

BELATED GIFT for Anthony Holden (left), from overseer R. E. Conrad.

He Appreciates Simple Things Of Life

Abody never really appreciates the grandeur of the North Carolina mountains until he's been away a few years, then goes back to sip a dipperful of cool water from a Cherokee County spring.

That's the way Anthony Holden feels about his boyhood homeland, after a recent trip to the country in the southwestern corner of the State.

Mr. Holden retired recently after having put in 16 years at various assignments, mostly in the Weaving (synthetics) department.

He came here in 1943, after a year in textiles at a mill in Laurel Hill. Before that he helped construct the giant Fontana Dam and had worked on other TVA projects.

DURING the time he was here, he saw a number of changes, notably improvement in machines and equipment—"and all of it for the betterment of the finished product," he'd have you know.

THE HILLS BEYOND

Elmore E. Bolick

Elmore Emmitt Bolick was buried August 10 in Gaston Memorial Park. Funeral for Mr. Bolick, who died August 8 at the age of 69, was held at Loray Baptist Church, where he had been a member of the board of deacons.

A daughter, Miss Nell Bolick, works in Spooling at Firestone. Other survivors are the widow, Mrs. Mary Nettie Mauney Bolick; two sons, E. E. Jr., of Durham, and Wilson Bolick of Gastonia; daughters Mrs. W. R. Givens of Gastonia, and Mrs. Ruth Clemmer of Durham; two sisters, Mrs. Grace Moore of Belmont, and Mrs. George Lynch of Lincolnton; and five grandchildren.

A safety council in the name of Georgia's famous writer, the late Margaret Mitchell, has been formed in Atlanta. Efforts are being pushed to activate this group, as well as several similar councils in Georgia.

Miss Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind", was the victim of a traffic fatality in Atlanta some years ago.

York Is 'White Rose City'

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protestant groups and the Catholic faith, and Kings Mountain State Park, 12 miles distant.

Truck and bus service is over primary highways US 321. The Carolina and Northwestern and Southern Railway also provide freight service.

Besides the weekly newspaper, York's radio station WYCL is a public service in the York-Clover area. The Township Library adds to the cultural facilities of this Up Country section.

Business and Industry

General type of labor is native-born, with agricultural heritage. An estimated 11,915 persons are employed in industry in the county, where the principal enterprise is textiles.

The year-round healthful climate, with spring and fall seasons of long duration and mild winters and summers, makes the rich land adaptable to the agri-

cultural production for which the area is famous. Chief crops are peaches, grapes; cattle and turkey production. Cotton is still king, but is losing out to more diversified farming.

Rich Tourist Mecca

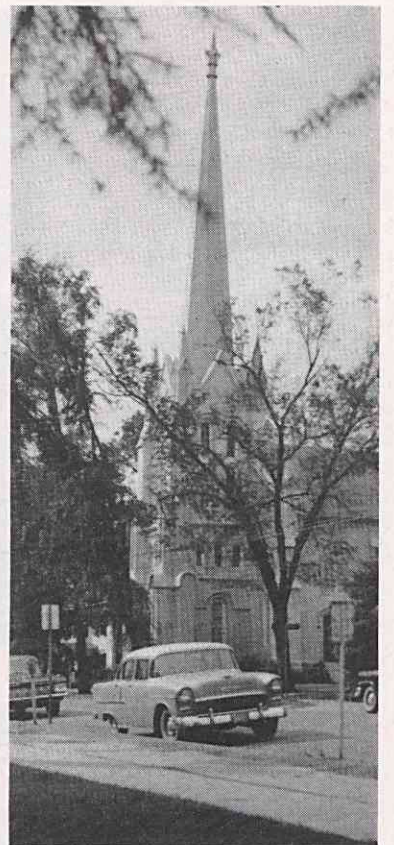
York's spirit of progress has not robbed her people of an appreciation for the past. The town is making great strides toward developing herself as a tourist center. More than 30 homes and other buildings remain that date back at least 100 years. It is believed that there is not another community in the entire section that boasts such an inheritance.

So, York is opening her gracious doors to the outside. Last fall almost 2,000 visitors went on a tour of historic homes. These conducted pilgrimages of historic landmarks are scheduled twice a year, offering visitors the town's distinctive charm. The next tour is planned for early October.

A museum which houses a growing collection of Indian, Revolutionary, Confederate and other relics, is planned for location on Congress street. Museum promoters hope to use this Old South atmosphere as a permanent attraction for outsiders.

