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BROTHERHOOD IN PRACTICE

AS WE TURN our thoughts to brotherhood this week, it may be helpful to review what one U. S. city has done to make brotherhood a reality.
"San Francisco has a long record of intolerance. From the days when soldiers delivered cargoes of Oriental slave girls to the Golden Gate through World War II, when Negroes herded into the packing-case houses from which Japanese had been uprooted, there was plenty of discrimination and occasionally, interracial violence. After the war the Negro population increased over tenfold in six years. The situation was potentially explosive. But it didn't erupt. John Gerrity, in a recent issue of Collier's, tells why. Civic leaders, businessmen, public officials and teachers, working with the Urban League and other social service organizations, adopted a simple formula: "Discrimination is bad business and equality is profitable." They persuaded top department store managers to employ, in responsible positions, members of the minority race. The Em-

porium and Macy's led the way, hiring non-Caucasian clerks.
Neither employes nor customers showed any signs of being offended. Sales didn't drop—they often went up.
In the mid-fifties AFL unions were reluctant to admit non-whites. Gradually, the bars were taken down by the persuasive business and civic leaders who had been sold on the new formula.
Major hotels, like the Mark Hopkins and Fairmont, became "color blind." Any reputable guest who clubbed his bill could stay there.
The Lawyer's Club admitted non-Caucasian members of the bar. Negro doctors were permitted to use St. Francis Memorial Hospital. San Francisco still has its intolerant moments. But it is practicing brotherhood to a degree unattainable in most cities. Real brotherhood, it finds, pays off, financially and spiritually. After all, it is the application of the principle, rather than its voicing, that counts.

ADVANCES ON THE CAR WAR FRONT

THE cause of highway safety received heartening support the past few days, in Charlotte and in the General Assembly.
The Charlotte Jaycees are planning a three-week Traffic Safety Program complete with "Teen-Age Rodeo", awards, slogans and even a "Mystery Jay-Walker". Students at Central High set up a miniature traffic court, aimed particularly at the "teen-agers."
Police Sgt. Lloyd Hieckel and his department have stepped up their campaign against cars with faulty lights, and harmless but noisy gutted mufflers.
Mecklenburg legislator, Rep. Arthur Goodman, has introduced a bill that would require splash guards on trucks. Anyone who has followed a truck, or semi-trailer on muddy roads appreciates the need for these guards. Illinois and Pennsylvania passed

similar laws last year. North Carolina should follow suit.
Of greater import to traffic safety is S. B. 124, introduced by several Senators. It would establish non-credit courses in driver training and safety education in public schools. The idea is fine, but students should get credits for the course, as an incentive.
In those Charlotte high schools that now have driver training programs (with credit given) the two driving instructors can't be expected to accommodate all the students who want to enter the class. This student interest is in good measure responsible for the establishment of the miniature traffic court at Central. High school driver training classes, on a state-wide basis, are bound to produce safer drivers.

THE HORSE BELONGS IN FRONT OF THE CART

AT THE RISK of wearing thin the patience of our readers, we'd like to return once again to an old Congressional warhorse—the unwillingness to balance the budget.
Yesterday Chairman Daniel Reed and his colleagues on the House Ways & Means Committee sent to the House an income tax reduction bill in spite of the Eisenhower Administration's opposition. The other tax reductions are coming up—the excess profits tax, which expires June 30, and the last increase in personal income tax, expiring Dec. 31. Continuation of these would require positive legislation.
We are 100 per cent in favor of tax reduction all along the line, provided that expenditures are reduced enough to balance the budget. We don't want any more deficit financing, except in an all-out emergency preparedness program.
Duke University's famed economist, Dr. R. U. Ratchford, underscores this point in a recent statement on tax reduction. The Truman budget, he says, anticipates a deficit of \$9.9 billion. Dr. Ratchford expects some reduction.

