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Health Crisis

Now's the Time for Full Use of American Doctors

Sharp reduction in the number of physicians whose services are available to the civilian population of the United States has occurred since Pearl Harbor...

Crowded living conditions in war production areas have increased potential as well as present needs for medical care. Thomas Francis Jr., professor of epidemiology at the University of Michigan...

Even in the years before the war, the national supply of physicians was distributed inadequately in relation to need; in general, the population in urban and well-to-do areas enjoyed the services of 60 to 70 physicians for every 100,000 people...

Experts urge that a ratio of at least one "effective practicing" physician to every 1,000 people be maintained—but even before the war the ratio in the states could not show that level...

Rich Man's Tax

Administration Indulges in Some Swift Double-Talk

The Administration in Washington—President Roosevelt, Speaker Rayburn, General Counsel Paul of the Treasury—on record in favor of a pay-as-you-earn tax...

Now Treasury Secretary Morgenthau says that the Administration is 100 per cent behind the Ways and Means Committee tax measure. This is not a pay-as-you-earn bill, and it is notoriously rich man's windfall.

The Ways and Means monstrosity, on the other hand, invites those who have money to "come and get it." Yet the Administration, "is behind the committee bill 100 per cent."

Meat On Paper

American Tables Still the Envy of a Suffering World

The coming of meat rationing brings to families of Americans still at home the heaviest blow of the war to the living of everyday. As the Government...

Even now, the staple foods of our American tables are on the ration list, and the prospects are that others will join them, soon or late. But the attempted control of no other single item of food is likely to reach so close to the home as that of meat...

The meat rationing is the housewife's list of housekeeping difficulties seem generous enough in their offerings in comparison with those of Britain and the troubled lands of Europe; perhaps they won't seem so to people who have been accustomed to eat 1 1/2 pounds of meat, three times a day...

Wasted Talent

Artists Complain They Have No Place in War Effort

Tall, bald, spry and grinning Rockwell Kent, who turned out to be a common-sense kind of artist if ever there was one, says that art should never again be allowed to become the mystic plaything of a little group of false-front art people...

Mr. Kent believes that the artists are the world's supreme propagandists, and in Russia they are so regarded—the Soviet artists go up to the front, paint battle scenes and paint, sing or write of ruinous towns...

British Lead

We Must Catch Up

By Samuel Crafton

THE British are leading: Mr. Churchill's speech makes it necessary that we have a look into the old cigar box in which we keep our American post-war plans, if any.

1. On social security, Britain's plan is indefinite as to date, but definite as to benefits. It doesn't say when, but it says how much—namely, the Beveridge report says that in case of disability, a single man shall receive 24 shillings a week...

The American social security plan is indefinite as to date and also indefinite as to benefits. It does not say when and it does not say how much either. Thus the characteristic feature of the Beveridge plan is that it is full of actuarial tables, while the characteristic feature of the American plan is that it is full of expressions of good will.

The more thoughtful sections of conservative opinion in America (as expressed through, say, the distinguished editor's page of the New York Herald Tribune) have been quite right in scoring the American plan for this failure. Our Congress can easily rectify this fault by hiring an expert to work up a detailed scheme, as the House of Commons did in securing the Beveridge plan...

2. On post-war demobilization, Mr. Churchill, as the responsible head of the majority party, and of the national government, has committed himself to a four-year plan of public works, housing, etc., etc.

There is no American who speaks for the majority in Congress; there is no such man at all, either in the government or in the opposition. So while the British demobilization program is founded on a pledge by the responsible head of the working majority, the American demobilization program is a mere report by the National Resources Planning Board.

The British demobilization scheme, vague as it is, has cabinet approval, which means both Conservative and Labor party approval. Our plan has the President's approval, but not his party's approval or the other party's approval.

3. The British are for a Council of Europe. There was no such thing until last Sunday afternoon. Then Mr. Churchill uttered three words, and there it was. It was like a cook molding a biscuit, and impressing form upon what had been only a shapeless political pudding before.

Mr. Churchill (speaking, again, for a government) placed the affairs of Europe in the hands of Britain, Russia, and perhaps the United States. He is willing to work outward from that. As for us, we don't know it that is what we want. Even worse, as yet we don't even know what we don't want.

The future is firming up. It is finding a skeleton to which to hang its shapelessness. The British are far out in front of us in this field. We are quite as earnest as they are, but not so active. Seriousness means definiteness and responsibility; so much money, so many years, a decision to work with this country and that country, but not the other country. The purpose of this piece is not to solve the problem but to pose it, and so I end it here.

—By Dorman Smith

Still in the Saddle, But—



Song of Life

A Preacher Needs Answers

By Tom P. Jimison

PINK JACKSON, colored, has been a barber in Rockingham for more than twenty years. This is also a reflection and inquiry. It reminded me of the Charlotte Negro woman who once told me that the greatest trouble with the world was that it was not a better place than it is.

The remarks of this Nebraska barber-philosopher whetted up my mind and stimulated my spirit of reflection and inquiry. It reminded me of the Charlotte Negro woman who once told me that the greatest trouble with the world was that it was not a better place than it is.

