MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1948

GOOD USE FOR EASY MONEY

MAYOR BAXTER'S proposal that plans be made now to take advantage of probable funds for Federal low-rent housing projects is—well, it is at least timely. If Uncle Sam wants to pass around the sweetening, now is the time for all good nephews to hold out their bowis.

to hold out their bowls.

There are, to be sure, compelling reasons why the Federal Government should not assume additional large financial commitments, however desirable in themselves, at this time. Its debt is around the quarter-trillion mark, an absolutely inconceivable figure. Despite taxes which reach into every man's pocketbook and extract grievous sums therefrom, little progress has been made toward reducing this debt. Undertakings to revive and restore the 'friendly portion of Europe and to strengthen the military potential of the United States will require greater and greater outlays of money over the next few years, and are imperative in the interest of our national safety. Veterans benefits will increase substantially as the war recedes. A recession, stantially as the war recedes. A recession, stantially as the war recedes. A recession, or even a depression, is not an impossibili-

It is, as we see it, a policy of the sher-est and most self-indulgent folly to com-mit the Treasury to large benevotence for purposes which, however desirable in them-salves, are not indepensable to the preser-vation of the nation. And ye we suppose that we agree with Adyor Baxers, chough somewhat shamefacedly, that if the gray somewhat shamefacedly, that if the gravy is to be ladled out, Charlotte might as well

THE building industry has done a good job of catching up on the demand for

middle and upper income housing since the war. But the short return on the invest-ment in low income housing has scared private builders away from this field. As the Mayor points out, some 2,000 white housing units have been going up each year in chariotte, in comparison with a negligible amount of Negro housing units. Because of this the emphasia in any new

negligible amount of Negro housing units. Because of this, the emphasis in any new program for Charlotte will be on Negro housing. Not only is the need greater, but the results at Fairview Homes in improving the living standards and the behavior pattern of the residents have been striking. The success of any slum clearance program depends on the availability of other housing for families disphende from alum dwellings. Last Summer, during the polio scare, the City decided to enforce its long standing slum clearance ordinance. It soon became apparent that you simply can't test dwellings. Last Summer, during the polio scare, the City decided to enforce its long standing slum clearance ordinance. It soon became apparent that you simply can't tear down houses if it means putting people out on the street.

on the street.

Thus, some kind of assistance in providing low-income housing, whatever form it
takes, becomes of extreme importance to
Charlotte, and to the South generally. And
the sooner plans are made to take advantage of such help, the farther along we
will be in our efforts to (1) improve the
living saindards of our low-wage earners,
and (2) remove the slum blight from our
cities.

If the Federal grants are to be handed out, it is well to know shead of time how they may best be utilized. And if the Fed-eral Government is determined to let its appetite rather; than its digestion detar-mine its diet, we suppose that it becomes the duty of the people everywhere to try for a place at the table.

OUR MENTAL HOSPITALS

ONE hundred years ago this month the General Assembly of North Carolina was saked to provide \$100,000 for the erection of a State hospital for the mentally sick. The request was defeated by a large majority.

majority. "North Carolina had no hospital for the mentally III; no one knows how much longer it would have been without one after that day in 1848 if it had not been for the spirit and devolion of a woman named Dorothes Dir.

Dorothes Dix.

But, through the work of Miss Dix.—who managed to get the bill reconsidered—the General Assembly book a second vote and passed the appropriation bill by 91 to ten.

Thus was North Carolina's first mental hospital established. Miss Dix Inerself was saked to select a site for the institution and the chose a farey hill southward of the manufacture of the control of the choice of the choice of the manufacture of the

amed, for her grandather, Dix hill. Friday, the North Carolina Mental Hy-lene Society and North Carolina Neuro-sychiatric Association will meet in Raleigh psychiatric Association will meet in Raisign to pay tribute to Miss Dix, the "forgotter Samaritan" who came down from Massa-chusetts in 1848 to tell native North Oarolinians of the more than 1,000 mentally diseased, epileptic and feebleminded per-sons chained in basements and lodged in ill-cared-for county jalls and poorhouses.