"but I am quite sure that reductions won't amount to \$10 billion. Tax reductions won't amount to half the deficit."
That means a deficit of over \$5 billion, without any tax reduction. As Dr. Ratchford adds: "To advocate tax reduction at the present time is merely to advocate a larger deficit."
Pressure for lower taxes is terrific, and the Eisenhower Administration is pledged to reduce them as rapidly as feasible. But larger deficits, with the cheapening of the money and the inflationary tendencies that would result, would be a graver danger to the nation's economic stability than one more year of high tax rates.
The President restated his position clearly at his Tuesday news conference. He would, he said, never agree to the elimination of any tax law that would result in a reduction of revenue at this time.
If the Republicans in Congress wish to keep faith with their President and with their own long record of advocating a balanced budget, they will refrain their tax cutting until they have first cut spending.

FROM BERTIE BEARS TO DUSTY ABSTRACTS

JUST to keep in mind the type of ponderous problems decided by the General Assembly, we list the following bills before the Legislature recently.
H. B. 265—To permit the hunting of bears in Bertie County under certain conditions without an accompanying game warden.
H. B. 260—To alter the collection of taxes in Burke County for the year 1950 and the years prior thereto and to authorize the county commissioners to dispose of the tax abstracts for such years.
H. B. 264—To extend certain volunteer firemen in the town of Dunn from July duty.
H. B. 263—To fix certain items of costs, or fees for justices of the peace in Cherokee County.
H. B. 262—Relating to the salary of certain clerical assistance in the office of the sheriff, tax collector, and treasurer of Alleghany County.

H. B. 276—To authorize the governing authority of the town of Oxford to sell the city hall.
H. B. 277—To authorize the governing authority of the town of Oxford to employ a solicitor.
H. B. 281—To exempt Bertie County from certain restrictions regarding the sale of bay rum.
H. B. 106—Relating to Sunday motor vehicle races in Wake County.
H. B. 92—To amend the pharmacy, pharmacy, fortune telling and clairvoyance in Robeson County.
The General Assembly will continue to decide upon local matters, from Bertie's bears and bay rum to the disposal of Burke's dusty abstracts, until North Carolinians insist that their legislators give city and county governments a reasonable amount of home rule.

Hayden Pearson In The White River (V.) Herald

THE countryman is not opposed to genuine progress, and readily concedes that television will be the major home entertainment device for the immediate future. No question about it, a man can learn things from television. It is a cultural and educational medium. After one has watched the radio in its right stage a free for all roller skating derby, or has watched the lady wretches punch, kick and pull each other's hair, he has no qualms about the pioneering qualities of modern womanhood.
The parlor organ belongs to a quieter, more favorable era in our history. When a family could afford the magnificent Imperial Grand Organ at \$50.95, it was a big event in the family's life, and satisfied one of Mother's long-cherished ambitions. It was a handsome affair elaborately carved with beveled mirrors, and several fancy tiers. There were five octaves and four sets of reeds. A 15-year-old memorandum reads: "A handsome grand organ, with five octaves, four sets of reeds, 15-year-old memorandum reads: octavo, principal forte, diapason forte, treble

coupler, bass coupler, cremosa, melodia, dulciana, principal and diapason.
On a cold, star-lit Winter evening, it was heart-warming and reassuring as friends and family gathered round the organ and Mother played the old, beloved familiar home songs and cherished hymns. Voices were not trained but they were rich and true—and people sang because they loved to. Sopranos and altos, tenors and basses blended in Annie Laurie, Old Black Joe, Flow Gently Sweet Aton, Sweet Home of Prayer, and When The Roll is Called Up Yonder. There were lively songs like "I'm a Weaver in the Town, Solomon Levi sang" the Building on the Bank. And when it grew late, about 9:30, the evening usually concluded with that beloved favorite, God Be With You. Till We Meet Again. And as a boy, his hand lamp and climbed the stairs to his room under the eaves, all the world seemed safe, friendly and secure.
Foreign gold mines have asked their government for aid to meet rising costs. Next we'll hear even a mint can't make any money. —Bertie Ledger-Adovance.

'When Is The Next One?'



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 Editor. The News reserves the right to condense.

