# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

## The People Shout Amen

THE -Supreme Court decision putting John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers in their place was, we suppose, all things to all men. Union men cried betrayal while Congress was applauding. Republican leaders were paying cautious homage, while clearing the way for definitive labor legislation. The nation at large applauded the decision, largely because it dramatized the struggle between the Government and the one powerful man who has become the very symbol of arrogance and irresponsibility in the labor movement.

movement.

The decision may have made history and shaken precedent. It may have clarified shaken precedent and lessened future The decision may have made history and shaken precedent. It may shave clarified Government policy and lessened future crises. But to most Americans it was simply the day of reckoning toward which fohn Lewis had been plodding for many years. To the average clitzen, it was not a question of principle, but one of personality. We doubt that man dissenting opinion filled by Justices Murphy and Butledge—or that the majority opinion itself will be scanned for its deeper implications. The important shing was that John Lewis got what was coming to him.

In principia, the decision reiterated the truth that the Government stands above all others, and that its will cannot be defield by any group. But we suppose the public reaction would have been the same had the Government itself not been and the control when UMW balked, the public would surely have condemned Lewis when factories began to shut down, lights dimmed and ships lay idie. In its present

mood the nation would not approve such concentration of power in the hands of one man that it could virtually paralyze American industry overnight.

The public reaction certainly goes beyond gratification at the plight of Lewis, fined and restrained. It is, a thought of the public of the public

fined and restrained. It is, as Congressmen seem to have assumed, a mandate for
a revision of labor laws. It isn't by any
means a call for anti-labor legislation. It
comes of a growing conviction that somehow, some day, the United States must
work out an equitable system which will
guarantee the rights of the working man,
organized or unorganized—one working man,
o'ditizens who heretitably become the losers
in any prolonged struggle—between labor
and mianasement.

in any prolonged struggle-between labor and management.

Americans won't be satisfied to watch and wait throughout these struggles, even in the knowledge that the Supreme Court, after months of litigation, will likely affirm the rights of Government and people. What they expect of Republicandominated Congress is the beginning of sormula which will cheek the savage tus of war for powerhing the same of the same of the company of the same of the sam

## The Buildings And The Men

WE would enter a debate with so eminent a hospital and medical authority as Dr. W. S. Rankin of the Duke Endowment only with a sense of foreboding. Dr. Rankin quite obviously knows his field from A to Izazard. He knows North Carolina like a book, and its medical needs like one of his own hospital reports. These days, as one community after another better that it of launch a hospital project. days, as one community after another be-stirs itself to launch a hospital project, Dr. Rankin is in great demand. He is offering leadership in virtually every such

offering leadership in virtually every such campaien.

But for all that we can't go the whole way with Dr. Rankin in his prescription for North Carolina's needs. We believe that the State does need to expand the University's medical school. And we believe that the shortage of doctors goes beyond faulty distribution—which Dr. Rankin says is the whole of our trouble in that field. There are several sets of figures on the source of our doctor supply from medical schools within the state, but it is preticelar that the University brings more graduates back home than either of the four-year schools. We believe it is important that State schools can, and do, educate doctors more cheaply than private institutions.

A good many authorities share that view.

institutions.

A good many authorities share that view.
Majority opinion of various committees has backed expansion of the school, and even its location in Chapel Hill. Now there is, a new ally. Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Sprvice, might well have been speaking for North Carolina when he told a group of The

American Medical Society last month:

American Medical Society last month:

"Those of us who have been long engaged in the fight to bring better health
two great obtacles to improved national
health have been lack of physical facilties and lack of trained personnel. The
we now can make a start in building the
physical plant. But adequate hospitals and
health entire the start of the provider of the
currently to provide enough good doctors,
dentials, nurses and other personnel necessary to operate these facilities.

sary to operate these facilities."
People in North Carolina have been saying that for several years, and it applies to the state problem as well as to the national problem. Dr. Parran said something else which should spur the state to action. He estimates that by 1800 there will be a national deficit of at least 3,000 doctors, and the state of the state

orth Carolina is going to fill her own If North Carolina is going to fill her own shortage of doctors, she will have to meet stiff competition in the years ahead. It is likely that she will not be able to draw from other states as in the past, and Tar Heel medical students may find it more difficult to enroll in out-of-state schools. If Dr. Rankin is right in saying that another four-year med school would not bring relief, and Dr. Parran is right in picturing a national seessible for physicians, then there seems to be no chance for North Carolina. We believe that, in the light of majority testimony, the least we can do is to try.

## A Pay Raise Is No Cure-All

WE hope North Carolina doesn't settle back now and expect a first-class edu-<sup>3</sup> cational system to blossom forth from Man-W back now and expect a first-ciass ecu-cational system to blossom forth from Man-teo to Murphy. It won't happen like that, even if the committee-approved 30 per cent increase in teachers salaries passes. It wouldn't have happened that way if the South Piedmont plan had been adopted. We can't begin to correct our shortcomings overnight, and we can't touch them all simply by raising the pay of the school-marm.

marm.

