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THOMAS L. ROBINSON.....Publisher
J. E. DOWD.....General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH.....Executive Editor
C. A. McKNIGHT.....Editor

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A NEW ASSET FOR NORTH CAROLINA

IT WAS JUST eight years ago—in 1946—that a committee of national medical experts, after surveying the health needs of North Carolina, recommended the expansion of the University's Medical School's term from two to four years, and the creation of a medical center to include basic sciences, research, a teaching hospital, and the allied schools of nursing, public health, dentistry and pharmacy.

The report quickly stirred a storm of controversy. A minority report by two members opposed the expansion of the medical school, and said that if a teaching hospital were built, it should not be placed at Chapel Hill. A third member denounced the whole idea of integration, saying it had never been done anywhere else in the United States.

But the majority stuck to its guns, and with the backing of the Medical Care Commission, the General Assembly, and the University Administration, the Division of Health Affairs came into being. This week four of the new structures—Memorial Hospital, the School of Dentistry, the School of Nursing, and the new four-year School of Medicine—will be formally dedicated. And thus a new era in medical education will be launched in North Carolina.

Those who conceived the integrated health center cited many arguments in its favor. Since the purposes of the various units were closely allied, a single administrative setup would provide good co-ordination. With students in the various schools often taking courses in the same subjects, a central teaching department would be more economical. Close grouping of the buildings would save time for students and staff members. Since there would be complete training in each field, students from allied schools would have access to special instruction that would not be available in non-integrated schools. By living and working together, students in the five main schools would develop a "team philosophy" to carry back to their home communities. Research would be stimulated by having all branches of the health sciences concentrated in one area.

Beyond that, it was pointed out that benefits would accrue to the people of North Carolina. By producing trained men and women in all fields of health services, the Division would help remedy a costly North Carolina deficiency. Post-graduate courses, refresher courses and in-training service would enable graduates to keep abreast of modern developments. Consultation, radiology, pathology could be rendered the smaller hospitals of the state, and patients with unusual medical or dental problems would be brought to the University hospital for diagnosis and treatment.

Finally, the Division was seen as an agency for teaching the people of North Carolina what to expect and what to demand of a good health program, and for turning out graduates conscious of their responsibilities as citizens.

Many problems were overcome in reaching the stage of dedication. A staff had to be gathered together, and developed into a co-ordinated team. It was hard to maintain teaching schedules in temporary, inadequate facilities. Inflation, shortages of materials and labor took their toll. Operating budgets were limited.

This week the University and the state can look back on the big problems of the past, and look forward to the new opportunities in the future. A great new asset for the people of North Carolina has come into being. It should serve them well.

NEW ROLE FOR NATO

FOR ALMOST a year now little official or public notice has been taken of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Because of his personal magnetism and looming Presidential candidacy, General Eisenhower focused attention on NATO when he directed its military effort from Europe. After the campaign got under way many NATO decisions were delayed, understandably, until the new U. S. leadership was chosen, installed, and familiarized with its tasks. There has been some rather desultory juggling of divisions and timetables within NATO's paper army lately, and General Ridgway has been shaping up what troops he does have, but NATO's accomplishments as a whole, during the past year, are far from impressive.

Tomorrow the NATO Council convenes for the first time this year in Paris. European members will be particularly anxious to hear what Secretary of States Dulles has to say about this nation's policy toward NATO, as he has indicated that a major shift in U. S. aid, from Europe to Asia, is in the offing. So far official American attitudes toward NATO have not been detailed by the new administration, the President and Mr. Dulles having mentioned NATO briefly incidentally in their public speeches to date.

Although official comments on NATO are scarce, a group of some 200 prominent citizens from Atlantic countries have addressed forthright and far-reaching suggestions to their NATO representatives. Yesterday these men, including Gen. George Marshall, Judge Learned Hand, Henry Ford II, Dr. Karl T. Compton, Bertrand Russell and the president of the French National Assembly, Edouard Herriot, urged the Council to take these four steps:

1. "Propose immediate steps to lower tariffs, eliminate quotas and other trade restrictions, simplify customs proceedings and free currencies to the end that the Atlantic nations may eventually become one financial and trading community."

2. Promote "absorption by NATO of the separate functions" of international agencies "wherever such action would make for efficiency and good relations."

3. Create a North Atlantic Consultative Assembly, composed of representatives of the peoples of the NATO countries..."

4. Set up "a central agency to co-ordinate Allied policy and planning in all vital areas where imperialist Communist aggression threatens peace."

