



# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher  
J. E. DOWD, General Manager  
B. S. GRIFFITH, Executive Editor  
C. A. MCKNIGHT (On Leave), Editor

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1955

## Do The Pigs And Cows Come First?

It is an interesting but somewhat disheartening fact that cattle, hogs, and hacco plants and ears of corn have a better chance to be "improved" in North Carolina than thousands of school children have.

Certainly North Carolina's homelands aren't doing the job that must be done. Evidence of this is found in freshly gathered statistics released by the North Carolina Education Association. These figures present a convincing and alarming picture of the state's continuing shame. The illiteracy of large numbers of North Carolina's people.

Despite recent progress, here is where the Tar Heel state stands on the national yardstick of education:

The educational level of North Carolina adults—less than eight years of schooling—gives this state the rank of fourth from the bottom of the list. The national average is 9.3 years.

Twenty-one per cent of Tar Heel adults have had less than five years of schooling. That puts North Carolina sixth from the bottom of the list. The national average is 11 per cent.

During the first year of the Korean War, 34.6 per cent of North Carolina's draft eligibles failed to pass the Armed Forces Qualification Test. That placed the state seventh from the bottom of the list.

What is the trouble? Can't North Carolina afford to hire the best minds to handle its teaching chores? No. Tar Heel teachers received last year an average annual salary of only \$3,228—or 16th from the bottom of the list. The national average is \$3,816.

Isn't the education of North Carolina's children being carried out in the most effective, efficient manner? Hardly. The average class size is 28.7 pupils per teacher—third from the bottom. The national average is 24.1.

Furthermore, North Carolina's average expenditure per pupil from state and local sources is \$161—seventh from the bottom. The national average is \$230.62.

## A Shaft Of Light In The Gloom?

AN NOT uncommon claim of Tar Heel editors is that things are going to pot. Frequently, it seems that Ivory Tower dwellers would rather "view with alarm" than "point with pride."

The devil take tradition. We are going to do some proud pointing.

The subject is North Carolina's commendable system of re-examining the holders of drivers' licenses in order to combat the toll of automobile accidents resulting from physical infirmity.

For years, the motor vehicle operator's permit, one of the best highway safety devices, had been one of the most neglected. In the possession of aging drivers and others with failing reflexes and slowed reflexes and susceptibility to sudden seizure, this little card was in effect a license to menace the lives of thousands.

Some eight years ago, North Carolina decided to do something about the problem. It instituted a system of "blanket renewal re-examinations." Now, J. C. Furnas, writing in NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS, salutes the Tar Heel plan and argues that all states put a similar system into effect. Mr. Furnas, you may remember, is the author of "—And Sudden Death," a READER'S DIGEST article which caused quite a stir in the motoring world some years ago.

## It's Not The Food That Costs, Girls

"BUILT-IN maid service" is causing some concern in agricultural circles according to Bill Whitley's WASHINGTON REPORT. The new service is a merchandising term which refers to the elaborate preparation of foodstuffs before their sale.

There are, for example, those luscious-looking selected pieces of chicken, all cleaned, disjointed and packaged. There's the popcorn built into its own skillet. And the refreshments in throwaway bottles. And the french fries, all sliced and ready for the grease.

As every housewife knows, these new features ease the kitchen chores. The South is profiting from "built-in maid service," in that the mushrooming paper

From The Providence Evening Bulletin

## THE CANDY CURTAIN

A RATHER nasty job can be had by reading a recent issue of the New ENGLANDER, a New England Council magazine, which brings light to bear on the latest in Soviet plots to dash the free world to its knees. According to the New ENGLANDER, Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov is leading a drive to deprive the West of chocolate candy by buying the entire equatorial cocoa bean crop. Purpose: To lower a candy curtain around its vast domains.

"A candy curtain is no imaginary dream," the magazine stated, ominously, as if we thought it might be. Horrible scenes spring into the future. Chocolate-glutted commissars laughing fiendishly at hungry-eyed American candy lovers; grinding cold war over

The average value of North Carolina's public school property per pupil is \$216—eighth from the bottom. The national average is \$454.

Of course, there is another aspect to the problem. When statisticians measure North Carolina's efforts to support its schools by the percentage of per capita income used for school expenditures, the state ranks seventh from the top of the list.

Then are homelocks doing all they can? That is the real question. Look at what NCEA wants for education this year:

It argues that North Carolina must work harder to get its children to school and keep them there. But it is told that the General Assembly will do nothing about enforcing school attendance laws.

It says the state must improve the effectiveness of teaching at every level. But it is told that the General Assembly has done about all it can do to pay salaries that will attract to the teaching profession the best minds among Tar Heel high school graduates.

