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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1948

## For A Healthier, Happier City

THE FUTURE of happier and healthier living by hundreds of families will prove the wisdom and soundness of the City Council's action in ordering into effect the on-the-books Standard Housing Ordinance. But we wish to extend now our congratulations to Mayor Baxter and his seven colleagues at City Hall for their forthright action in reacting to public appeal and their own consciences by adopting the resolution, which climaxed years of struggling to rid our city of inadequate housing and festering slums.

A long step has been taken and only time can tell the full story of the good that will come to individuals, families and the community. Although the Council's action was courageous and freighted with untold possibilities of community welfare, the full job of cleaning up the town has not yet been done.

Now that the City Fathers have set their hands to the plow, there can be no turning back. If Charlotte is to be made that healthy and prosperous city we all desire, the Council must follow the trail it has blazed and move on to the goal of a tighter sanitary code and still stricter enforcement of the laws that are established for urban existence.

Authoritative proposals have been made for elimination of industrial wastes that pollute the city's creeks (particularly Pogue Creek and its tributaries) and before the present over a wide area that includes some of our fine residential districts.

Even before the sensational disclosures of filth and slime in certain parts of the city,

our health officer had suggested amendment of the Sanitary Code to prohibit the keeping of animals and fowls within 200 feet of a street or residence.

These suggestions have merit, as every right-thinking citizen will admit. But there are difficulties to be encountered. Objectors will raise the cry of unnecessary expense for equipment to pre-treat industrial wastes. Owners of chickens, etc., will insist they are being deprived of means to keep down the high cost of living.

That may be correct but in our urban existence, where what one neighbor does may affect his adjoining neighbors, no one has the right to "live unto himself" without regard for the family next door or in the next block. It is particularly right and proper for a family to raise its flock of chickens if that family resides in the open spaces of the countryside, but in town where another may be adversely affected by his neighbor the municipal administrators have the right to decide for the best interest of all.

The pleasure or profit of one family can not and must not be put above the rights and privileges of the community. The Council, already determined to do everything in its power to break the resurgence of the polio epidemic of this Summer and to block the outbreak of other diseases, ought not to fall short of the mark. It should move, and that right presently, to prevent a further invasion of our city and to eliminate nuisances from fowls and animals where they endanger the public health and safety.

## Does Stalin Want Real Peace?

PREMIER STALIN apparently made an agreeable impression on the Western envoys who called on him in the interest of co-operation and peace, but already pessimistic views are being raised to decide positively that nothing much can come from this effort to call off the "cold war."

We are told that the most we can hope for is a truce, during which the powers will go on with their maneuvering until the end of the international crisis.

This doubtful view is based on the conviction that the Russian Communists will never abandon the world revolution, prime article of Marxist and Leninist faith, and that they will use any and every opportunity to promote revolution. The theory of this school of observers is stated in a nut-shell by DeWitt MacFadden, Associated Press foreign affairs analyst, who writes:

"The Russians, with their overpowering urge to conquer and communize the world, will never halt their drive until (1) they need, or (2) their aggressive crusade meets their faces. The second contingency could arise through revolt by the oppressed peoples who have been enslaved, or by another global war."

We take a more hopeful view of the current peace overture, and find support in the analysis of Russian policy that comes from another American observer. He is John Foster Dulles, recognized as one of the leading statesmen in world affairs. He is Governor Dewey's adviser on international relations, and is expected to become the next Secretary of State if the Republican Presidential nominee is elected by the voters.

Mr. Dulles, to our mind, accurately defines the Russian policy in four words. It is a policy of "not war, not peace." The war was "part" of this policy is dictated by realistic recognition of the fact that com-

plete disaster for the Soviet lies in hostilities with a power possessing the industrial might of the United States. The "not peace" half of the policy is pursued vigorously because Communism thrives only under conditions of crisis and unrest.

Once peace and prosperity return to a large part of the world, Soviet Russia will go into a long retreat and an important modification in Communism even in Russia itself may be expected. That happened during the late 1920s and it will happen again if there is no war.

Moscow now is encouraging talk of a settlement because of even recent weeks have carried the world too close to war for the comfort of Stalin & Co. Russia will, of course, attempt to manipulate a truce or a settlement which will leave it free to revive its "not peace" policy at a propitious moment. However, Mr. Dulles does not take the fatalistic view that Russia can never be persuaded to abandon this policy short of a world war, or a global revolution. He holds that the Russians will settle down and put the revolution on ice when they see that the rest of the world has recovered sufficiently to make further Communist penetration unlikely.

In the last year, much has happened in Europe and the whole Western World to show that the time for revolution is running out swiftly. Because there still are many points of disturbance we still are uncertain that the tide has definitely turned, and fearful that the Russians will not or cannot see that the "cold war" is possible as played out. However, it is possible that the Stalin and the Politburo are more discouraged by the world's reaction to them than we know. At any rate, there has been a large enough rally against Communism in 1948 to justify us in looking on the present diplomatic negotiations with hope.

## Bureaucrats Grow And Grow

A BUREAUCRAT, as defined by Senator Barkley of Kentucky, is a Democrat occupying a Government job which a Republican wants.

We are reminded of that Democratic gas-line, and of the Republican campaign slogan to use the word "bureaucrat" when we read the latest figures showing what has happened since the Republican Congress in 1946 set "a ceiling" on Federal employment.

There were 2,068,285 civilian employees on the Federal payroll in May, according to the Joint Congressional Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures.

That represented an increase of more than 70,000 from last December, when the figure stood at 1,998,309.

New jobs are being added daily and the end is not in sight. Under appropriations voted at the last session of this Congress, the Executive Department may expand its payroll army to a peak of 2,250,000 between now and June 30, 1949.

