

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

Thomas L. Robinson ..... President and Publisher  
Brodie S. Griffith ..... General Manager  
Robert H. Lampe ..... Advertising Director  
Cecil Prince ..... Editor  
Perry Morgan ..... Managing Editor  
R. L. Young Jr. ..... Circulation Manager  
Herry Stinson

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1957

## Approval Of The Hospital Bond Issue Is Essential To Charlotte's Well-Being

**A** MONUMENTAL choice confronts Charlotte tomorrow.

Or it can sentence itself to a period of privation, during which the security and well-being of the community will be threatened by dangerous shortages in hospital beds, operating rooms and supporting medical facilities.

It is as simple as that.

The people—our people—must be protected. The choice must be made in their behalf. The hospital must be enlarged.

WITH a quiet kind of eloquence, the facts speak for themselves. Charlotte has less than 44 hospital beds per thousand population, regarded as perilously low by the experts. But the facts may seem strangely remote and inconsequential—until they strike home. When a citizen falls ill and needs hospital care and is told that he cannot get it for ten days or two weeks, then the facts are charged with new meaning.

That is what is happening in Charlotte today.

There are not enough hospital beds to go around. All but the critically ill must wait.

There are not enough operating room facilities to go around. All but emergency cases must wait.

There are not enough laboratories, out-patient facilities, X-ray rooms and all of the other supporting facilities needed so desperately.

A major disaster or a major epidemic would have an appalling effect upon the community today when normal needs cannot even be met satisfactorily.

Charlotte must act now, before it is too late.

THIS is a job we must do for ourselves. But, we are often asked, don't a lot of people from outside Mecklenburg County use Charlotte Memorial Hospital? If home folks must pay for the hospital's expansion, why not limit the hospital's use to home folks?

Of course, outsiders come to Charlotte for medical care and hospitalization.

Charlotte is one of the nation's most important medical centers. It serves a wide area. Two years ago, a survey at Memorial Hospital showed that 38 percent of the patients were from outside Mecklenburg County.

People who are sick cannot be turned away from a hospital for geographical reasons. Disease recognizes no boundaries.

Charlotte is the center of a closely knit area with a population of a million or more. The same people who come here for medical care also come here to shop and do business. They contribute in many ways to the wealth and economic security of Charlotte. It is in the city's best interests to have them come.

For the very reason the city has provided a magnificent airport. It is owned and operated by the citizens of Charlotte. It, too, serves a wide area. It, too, contributes handsomely to the growth of Charlotte by bringing more and more people into the community.

Anything that brings people to Charlotte adds to the importance, growth and well-being of the city.

Furthermore, it creates a larger economic base from which taxes are paid to support essential services and facilities.

Finally, the federal government will allow approximately \$2 million to supplement Charlotte's bond money under the terms of the Hill-Burton Act.

Charlotte will not have to "go it alone." It will have Uncle Sam's help.

CHARLOTTE will finally be in position to do something about the terribly inadequate hospital facilities for its Negro citizens when expansion of Memorial Hospital is authorized. A portion of the new facilities will be made available to Negro patients.

The community's responsibility to meet this need is particularly urgent. Memorial Hospital is one of the few hospitals in North Carolina which does not now admit Negro patients.

Approximately 80 per cent of North Carolina's hospitals treat both races—without integration.

The health needs of one race cannot be considered apart from the needs of another—practically or morally. Charlotte must provide adequate hospital facilities for all of its citizens. The manner in which it does this will be left to discretion and wisdom of the Memorial Hospital Authority, composed of representative members of the community who are in touch with community sentiment. It can be accomplished with finesse and tact.

THE cost of the bond issue to individual taxpayers cannot be figured precisely. This will depend on the sale of the bonds, their average life and the interest rate.

The first year it will add one penny to the tax rate.

The second year it will add 4.6 cents. The third year it will add 7.1 cents. That is the highest it will ever reach. After the third year it will be reduced each year by .13 cents.

That is little enough to pay for adequate hospital facilities for the City of Charlotte. It is well worth the modest price.

