

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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The Institute?—We're Gonna Start It..

IT IS TRUE, as State Rep. Kemp Doughton of the State Budget Advisory Commission said here last week, that no state funds are available now for the proposed college-technical institute at Charlotte College. It is true also that some funds could be made available, not by the advisory commission, but by the Council of State, which consists of the top men in the state's executive branch. And it is said that true that the Council of State is not likely to allocate the estimated sum of \$86,900 requested by local citizens, at least not in the next month or two, as hoped, so the money could be used to start this fall a college-institute which, in future years, might be partially financed by regular appropriations from the state legislature.

Certainly the case for partial state support of the school is sound, and we feel sure that state contributions will be forthcoming after the wheels of democracy have ground on for some time, after the advisory commission again considers all requests in September. The institute is studied by the Council of State and the next General Assembly, after more local citizens have impressed the need for an adequately-financed college-institute upon the powers-that-be in Raleigh. It is recognized throughout North Carolina that a technical institute, which will turn out hundreds of technicians for the rapidly-growing industries of the state, is sorely needed. Charlotte is in the center of this growing industrial area which includes almost one-fourth of the state's taxpayers (and none of the 12 state-supported colleges). Moreover, expansion of the regular non-technical facilities at Charlotte College would help alleviate the overcrowding at major colleges which, while overpopulated now, will be virtually inundated when the huge "war baby" classes now in grade school hit the college level, unless community college facilities are expanded meanwhile.

A Fiscal Step In The Right Direction

THERE was a note of unalloyed triumph in Dwight D. Eisenhower's announcement that the government had "made a better" (financial) showing than expected in fiscal 1954. The budget deficit was good cause to be proud. His \$3,029,000,000 year-end deficit was a cool quarter of a billion dollars less than the administration had predicted—\$6,893,000,000 smaller than former President Harry S. Truman forecast for the same year in his lame duck budget.

That was not all. This latest deficit was \$6,411,000,000 below the whopping \$9,449,000,000 which the government overspent its income the year before.

The fiscal feat was made possible, Uncle Sam's receipts in the 12 months ended June 30 ran three billion dollars lower than predicted. But the administration actually whacked spending 3 1/4 billion dollars below what had been forecast. This money, then made up for the revenue nose-dive.

Several factors complicated Mr. Eisenhower's task—the big spending traditions of the past, the compulsions of the present. The manner in which he has attempted to "control" the budget to prevent any disruption in the national economy (with modest cuts in taxes and a modest deficit) is worthy of attention and a measure of praise. For years, Americans have shared the attitude that little or nothing was being done to hold down government spending. The nation simply began to get used to overgrown debts and deficits. The Reds, not red ink, hold America's attention.

What Became Of The Boy Wonders?

STOUT-HEARTED men with the blood of adventure rushing through their veins will be picking their way through the frozen wastes of Antarctica again soon. Who will be leading this four-armed hand of dedicated daredevils? Some beardless youth filled from tip to toe with boyish derring-do? Not on your life. It'll be the grand old man of polar exploration—graying, wrinkled, weather-worn Richard E. Byrd.

Byrd is the only American straining at the bit to get hightailing off into the land of the midnight sun in search of the unknown. But there are all those youthful Hector's, Gallahads and Byards who used to have a corner on the pluck-and-luck department? Why is it in 1954 we still have to send a sexagenarian back to the South Pole instead of one of the young lions?

Adm. Byrd isn't exactly a frail and fragile graybeard. On the contrary, he is tough and wiry and as full of bounce as a varsity quarterback. But he's served his hitch in the Frozen South. He was there in 1929, 1933 and 1947. It's time America was producing a new antarctic explorer or two. It's the principle of the thing.

Back in the old days, the best adventurers were hardly dry behind the ears. Meriwether Lewis was 30 and William Clark 34 when they teamed up for their famous Lewis & Clark expedition to the Great Wild West in 1804. Daniel Boone was 31 when he was exploring the Florida wilderness and only 35 when he blazed his way through the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky. George

Soviets Rush Work On Intercontinental Rockets

By THE ALPSOS

WASHINGTON

IN THE year 1955, by the agreed estimate of the Pentagon's official analysts, the Soviet Union will fly its first intercontinental ballistic missile.

That sentence may sound innocuous enough, but it is not. The intercontinental ballistic missile, or ICBM as the experts call it, will be an accurately guided rocket, comparable to a giant V-2, capable of carrying a hydrogen warhead over a range of 4,000 to 5,000 miles.

Such a weapon will marry the ultimate in destructiveness with the ultimate in striking power. There will be no defense against this ultimate weapon, nor any warning of its coming. And this is what the most highly qualified American experts now expect the Kremlin to possess within six short years.