TV Program Scheduled

WSOC-TV, Charlotte, will feature York on a half-hour program October 10. The format will



RELIGIOUS LIFE—Firestone people serve churches representing a wide scope of religious faiths in York and York County. This is the main spire of First Presbyterian, erected 1859-62. This church occupies site on which town's first building was raised around two centuries ago.

present the town's old homes, its industry, business and newer developments. On the program, citizens will describe each of these facets of their community's life.

Recreation director Ralph Johnson, returning from a trip to Houston, Texas in August, brought back this novel approach to traffic safety slogans: "Don't Spill My Tired Blood On The Street." He said the sign was prominently displayed on a taxicab in Houston.

forward to the trips up to Murphy and Cherokee County and the visits with relatives there.

OUR RED RIVALS

Russians: 'Free To Achieve'

Most Russians believe they are already leading the world in science. You can recall a good many Americans at home who would grant this, though you believe it to be true only in limited fields. How has the Soviet Union achieved this measure of progress? How did she successfully launch a sputnik while others slept? Except for the sputnik, what you have seen in Russia thus far on the trip has lacked originality. You wonder if scientists educated under Communist dogma can have the imagination to produce new scientific discoveries.

At Kiev University you meet a research psychologist, a man you think should be qualified to discuss this point. "What inspires the Russian scientists? What makes him try to discover new ideas and put them to use? Is it the hope of a Lenin prize and fame, the money he can make, love of his country—or what?"

The Scientist in Russia A Servant of the People

"All these—and more," he answers. Our scientists are free—free to work on things they want. If you have a new idea, they will say, 'Go ahead and work on it.' They give you the equipment and the facilities."

"And if they aren't interested . . .?"

"You have to try again. I am free, as my colleagues are, to work on what I want."

"The Russian people love the scientist, because he is a servant of the people. And, too, the scientist has financial security. But this is general. Our people are a free people." You let him continue:

"My mother and father were farmers in the Ukraine. They cannot read nor write. I am a scientist. This is what I mean by a 'free people'."

"Free to achieve, to go to a higher position?"

"Yes. Also free from exploitation. A Russian is free in his capacity and ability. This freedom is the general factor—the

chief one that inspires our men of science. We have general education. All are equal in possibilities."

Education and Opportunity Are Tools of Progress

Now you begin to see how the very things America credits for her great progress, Russia is adapting to her own ends. Education and opportunity.

"But you agreed the desire for money, fame, and love of country were each factors. Which one of these is more important?"

"Love of our country is first. I do not think about money. For my friends in science, money is not the main thing."

You say: "In America, I don't think the scientist is working mainly for money, either. He works because he wants to discover new things, get more knowledge, learn new things."

"What about wages in general? Do the unions ask an increase each year?"

"The government decides. If I ask for myself, I may ask too much—it would make prices too high. We do not want inflation. One day the ruble will be worth as much as the dollar."

"When will this be?"

"That's hard to say, but it will come."

Soviet Wants to be Model Before the World's Eyes

Up to now, America has been the shining model before the world's eyes. Russia

wants to be that model, so nations will be attracted to Communism. No wonder she has set her main goal to beat America in economic competition. You remember your encounter with the two different meanings of "competition" in Russian. The accepted word for it means emulation. You reflect that in most any competition the contender emulates the successful methods of the champion. You know it has been happening for years in design and invention. There is a joke in Russia that the country's most successful inventor is Comrade Reguspatoff (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.).

The children choose English language study four to one over other foreign languages. They tell you that it is because "it will be the most useful, and because America is best in technology."

In one of the schools you visit you mention that you have a daughter about the age of the boys and girls—14 years. Two girls in pigtails curtsy, and one says: "We wish to correspondence."

The People Like Americans In Spite of Propaganda

The general population likes the American people despite all the misleading information they have heard. Many say they would like to visit our country, but few believe they ever can.

Managers of enterprises say they want to buy American products. "You have more than you need; we have shortages. We should trade with each other."

Russians like American music. Students want to buy from tourists American suits and shirts "because they have style."

There is something even more subtle that the Russian finds attractive in Americans. One guide explains it: "They smile."

Fourth in a series of articles by Harold Mansfield, author of Vision and The Challenge (United Kingdom), who visited the USSR recently. He was with a delegation sponsored by the International Council of Industrial Editors. Before his trip, the author learned the Russian language, in order to better appraise Soviet aims at outstripping America industrially. Copyright Harold Mansfield.