There now are 80,000 more persons in the civilian or "peace-time" agencies than at the World War II peak.

This is the combined work of the Administration and the Congress that now now debauching inflation control and saying nothing about one of the principal items in our inflation, which is a Federal payroll that will exceed \$10,000,000,000 in the new fiscal year.

One out of every 30 jobs in the United States is held by a Federal employee, under current "full employment" conditions, and 3.5 per cent of the national income is going

## Higher Than Mt. Mitchell

TO W. H. Horton, *The News* is happy to give an A in geography. As for ourselves, a dunce cap is in order.

Mr. Fortson addresses us in the morning's mail upbraidings us for inaccuracy in an editorial. Says Mr. Fortson, in reference to our editorial of Saturday in which we warned of a plot afoot in Tennessee to add supplementary matter to Clingman's Dome to make it higher than Mt. Mitchell: "We are in the excitement of defending our state's honor, took in too much territory and referred to Mt. Mitchell as the highest mountain peak of the Rockies. Taint so, says Mr. Fortson."

"Certainly it's the highest point east of the Mississippi, but not of the Rockies," *Morning's Peak* in the Black Hills of South Dakota tops Mt. Mitchell by several hundred feet.

Never make light of the other fellow's weakness and ignorance. You may be a member of the Louisiana Legislature some day yourself. —Bunkle (La.) Record.

## How Do You Feel About Liberal-Baiting?

## Joseph &amp; Stewart Also

## The Dewey Strategy

WASHINGTON

THE special summering in the Dewey campaign conviction that he is out in front. He means to play it the way it will then be removed from the stove which is Washington at the moment. Even before the campaign has even, meanwhile, one can already begin to measure the political effectiveness of President Truman's bold maneuver of calling Congress back to session now.

The best test, of course, is the extent to which the President's maneuver has caused Governor Dewey to reconsider his campaign plans. "Not at all," is the answer given on highest authority.

Extraordinary marks of confidence are in fact the most striking features of the Dewey campaign strategy, which has now been further roughed out in the retreat at Pawling, N. Y. In 1944, when Dewey had President Roosevelt to contend with in his campaign, he probably will not be his first swing across the country until late September. What is planned is a brief, intensive effort, heavily aimed at the voters of New York which Dewey feels pretty sure is his already.

The models for this campaign, moreover, are to be his two campaigns for the New York Governorship. In 1942, his election promises were to "clean the cobwebs out of the state government" and to "reorganize the state income tax." In 1946, he contended himself with promising that the state government would be kept "web-free."

GENERAL APPEAL  
This sort of general appeal, calculated only to suggest that the candidate making the appeal can do a better general job than his rival, is always the privilege of the underdog. It is a sure-fire test. The wide campaign front-runner avails himself of the privilege because he thus avoids committing himself into office with his neck festooned with irremovable abstractions in the form of inconceivable specific commitments. The polls have

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## People's Platform

## Liberty Unlimited

CHARLOTTE

THE campaign against liberty is on all over the world by reactionaries who call themselves "liberals" and work for tyranny in the name of democracy.

The argument is always the same: Give up just a little teeny bit of your liberty and we will take care of you.

We, the Government, will take care of you before you are born, during your infancy, your schooling, the prime of your life and your old age.

We will tell you when to sow and when to reap, what you may make and sell and buy and charge, and what you should do.

We will stipulate where you shall live and what you shall wear and eat and how often you must see the doctor.

That breed of jelly fish would they substitute for man on the face of the earth?

The offer is always so attractive and the price is so low.

For just a little bit of liberty, think what you will get.

No more worry or struggle, no more to steel your character in hard work or sharpen your wit in study or see wisdom in self-denial and thrift. No more need to look to the main day or lay up safety for the days you love.

Everything is taken care of by the paternal government.

Slit back, fill 'em up, the good life is here, shoot the other fellows. The Government is a genuine paternal Government boys, including, one supposes, bracts, when the human spine has become as vestigial as the vermiform appendix.

It is the striving of the individual for self-improvement out of fashion.

Albinus, figuring his sums with charcoal by firelight on the back of a shovel. How under-mimic.

Theodore Roosevelt, preaching the doctrine of the strenuous life. How anti-social!

Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, warning that the Government is best which governs least. How reactionary!

Ben Franklin, telling those who live in time who would lean on Government as if it were trellis. "They that give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."

How naive that would be to our present day "liberals" who would get smuggy among in columns and radio.

—JOHN B. NAPOLITANO.

CHARLOTTE

port on the results of this clean-up some 50 days hence.

—ROBERT GWAITHMEY.

CHARLOTTE

Editors, The News:

ON behalf of the Charlotte Junior Chamber of Commerce, its president, the board of directors and the membership, we wish to express our sincere gratitude for the excellent support your newspaper has given and is still giving us in a sustained drive to improve sanitation in our city.

We would appreciate your thanking the members of your organization who have offered outstanding cooperation in facilitating our activities.

—CHARLOTTE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INC.

Clide L. Clem Jr., Director Public Relations.

CHARLOTTE

Editors, The News:

I AM writing regarding the proposed ordinance about to be recommended to the City Council by the Health Department outlawing the keeping of chickens in the city.

If a chicken pen is a menace to health 30 or 40 feet from a residence, it does not make sense if this same pen were to be a menace 200 feet away from the city.

It is intended to put out of business the dealers in the city that handle day-old chickens and the various processes of dress chickens.

We do not need any new laws regarding sanitation until the ones we have are enforced. If people want to raise chickens for home consumption, let them do it but keep the pens under certain restrictions and there is none better than to limit the chickens on wire floor, clean droppings board two or three times a week and spray the pen often.

This matter deserves intelligent thought and investigation before placing further hardships on the already high cost of food.

—M. B. BERRY.

CHARLOTTE

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