NCEA says that "we must spend more money for and work harder at the education of our children." And yet it is told that North Carolinians will not favor paying higher taxes for improved schools and that the state does not want federal aid to education.

But there is no way to avoid this fact: Education's needs are great. The situation is getting worse. There is no sign of a break. North Carolina's schools must have more teachers, more classrooms, more money to fill the gaps in an educational system that is simply not doing the job it should be doing.

"North Carolina has never been too poor to invest in her children," said Chairman Charles W. McCray of United Forces for Education last September when he appeared before the Advisory Budget Commission. "In times past when we have had to choose between the tax dollar and the child, we have chosen the child."

California has a system similar to North Carolina's. Idaho started re-examining drivers in 1952; the District of Columbia began last year. New Jersey initiated a system of calling in for re-examination all drivers over 65 who had a reportable accident but the program was dropped because of what Mr. Furnas calls "ill-advised protest."

Nationwide re-examination, by the way, would screen for the first time some 25 million licensed drivers who have never had an examination.

We are proud that North Carolina is a trail blazer in this field of highway safety. We only hope that the philosophy behind the system will be extended one more step to the vehicle itself—and that automobiles as well as drivers will soon be getting periodic checks.

California has a system similar to North Carolina's. Idaho started re-examining drivers in 1952; the District of Columbia began last year. New Jersey initiated a system of calling in for re-examination all drivers over 65 who had a reportable accident but the program was dropped because of what Mr. Furnas calls "ill-advised protest."

Nationwide re-examination, by the way, would screen for the first time some 25 million licensed drivers who have never had an examination.

We are proud that North Carolina is a trail blazer in this field of highway safety. We only hope that the philosophy behind the system will be extended one more step to the vehicle itself—and that automobiles as well as drivers will soon be getting periodic checks.

California has a system similar to North Carolina's. Idaho started re-examining drivers in 1952; the District of Columbia began last year. New Jersey initiated a system of calling in for re-examination all drivers over 65 who had a reportable accident but the program was dropped because of what Mr. Furnas calls "ill-advised protest."

Nationwide re-examination, by the way, would screen for the first time some 25 million licensed drivers who have never had an examination.

We are proud that North Carolina is a trail blazer in this field of highway safety. We only hope that the philosophy behind the system will be extended one more step to the vehicle itself—and that automobiles as well as drivers will soon be getting periodic checks.

California has a system similar to North Carolina's. Idaho started re-examining drivers in 1952; the District of Columbia began last year. New Jersey initiated a system of calling in for re-examination all drivers over 65 who had a reportable accident but the program was dropped because of what Mr. Furnas calls "ill-advised protest."

Nationwide re-examination, by the way, would screen for the first time some 25 million licensed drivers who have never had an examination.

We are proud that North Carolina is a trail blazer in this field of highway safety. We only hope that the philosophy behind the system will be extended one more step to the vehicle itself—and that automobiles as well as drivers will soon be getting periodic checks.

California has a system similar to North Carolina's. Idaho started re-examining drivers in 1952; the District of Columbia began last year. New Jersey initiated a system of calling in for re-examination all drivers over 65 who had a reportable accident but the program was dropped because of what Mr. Furnas calls "ill-advised protest."

Nationwide re-examination, by the way, would screen for the first time some 25 million licensed drivers who have never had an examination.

We are proud that North Carolina is a trail blazer in this field of highway safety. We only hope that the philosophy behind the system will be extended one more step to the vehicle itself—and that automobiles as well as drivers will soon be getting periodic checks.

California has a system similar to North Carolina's. Idaho started re-examining drivers in 1952; the District of Columbia began last year. New Jersey initiated a system of calling in for re-examination all drivers over 65 who had a reportable accident but the program was dropped because of what Mr. Furnas calls "ill-advised protest."

Nationwide re-examination, by the way, would screen for the first time some 25 million licensed drivers who have never had an examination.

## Doctors, Prejudice, Bible And Greeks

## Many Humanitarians In The Medical Profession

Editors, The News: I CANNOT allow parts of the letter by Mr. R. G. Stavrakas, in which he criticizes the medical profession, to go unchallenged. I refer to the part in which he says the "medical specialist sits like a vampire ready to suck the last dollar." In my opinion, this is simply untrue.

Mr. Stavrakas has probably never been ill very much, or he would know better. I have had contact with specialists over the last 11 years, and have never encountered the attitude Mr. Stavrakas speaks of. Not only that, but I have first-hand information to the effect that just the opposite attitude exists on the part of our medical specialists.

I know of one pediatrician, for instance, who told a sick mother, "Bring your child in when she needs attention whether you can pay for it or not. Don't ever worry about that." To top it, the mother had not asked a favor, or even hinted that financial assistance was needed.