It must be noted, furthermore, that our official experts have consistently underrated Russian weapons development. In every major case from the atomic bomb down to the new long range jet bombers the Soviet developers have always beaten the American official forecast by at least two years.

There are no reasons to suppose that our forecasters are not making the same mistake all over again. There are also many reasons why they may be wrong.

In the guided missile art, great strides have recently been made towards solutions of the two most knotty problems, accurate guidance and atmospheric re-entry. The Soviets are in a good position to take advantage of this forward movement.

Since the end of the last war, they have been working all-out to get a long range guided missile, with the most massive human and material resources going into the effort. In this particular field, moreover, the Russians began with a technology and even a manufacturing capacity superior to ours.

Here in America, by contrast, we have not been going all-out. Even today, the total budget of our ATLAS project is reported not to exceed \$50 million, and this and other guided missile projects are complexly entangled in Pentagon red tape. At present, the National Security Council is ponderously mulling over the question whether to make an all-out effort. But for the usual



budgetary reasons, the NSC's answer is just as likely to be "no" as "yes."

In short, it seems entirely possible that the Kremlin will possess the ultimate weapon before we possess it.

Maybe it is foolish to be insistent about such unwelcome facts. Last week, Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri made a brilliant speech on this subject. With all the authority of a man who knows the American defense picture from the inside, Symington warned the danger depicted in the present report.

His speech, though thoroughly factual as well as grimly ominous, received far less attention than the most recent diodes of the McCarthy Committee.

Many people in this country are not interested in the facts of life and death, which the administration so sedulously conceals from them. All the same, it is time—it is past time—to realize that America's traditional invulnerability is not going to last forever, or even for very long.

GROWING, GROWING

The era of the intercontinental ballistic missile will be the final stage of the journey into danger. But there will be an interme-

diary stage first. For the Soviet stock of atomic and hydrogen bombs is continuously growing.

The power of the Soviet Long Range Air Army is also growing rapidly. And business-as-usual has been the keynote of our air defense effort, as of our guided missile effort.

It is now four years since the National Security Council gave continental air defense the highest priority. It is two years since the summer study group of the Lincoln project proposed a de-

Crazy, Mixed Up Weather Has Whole Planet Dizzy

By ROBERT C. RUARK

IT SEEMS to me that we have finally hit a point where we are going to have to revise the seasons, judge the months, and quit having delusions that summer starts in June and winter in December, or that there is such time as spring.

All over the world the weather has gone crazy, and you can't really count on anything coming in December. They have been freezing in Spain and France all spring and all of this summer, so far, and they have been having frosts in England.

Last winter was about the worst that man remembers, once it got started, though summer did last in December. Orange groves are growing in my front yard in Barcelona when I left for Australia in December, and they were dusting snow off 'em a few days later.

Out in Kenya they missed one rainy season entirely, a tragedy in place that depends on two full seasons each year. The year before, when I was in Africa for a considerable spell, it neglected to rain in the southern Masai, where it always rains at that time, and was pouring in the Northern Frontier, where it never rains at that time.

Until July 4 or so ago we have been lighting fires every night, and just to look at that cold, grey sea in the front yard is to have a cold. The weather over the world the vacationers are having it rough. They count on June and July as good holiday time, and instead get a blizzard. DEFINITELY ODD

Something definitely odd has happened to the old globe. You can witness a teacup on your nose flying from Honolulu to Australia today, when there used to be a steady breeze that kept it from pulling the wings off your plane. The front just strolled about two thousand miles north and has failed to return.

It seems to me that you never see any proper spring anywhere any more. We jump directly out of long drawers into a bathing suit. I remember the poems about springtime in England, and I can remember springtime in England. But today they not only do not have a springtime, but hardly any summer, either.

Next year, I got to know a couple some more firewood. We had a little sun this morning, but she's clouded up again, and it looks like another blizzard. A helluva stupid month to serve hot buttered rum in, but I find that that's the way the rum is very good for children.

Top Shipbuilders Seek Aid For U. S. Merchant Marine

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

THE American merchant marine is facing a crisis, shipbuilders say, and their efforts to stimulate construction and maintenance proposals are building up late-season pressure for action by Congress.

Industry spokesmen say domestic shipbuilding is in the throes of a bad slump, the merchant work is growing smaller yearly, and no immediate relief to either problem is in sight. Some leading lobbies and organizations are cooperating with federal officials and legislators in an effort to hammer out a program. Long exact steps to be taken are still being debated.

The problem was discussed at the White House July 21, when congressional and labor leaders met with President Eisenhower to seek his support. They reportedly emphasized that the shipbuilding slump is causing unemployment in shipyards, burning supplying industries, causing more and more U. S. trade to be carried in foreign vessels, and creating defense by reducing the merchant marine.