THE well-being of the community will rest tomorrow in the hands of its citizens. Aroused and vigorous civic consciousness will be required to help build a healthy future for all Charlotteans.

Charlotte Memorial Hospital has served the community well in the past. It conducts an extensive teaching and residency program and, as a result, is able to offer 24-hour-a-day emergency room service. It is the only hospital in the community which conducts such a program.

Furthermore, no comparable hospital in North or South Carolina has as low a mortality rate as Charlotte Memorial Hospital—1.6 per cent as compared to a 2.5 per cent average for other hospitals in the two states.

But Memorial Hospital can no longer keep up with the demands placed upon it by a growing population.

Suddenly, expansion of Memorial Hospital has become Charlotte's No. 1 civic need.

In their own best interests, Charlotteans should vote "Yes" on the hospital bond issue tomorrow.

And three members of the City School Board. They are the individuals who will be called upon to lead Charlotte toward a new horizon of progress.

Ponder well your choices.

The Queen City is today in an era of transition. It has not yet realized the full benefits of greater growth. Nor is it fully aware of all of the additional responsibilities of metropolitan life. Charlotte will need enlightened guidance and bold vision. It cannot be content with anything less.

Vote tomorrow—but vote wisely.

## 'Well! You've Sure Gone T o The You-Know-Whats'



## Familiar Faces Fading

# The Tycoons Go In Hiding

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON

WHOLESALE changes in the making. Cabinet are in the making. They will begin soon, and before the end of the year no more than two or three of the familiar faces will still be around Washington.

A relatively new Cabinet will be installed quickly if appropriate replacements could be found. It is proving a difficult job. No tycoon-type applicants are coming forward seeking the jobs of such men as Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey or Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson.

Presidents and chairmen of the boards of great corporations who get along so happily with President Eisenhower on the golf courses seem perfectly content to leave their relationship with the President right there.

## FIGHT LOOMS

An effort will be made to reduce the median age of the Cabinet under the new dispensation. Too, the White House staff is seeking genuine talent outside the Republicans. In itself, has narrowed the choice. The administration knows that the last few years have been a time of decline in the quality of government. Mr. Eisenhower's problems of this character seem to be starting a little earlier than Mr. Truman's did.

Some of the problems of ruling top jobs can be solved by promotions from within. It is highly likely that Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald A. Quarles will be chosen to succeed Secretary Wilson. The obvious scurrying around for a successor to Treasury Secretary Humphrey indicates, on the other hand, that Under Secretary W. Randolph Burgess has been passed over for the top job and time, it is believed, is the reason he has, himself, handed in his notice.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who has no known ideological differences with the administration as some other Cabinet members do, is known to have planned this as his last year in the Cabinet. His leaving will be easier if his typically Dullesian operation in the Middle East is a success and can be part of a role of triumph. Only time will tell whether his under secretary, Christian A. Herter, his obvious successor, will get the nod.

THE only Cabinet positions which have not been the subject of recent speculation are those of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who has fitted into the new Republicanism (though much trouble, and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Feltson.

In addition to the Cabinet jobs, others will be expected to open on the independent boards and commissions. Filling these may be equally troublesome.

On May 12, for example, a directorship on the Tennessee Valley Authority will be available. It is a gradual reduction, also would be made in all the progressive surtax rates.

This bill has a number of uncertainties. For example, for the first time in our history, it would compel big federal spending programs to compete regularly scheduled income tax reductions.

I'm referring to a bill by Rep. Antoni Sadlak of Connecticut, which would reduce individual and corporate income taxes to a maximum of 42 per cent by annual reductions made over a period of five years. Individual income tax on the first \$2,000 of net income—paid by all taxpayers—would drop from the present 20 per cent to 15 per cent, and gradual reductions also would be made in all the progressive surtax rates.

This is a common sense approach to tax reduction. It is a progressive that Congress schedule open hearings on the Sadlak bill, and a question has not yet been settled in political camps. The American people must be alerted to this practical approach to tax reduction and orderly tax reduction.

