WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1954

## IKE SAILS UNDER HIGH-FLYING STANDARD

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PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S talk to
the nation Monday night gave no
clues to the specific proposals he will lay
before Congress in Thursday's State of
the Union address, but it outlined clearly
his administration's philosophy of government. And it marked a return to the
middle-of-the-road position he enunciated
so eloquently prior to his nomination—a
position from which he veered to the right
in the heat of the 1982 election campaign.
The members of the GOP extreme right
wing in Congress will find no satisfaction
in the talk. There was no hint of ultraconservatism, no inkling of the laissee-faire,
boom-and-bust philosophy held dear by
those who still believe that Ralph Waldo
Emerson's rule—the less government we
have, the better—holds true in the turbulent 20th Century as it did in 1800's.
To the contrary, the President appears
to have accepted some of the basic premises of the two past Democratic administrations. He proposes to us, prospertiy',
and the key word for administration
policies will be "help" to eliminate "any
real-injustice that penalizes us all—the
slam, the outdated highway, the poer
school system, deficiencies in health pro-

tection, the loss of a job, fear of poverty

tection, the loss of a job. fear of poverty in old age."

But in Mr. Eisenhower's dictionary, "help" does not mean piling up great "monuments of bureaucracy", nor does it mean a "timid unwillingness to act". And in extending help, he proposes that local communities shall have a larger share in administration of the programs than in the past.

Beyond that, the President re-emphasized his objective of staffing government with public servants of "brains, conscience, heart and integrity" whose work would be "unimpeachable in honesty and decency and dignity", giving the people "an example of solvency and efficiency for all America to follow".

These were lofty words, and they described lofty ideals and objectives. That both the words and the objectives will be sullied in the close in-lighting of the coming session of Congress is almost a foregone conclusion. But it is good to have an administration enter upon its most important year under such high standards, and we await the further unfolding of the Eisenhower program with the hope that it will measure up, in conception and in detail, to the broad philosophy he outlined on Monday night.

#### THE NURSING SHORTAGE IS CRITICAL INDEED

NORTH CAROLINA'S need for more nurses, measured against the national need, is so great that it merits the adjective "alarming". In the U. S. as a whole, there were 409-700 employed nurses in 1950, and 584-200 will be needed in 1960. But in North Carolina, there were only 5,824 practicing nurses in 1950, whereas in 1960 are estimated 13,270 will be needed—an increase of over 200 per cent!

needed—an increase of over 200 per cent!
Medical authorities have figured that
1,200 nurses must be graduated annually
in the next 10 years to meet that need.
This week the auxiliary of the Mecklenburg County Medical Society is conducting a drive for nurse recruitment, with
members of the auxiliary taking information about the profession, its needs and
its opportunities, to potential recruits in
the public schools.

the public schools.

They are stressing the opportunities—and quite properly, for the rapid growth and expansion of medical care has opened up many new opportunities for the young woman whose talents and interests qualify her for the profession.

For example, in Mecklenburg County alone, at least 140 additional nurses are needed today for hospitals, doctors' offices, public health services, the Red Cross, colleges, nursing homes and industries—

and this figure does not include those needed for private duty nursing. In this latter category, the supply is so limited that in December no calls for nurses for the moderately ill could be filled. All available nurses were assigned to the critically ill, and 16 calls of this type could not be answered.

Statistically, Mecklenburg County would appear to be well supplied with nurses, in comparison with state and national averages. But Charlotte has become a great medical "center, and one out of three of its hospital beds is occupied by a person who lives outside Mecklenburg County, Furthermore, the average occupancy of the Charlotte hospitals is 14 per cent above the average of all private and public hospitals in North and South Carolina.

In the next decade, North Carolina has

public hospitals in North and South Carolina.

In the past decade, North Carolina has built many fine new hospitals and health centers. To staff them adequately, to provide private duty nurses, and to meet the needs of the state's fast-growing industrial health program, nurse recruitment must be stepped up. Since the nursing shortage is everybody's business, this is a job for everybody—doctors, medical auxiliaries, educators and parents, as well as the young women for whom a greater opportunity than ever before is beckoning.