CLAIM BACKING

Following the meeting, Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md.) said the President had pledged full support in the shipbuilding industry's "extremely critical situation." Butler said Mr. Eisenhower expressed approval of proposed legislation to convert 205 ships now in the moth-ball fleet to naval auxiliaries and for private construction of 20 tankers for charter to the Navy.

A leader in obtaining this meeting was L. R. Sanford, president of the Shipbuilders' Council of America and a top spokesman for the industry.

An ex-shipbuilder who was in charge of ship construction for the Maritime Commission during World War II, Sanford said: "We regard this as one of the most critical problems facing the nation. Our main objective was to obtain the President's help in getting legislative relief this session."

With adjournment nearing, other maritime organizations have stepped up campaigns of legisla-

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

TV's Summer Fare Termed 'Disgusting'

Hamlet

Editors, The News:

I'VE read several letters in this space recently, complaining about station WBTU. I can't see why we must put up with such seasonal tripe as rerun films and local yak-yak that couldn't possibly interest anyone, not even the sponsor. It's disgusting to say the least.

There's only one good sports program in the week, that of the Wednesday night fights. Why is it we can't see some baseball? Football and basketball were plentiful, or do they pay more? Maybe it's just that the managers haven't been told it's baseball season. I think the very least we can expect is a game on Saturdays, and it wouldn't hurt to have more.

We on the fringes seldom get a chance to see the Hornets play, some of their out-of-town games should be televised; there would at least be an audience which is more than the other programs have.

T. M. TAYLOR

Poor Whites, Negroes Should Join Forces

Cheraw, S. C.

Editors, The News:

YOU may call me a Negro-lover or for what I am going to say, but as long as it's the truth, it doesn't matter what anyone says.

The majority have reared and snorted about the ruling of the Supreme Court on the question of segregation. Let the poor white people and the poor Negroes, come closer in harmony in looking ahead for our side of life, as we know that the money-power doesn't care anything about our affairs, or how we get along in life. All that the money-power does is to give the poor white people, in what they get out of the nation, as cheap as they can get it.

Yet we have those today who don't want the worker to question their policies, although it may concern said workers. I have always felt that anything that concerns a person, or persons, should be discussed with those it concerns before being acted upon. We, the poor white and black,

People's Platform

"If those guys in Washington don't behave I'm going up there and bang their heads together."

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

It has been carefully covered up, but memo to his chief, W. D. Terrell, behind the outbreak of "parrot fever" in Texas. Inside story is that diseased turkeys, which caused the epidemic, have been dumped on the market, endangering those who handle them.

One 60,000-pound shipment, rejected by the Army, was later sold for civilian consumption. Public Health authorities have traced other shipments all the way to Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans. Though packed in ice, some of these turkeys were still found to be carrying live "parrot fever" virus—the same virus that has already caused one known death in Texas.

While they constitute no danger once cooked, they are a danger to those who plan to dress them.

Meanwhile, when Dr. B. C. Pier, chief of poultry inspection in the Agricultural Department, complained of lax inspection methods, he was promptly removed from duty.

On June 1, Pier wrote a confidential memo to his chief, W. D. Terrell, behind the outbreak of "parrot fever" in Texas. Inside story is that diseased turkeys, which caused the epidemic, have been dumped on the market, endangering those who handle them.

Only 20 per cent of the nation's poultry plants are government-inspected, and the companies, and the government, pay inspectors' salaries. In return they get the benefit of the "U. S. Government Inspection" stamp, but since they inspect the salaries, inspectors naturally lean toward those who foot the bill.

'Parrot Fever' Epidemic Flares in Texas

Shocking Conditions

As a result of these lax methods and lack of funds, official reports received at the Agriculture Department reveal the following unpleasant, unpalatable, but unchangeable facts:

1. Diseased poultry, often covered with sores and swellings, are thrown in indiscriminately on the market. The illnesses are simply cut off, and the diseased parts are often sold in fancy packages, offering ready-to-cook drumsticks, breasts and other featured cuts.

2. The poultry companies that submit

Parrot Fever Hits

to inspection are constantly nagging the state so low by GDP standards. This industry, which finally caused Chief Pier to complain that his poultry service had "de-terrorized" the market, is cracking down on the industry, the Agriculture Department cracked down on Pier.

Parrot Fever Hits

The patacisco or "parrot fever" epidemic struck Texas poultry plants in May, sweeping through the industry. More than 300 Texas poultry plants, including one death. First hit were Corsicana Poultry of Corsicana, Producers Produce of Lumberton, and Market Produce of Brady.

Veterinarians quickly traced the disease to sick turkeys. Most of the plants did not close down, but continued to ship turkeys to market from the sick flocks. This has been proved by public health authorities who have found Texas turkeys, packed in ice but still infected with patacisco, 2,000 miles away in Boston.

Other featured cuts that submit