Sovereigns, Shores And Sandbars

Editors, The News:
I'm comment on your February 16 editorial on Atlantic Union and World Federation. I submit the following:
"Table of the Atomic Age."
A Practical Man, an Atlantic Unionist and a Federalist, all in need of fighting and marooned after a shipwreck, near nightfall, on a sandbar. The nearest shore was in sight but several miles away. A second sandbar, a foot or two from the first, lay a few hundred yards nearer shore, and in the same direction. All three sailors knew that the midnight tide was certain to cover both sandbars 10 or 12 feet deep. No help was in sight.
"We are sovereign over this sandbar," said the practical man. "I'll use to fighting and sailing, not swimming. Let us fight the tide and preserve our sovereignty by building a sand wall about us to keep out the water. I know that such a wall won't keep out the tide, but nevertheless, that's the way I'm used to doing things."
The Federalist said: "The tide will drown us unless we can reach shore. To stay here is unthinkable. The tide is well to have time goal. But getting ashore is, to present, an unrealistic and remote ideal. To suppose that I, an average swimmer, can swim from here to shore, at this time, is the height of naivete. Therefore, I shall undertake to reach only part of the way towards shore, and shall try to swim to that other sandbar, and shall stop there. I know the tide will in all probability cover me there just as surely as it will cover me here. The second sandbar is an attainable goal and is therefore practical. So I shall stop there."

Why The Nursing Shortage?

Editors, The News:
I HAVE never made it a practice to fill columns of your "People's Platform" with meaningless phrases, but there is something I can give a great deal of thought to recently, which I am arrive at no suitable answer. This is, the question: "What is the cause of the nursing shortage in North Carolina?"
Everywhere we turn we hear via radio, newspaper, word of mouth, etc. that there is a shortage of nurses. Yet I am told on reliable authority that the number of training schools in North Carolina have dropped from 78 to 38 in recent years. I am informed that there have been no schools licensed recently, unless it is the University of North Carolina Nursing School, which opened recently in conjunction with the new University Hospital. My informant states to me that the amount of other hospital chores has been doubled within the past few years and that extra staff and scholastic requirements are higher than they are at many of our universities and colleges.
I work in a hospital which is a training school for nurses. I have had the opportunity to observe them after they graduate. In almost every case I have noticed that nurses graduating in Hamlet and locating here are married in from one to two years after they finish. In another year or two they begin to raise family and can't accept calls because their first obligation is to their youngsters.
While this is going on there has been a national trend towards hospital concentration on the part of the public. Insurance companies are selling hospital insurance and people who a short time ago were investigating a hospital, are now going there for the slightest reason. That results in an enormous load on hospitals and nurses.
There are three main reasons why nurses are coming into the field if we are to believe what we read and hear. And the nurses who do come in have the choice of staying in a few schools in the larger centers of population or staying out of the profession. I am told on good authority that there are no close rooms and wards because of a nursing shortage. What is the reason for this? The answer is: If the parties in charge of the Standardization Board in Raleigh aren't making it too hard for the nurse to get a job in North Carolina. From what I have heard, they have always in the past assumed an arbitrary attitude while the plans referred to and made through their zeal they are defeating the very cause they seek to espouse.
I am sure that my thought that the present legislature will be doing the constituency of North Carolina a signal service by making a complete review of the same and if it is found that this is the trouble, then putting into operation immediately practical legislation to do away with this attitude.
(H. E. GIBBONS JR.)

(Note: Some of Mr. Gibbons' assumptions are wrong. Yet, in 1948, some 4,500 M. N. nurses reported their registration; at the close of 1952, it is estimated that there are approximately 6,200 such nurses in the State. Mr. Gibbons' arbitrary practicing nurses in this State, as well as in other States, is a gross misstatement. Mr. Gibbons writes to Mr. Marie B. Neill, Executive Secretary, N. C. State Nurses' Assn., 215 E. 7th St., Raleigh, N. C., for a copy of her statement on the state's nursing problem made to the President's Commission on Health, Eds. The News.)

Soviet Diplomats In U. S. Suddenly Started Talking

BY JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP
WASHINGTON
THE basic Administration policy is to disengage the Western and Pacific fronts from the American forces in the Far East. For Europe and the Pacific, the U. S. is to be substituted for Americans in the line in Korea and the Free World. The Administration is to be strengthened. The Asians are to fight the Asians, insofar as possible, under American leadership. This clearly rules out the kind of grandiose scheme suggested during his campaign.
This is the cause of the surprise in Korea that has been advocated by Gen. James Van Fleet. The Administration is to be strengthened. The Asians are to fight the Asians, insofar as possible, under American leadership. This clearly rules out the kind of grandiose scheme suggested during his campaign.

