolerates, but positively encourages, novel ideas. Science can best prosper in a nation which not only tolerates, but positively encourages, novel ideas. Science can best prosper in a nation which not only tolerates, but positively encourages, novel ideas. Science can best prosper in a nation which not only tolerates, but positively encourages, novel ideas.

There is a moral in all this, and we will do well to heed it. It is imperative that we maintain the freest and most fertile soil of scientific and technological discoveries which we believe are not now growing in our rivals. Soviet aggression is a hard fact, not a theory. Accordingly, no matter how much we may regret certain restrictions on the free flow of information, the fact of Soviet hostility leaves us no alternative but to make the most of our advantages wherever they are necessary. It goes without saying that every official entrusted with governmental responsibilities should be scrupulous in abiding by both the letter and the spirit of our security regulations.

This much we would all take for granted. However, let us never carry security to the point where it discourages honestly held dissent. The line between security and foolish secrecy is a fine one, and it takes wisdom and statesmanship to draw it properly. I believe that the reasonable differences of opinion concerning where wise security ends and foolish secrecy begins. Let me only assure you that both the members of the Atomic Energy Commission and the members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy are keenly aware of the difference between the two. An appropriate balance in this respect, as men of good will, we are all of us trying to strike this balance in such a manner that the protection of classified information does not result in intellectual paralysis among the members of our scientific community.

My point is that scientific advancement rests on more than the mastery of devices of philosophy. Important as increasing our reservoir of scientific talent is, the epochal discoveries in science—the discoveries which led to the steam age, the age of electronics, and now the age of atomic energy—have not been the products of researchers possessing unique insights into the nature of the universe. They have not been the result of men working in immense laboratories but in the quiet of their own minds. We must bend our efforts to search out these rare inquisitive minds, and above all, we must try to create a climate in which they can flourish. I believe that the greatest discoveries are not made in the laboratory but in the mind. If the problem is posed in this manner, it becomes clear that the inherent advantages in the race for scientific supremacy are overwhelmingly on our side—if only we will set them.

## People's Platform

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## Hot Breath From The Cold War

FLAMES of public indignation kindled by Red air atrocities should not be permitted to warp the nation's reason. Cool heads and common sense will be needed to weather this new crisis in the suddenly red-hot cold war.

But the attacks—first on a British airliner and next on U. S. Navy search planes—were not isolated violations of the international laws of commerce among nations. They were part of a pattern of Communist malevolence that can be traced back nine years.

Since the end of World War II there have been at least 33 incidents in non-battle areas involving Red planes. There have been more than 65 deaths or "disappearances."

American aircraft figured in at least 16 of these incidents. The first occurred barely 60 days after V-J day when the Russians fired on a U. S. Navy plane off Dairen. During the next year, American planes were shot at seven times in nine months.

Another incident was reported in 1948 and then on April 8, 1950, the Soviets shot down an unarmed U. S. Navy Privateer on a training flight over the Baltic Sea, killing the crew of 10. A U. S. Navy Neptune patrol bomber with 10 aboard disappeared on a weather reconnaissance flight near Vladivostok after Red fighters fired on it in 1951. The next year, a B-29 with eight aboard was reported off the Soviet-held Kuriles and radar indicated it had been intercepted

by another aircraft. Four more shooting scrapes were reported in 1953.

The newest affair should have surprised no one with a firm grasp on the realities of the age. The world is already in a kind of undeclared war. Hostilities have existed ever since 1945 when it became apparent that the victorious allies would not remain united. Americans have preferred to call it the cold war or an armed peace but no one should be deceived about the state of affairs.

It should be perfectly clear now that the Red bloc will push, poke and prod the West just as far as it can. The free world will be abused as long as it allows itself to be abused.

U. S. and British governments acted properly in sternly calling Red China to task. This kind of international barbarity cannot be tolerated. But it is to be hoped that the outcome of the situation in the South China Sea will not be left solely to the risk-takers to decide. We can only hope and pray that the differences between the two great power blocs can be settled without more bloodshed.

They now tell of the man who walked the state of the Union, and he also had a snappy tan model, and plunked down the cash.

Salesman: "Shall we deliver the car, or would you like to drive it out now?"

Customer: "Oh, just leave it there, I'll never find a good parking place, again."—FOUR MYSTERS (Fla.) News-Press.

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

## U. S. Depending On Old Men Like Hee

WASHINGTON  
ONE of the four octogenarians on the United States cabinet is leaning in vital parts of the world is now in Washington receiving the deserved tribute of President Eisenhower.

He is Dr. Syngman Rhee, cantankerous, crusading President of South Korea, without whom the United States in Korea would be a mere name.

Yet whose stubbornness today may either upset the precarious peace of the Far East or prevent the orderly reconstruction of his country.

Dr. Rhee is now 79 years old. And like another old man, Chancellor Adenauer, on whom we are relying in another vital area, he cannot last forever. And because Chiang Kai-shek also is reaching the twilight of his years with only one groomed to succeed him, and because the state of the Union is leaning on a step champion in England, is certain to best down soon, realistic diplomats are working to bring the United States into line to can on after these octogenarians are gone. Are we grooming no young men for the future?

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