

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1947

## Money Keeps'Em Healthy

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The All of North Carolina's self-examination in the campaign for the Good
Health program we have heard little talk
about money. There has been a sort of
tentative debate as to how healthy we
could afford to be, and some seneral figuring as to the total cost of the program.
But chiefly we have examined the shortage
of doctors and nurses and hospital beds,
and studed our exhall Care Commission
to build 7200 new hospital beds followed
the same pattern. There was an estimated
cost of \$8400,000 attached, of which the
Federal Government was expected to pay
a third, the State and local governments
two-thirds. It seems likely that the State
will be able to pay its share. The ability of
the counties to pay is something else again.
There are 33 counties in the state without then
because they are so poor, and no one has
talked about how poor they are unique to the
come familiar. But they are without them
because they are so poor, and no one has
talked about how poor they are
the commission dum Grance, where the
central teaching hospital is planned. The,
other eight\_counties have average populations of about 20,000. The average family
in these counties buys \$750 worth of goods
at retail during a year—about half the
state average. 31,600 a year. Raining money
for hospitals in these counties, therefore, is
going to be a problemt. And their share of
operating costs (about a third will impose
a havey burden.

In 24 other counties, even poorer, the
formission proposes health centers. The

heavy burden. In 24 other countles, even poorer, the

mmission proposes health centers. The orest of these counties, Clay, has a per

family income of only \$550 a year—and as recently as 1540 this income was only \$240 as year. Into counties like these, North Caracilina must somehow persuade young doctors to pioner in medicine, and must find some way for them to make a living at their practice. Our doctors haven't flocked to the big cities out of sheer perversity; they have followed the money, as they must. Even after our new hospitals and health centers are established, we will have problems on our hands, and the areas which drags so heavily on North Carolina health statistics will continue to be liabilities.

which drag so heavily on North Carolina health statistics will continue to be liabilities.

This is not to suggest that we throw up our hands and abandon the program by any means, but only to point up the size of the burden in years to come. Our responsibility toward the health of every county is like that to educate children of all counties silke. And, of course, the prosperity of the riches of North Carolina counties is purely come of 1948 was \$3.813. Only seven North Carolina counties exceeded that figure, and those included the states largest cities. (Buncombe, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Rows and Wake). And Mecklenburg, the state's wealthliest county, with a per family income of \$5.242, was not too high up the scale. It remains that, where there is prosperity, good health and good education follow naturally, and if North Carolina has any inclination to look down its nose at the and illiteracy are the rule, it has only to turn to the books. Our health is poor because the people are poor.

# A Candidate In Sight

SOMEBODY, we don't know who, could pep up North Carolina politics this season by persuading Greensboro's John Clark to enter the sweep stakes of 1948. Up to now he has only incitic admitted that was thinking enter trace, at the instatton of the country of the c

is by no means the usual Tar Heel politi-cian or office-holder.

He is, and has been, one of the state's most enlightened and progressive business executives, and an able and successful one. He is, in addition, the true son of his fath-er, the fighting liberal, Judge Walter Clark. Not long ago, before there was even a whis-had a letter from Mr. Clark. To people who didn't know him he certainly sounded like anything but the head of a big textile manufacturing business.

anything but the head of a big textuin manufacturing business. He suggested, vigorously, that Governor Cherry's recommended alsah in the fran-chise tax be disregarded—and the \$1,400,-000 relief offered corporations be applied instead to the painfully obvious school

needs. And that was a business man talk-ing. He scorched what he termed a "ruth-less" theater monopply in the state, con-demning its policles and pointing out that it had lopped off \$400,000 in taxes from the budget at the last session of the Legisla-ture. He proposed a kilowatt hour tax on electricity, and spoke for a fair deal be-tween the Federal Government and North Carolina on the huse tobacco tax.

electricity, and spoke for a fair deal between the Federal Government and North Carolina on the huge tobacco tax.

Between his considerable business chores he had found time for many a good fight, the latest one for food control and power than the latest one for food control and power than the latest one for food control and power strong opposition. Mr. Clark, an old referred hisper education and long-time Trustee of State College and the Greater University, would be a North Carolina official with a difference, a business man-progressive wearing no collar, bound to no group or machine. The opportunity of enlisting such a man is too good to pass up it's the kind of opportunity idealists are always dreaming about when they discuss the unwilling-ness of our most capable leaders to enter the field. We hope someone will press Mr. Clark for a decision immediately.

# The Highest Atomic Statesmanship

WE enter the atomic Age awkwardly, we might use a few more engineers and summing on the threshold like Neanderthal throwbacks, staring back to Hiroshima to reassure ourselves that the weapon of our destruction is really at hand, listening—half-heartedly to the greatest debate of our times. There are few men concerned with the present failure of the United Nations to deal with the atom bomb. The world goes about its troubled all plain, the Moletov Plan and a true pattern for peace meant nothing to them. It has been like this from the first, stunned reaction of the world to the announcement from Japan. It was like this before, during and after the Bikin Test, when the rest of the world looked on suspiciously. Thus the stage was well set for the Senate of the United States, when it turned to inspect Mr. Turnar's nominees to the Atomic Control Commission last week.