N. W. KELLEY  
Southern Varnish Corp.

WASHINGTON

While the secret memo is long, it is highly important. The first installment, minus certain deletions, follows:

Section I. INTRODUCTION

On 26 November 1956, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson published a "Memorandum for Members of the Armed Forces Policy Council. Subject: Clarification of roles and missions to improve the effectiveness of operation of the Department of Defense."

With respect to the IRBM (intermediate range ballistic missile) the background is as follows: The President's Scientific Advisory Group, ODM, early in 1955 recommended that a 1500-mile ballistic missile be developed. The Army, Navy and Air Force expressed operational requirements for the missile and authority to develop it. Mr. Wilson referred the operational requirements to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for resolution.

By the fall of 1955 the JCS were still unable to agree. The President's Navy agreed to each other's requirement but not to the Army's. Admiral Radford, chairman of the JCS, forwarded the views of the Chiefs to Mr. Wilson with his recommendations which coincided with those of the Air Force and Navy.

Wilson's Decision

His memo involves Wilson's decision to concentrate guided-missile development in the Air Force, shunting down all work done by the Army. It also involves the most important potential weapon of modern warfare, the intercontinental ballistic missile, capable of reaching Moscow in 30 minutes carrying a hydrogen bomb.

Hostile Plans

Mr. Wilson's basic operating procedure apparently is to listen to the man responsible and follow his advice. For military decision he listens primarily to the JCS. It appears that the Secretary of the Air Force resulted in bringing the roles and mission question before the JCS for the second time. A disagreement

which are hostile to legitimate Army interests.

"The Army at Redstone Arsenal has the best ballistic missile team in the country and has succeeded in continuing defense officials of this fact. The Army offered the services of this development team under the famous Lt. von Braun to both the Navy and the Air Force and stated that a single missile would be developed which could satisfy both the land and sea-based requirements."

Agency Established

This clearly meant that the Army operational requirement for such a missile was officially recognized. The Army established the Army ballistic missile agency at Redstone Arsenal near Huntsville, Alabama, to execute the task.

The assistant to the secretary of defense for guided missiles, Dr. Egge Murphree, determined a few months ago that the Jupiter design was superior to Thor, and was readying a recommendation to discontinue the Thor missile.

Settlement Asked

This action was discontinued when the Secretary of the Air Force requested a general settlement of Army-Air Force disagreements. It appears that the Secretary of the Air Force resulted in bringing the roles and mission question before the JCS for the second time. A disagreement

## Do-It-Yourself Critic Segregation & Celluloid

By ROBERT C. RUARK

I AM in a peculiar position. I have written several books and never plugged them, and had someone do with movies and I never plugged them, and certainly am not hustling anything at the moment.

But there is the fact that I wrote a best seller a couple of years back and the fact was not hidden until the book hit the Month Club. Newsweek's cover, an enormous paperback sale, and MGM can hide you. The book was called "Something of Value" and a movie by the same name shortly will be launched. And it will be reviewed as the book was reviewed, often adversely.

## MESS OF MONEY

What I would like left in this piece is the fact that MGM paid me a mess of money for the movie rights and that I have no further financial interest in the picture. Whether the seller or don't sell, it is no skin of my nose.

Having said that, I feel free to review my own picture—the screen play by Richard Brooks, the direction by Richard Brooks, the acting by several hundred people—as shown in the South on a thunders night. It was shown at 11 p.m. in a swamped theater, and some of the folks who attended would be apt to view a picture which does not even an old black-and-white problem with less than pure objectivity.

## MAU MAU TALE

The picture was about the Mau Mau business in Kenya and was an honest presentation insofar as my experiences out there—and MGM's lack of it—would allow. It wasn't the book as I wrote it, but no picture ever is.

It is possibly the most daring movie I ever saw, since it broke very little effort to cater to audience. And one thing I have agreed with me on is that a Negro boy named Sydney Pater is the best actor, weight for age, I have ever seen.