### ON HOMICIDES AND THE CHEAPNESS OF LIFE

A PANEL of experts brought together to analyze the grim list of Charlotte's homicides in 1953, a list dominated so completely by knifings and axings and bludgeonings and shootings of Negroes by Negroes, would probably suggest several reasons why life is held so cheap by many members of the race.

The educator would say that better education would cut down crimes of passion and violence among Negroes.

The minister would doubtless point to the need for a broader spiritual and moral base to the lives of Negroes.

The economist might well lay the blame on the restrictions on economic opportunity.

on the restrictions on economic opportunity which hold many Negroes in the grip

miny which note any Negroes in the grip of poverty.

The sociologist would point to poor housing, inadequate recreational facilities, and a casual family relationship.

The political scientist might hold that Negroes have only recently come into their political rights.

From The Newport News (a.) TimesHerald

The policeman might complain that light penalties in the courts encourage the free play of criminal impulses.

And the anthropologist might conclude that, though there are no basic differences among races, the restraints of civilization have but lightly touched many Negroes. All of these experts would be right in one degree or another. But even when their conclusions were brought together, along with any others that might be pertinent, they would not make one whit of difference in the homicide rate among Negroes unless acted upon by society. And so we can suggest nothing except a continuing struggle against the conditions, traditions and prejudices that have made so difficult the Negro's uphill fight for a full share of our free civilization. The time will come, in the span of many of us, when the life of a Negro will be held just as valuable as that of a white man, by members of both races. But that time is not here yet.

# NO, WE SHOULDN'T BE PROUD OF IT

NO, WE SHOULDN'T BE PROUD OF IT

THE other day The Charlotte News
published an editorial rebuke to the
states of Virginia and Texas especially
and to other poll-tax states generally for
continuing to base the right to vote on
the poll tax. The News, after citing poll
tax repeal in North Carolina, Louisiana,
Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, recalled a step in that direction by Alabama
recently, leaving only Arkansas, Missisippi, Texas and Virginia as the other
poll tax-requiring states.

And then it tossed a left-handed compliment at the Old Dominion when it
said: "Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi
various standards are beckward states.
However, it is rather surprising that Texnas and Virginians, who like to boast
about their states, have not removed the
unjust poll tax requirement."

Most of us could think up a number of
enappy and sharp retorts to that one.
Like, for instance, Virginians, having topper capita income in the South, don't
nind paying for a great privilege like voting. Or we like the opportunity to help
education to which proceeds of the poll
tax go and that some of our neighbors
might be better educated if they followed
our example.



"It's not so much the Reds in government I'm worried about, but the government in red . . . you may not quote me."

# People's Platform

# Traitors And Kidnapers CHARLOTTE

Editors. The News:

HUMAN nature is a peculiar thing. A federal judge sentenced Judius and Ethel Rosenberg to be put to death for supplying Russian agents with atomic services. There was a great cry of protherous the sentence of the services of the sentence of the sente

\*RALPH CONNELLY.

## Lots Of Toys For Tots

Editors, THE NEWS:

WE would like to take this means to thank all the warm-hearted citizens of the Charlotte area for their generous outpouring of gifts during our Christmas Twys for Toks program contained the property of the contained the contai

ns: The Salvation Army Amateur Radio Operators Club of the Char-Amateur Radio Operators Club of the Char-lotte Area. Radio Stations WBT, WAYS, WIST, WSOC, and WGIV

and WGIV
Television Station WBTV appreciation for the great amount of co-operation offered by the staff and magnement of the Charlotto News. out fellow-citizens of the Charlotte area in future control to the control of the control

CAPT. JAMES B. HUNTER JR. U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

# Sawdust Trail On TV?

Editors, THE NEWS:

A RATHER interesting question to ponder is: Will television absorb the old time sawdust trail? If it does, it will wreck a 20-year-old all? If it uoes, is believed that and starch.