The senator McKellare, as an an early of the pre-Atomic TVA. The Senator, we fear, could see no more chance of political patronage in controlling the bomb than he had found in the control of the Atomic Age. Both Democrats and Republicans growled. One Senator thought

'Another Voice

# Journalism Of The Closed Mind?

TOM X (who considers himself a liberal)
has read the C. I. O.-Nathan report,
and is all steamed up over the iniquitous
prices and profits of business. Dick Y (who
considers himself a liberal) has read the
N. A. M.-Rober peport, and is righteously
indignant over the iniquitous wage demands of labor. Harry Z (who hopes he is
a liberal) haspread both, and is trying to
see where the truth lies between their
conflicting claims.
And so it goes, all down the list of
domestic and foreign issues. The editor of
Harper's, Frederick Lewis Allen, states that.
Harry, caught between the opposing 'lines'
of Tom and Dick, is inding it harder and
to and Dick, is inding it harder and
to man and Dick, is inding it harder and
ind' He declares that he would like to
know whether or not it is true that during
the war the control of American industry
has become more concentrated, but he
concludes mountfully:

I feel in my bones that most of the jour-

else that those horrid predators, the mil-lionaires, are fastening upon us the chains of fascism.

of fascism.

Cheer up. Mr. Allen! There is intolerance and bigotry aplenty in America today, but Harry still has a sturdy tradition of free speech and fair play to support him. Neither economic pressure nor political insecurity has pushed America an prejudices to the point where democratic compromise becomes impossible. Midway between a needless pessimism and a heedless optimism, Harry is conscientiously keeping on the part of the point here of the point here.

—Christian Science Monitor.

The Nazi agent in "Notorious" kept uranium in wine bottles. It would seem just the thing for loud spenders, who insist that the uncorking sounds like a boiler explosion.

If the new crowd in Washington wants to be loved, it will find something beside a sharp drop in the price of butter for one of its fearless probes.

'I Understand You're Going To Cut Me To Ribbons'



### Bertram Benedict

# Streamline Senate Debate, Too

RESOLUTIONS to change the present Senate rule of coloure are to be considered in hearings opening early this work before a Senate Rules & Administration of the coloure by a majority vote. Unless cloure is applied. Senate debate is unlimited and fillulaters can flourish. Senate rules may be changed by a majority vote. Unless cloure is applied. Senate rules may be changed by a respective of the coloure of the

and then allowed it to be limited only by a twoinfred vote.

The change in Great Britain came about because
filatory tactics employed by the 11th Nationalists
of dilatory tactics employed by the 11th Nationalists
of dilatory tactics employed by the 11th Nationalists
Gladstone obtained the passage of a rule in the
flouse of Commons whereby the previous question
could be moved, so as to end debate, whenever the
taken. Gladstone explained that previously all members had deferred to majority sentiment, but since
then a body of men had entered Parliament to whom
tas traditions means includent acting like gentlemen.
Now the House of Commons setting through its
Speaker has additional methods of suppressing dilatory and obstructionist tactics. The Speaker of the
House of Commons acting through its
speaker has additional methods of suppressing dilatory and obstructionist tactics. The Speaker of the
House of Commons betting through its
previous question. This provision was omitted from
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to achieve even a majority vote. In 1946 a motion for cloture on the FEPC bill received a majority but not a two-thirds vote—Editorial Research Reports.

### The Rug

### Senator. Soaper Says:

 $B^{\rm ILBO}$  says he hasn't any of it left. As to the other half of the sketch, easy come, it seems to be accounted for by the testimony-

spensor (Hollis of New Hampshire) withdraw II. The
new rule was then adopted by well of \$0 to 3.

Firster, in Onio, concedes the favorite-son spot to
recasions. Motions for cloture on the anti-buching
bill in 1393 and on the anti-poll tax bill in 142 fault etwins in the 1948 show.

### Marquis Childs

## Canadian Plotters

WASHINGTON
IN Canada there is in progress
the trial of one of the last of
those accused of conspiracy in the
amazing plot to give secret information to agents of the South
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### EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT

chain.

U. S. NETWORK

Beyond doubt the network of Soviet espinning in this country is far more extensive than in Canada, which is a superior of the country in the country

## Harold Ickes

# Republic Of Georgia

would do if cut according to the American Company of the Company o

LEISURELY DECISION

LITTLE HOPE

# Drew Pearson's : Sen. Butler Seeks To Aid Alcohol Firm Merry-Go-Round :

THERE was some trate backstage scrambling on Capitol Hill last, week when Senator Gien Taylor. Democrat, of Idaho, stepped in to stop passage of Senate resolution. Series of Idaho, stepped in to stop passage of Senate resolution. Series democrated to the stop passage of Senate resolution. Series democrate the stop of the stop of

### Butler Firm Criticized

COMMENTING on this in a special investigation report in 1945, the OPA stated:
"As the Butter-Welsh Grain Co. buys all of the grain. except mail, consumed by the Farm Crops Processing Corp., there is a tie-in of management of the two companies through J. L. Welsh (ex-partner of Sen, Buller). This raises

a question in our mind concerning the propriety as well as the necessity for the cost of a grain-buying intermediary in an operation of this size under cost-plus. What the OPA report referred to was the fact that the Arman of the Control of the C

rem for buying grain, would be added to the Butler-Webh contotal bill.

The Number 1969, Sensor Butler was elected U. S. Senstor and shortly thereafter disposed of his deceased wifes
thange for personal notes.

Questioned by this columnist as to whether he still
sweed any historiest, direct or indirect, in his old grain from
sweed any historiest, direct or indirect, in his old grain from
sweed any historiest, direct or indirect, in his old grain from
cesequining his stock under certain conditions but that he
and no financial interest in the company. He also stated
company and given it to Doane College, Crete, Nebrasks, for
a scholarship thins 10. Aller, who had taken over part
of the sequinment in the grain company, was almost an
adopted son and helped him with business matters for
many years.

## Butler's Company Profited

THE Butler-Welsh Co. holds a membership on the Denver, Omahs and Chicago Orain Exchanges, and operates grain elevators at South Omahs, Nebraska city, with two at Coun-cil Bluffs. Iowa. According to the OPA report, the com-pany made a net profit for the fiscal year 1944 of \$194.889.

### \$400,000 Owed Uncle Sam