

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON Publisher
J. E. DOWD General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH Executive Editor
C. A. MCKNIGHT Editor

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1954

Will The Free World Learn Its Lesson From Indochina 'Munich Of 1954'?

"There is not the slightest reason to believe that the deal now making will save Europe from war. The evidence all runs the other way. We know precisely what Adolf Hitler plans for, he himself has told us quite clearly in Mein Kampf. And that he is not bluffing, that the book is amply proved by the fact that he has already done many of the things he said he meant to do."

"To give him Czechoslovakia is to serve him eastern Europe on a platter. Moreover, the deal is perfectly certain to leave him far more secure with megalomania than he already is, to convince him that he is in fact irresistible, that the democracies are as decadent and as contemptible as he says they are, and may be safely defied at will."

"And in return for that what does Hitler get? He gets nothing but a 'promise'—under which Germany will engage with him never to attempt to change the boundaries of what will be left of the Czech state. So far as that goes, Adolf's need to use force to change the Czech boundaries is the deal goes through. For under its terms, control of its economy is to be given to him. And with that in hand, he can make it agree to anything he wishes. . . . The deal promises nothing but the postponement of war, and places Hitler in a far stronger position to wage it when it comes."

—From An Editorial in the Charlotte News, Sept. 19, 1938

WE PREFACE this editorial with one that appeared in this space 16 years ago, on the eve of the Munich settlement, because it illustrates the parallel between somber events then and now. Substitute Europe for Asia, the Communists for Hitler, Czechoslovakia for Poland, France for England (as personified by "Pumblebump," the News' appellation for Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain) and you have the picture of the settlement reached this week at Geneva, and our attitude toward it.

Then, as now, the United States eased itself away from France and England just before their common adversary pulled his coup. Secretary of State Cordell Hull had been proclaiming the three powers' "moral solidarity" during 1938, just as his present-day counterpart, John Foster Dulles, has been doing. After the settlement was arranged, President Franklin D. Roosevelt took a different tack, explaining that no agreement had existed between the three powers. President Eisenhower, Dulles and Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith have now "dissociated" the U. S. in similar fashion, maintaining the while that the nation will be gravely concerned by future Communist aggression.

Indochina affords an excellent example of western errors in Asia, and Communist exploitation of them. The French, angered by slaughter of missionaries in

Indochina, entered in force in 1858. Within a few years they were colonizing in earnest. Frenchmen made fortunes while throttling the natives' aspirations for independence and a better living standard.

Not long after the Russian revolution the Bolsheviks chose a young native, Ho Chi Minh, for special study in Moscow, and he was assigned to organize the Indochina Communist Party in 1927. That party helped the French in the war against Japan. After Japan was licked, and before poor France could recover from World War II, Ho ensconced himself in northern Indochina. When the French returned they set up a puppet regime in southern Indochina headed by the Riviera playboy, Bao Dai. Native political leadership was discouraged by the French, and non-Communist nationalist leaders, the kind of men the West should have been working with, and training as the Reds had trained Ho, were virtually driven into Ho's hands.

The rest of the dismal story is too well-remembered to repeat—the heroic defense of Dien Bien Phu, the Berlin Conference, the retreat from the delta to Hanoi, and now Geneva, the Munich of 1954.

TIME has been purchased by the West, but at an awful price. For time is cheap to the Communists. The President said, at his news conference yesterday, that he does not believe the Communists want war at this time. Of course not. Why should they? They are achieving major goals at the conference table. They have read their history well, and are inexorably following the pattern cut by Hitler.

We would not be so concerned were the need for drastic shifts in western policies and international relationships least contemplated, seriously considered and proposed to the national legislatures and the people for their reaction. But there is only talk of more conferences, more pacts, more guns.

These things are not enough. Will the democracies continue to refuse to profit from their last bitter experience with totalitarianism and continue along their separate ways, seemingly unmindful of the desperate need for common policies and, if you will, a common government for "free countries"? Will they continue oblivious to the urgency of guiding the revolution in Asia, instead of permitting that continent to go by default to the Reds? Will they back down again at another Geneva?