When I was a young boy I would sit and sten for hours as the old folks talked about

their experiences attending the old-time revivals. There was an ex-baseball player named Billy Sunday whose voice could be heard for miles and when he would hit his rotrum it would shatter when the sould hit his possible to the sould be the sould be the additionable to the sould be the sould convert anybody or make them wish they could be sould be sou

#### Congressional Quiz

Congressional Quiz

—Since the Senate "confirms" a Presidentia "monization." does it or the President have the final word on an "appointment?" the Senate "A—The President "monization." the Senate of the President "monization of President "and the "monization of President Tail and "monization of the Senate's "advice and consent" was included, explained Alexander Hamilton in "The Federalist." not to lessen the President's responsibility for appointments but to curb lavoritism. The chief explained Alexander Hamilton in "The Federalist." not to lessen the President's responsibility for appointment but to curb lavoritism. The chief explaintment of the curbon of an office. In the substitution of a monization of a normal conferring the powers and privileges of an office. In the past the Senate agreed, to reconsider a vote confirming the nomination of Elimer D. Davies as New Jersey District Court Judge. The following day, Roosevelt replied he could not accede to the Senate agreed, to reconsider a vote confirming the nomination of Elimer D. Davies as New Jersey District Court Judge. The following day, Roosevelt replied he could not accede to the Senate agreed, to reconsider a vote confirming the nomination of Elimer D. Davies as New Jersey District Court Judge. The following day, Roosevelt replied he could not accede to the Senate agreed, to reconsider a vote confirming the nomination of Elimer D. Davies as New Jersey District Court Judge. The following day Roosevelt replied he could not accede to the Senate agreed, to reconsider a vote confirming the nomination of Elimer D. Davies as New Jersey District Court Judge. The following day Roosevelt replied he could not accede to the Senate agreed, to reconsider a vote confirming the nomination of Elimer D. Davies and the president properties of the President Preside

Out.

Q—How is Congressional seniority determined?

A—Congressional seniority is based upon length
of continuous service. Although it is unofficial and
there are no rules concerning it, here's the way
it works: Terms of service for Congressmen and
Senators elected in a general election begin when
they are sworn in; in the case of Senators (who can
only be inputation) or Representatives (who
can only be inputation) or Representatives (who
can only be inputation) or service begins with the
date of election or appointment; in the case of two legislators elected,
or sworn in on the same day, the one with prior
service as senator, governor, or representative, in
that order, becomes senior.

# Hundreds Of Congressional Committee Meetings Secret

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

mined and some sessions took up more than one type of topic; and were too counted.

LOVO SECRECE MATLE.

Congressional committees are Congressional committees are in their doors. But, in Congress and elsewhere in government, a running fight as old as the nation itself-has been conducted against secret deliberations.

Recently President Eisenhower claxed a 1801 order which per-mitted some federal agencies to without discontinuous to without discontinuous to without discontinuous to without discontinuous to against "secrecy" include the American press, and Congress it-self.

In a report Aug. 12, a special

WASHINGTON

"SELECT Committee on Small
bearings on battery sedification."

This amountement of a cloud,
or executive, committee meeting
and 391 others like it were coned by Congressional Quarterly
during the seven months of the
Brid Congress iffrst session. Howe
earlied to press and public will
appear in the Daily Digest to the
Congressional Record during the
session just beginning.
In addition to the 892 closes
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# Lawmakers Carry Out Pledge Of Silence On Ike's Program

"No spikka da English."

"No spikka da English."

That was all Sen. Millikin of Colorado would tell newsmen when he and other Republican leaders in Congress came out of a White House conference with President Eisenhower.

Eisenhower,

It was a long speech when compared with the statements of some of the other congressional captains who had nothing more to say of their talk with Eisenhower than "Harummmph" and "Hmmm."

"Harummph" and "Hmmm."

For three days several weeks ago the President had them in to discuss the program he starts unsuling for Congress tomorrow. They emerged like men who had taken tows of silence, which they probably did.

Vasterday Eisenbourg and down

The street was desired, which they was down in his office with the Democratic leaders to talk over his defense and foreign programs, but when they trooped out, their lips were pretty well buttoned too.