Their first suggestion is but an elaboration of the recommendations resulting from several comprehensive studies made, separately, by Gordon Gray, now president of UNC, Daniel Bell and the MSA advisory commission, and William H. Draper, who was President Truman's special representative in Europe. The several groups that have dug into this problem of European-U. S. relations concur that not mere continuation of reciprocal trade agreements, but progress toward an Atlantic free market is the antidote for Europe's dollar shortage and this country's burden of foreign aid expenditure.

But the other three recommendations of Marshall, Ford, et al., involve a fundamental rethinking of NATO's future role. So far NATO has been officially viewed as a sort of holding corporation for a loosely-knit army much of it still on paper. But the new concept of NATO sees it as the keystone of the free world's defense, with emphasis on nonmilitary as well as military problems.

This latter role is the proper one for NATO. For if, as can be expected, despite the recent peace offensive, the Communists do not waver from their goal of splitting the free world, then NATO is the logical vehicle through which the free world can unify itself. The organization deserves more attention than it has been receiving.

IN DEFENSE OF PRESIDENTIAL YACHTS

IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE that a former General of the Army recently become President is not particularly at ease on a yacht. No 40-year soldier will find much relaxation among a crew of some 120 gobs on a cruise along an Atlantic coastline that can get as choppy as the English Channel was on D-Day. And it is commendable, always, when a government executive decides to save even a modest sum of money.

Nevertheless, we cannot fathom the President's decision to put the Presidential yacht, the *Williamsburg*, which former President Truman used frequently, into the "mothball fleet". The White House says the yacht, which costs about $75,000 a year to operate, is a "symbol of needless luxury".

The current trend in Washington is toward returning government holdings—synthetic rubber plants for example—to private enterprise. Why not yachts, too? Does the President anticipate that the Democrats, who are not averse to luxury, will soon return to power? They of course would have no qualms about hauling out the *Williamsburg*, possibly trading it in on a bigger and better model. So, the President may have figured, what the heck, might as well not sell the boat, otherwise the Democrats, when they return, will invest in a liner.

However, we are opposed, foursquare and forever, to the "mothballing" of the Presidential yacht, and not only because it is a good place for the chief executive to get away from the pressures of office and have a quiet talk. We want our President to enjoy his vacations. There is something about cruising that is definitely more relaxing than hitting a wayward ball with a small-headed stick around a field fraught with lakes, woods and other frustrating obstructions. If the President must golf, let him drive some old balls at whitecaps from the stern of a rolling yacht. He will then have an excuse—and he certainly needs one—for his poor drives, and will not face the additional embarrassment of having to classify his score.

A kick from a horse restored a Kentucky man's speech. It's easy to imagine a couple of words he probably said.—*Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.*

Hal—I'm studying ancient Latin. Boy, the syntax is awful.

Pal—Gosh, I didn't know they had to pay for their fun.—*Greeneville (Tenn.) Sun.*

Tooth paste now comes both ammoniated and packed with chlorophyll. And what's more—this is hard to believe—it cleans teeth. —*Greenwood (Miss.) Commonwealth.*

When some of the State Department officials formally stated to Malenkov that actions speak louder than words, they just couldn't imagine that the bull-headed Bolshevik was going to start shooting at our airplanes—*Lexington (Ky.) Herald.*

Biography of a successful American business man: "I was born in the country, where I worked like a horse so I could live in the city, where I worked like a horse so I could live in the country."—*Carlsbad (N. M.) Current-Argus.*

'We Got To Stop Reckless Spending'

What A Man!

The Modern Pharisee

By JOHN ALLEN MACLEAN
In Fellowship Messenger

"The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are." —Luke 18:11.

I THANK thee, Lord, that I am A North Carolinian and not from Virginia or South Carolina, those "two mountains of conceit bordering the vale of humiliation," full of pompous pride and unaware that their progressive neighbors have long ago outdistanced them; and I thank thee, Lord that I am an Eastern North Carolinian, for is it not a proverb that "No gentleman was ever born West of the tidewater?"

Especially, Lord, I thank thee that I am a Southerner and not a Yankee — for there are many things one might endure, but not that!

Grateful am I Lord, that I am a North American, and not a South American, for there is a vast difference, as everybody knows; and that I was born in these favored United States, and not among the gringos of Mexico or the canucks of Canada

Thankful too, am I, to be an Occidental and no: an Oriental—one of those "lesser breeds without the law." True that Confucius and Gautama Buddha and Abraham and Moses and Kagawa and Gandhi were, or are, great men, but I never liked slanting eyes o: the wrong shape of nose.