I beg your indulgence for dealing with a personal commodity but a conflict between black and white certainly seems to be in the picture. And I just happened to write a book about it, and the movie is made. It is not a conflict and conflict in the movie makers, nobody slept through it.

## BEST ACTOR

One thing the white and black audiences have all agreed on: "You can't kill each other this living together." And one thing I have agreed with me on is that a Negro boy named Sydney Pater is the best actor, weight for age, I have ever seen.

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.

Income Tax Rise  
Can Be Reversed

Editor, The News

FOR the first time since the progressive income-tax rates began to soar 25 years ago, a bill has been introduced in Congress which would bring about a major reform in the income tax structure.

I'm referring to a bill by Rep. Antoni Sadlak of Connecticut, which would reduce individual and corporate income taxes to a maximum of 42 per cent by annual reductions made over a period of five years. Individual income tax on the first \$2,000 of net income—paid by all taxpayers—would drop from the present 20 per cent to 15 per cent, and gradual reductions also would be made in all the progressive surtax rates.

This bill has a number of uncertainties. For example, for the first time in our history, it would compel big federal spending programs to compete regularly scheduled income tax reductions.

The Sadlak bill is the first practical attempt to put an automatic brake on future spending plans. Once the government is committed to orderly "fiscally scheduled" of tax reductions, the big-spending advocates would find themselves pitted against the delicate expectations of the American people of specific tax cuts—instead of the vague hope that taxes might someday come down.

Also, the Sadlak bill has unique provisions for the postponement of scheduled tax rate cuts in case of an emergency. The reductions could, if necessary, be spread over a maximum of three years.

This is a common sense approach to tax reduction. It is a progressive that Congress schedule open hearings on the Sadlak bill, and a question has not yet been settled in political camps. The American people must be alerted to this practical approach to tax reduction and orderly tax reduction.

N. W. KELLEY  
Southern Varnish Corp.

## Ponder Well Those Ballots, Charlotte

CIVIC responsibilities will hang heavy over the heads of Charlotteans tomorrow. Expansion of hospital facilities is but one of several major concerns.

Bonds for street improvements, water and sewer installations, grade crossing elimination, and fire-fighting facilities have received little publicity but they are large in importance. They are the standard tools of municipal growth. They, too, should be approved by electorate.

In addition, Charlotteans will be asked to elect seven City Councilmen

and three members of the City School Board. They are the individuals who will be called upon to lead Charlotte toward a new horizon of progress.

Ponder well your choices.

The Queen City is today in an era of transition. It has not yet realized the full benefits of greater growth. Nor is it fully aware of all of the additional responsibilities of metropolitan life. Charlotte will need enlightened guidance and bold vision. It cannot be content with anything less.

Vote tomorrow—but vote wisely.

From The Greensboro Daily News

## SHOP TALK ON 'SHOP'

SINCE when has "shop"—meaning "to buy"—become a transitive verb?

Radio announcers advise us, "Shop Bullwinkle's first!" In the ads it's "Shop Bullwinkle's first!" Always it's "shop this," "shop that," with never a preposition "in" or "at."

Of course, this stamps us as reactionary or at least conservative, but we're determined to resist the trend. We refuse to humiliate under to Madison Avenue.

If we remember our old grammar book, a verb is transitive when it is used with an object to complete its meaning: "They fought the whole gang."

A verb is intransitive when it does not have an object, when the recipient of the action is not named: "They hid in the tall grass."

inspecting goods." is a transitive verb. "Shop," as a transitive verb, has these meanings:

1. To imprison; to shut up. (Old Slang.)

2. To take on or display in a shop.

3. To take (a car or the like) to the repair shops.

4. To take on as a workman; employed; to dismiss from employment; to discharge.

## Another Copy

However, after some delay and considerable effort, we have now secured another copy of the secret memo and will publish certain portions of it. Some parts will be withheld from publication for security reasons.

## Nickerson Case

Although Col. John Nickerson, a top officer at the Army's ballistic missile base at Huntsville, Ala., has been arrested in connection with writing the secret memo, his name is not on it. I have never met Col. Nickerson and had no way of knowing, when Jack Anderson of my staff took the memo to the Defense Department, that Nickerson was involved.