Satisfactory answers to these questions will require a more inspiring brand of leadership than the free world has yet provided, expenditures of funds that haven't been raised. But when one recalls the culmination of that series of events during the Munich which are being repeated today, the choice becomes clear.

A New Economic Boost For Charlotte

NIKE, ancient goddess of victory, made her mark in Greek mythology when she went to fight on the side of Zeus against the Titans. Later, the god of air showed her hovering with outspread wings over the victor in many kinds of competition—since her functions referred not only to success in battle but to all human undertakings.

The strange and terrible instrument that bears her name in the 20th century is designed exclusively for war. It is a super sonic guided missile which can search out and destroy approaching enemy aircraft. In short, it is one of the deadliest and most accurate new weapons in the nation's arsenal of defense.

But this week the Nike suddenly assumed new significance—nationally and locally.

On the national level, selection of the Charlotte Quartermaster Depot as the site of America's first mass production Nike plant meant military planners had snapped out of their lethargy and decided to bolster the continent's sagging anti-aircraft defenses swiftly and effectively.

On the local level, Charlotte's selection meant a solid boost to the city's economy.

Early reports indicated that as many as 1,500 workers will be employed here assembling the robot killers. Now, officials have hinted that even larger labor force will be needed.

This news came at a time when fluctuations in the labor market had been causing concern here. Last May, the North Carolina Employment Security Commission estimated that, in all, there were 96,400 people employed in Mecklenburg County (including 80,800 in non-agricultural work and salary groups, 12,400 self-employed persons, unpaid farm workers and domestics, 3,200 agricultural workers). Experts making the head count now claim that employment probably has dipped markedly—it may be as much as 2,000—during the past few months.

The labor market picture could be entirely different by the time the Nike plant opens next year. But, whatever the situation, the sudden availability of hundreds of new jobs will make a powerful

impression on the economic life of the community.

Charlotte has received a share of the outward flow of industry since the end of World War II. But much of the expansion here has been in distribution facilities, branch offices and the like. There have been few newcomers in the manufacturing field. The Nike plant will be the first major addition in this category.

Even if by some miracle wars and rumors of wars should disappear from the globe, the plant's manufacturing facilities and assembly lines could conceivably be converted for other aircraft uses. Then, by extension, Nike might once again become the symbol of success in "all human undertakings."

Russell Snook

CHARLOTTE and the Carolinas lost a worthy citizen yesterday.

The sudden death of Russell Snook will leave a void in the community that will be hard to fill. Although he was widely known and respected for his business success and business integrity, his contribution to the civic progress of Charlotte and the Carolinas will be his lasting memorial.

His unselfish effort in behalf of Charlotte's Carolinas Carrousel since its inception was a major force in giving this event the magnitude it has achieved.

His work as president of the Charlotte Merchants Association was evident this year as the association marked its 60th anniversary with the largest membership in its history.

Russell Snook was serving as president of the Charlotte Lions Club at the time of his death—further evidence of his never-ending desire to serve his community and his fellow-men.

In view of the propensity of candidates to promise anything and everything in view of the torridity of the current weather, it is not incomprehensible that no gubernatorial candidate is promising to abolish the summer heat and drought alleys?—DAILY OKLAHOMAN.

Poorly Prepared Freshmen

Bridging An Educational Gap

(Editor's Note: The following is excerpted from President Gordon Gray's five-year report to the governor of North Carolina and members of the board of trustees of the Consolidated University of North Carolina.)

THE condition of inadequate preparation on the part of many of our entering freshmen presents a serious fundamental matter of educational policy to administration and faculty alike. On these matters we must consult our responsibilities as the state university and as a part of the state supported educational system.

As the state university we are charged with providing authentic college and university education; without special instructions from the trustees, we have no right to provide education that is below generally accepted standards. To do so would be to deprive the young men and women of the state of the type of education which is their right, and it would deprive the state of a resource for which it is paying.