I thank thee, Lord, that I am a Gentile, and not a Jew. Yes, of course, Jesus was born a Jew and many others of that race were princes in Israel when my ancestors were Nordic barbarians, but that has been a long time ago. Why bring that up now?

I thank thee that I am white, not yellow or red or brown or black. The Bible does teach that while "man looketh on the outward appearance . . . the Lord looketh on the heart," but the outward appearance counts for a lot below the Mason and Dixon line.

I thank thee, O God, that I am civilized and not a savage, though they do say it is the civilized countries that have been at war, while the "uncivilized" nations were at peace.

I thank thee, Lord, that I am a Protestant and not a Roman Catholic. Yes, it is a fact that for hundreds of years—long before anyone ever thought of a Protestant Church—the Catholic kept alive the light of the Christian faith, and my denomination no longer brands the pope as the "Anti-Christ . . . The son of perdition,", but anyway, put it to my credit that I am a Protestant.

And Lord, I thank thee that I am a Presbyterian, and not—well one hates to be specific — but after all, we Presbyterians are educated, or used to be, and we do feel that it is nice to be "just right"; not "high-hat" like the Episcopalians, nor yet so, well, shall we say, provincial or narrow as the Baptists and Methodists Yes, naturally, there are some Presbyterians who are not what they ought to be, but they are mostly in the Northern Branch.

I thank thee, Lord, that I am a Southern Presbyterian, yes, an Eastern North Carolinian, North American, Occidental, Scottish, Gentile, white, civilized, Protestant, Southern Presbyterian! What a Man!

People's Platform

No Tombstone Mystery

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

THERE is no mystery about the tombstones found in the lowering of Mercy Hospital recently. When the site for the hospital was acquired a number of years ago, it included the Spratt graveyard, a private burying-ground. The owners of the land sold to the hospital, made a list of the names on the tombstones and then had the stones buried on the site where they had stood so long.

It was when later excavations were made by the hospital that some of the stones were unearthed. I have a copy of the list referred to, giving all names on tombstones which were buried.

It is the general opinion that the said stones should be re-buried where the ashes of the persons whom they commemorate lie.

JULIA M. ALEXANDER

Wants Tax Relief For Pensioners

MIAMI BEACH

Editors, THE NEWS:

ANYONE who has given thought to the problem of inflation realizes that the greatest sufferers during the inflationary period of the past decade have been the various groups of people living on fixed pensions.

These groups include retired civil service employees who have seen constantly rising prices of goods and services rob them of the purchasing power of their fixed pension with a resultant reduction of their standard of living.

It is therefore heartening to learn that Sen. George A. Smathers has introduced into the Senate a bill to help alleviate the situation in which these retired pensioners find themselves.

His bill (S875) would exempt from payment of federal income tax all income up to $2,500 received annually as a retirement annuity or pension.

This exemption would not only help the above groups to raise their standards of living, but it would also equalize their position with that of other groups of retired workers who are at present exempt from payment of the federal income tax on their pensions; some of these are: workers retired under the Social Security Act, retired railroad employees, etc.

All individuals and organizations interested in the welfare of our older groups should immediately write their Congressmen, urging favorable consideration of Senator Smathers' bill.

RICHARD FEIER

Reciprocal Trade Extension Request Revives Old Debate

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

A DEBATE as old as the United States is going to run through Congressional deliberations in coming months. The issue, one that goes directly to the investments, jobs and pocketbooks of everybody in the country, is foreign trade policy.

Basically, the question is free trade vs. tariff protection for home industry. The subject has more angles than the Atlantic coast line, but here are its main outlines, as rounded up by Congressional Quarterly:

The situation—Foreign countries are buying more from the U. S. than they sell, and as a result of this "dollar gap" have to curtail their purchases from this country in an effort to bring the two into balance. They want the U. S. to relax its import barriers so they can sell more here. They would rather have more trade with the U. S. and less foreign aid.

The arguments—Americans urging tariff education to increase imports say U. S. industry can, and does, hold its own in the world market. More imports also mean more exports. Increased two-way trade would step up the economy, lower prices here and abroad, and raise living standards. All this would serve as a major weapon against Communist expansion, say "freer" traders.

Injury to American industry through foreign competition would be small, they add, and most displaced business could recover, perhaps with federal help, by shifting to other lines.

But advocates of continued protection argue that because of high wages paid in this country, American industry in many cases cannot compete with foreign production, using cheap labor with lower living standards. Increased imports could set off a chain reaction of unemployment and business cutback ending in a depression, they warn.