## Wilson's Decision

His memo involves Wilson's decision to concentrate guided-missile development in the Air Force, shunting down all work done by the Army. It also involves the most important potential weapon of modern warfare, the intercontinental ballistic missile, capable of reaching Moscow in 30 minutes carrying a hydrogen bomb.

## Columnist Retrieves Nickerson Memo

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

SECRETARY of Defense Charles Wilson and I had a friendly argument some time ago about the famed Nickerson memorandum on guided missiles, which he won.

The Pentagon had confiscated this secret memo when we showed it to a public relations officer for guidance on what could be published without harming the national security.

Background

"With respect to the IRBM (intermediate range ballistic missile) the background is as follows: The President's Scientific Advisory Group, ODM, early in 1955 recommended that a 1500-mile ballistic missile be developed. The Army, Navy and Air Force expressed operational requirements for the missile and authority to develop it. Mr. Wilson referred the operational requirements to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for resolution."

By the fall of 1955 the JCS were still unable to agree. The President's Navy agreed to each other's requirement but not to the Army's. Admiral Radford, chairman of the JCS, forwarded the views of the Chiefs to Mr. Wilson with his recommendations which coincided with those of the Air Force and Navy.

Wilson's Decision

His memo involves Wilson's decision to concentrate guided-missile development in the Air Force, shunting down all work done by the Army. It also involves the most important potential weapon of modern warfare, the intercontinental ballistic missile, capable of reaching Moscow in 30 minutes carrying a hydrogen bomb.

While the secret memo is long, it is highly important. The first installment, minus certain deletions, follows:

Section I. INTRODUCTION

On 26 November 1956, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson published a "Memorandum for Members of the Armed Forces Policy Council. Subject: Clarification of roles and missions to improve the effectiveness of operation of the Department of Defense."

With respect to the IRBM (intermediate range ballistic missile) the background is as follows: The President's Scientific Advisory Group, ODM, early in 1955 recommended that a 1500-mile ballistic missile be developed. The Army, Navy and Air Force expressed operational requirements for the missile and authority to develop it. Mr. Wilson referred the operational requirements to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for resolution.

By the fall of 1955 the JCS were still unable to agree. The President's Navy agreed to each other's requirement but not to the Army's. Admiral Radford, chairman of the JCS, forwarded the views of the Chiefs to Mr. Wilson with his recommendations which coincided with those of the Air Force and Navy.

Wilson's Decision

His memo involves Wilson's decision to concentrate guided-missile development in the Air Force, shunting down all work done by the Army. It also involves the most important potential weapon of modern warfare, the intercontinental ballistic missile, capable of reaching Moscow in 30 minutes carrying a hydrogen bomb.

Hostile Plans

Mr. Wilson's basic operating procedure apparently is to listen to the man responsible and follow his advice. For military decision he listens primarily to the JCS. It appears that the Secretary of the Air Force resulted in bringing the roles and mission question before the JCS for the second time. A disagreement

which are hostile to legitimate Army interests.

"The Army at Redstone Arsenal has the best ballistic missile team in the country and has succeeded in continuing defense officials of this fact. The Army offered the services of this development team under the famous Lt. von Braun to both the Navy and the Air Force and stated that a single missile would be developed which could satisfy both the land and sea-based requirements."

Agency Established

This clearly meant that the Army operational requirement for such a missile was officially recognized. The Army established the Army ballistic missile agency at Redstone Arsenal near Huntsville, Alabama, to execute the task.

The assistant to the secretary of defense for guided missiles, Dr. Egge Murphree, determined a few months ago that the Jupiter design was superior to Thor, and was readying a recommendation to discontinue the Thor missile.

Settlement Asked

This action was discontinued when the Secretary of the Air Force requested a general settlement of Army-Air Force disagreements. It appears that the Secretary of the Air Force resulted in bringing the roles and mission question before the JCS for the second time. A disagreement

which are hostile to legitimate Army interests.