In particular, just as the high schools set goals for the elementary grades, so we must, in the same spirit, provide reasonable and authentic goals for that part of the work of the high schools designed to equip students for entrance into college.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

On the other hand, as the state university and as part of the public school system, we ought not to deny any young man or woman of college ability the chance to earn a college education. Specifically, it is not fair or reasonable to penalize a student who has not had the opportunity to secure adequate preparation for college. The size, quality and curricular range of the high schools in the state vary greatly. Roughly, thirty per cent of the high schools do not teach plane geometry and foreign language, while courses that are required for entrance at one or more of the three units. Many high schools, properly for the first major addition in this category.

Our situation, then, is this: We must insist, as a minimum, on generally accepted college and university standards for work by our students; we feel that at the same time admit many students who are not fully prepared to measure up immediately to these standards. There exists, therefore, for many students a gap between their expected and their actual preparation.

We feel that it is our prepared to provide such students with the opportunity to fill this gap. This is the purpose of the remedial

Well, I Got Here



THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Russian Guided Missiles Can Pound U. S. Airbases

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

THE Pentagon has convincing evidence that the Soviets are now quietly producing an efficient guided missile capable of being fitted with an atomic or hydrogen warhead, and with enough range to hit any of our overseas airbases except those in Spain and the Mediterranean.

The Pentagon also has probable evidence of a still larger Soviet guided missile, most likely built around the powerful new M-103 rocket engine that the Soviet engineers have perfected. With a range of 1,800 miles, this missile will bring all our trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific airbases under attack.

Very recently, hard information has been received of a large order placed in Eastern Europe, for special rail cars apparently designed to transport missiles of the larger, longer-range type. This new development, if correctly interpreted, indicates that these missiles are also entering the phase of quantity production.

These facts as they are, in turn, are clear proof that this country is now being treated to an unconscionable amount of false-facade by its leaders. The kind of thing that the official leadership encourages, and we poor fools generally fall for, has well illustrated the other day by the Joint Congressional Committee's report on the new atomic energy bill.

THAT'S NOT ALL

Those words were written when the Soviet dictators were finishing a most successful push in Indochina. But that is not the worst of their implied untruths. The worst untruth is the idea that large numbers of A- and H-bombs, in and of themselves, will give this country the whip hand in the struggle for the world. This idea is the true "Maginot-line thinking" of the postwar period.

Socially minded, superior students be guided into teaching, with intelligent placement, follow-up and replacement as growth takes place.

Regular staff members in pertinent university departments be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

Faculty members be freed to teach from time to time in off-campus centers, and to work with teachers on the job, thus taking the campus to the school and bringing the school problems back to the campus to leave the campus courses.

In fact, of course, the Soviet and American A- and H-bomb stockpiles are only one element in the balance of air-military power. A bomb or H-bomb cannot be delivered as powerfully as the absolute weapons, the ability to deliver the weapons is obviously more important than the weapons themselves.

Shortly a year has passed since the Soviets tested their H-bomb with lithium hydride core, capable of being produced rather rapidly and in large numbers. There is no doubt at all that the Soviets already possess enough A-bombs to inflict terrible wounds on this country. In eighteen, or twenty-four, thirty-six months — for the time is not long — the Soviet A- and H-bomb stockpile will be in the plentiful class.

This in turn confers a somewhat lurid future meaning on the two Soviet guided missiles referred to above. For when the Kremlin has enough A-bombs, the Soviet A-bombs can then be fitted with atomic or hydrogen warheads. And when and if that does occur, the Soviet A-bombs from any cause, whether military or political, will be the exact equivalent of the physical destruction of approximately 60 per cent of the Strategic Air Command.

General Curtis LeMay's great force has been planned just big enough to do its job from the overseas airbases. Last year, the Eisenhower administration actually cut back SAC growth, on the ground that SAC did not need excessive low-level bomber groups.

SAC now mainly relies on its superb medium range bomber, the B-47s will only be able to make the B-47s will only be able to make about 40 per cent as many sorties as the low-level bomber groups. Obviously, cutting the number of possible sorties is just like cutting the number of available aircraft.

Mendes - France Now Faces Stormy North African Crisis

By MARQUIS CHILDS

PREMIER Mendes-France is a man in a desperate hurry. He must try to make up in a short time for the errors of policy to which successive French governments have fallen for years both before and after World War II and down to this fatal moment.