In judging the gamble in such moves, it is wise to remember that the Soviet Union is not a monolith. It is a collection of nations, and the Kremlin might moderate its Far Eastern policy, rather than allow the Far East to be completely fixed. Indeed, the most significant Soviet reaction to President Eisenhower's move is to be expected. The Kremlin might moderate its Far Eastern policy, rather than allow the Far East to be completely fixed. Indeed, the most significant Soviet reaction to President Eisenhower's move is to be expected. The Kremlin might moderate its Far Eastern policy, rather than allow the Far East to be completely fixed. Indeed, the most significant Soviet reaction to President Eisenhower's move is to be expected.

There were also some suspicious talkers more in terms of another meeting of the French, British, and American Foreign Ministers than of a direct meeting between Stalin and Eisenhower. On the face, nonetheless, Zarin's behavior would seem to confirm the position of the ambassador. He was in Washington, conspicuously including the Ambassadors of the leading European powers. These talks followed about the same pattern.

Senator McCarthy Gives The Diplomats Rough Treatment
BY FREDERICK C. OTTMAN
WASHINGTON
In all my wanderings around this town I've never heard of a Congressman who has so often incensed, sold a bureaucrat to his face that he was stupid. Not John W. Bricker, the Wisconsin investigator, but Senator McCarthy.
I think Mr. Boykin is completely incompetent to hold his job," roared Senator McCarthy, shaking his fist at Senator John W. Bricker, Director of the Office of Security Affairs, Slough Boykin, veteran of 13 years of investigation of Communist diplomats, was so startled his eyes bulged.

TV MEN NAPPING
Nobody took a poke at his adversary there in the crystal-palace of television experts came out to fainting; their cameras were turned on and they were being fed the machinery to buzzing again, Boykin had pulled his hat over his eyes and was staring at the floor.
What brought on this unprecedented insult of a high government official, made a tale that is hard to believe, even in Washington:
About a week ago John E. Matson, one of Boykin's underlings, testified in a subcommittee hearing before Senator McCarthy's investigating committee that the State Department had been "sitting on its hands" and had not been able to get public almost anybody in the place could stroll in and find confidential documents.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
Eisenhower at two jima on the latter's boat to Korea, Radford spent one hour pacing up and down the island with the press and the other with the press. The impression that he asked him to fly on to Korea.
Back upon the Pacific, the new President lifted the embargo on Chiang Kai-shek, which meant little because of Chiang's impotence, and definitely considered by the Chinese coast, which would have meant much. Certainly it would have meant much for the Navy.
'Uncle Omar' Bradley
At this point there entered another well-known and important figure, Mr. Omar Bradley, in a mannered, slow of speech, seldom-outspoken, Gen. Omar Bradley of Moberly, Mo., had once again made such a name for himself against Admiral Radford and his Navy cohorts. Called before the House Armed Services Committee, he was asked to give his views on the Navy-Air Force rivalry. This was a "Duck" was that he called Radford and his admirals. Meeting

Bradley, Radford Differed On Bockade

Last week, "Uncle Omar," as he is affectionately called in the Pentagon, was called back to Capitol Hill to testify on the Korean blockade. Bradley, a Republican, said that the Navy and Air Force were not up to him, he warned Senators that a blockade of China would force the Chinese Communists to attack Burma and Thailand. If they were cut off from the sea, he said, the language was more restrained. He said that he would not try to open a back-door route through these two countries.
This was a more likely, Bradley indicated, because about 4,000 Chinese Nationalist troops were in the Malaya, led by a blockade of China. The only way to get these troops out of the area would be to open a back-door route through these two countries.
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Cold Water On Formosa

SENATORS Knowledge of California and New York Republicans, pressed Bradley on Formosa to Korea. He replied that the Navy and Air Force were not up to him, he warned Senators that a blockade of China would force the Chinese Communists to attack Burma and Thailand. If they were cut off from the sea, he said, the language was more restrained. He said that he would not try to open a back-door route through these two countries.
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