I know another mother of several children who simply calls the pediatrician on the telephone when anything goes wrong and gets help to her charge for phone calls—never! In fact, I doubt that the pediatrician gets more than \$10 a year from that family, in other words, I don't recommend too much of this—we don't want our pediatricians to starve! I know of several busy internists who never make a charge for medical advice given over the telephone.

I know of office calls that have been made for advice, valuable time taken up, excellent advice given.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

## Applauds Protest Against Doctors

Gastonia, The News: MORE power to such men as Mr. R. G. Stavrakas who are willing to stand up for the right as they see it. The more often it is pointed out that doctors aren't perfect (even if the doctors do think so) the better.

Except for such protests as these there is no hope to improve the situation. I am afraid that so many may read, but yet fail to practice the teachings of Jesus, especially "Be ye as ye would be." As much as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, you have done it unto me.

—OSCAR GOODWIN

## Bible The Antidote For Racial Prejudice

Chesterfield County, S. C., Editors, The News: It is noted that one letter writer to the People's Platform published in The News Jan. 25, has read much of the past few weeks concerning the progress of the Negro as compared with the white man. He bemoans the fact that certain interests in the Queen City of Charlotte plan to spend large sums of money to improve or furnish better hospitalization facilities for the Negro. The great

editorial of his letter is but a gross misinterpretation of words and phrases that tend only to excite those who to some degree may be biased against the Negro.

It truly appears that although that writer has read much along certain lines he has failed to read the spiritual truths as contained in that great book, known as the rule and guide of our faith.

He states that he would like to know, "What has happened to the white men of today?" The answer to that question, insofar as the great book is concerned, is that many have given too much time to self-centered interests and very little to the end of bringing into the hearts of men the Kingdom of God.

Christ taught that we should love one another. We, therefore, cannot love or hold to one group and in the same breath curse or despise one of another race or group. I am afraid that so many may read, but yet fail to practice the teachings of Jesus, especially "Be ye as ye would be." As much as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, you have done it unto me.

—OSCAR GOODWIN

Except for such protests as these there is no hope to improve the situation. I am afraid that so many may read, but yet fail to practice the teachings of Jesus, especially "Be ye as ye would be." As much as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, you have done it unto me.

—OSCAR GOODWIN

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

## People's Platform

and relatives. In speaking of the conditions there in Greece he says that the people are living in the most degrading conditions of poverty, that many of the best people are existing on the very edge of starvation.

Mr. Nixon has been active in obtaining aid for the Greek people and says that he talked to many persons in Greece who have received parcels from people in Mecklenburg County and the Charlotte area, and that they are most sincere and proud in their thanks for the help that they have been given by the people in this locality.

Western civilization has benefited greatly from the contribution of the Greek people, mainly in the realms of architecture and literature. Modern architects still use and follow the concepts of beauty, harmony and proportion that the Greeks developed and which have been a constant in the ancient temples and public buildings.

In the fields of literature, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle are too numerous to mention have handed down to us teachings and writings that are the basis of democratic government, philosophy, and ethics that are as practical today as they were over 2,000 years ago.

For these reasons, if for no others, the Greek people deserve all the help that we can give to them in their hour of need. If anyone has anything at all, old clothing, food, or whatever, to give to these people, let ED 2348 and it will be picked up and sent to them immediately.

—MARLON CHANDLER

Except for such protests as these there is no hope to improve the situation. I am afraid that so many may read, but yet fail to practice the teachings of Jesus, especially "Be ye as ye would be." As much as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, you have done it unto me.

—OSCAR GOODWIN

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.

As for the system the doctors have of charging what they think a patient can pay, I can think of a system that could be more fair than that. Of course our current commodities are not sold on that basis and never will be, but here the difference—people can do without other things—television sets, new cars and many other things they would like to have but perhaps cannot buy. But it is not fair to ask a person to sacrifice health because he cannot see his way clear to pay a big doctor bill at the first of the next month, whereas he might be able to pay

a smaller amount in proportion to his earnings.

Our medical workers are a very humanitarian group of people and I think the public shows a very poor attitude when they speak so disparagingly of them. We should be more aware of the long years of hard work and sacrifices they have to go through before they arrive at the place where they can help us so effectively.

—MRS. HENRY TEETER

If the specialist had vampire tendencies, a good price could be charged for these medicines. The patient would never know that the doctor got it free. Even specialists in other cities to whom one may write about unusual problems are equally kind and prompt in answering. They give their best in advice and, no charge.

I'll never understand it. People send their television sets to the repair shop and get a bill for \$30 or \$40 for repairs and pay it without a murmur—the same goes for expensive car repairs. Yet when a doctor gives them a complete physical examination (perhaps once in 5 or 10 years, when the patient has finally been roped into it by his family, and the doctor sends a bill for perhaps \$25, they start to high heels.