How many prophets and preachers have had their souls turned to lead because the people they were called to lead were "cold-watered" by indifference. I admitted that I had attempted to prophesy there. "You better come on over and preach to us Niggers said he, where you'll be answered back. You can't do no good with those white people, for they won't answer you back. For people like to sit around and not answer back," he concluded, "encourages a preacher."

Everybody knows that an athletic team needs a good cheering organization. A good soldier needs commendation. What is the value of the Purple Heart, Distinguished Service Cross and all the other decorations awarded to fighting men? They are worth little except as answers to the question of why they keep him from becoming "uncourageous" in his fearful fight against the enemy.

The Single-Minded Reds

In the Christian Science Monitor TWO trifling personal incidents in Russia just before there was a war stand out in my mind as small samples of something in the Russian character, which is looming very large in Stalin's attitude toward our American reaction.

In Tolstai (Tiflis) in Georgia, when I was ready to set out on my trip, I was told to go up the funicular railway. "No," said I. "I will not go up the funicular railway." I had been up enough of them to be bored there so that the very thought bored me. This time it was the Intourist chief who argued and caajoled. I agreed with the soundness of every argument he made and even said, "I will not go up the funicular railway."



Not The End Aims & Peace

By Raymond Clapper

YOU can find an excellent formula for your own thinking in Prime Minister Churchill's latest speech. He gives needed emphasis to the point that we must not allow peace aims to mislead us into thinking that the war is about over. Yet he makes a place for necessary planning about the future.

Totalitarian people can run on a one-track mind because they are not supposed to do any thinking for themselves. Democratic people, however, must work now on a double-track system. Democratic people must be fighting the war, while at the same time planning the moves that will come after the war production.

Everything that Churchill says about the fighting still ahead is underscored by the news of further German advances in Russia. It is underscored by the delay in knocking the Axis out of Tunisia, by the heavy sinkings in the Atlantic, and by the fact that we have quantities of tanks and other equipment piled up here far in excess of our ability to ship it across.

Nevertheless Mr. Churchill, while recognizing that Hitler is far from beaten, tells about war aims and peace aims. In fact, he made the longest speech of his career as Prime Minister about them. Mr. Churchill discusses his hopes for regional councils of the nations, for a four-year interim transition plan for England and for yet another plan after that.

The Prime Minister talks about the necessity of improving the health and vigor of the people of Britain, of providing milk for babies, of increasing the birth rate. He recognizes the public health snobbery must disappear and the advantages of education must be opened to everyone. Opportunities in public service must be available to everyone, regardless of what school he has attended.

We can well believe that the reason Mr. Churchill is making that kind of an internal political speech, is that his people demand some assurance that a better England will rise out of the death and destruction of this war. He recognizes the public health snobbery which has given such popularity to the Beveridge Plan. In the United States I think we all feel that, given a peaceful world and reasonably intelligent Government, the American people have the resources and the industrial ability to produce, reasonably prosperous times.

In America our real anxiety is whether there will be peace so that we can go ahead with our own lives. Throughout this century our internal life has been violently affected by foreign wars. All wars abroad hit us. The big ones eventually involve us. Any major war is a threat to our security. So that is our problem and that is what must be solved before we can hope to have stable conditions inside the country for any length of time.

That is why the resolution of the four Senators, for instance, which Secretary Cordell Hull has just endorsed, becomes such an important item in our affairs. It is a specific attempt to get something started.

Some people say that debate on this question in Congress would distract from national unity and from the prosecution of the war. Would it do so any more than to debate other questions, such as whether Congress should abolish the draft, or whether to draft from the military, or cut down the size of the army, or give draft deferment to a whole class of people such as farmers?

Discussion of such questions does not seem to interfere with the war, or with moral or national unity. At least such discussion goes on without any very serious question being raised as to its propriety. So how can it be considered harmful to discuss, as Mr. Churchill does in England, what we are going to do with the victory?

Quote, Unquote

WE shall be equal to our post-war job only as we develop the best moral or national unity. At least such discussion goes on without any very serious question being raised as to its propriety. So how can it be considered harmful to discuss, as Mr. Churchill does in England, what we are going to do with the victory?

I do not think that America can prosper unless other nations of the world prosper, any more than America can prosper unless agriculture and labor prosper.—A. M. London.

The average American soldier in uniform, that he did not do his job, is the only safe thing to do to proceed on the assumption we've a long way to go yet.—British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden.

We are beginning to feel our strength and to make the enemy feel it too. The only safe thing to do to proceed on the assumption we've a long way to go yet.—British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden.

We are faced with the necessity of not only winning the war at the least cost of men and material, but also of realizing that other nations are going to have their ideas of what the political and economic foundations of the post-war era must be.—A. M. London.

Visitin' Around

Ever Tied Dynamite, Newt? (GFD News, Lexington Dispatch) N. Newton Slink of Winons, Miss., now of Greensboro, is home for a few days, untopping a lot of trees and stumps with machinery that he has learned about, experimenting about, ever God's great country. The Age of Lexington (Reeds item, Lexington Dispatch) Mr. and Mrs. David Mallard had the misfortune of losing a very good young cow three weeks herself. It is a great blow for any one who has a cow as good as theirs.