At the end of 1944 the average salary of
the North Carolina school teacher ranked
33rd in the nation, at \$13.42 a year. That
was just below New Hampshire sind just
above Texas. Assuming that, no wherstates have raised teacher pay (they surely have, some of them spectaularly) North
Carolina would jump to the national average with the 30 per cent pay raise. That
would put us in good shape, for our teachers would then be earning more than we
could be expected to pay.

Further, the would be earning more

Further, they would be earning more than a good many of them deserve, if rec-ords mean anything. To be sure, enough money in the paychecks might bring

swarms of qualified teachers into the system immediately—but it is pretty clear North Carolina can't foot a bill of that size. With things at they are, we'll have to admit that it will be a long time before we have weeded out our poorer teachers. Until then, they will stay in the school-rooms, drawing little enough money, but more than they are worth to the State. At the moment, according to the Department of Public Instruction, almost a fourth of county teachers and five per cent of city teachers do not hold "A" certificates. In ordinary times these would not, be hired. These people are teaching about 100,000 pupils. They are obviously not growing great and wise on this kind of fare in the schoolroom. A recent study found our white school children to be a surface of the school of the scho

## Another Voice

## The Main Chance---Missed

A MEASURE in the General Assembly which has been tabled in the House certainly missed a once-in-a-lifetime chance to liberate a group of New Hanover men whose relief is long overdue. We refer to that impatient but long suffering sect which includes husbands forced to keep which includes husbands forced to keep the control of the contr

The measure, Senate Bill 74, began as a all to make it illegal to leave any child of even or under in an automobile unatended by a person of fourteen or over. It as designed for New Hanover and three ther counties in the state.

In a Senate committee, however, a sub-

stitute was reported out favorably which would make it illegal to leave a child of five or, under in an auto unattended by a person of twelve or over for more than twenty minutes. And that is the bill which probably has been killed by the tabling action in the House.

Our idea would be to substitute the word "husband" for "child" and remove the age limit for unattended presons. The next step, then, would be to making shopping wives liable for unattended husbands after, as; twenty minutes. Somehow we doubt it will be worked out, but we can meditate and feram about it.—Wilmington Evening Post.



Main Bout

## People's Platform

# Barber, Barber, Pay A Fee

CHARLOTTE

Editors, Thet News:

THIS will explain the barber license requirements for apprentice and registered barbers.

The apprentice requirements are as follows: Apprentice semantics and filense for the first year Apprentice semantics and license for the first year serving the years as an apprentice, the application is required to take the second examination for registered barber license. These expenses are: registered barber license of 25, totaling \$25. The expense of the required two years apprenticeship, plus examination for registered barber license amounts to \$35 per of the required two years apprenticeship, plus examination for registered barber license amounts to \$35 per of the required two years apprenticeship, plus examination for registered barber license mounts to \$35 per of the required two years for personal license fees, within the first two years for personal license fees, within the first two years for personal license fees required by the two personal person

#### What Ho, Liberals!

Editors. The News:

J. SHOULD like to express my appreciation to Mr.

A.W. Smith for his reference of a few days ago to

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A.W. Smith for his reference of a few days ago to

the second of the

CHARLOTTE Herbicck agrees with me that our Liberal is, not the forerunner, but the forestaller of Communism.

Herbick agrees with the third value of the line of the

-ALTON E. BASSETT.

## Good Health

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ords are inadequate in expressing my appre-for the wonderful contribution that you and taff have made.

-CHARLES E. TUCKER, Executive Direc<sup>4</sup>or, Kentucky Division, American Cancer Society.

## Wrong Direction

-(NAME WITHHELD).

Marquis Childs

# Death Of A Hope

## Samuel Grafton

f his pocase he Republicans to push the Republicans to push the Legislature. That bill would have kept the senefits of low-cost power out of secera district. It was widely charged that the bill would have forced TVA to pay an exorbitant

# Britain In The Crisis

country; otherwise the co-might merely have put on face, and been a food crisis. PASSIONATE SEARCH

# Drew Pearson's: Housing Is Still Nation's No. 1 Problem

WASHINGTON
WITH hundreds of thousands of war veterans still doubled
up with in-laws, housing continues to be the No. 1 problem everywhere in the nation—everywhere, that is, except

am ecnate—After waiting two long and preclous months, Senators Taft of Ohio and Eliender of Louisians finally have decided to re-introduce their long-range housing proposal. This is an excellent bill, providing for public built housing, the property of t

## Wolcott Sits Tight

HOUSE of Representatives—Various housing bills have been Hintroduced in the House, the best being authored by Congresswoman Helen Gahngam Douglas, California Demo-congresswoman Helen Gahngam Douglas, California Demo-mbas control treatment contains a motion in the war, was a great of the GI.

Gli—sponsored in the Senate by Glen A. Taylor of workeds for a six 100,000,000, only—range program of workeds for a six 100,000,000, only—range program of workeds for a six 100,000,000, only—range program of workeds for a six 100,000,000, only a

wides for the same spency is over, with all proceeds returning to the spency is over, with all proceeds returning to the spency is over, with all proceeds returning to the spency of th