No North Carolinian had cared to exam-ine conditions himself; none had cared to correct the shameful condition in the

Too often this is the case. Not always, but too often. We will not see for ourselves; we leave it to others to tell us of our faults.

Last week, however, a State agency the State Hospitals Board of Control—in-dicated that it had seen that there is still much room for improvement in North Car-olina's mental hospital system. It asked for \$30,383,725 to bring about this improvement

The improvement is needed. It is not as often as it was 100 years ago that we find a family burdened with the support of a mentally sick person, but too often we do.

mentany sick person, but too otten we do.
Today, however, it is a different problem.
Most of the state's mentally sick are in hospitals, but these hospitals are inadequate.
They are lacking in personnel, in equipment and in space.

ment and in space.

At State Hospital in Raleigh—the hospital Miss Dix fought for—\$400,000 is needed to renovate the main building. Almost that much —\$350,000 — is needed for a recreation, occupational therapy and industry building. A cafeteria is needed, too. So are additions to other buildings on the records.

At Morganion money is needed for fire-proofing, for renovations and for farm buildings. At the State Hospital at Oolds-boro an addition to the building for the criminally insane is urgently needed; a farm colony building is needed; far me quipment is needed.

It's the same story at Oaswell Training School where mentally ill children are kept. At Camp Butner, the newest addition to North Cărolina's growing but still inade-quate facilities for the mentally sick, there is a need for a supplement to the 1947 sp-propriation. A hospital admission and treatment center asked for there (\$500,000) would make it possible for many persons to normal life without entering one of the other State institution. normal life without entering one of the other State institutions.

Other needs could be cited. A dozen ways to spend \$30,383,725 could be listed. But we are sure that North Carolina's legislators of 1948 are better informed than the men who made up the General Assembly 100

THE GRASS LOOKS GREENER

In THE time of Henry Grady, a South-erner who was ahead of his time in politics as well as in agriculture, the pro-nouncement (or prophecy) above may have seemed cynical. There were those who smeered that, on Grady's basis, the South would never "come into its own." It would take a miracle to keep Southern fields

green the year round.

On Mason Farm, a Federal Soil Con-servation Service nursery near Chapel Hill, agriculture scientists have been working to bring about the condition called for by Grady, And the head of the Soil Conserva-tion Service, Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, says they have succeeded.

they have succeeded. The miracle has been passed. Suiter's Grass (Kentucky 31), a grass found on the Kentucky farm of a man named Suiter, has brought it about. There is no reason now why the South's fields may not be green the year around. Dr. Bennett is jubliant. "The most important thing since the discovery of Amprica", he calls this erosion blocking, rafn-holding evergreen grass.

The doubters will doubt, of course; the imitives who have adopted modern tracers but not goodern ideas will hesitate. hey will remind us of the other grasses ad leguminous crops that have be an ailed as revolutionary and them found to suitable only under special conditions.

But Suiter's Grass has been proved adaptable. Dr. Bennett says it has grown well in 600 counties in the Southeastern states. And nowhere, probably, is a year-round grass more needed than in the Southeastern states. Though the area has

To some degree, the one-crop bugaboo of the South has been overcome, but still lack-ing in the agriculture of the South is an adequate livestock industry.

acquate livestock industry.

How much beef that goes on your table comes from a North Carolins farm? Probably only one steak out of four, even less than that when you realize that much beef grown in the Tar Heel state goes on the farmer's table without ever seeing the market place.

ket place.

Most of the milk you drink comes from North Carolina dairies, but, according to the 1946 Cennus of Agriculture, 35 of 100 Tar Heel farmers do not own cows.

In addition to cutting down erosion, Suiter's Grass will preselve the treatout mahalance. Since cattle can eat Suiter's Grass for twelve months out of each year poorer farmers can get into the industry without the initial expense of siles and mowing machines. The maintenance of a haystack, since no haystack will be needed, will now be a problem.