Other means, such as foreign return to pre-war markets, can be found to cure the world's trade ills, protectionists argue.

The same protection vs. free trade question and the same basic arguments have run through American history. In colonial times, British interference with free trade led to the Boston tea party, and helped bring on the American revolution.

But once launched as a nation, the U. S. erected a tariff wall to protect budding industry. Through the decades, it retained a basic protectionist policy.

In 1930, Congress passed the highest tariff in its history, the Smoot-Hawley Act. But four years later, a new trend set in, with enactment of the Trade Agreements Act, which let the President reduce tariffs in return for similar concessions by other countries.

Since 1934, the average U. S. tariff rate has been cut in half.

TRIM PRESIDENT'S POWERS?

The storm center of tariff policy now is extension of the Trade Agreements Act, which expires June 12.

President Eisenhower April 7 asked Congress to extend the law for a year, pending a thorough "re-examination" of tariff policy. By then, the U. S. could define a policy "comprehensive, constructive, and consistent with the needs both of the American economy and of American foreign policy."

But before Congress gives the reciprocal trade program another year of life, it may trim the President's powers to make concessions.

Qualifications Of Recent Appointees Not Up To Par

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

IN THE IMMEDIATE aftermath of his sweeping victory Nov. 4 President Eisenhower appointed to Cabinet and other offices many able men, most of them out of industry and finance. Those appointments won applause. They seemed to demonstrate the new President's determination to live up to his campaign pledge to find the best men for the big jobs of running the federal government.

But in the chorus of praise sour notes came from old-time Republicans in and out of Congress. These new men lacked the stamp of political approval. They were not regulars or, if they were technically regular, they had never worked in the Republican vineyard.

UNHAPPY POLS

Some of this talk came out into the open, reflecting a private roar of discontent from Republicans holding key committee and party posts in Congress. These leaders have increasingly asserted not merely their right to approve the appointments made by the President but their determination to name their own friends and allies to high office.

The result has been some curious choices that seem at variance with the standard set at the beginning. Thus a lame duck Congressman, Albert M. Cole of Kansas, who opposed almost every public housing bill during his service in the House, was appointed Housing Administrator.

Historians looking back at this reversal of form may decide that the turning point came in the controversy over former Gov. Val Peterson of Nebraska. Peterson, an active Eisenhower backer at an early stage and an associate of Nebraska newspaper publisher Fred Seaton, who gave valiant aid to Ike in the campaign, had made a serious mistake. He ran unsuccessfully last year in the Republican primary against Sen. Hugh Butler, a power in the Senate and in the Taft wing of the party.

Eisenhower, according to those close to him, even considered giving Peterson a Cabinet post. When this seemed impossible, he proposed to make him Ambassador to India. Butler, backed by Nebraska's other Senator, Dwight Griswold, came down on this with a firm veto. Finally Peterson was put in the neglected and more or less obscure office of Director of Civilian Defense.

Butler, chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, is credied with initating several appointments in the Department of the Interior. One of the most unjust it is that of William C. Strand, the executive city editor of the Washington Times-Herald, to be Director of the Office of Territories. The Times-Herald is owned and published by Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribuns. Strand will replace James P. Davis, a career officer with wide experience in territorial and foreign administration.

This office has jurisdiction over Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa. Its importance was greatly increased when the Interior Department was given supervision of the mandated islands in the Pacific. The official job description says that the man appointed must have "mature judgment and demonstrated ability in handling varied and complex questions of public relations of a political, racial and social character." Senate confirmation is not required.

WORKED IN ALASKA

Strand was with the Tribune for ten years beginning in 1937, including service as a war correspondent and the award of the Purple Heart. At the Interior Department his appointment is explained by his interest in Alaska. He went there in 1947 to write a Tribune series on Alaska politics of the kind known in the newspaper business as a hatchet job In 1948 he became managing editor of the Fairbanks Daily News Miner. He remained in Alaska until he came to Washingtin in 1950 to go with the Times-Herald.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

'Mc-Men' Arouse Resentment In Europe

WASHINGTON

SENATORS who serve on Senator McCarthy's Investigation Committee but are seldom consulted about its helter-skelter probes, are curious, to put it mildly, over the reported European antics of its two junior G-men.

They are Roy Cohn and David Schine, whom McCarthy sent to Europe to investigate the Voice of America, but who are reported to have used special airplanes at the taxpayers' expense, got their pants mixed up, and engaged in a brawl in the Hotel Adlon.