This might be astonishing, in the case of men who in other times and places could talk at the touch of the theorem of the case of men who in other times and places could talk at the touch (1) it isn't really new and (2) it won't last.

on't last.
Right after taking office in 1953
Sisenhower asked his Republican
eaders to drop in at the White
House to confer with him on prob-

# By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON for newsmen after each day's ses-

for nowmen after each day's session.

Hagerty explained briefly what was talked about, like taxes or so-clai security, but never a word on what who said to whom and what was add back in approval or discount of the session of the se

session ends if he is to put over his program. Since not all his own Republicans share all his ideas, it can be taken for granted some of them will be saying more than "Hazima" once his message is delivered, and not approval. The proposed in the saying more than "Hazima" once his message is delivered, and not approval. The proposed is message is delivered, and not approval. The proposed is made in a longer swhere the parties are so evenly divided, will make it all that more urgent the parties are so evenly divided, will make it all that more urgent for Eisenhower to have Democratic support on that shadely promises of support or that shadely promises of support or that systems of the proposed for nothing and been forgotten that the proposed is the proposed of the proposed for nothing and been forgotten cause of what may happen in Congress itself between now and then.

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
IF YOU talk to Wall Street or to certain
conservative GOP leaders today you
would alm ost think that Franklin D.
Roosevelt was in the White House. This
Conserved was an in the White House. This
Flankling is the biggest change
to come over the administration as it
prepares to do battle with Congress.
One year ago the President leanned almost exclusively on militar City of continental Can. Sidney Weinberg of the
Goldmann-Sachs investment firm, Alton
Jones of Cities Service, were not only
golling partners but business advisers. To
trelies more on his White House staff.
Even millionaire Secretary of the Treas,
ury Humphrey, rated the closest Cabinet
member to Ike, does not have quite as
Instead, here are the men who are
chiefly charting the Eisenhower program
through Congress in this the most crucial
year of his administration:

The Palace Guard

relations counsel to the Ford Motor Co., who helped stabilize Ike's drooping popu-

realizes counted the red assort popularity.

C. D. Jackson, former publisher of For-tune magazine. chiefly responsible for Reis atom-pool speech, also is credited with stopping the popularity sag.

Robert Cutter. Boaton banker with liberal Republish liess, close friend of Justice and State of the Computation of the National Security Council, to which like has entrusted deciding defense problems.

Max Raba assistant to Sherman Adams and adviser on immigration-minority grob-lems: sometimes called the David Niles of the Eisenhower administration.

- There are the men with whom Re consults most of late, the men who have moded a program which they believe will win back both liberal Republican and Democratic approximent, that time its late. But what they may not realize its late, But what they may not realize its late, But what they may not realize as the bitterness of right-wing GOP opposition and the fact that some of the latter are planning a conservative incolationist third party if Re swings too far to the left.

Old Age Pensions

SIGNIFICANT illustration of what Eisenhower is up against from GOP reactionaries and big business is the current backstage battle over old-age pensions. This affects several million oldsters,

though few people understand what's been happening. Here are the two opposing factions battling inside the Republican

Ike Now Listens To Liberal Advisers

happening. Here are the two opposing factions batting inside the Republican Party:

Faction No. 1—The Whits House wants a liberalized social security bill with a social security bill with a social security base on which the wage-earner is taxed.

Faction No. 2—Is headed by Congressman Curtis of Nebraska with the quiet support of Congressman Dan Reed of New York. They want liberalized pensions, but have adopted the U. S. Chamber of Combard and the state of the constant of th

Big Business Staff

Brookings Institute, long an opponent of social security.

Also on the Curtis staff are Howard Mets of the Brookins Institute, a rabid critic of social security and a derifice of social security with Travelers. Insurance, but who has become so vigorous in his views that he has pared company from insurance groups.

This staff has now brought out a report. However, the congressmen for whom mittee, did not issue the report. And the reason they did not issue it is that Chairman Curtis knew he couldn't persuade them to sign.

Curtis himself issued a report, but not his committee. However, resolution 281 inches the control of the cont