It is not alone the outcome in France that presses so hard on this man who stands with resolution at the center of the whirlwind. The French, even as the Indian, Chinese negotiations reached their climax, brought to Geneva those members of his cabinet most concerned with the North African crisis.

He conferred at length with Christian Fouchet, minister of Tunisian and Moroccan affairs, and Albert Sarraut, president of the Assembly of the French Union. Even though he should stop out in accord with his assurance that he would not stay beyond the deadline of 30 days, Mendes-France knows that whoever his successor may be he will have to try to deal immediately with the rising tide of revolt in the African colonies.

Mendes-France would like to give the Moroccan and Tunisian nationalists the measure of independence that would persuade them to remain in the French Union as autonomous states. It is for this reason that he has tried to persuade the Tunisian nationalist, Habib Bourguiba, brought from imprisonment on the tiny Atlantic island of Grotto to France for discussions about statehood for Tunis within the framework of a French commonwealth.

ECONOMIC TIES

The irony of this moment is that Mendes - France, with his clear and penetrating intelligence, has realized for a very long time that unless steps were taken to satisfy reasonable demands for independence, then all would be lost. The economies of North Africa are considered vital to the French economy, and if they were abruptly severed it would be

a blow from which France would be long time in recovering.

In the same way Mendes-France has been aware of the urgent need for reform in Indochina so that the peoples of the three Associated States — Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia — would understand that they were fighting not for a colonial power but for their own statehood.

The Premier, coming into office at the eleventh hour and the fifth minute, could not have time to make any real difference. Emperor Bao Dai is still on the Riviera, and the new government in Indochina is a strange position more than a change of faces in the long change that has never really concealed the fact that the French called the puppet governments have been uneasy and often unwilling puppets of France.

STRANGE POSITION

That is the position. Mendes-France had hoped to obtain in those last days of desperate negotiation a promise that the governments of the Associated States, as represented by delegations here, would not upset the settlement he hoped to get from the Communists. He had a strange position for the head of a supposedly great state.

Take, for example, the Premier's last-minute negotiations with the delegation of Cambodia. He begged them to make a unilateral declaration to the effect that they would accept a status neutralized to the extent that no foreign power could establish bases on the Cambodian territory. This meant that Cambodia could not, therefore, become a member of the Southeast Asia alliance proposed by the United States. Would it mean that they could not have foreign personnel available to train their defense forces?

In answer to the latter question Mendes-France said that certainly French instructors could come to the Cambodians had already been told by Red China's Foreign Minister Chou En-Lai that they could also have British instructors but that under no circumstances could they bring in Americans, they were under no illusions on this score.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

CONGRESSMEN who plan to give atomic secrets to private industry under Eisenhower's proposed new atomic energy act might take a look at Justice Department and Senate records what private industry did with important secrets in the past.

The record, spelled out in the Truman Committee and Munitions Committee hearings, shows that our potential enemies got access to priceless military secrets, some of them the property of the U. S. government, as follows:

The Electric Boat Company, now making the atomic submarine, paid commissions to the famed munitions peddler, Dr. Zaharoff, to get our potential enemies got access to priceless military secrets, some of them the property of the U. S. government, as follows:

The Baugh and Lomb Optical Company made a secret deal with Carl Zeiss of Germany whereby the Germans got

Priceless Secrets Were Given Away

the blueprints for the U. S. Navy submarine. RCA hired the recently retired head of the Signal Corps, Gen. Harry Inghel, and the Army promptly prosecuted him.

This, in brief, is the past record. American industrialists, it is hoped, have at least a higher standard of ethics today, but the atomic energy secrets they would get from the government under the proposed new atomic energy bill are the most valuable in the world.

The Sperry Gyroscope Corporation exchanged valuable patents with German, Italian and Japanese firms, all of them for the sake of the war.

The Radio Corporation of America, which had observers attached to the U. S. Army, gave away the secret of radar, hired one of the Signal Corps technicians, William D. Herschberg, and then filed a patent in Japan and other foreign countries.

After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case

with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case with a view to prosecution. After the war the Army asked the Justice Department to examine the case