The two junior G-men, now known as Mc-men, have denied that Schine hit Cohn over the head with a rolled-up magazine in the lobby corridor or that the chambermaid later found their room turned topsy-turvy. But down in Florida last year, somewhat the same thing happened in the Boca Raton Hotel, owned by Myer Schine, when his son David jumped on his fellow Mc-man. Cohn wanted to leave, but Papa Myer and Mama Hildegarde Schine persuaded him to remain.

Regardless of these hotel battles, the fact is that these two young men, aged 25 and 26, who officially represent the United States abroad, have been the laughingstock of Europe.

The Financial Times, one of England's most conservative papers, in a column credited to Viscount Bracken referred to Cohn and Schine as "two brash young men," "scummy snoopers" and "dishempered jackals."

Commented The News Chronicle: "Let McCarthy's two precocious youngsters . . . be made familiar with the British hatred of bullying honest officials to serve the ulterior purpose of a fanatic in authority."

. . . "McCarthyism," continued The News Chronicle, "has done more to bedevil anglo-American relations than any other single factor."

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express voiced similar sentiments. "McCarthy," it said editorially, "is seeking to promote bitterness between Britain and America," thereby playing "Malenkov's game."

Study 'Waste'

IN Germany the Frankfurt Abendpost, a conservative nonpolitical newspaper, confined itself to reporting factual account of the two junior Mc-men:

"The first impression of these two in Bonn was received by High Commission officials partly with humor and partly with annoyed disappointment. McCarthy's two chief investigators, Roy Cohn, 25, and David Schine, 26, came to Bonn from Frankfurt at 11 o'clock Sunday evening. On this same evening, they interviewed James Hoofnagle, a public affairs officer, at the Hotel Adler in Bad Godesberg during the course of a dinner which last for more than two hours. The dinner cost more than $25. The two investigators said they had come to Europe in order to study 'waste and mismanagement in the American information program.'

"There are supposed to be books with Communistic tendencies in American libraries here. From High Commission circles, however, it was learned that they did not ask a single question about costs and personnel.

"The two investigators informed the personnel of the public affairs office at the High Commission that they should be available Monday morning at 8 o'clock. They themselves, however, were delayed and arrived at the High Commission building shortly before 11 o'clock.

Wrong Trousers

THEN the event occurred which still is a main topic of conversation. At 12:30, Mr. Schine announced that he put on the wrong trousers. A driver was sent to the hotel in order to pick up the right ones. Mr. Schine put them on and then discovered that his notebook was missing. He rushed back to the hotel with Mr. Cohn in order to look for it.

"In the hotel lobby, it was observed that Mr. Schine batted Mr. Cohn over the head with a rolled-up magazine. Then both disappeared into Mr. Schine's room for five minutes. Later the chambermaid found ash trays and their contents strewn throughout the room. The furniture was completely overturned.

"After lunch, the two investigators interrogated the deputy chief of the MSA special mission to Bonn, Frank Miller. They asked him and others the following questions: 'What are your goals?', 'What is European integration?', 'What does Western orientation mean?'

Eight-Page Book

"AFTERWARDS they had a press conference with American newspaper correspondents.

"Mr. Cohn introduced Mr. Schine as a management expert.

"Question: 'What experience do you have in this area, Mr. Schine?'

"Schine: 'I have studied this field.'

"Cohn: 'Mr. Schine has written a book about the definition of Communism.'

"Schine: 'Yes, it just so happens that I have a couple of copies with me. Mr. Cohn is mentioned often in the text. He has played an important role in the prosecution of Communist leaders in the U. S.'

"It became evident that this 'book' was an 8-page pamphlet that was published by Mr. Schine's hotel company and distributed by the same organization, whose president and business head is the same 26-year-old David Schine.

"Cohn: 'We have also questioned representatives of the German public.'

"He failed in this connection to state with whom he spoke. They were Americans who had accompanied the two agents stated that they were the chauffeur, two hotel janitors, and a barman.

"In the 45 minutes that remained between the press conference and their departure by air for Berlin, Messrs. Cohn and Schine interviewed Elmer Lower, chief of all information programs in Germany; Edmund Schechter, chief of the press branch of the U. S. High Commission; and Theodore Kaghan, acting chief of the Office of Public Affairs, of which the information division is a part.

Berlin Whirlwind

THEY began their investigation in Berlin on Tuesday at 11:50 A. M. They were not finished early enough, however, to take the regular American courier airplane to Frankfurt in the afternoon, so a special flight had to be arranged which cost $300.

"Despite all this, the visit from Washington has provided an inexhaustible supply of material for satire in exactly the same way that Senator McCarthy's hunt for Communists and traitors actually appears in reality."