This is another example of the New Agriculture of the control of the cont

ne a problem.

This is another example of the New Agriculture building a new and more prosperous South.



Steady, Boy!

The President Of The United States

The Toughest Job In The World

(From The St. Losis Glebs-Democrat)
THE election of a President focuses attention again
I on the most important administrative post in
this nation and in the world. It emphasizes anew
the urgent accessive from the state of the

labors into the small hours of the morning.

A Li this brigs the President the nominal remuner—

A tion of \$15.00 annually, a salary set in 1000.

Now that Federal pay is not immuse to income income, the White House resident, after paying taxes, personal staff and household exponents, retains about account of the paying the president of the fourth. It is stunning that, us amandation of the fourth of the paying the president of the Vintel States.

Similar grave financial drawbacks plague every administrative level in the national government. There has been a growing parade of capable career man secting Westington in section of the part than the President of the level in the national government.

income was insufficient to any provide reasonably for their families. New pay schedules to give decent salaries. Federal executives, from top down, will be a part of the Hower recommendations. But even more vit will be the suggestions for revamping administrative organization. This is a must assignment. The natio and its government have grown too big for old at ministrative breeches.

ministrative breeches.
Only through a far more efficient system of executive supervision can the President of the United States ever be expected in the future to conserve his energies for his most important tasks Only with a more intelligent administrative setup can we ever again expect the high competence so drastically needed in a President of the United State.

People's Platform

Community Chest Campaign

Editors. The News:

I WISH to take this opportunity personally to thank
you and your organisation for the splendid pullyou and your organisation for the splendid pullstate of the personal political properties of the personal part of the personal part of the credit personal part of the credit for this should go to your

The People's Platform is available to any reader who cares to mount it. Communications should be less than 300 words, typewortien if possible, and on only one side of the paper. Libel and obsecutify will be deleted-otherwise anything goes. Each letter must be signed. — Editors, Tus Nuws.

Quote, Unquote

Marquis Childs

Change In Policy?

Joseph & Stewart Alsop

Weapon's Weakness

Pieck and Cito Ordewohl.

Pieck is a lifetime Communici,

Pieck is a lifetime condition communici,

Party, There were four other signification in a well as Pieck and Grotewohl,

all important but subordinate German Communicia.

UNEQUIVOCAL

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

End Of Taft-Hartley Law Predicted

METRY-GO-ROUND

CONGESSMAN J. "T-refuse-to-testity" Thomas uset the only member of the Rouse Un-American Activities Committee who didn't praytice in his own office what he preached from the Committee who didn't praytice in his own office what he preached from the Committee refuse committee refused to the temperature back, while investigating un-Americanism in others, was Pennsylvanish outgoing Congressman rlohn McDowell 1.400.

Though McDowell didn't date incheaks, he drew should be interested to subdidies a local politician. The salary meant for McDowell's secretary went to the Republican chairman in his home town. Albert in Becchemptvania Relate Legislature which pays him another \$3.00 each usestin. By profession, he is a commercial photographer. About the only thing he was not considered to the committee of the committee of

Taft-Hartley End

IT won't be announced for some time, but here is a digast of
backstage planning on the all-important question of ban-thing the Tab-Bartley Act is the next Congress:

—After much discussion, the President and his labor acrisers have decided that the T-H Act should be repeated in toto, rather than "amended down" into a form accept-able to organized labor.

O.—Presidential fact-finding boards, now limited to prob-negative strike artifement.

Anti-John L. Lewis

ion, Juge Lindley hestated.

"Toudint' take the cath of office now," he said. "You can send me the commission, but I won" say anything about it until after the election."

Obviously, Judge Lindley figured Truman was going to lose, and he would not be confirmed by the Senats. Now that Truman has won, the Justice Dept. is not inclined to promote a judge who would not take a chance on Truman.

Election Tallies