

### The News' Platform For 1950-60

1. Organization of an Urban Redevelopment Commission.
2. A \$10,000,000 school building program for Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.
3. A comprehensive study of the city and County Governments as recommended by Institute of Government studies.
4. A definite public housing program based on facts gathered in 1950 census.
5. Formation of a civic promotion group similar to Winston-Salem's Committee of One Hundred.
6. A city auditorium.
7. A full-scale program for unbottling traffic congestion.
8. Improved air transportation facilities.
9. Positive action to clear Charlotte's creeks of contamination and pollution.

### TEN-YEAR PLATFORM—

PERHAPS the major task of Charlotte's citizens in the problem of the next half-century is the clarity and courage with which it tackles the matter of urban redevelopment.

Urban redevelopment is not new. Many of the larger U. S. cities were forced long ago to perform surgical operations on their metropolitan areas in order to redesign property and turn it to other uses suitable for the advanced city.

In a less dramatic way, urban redevelopment goes on all the time in any growing city. Old buildings come down and new buildings go up. Business areas take on residential areas. New streets and boulevards are cut and new residential areas spring up.

But this is a slow process, without plan or form. The trends are governed by the whims of the moment, not by any long-range objective. As a result, it is not always done wisely. When that happens, new problems may arise, such as traffic congestion, more inadequate than the former ones.

Because of the increasing dominance of urban population, the Congress has finally recognized that it is in the national interest to encourage and assist cities to make living more enjoyable and more profitable for the people within their borders. Just as it is in the national interest to protect and to conserve our soil and to improve our national health.

The urban redevelopment phase of the MR. HOOPER ON CHINA

MR. HOOPER is traveling up that long road from Moscow to the White House on Formosa this week with certain not help him along. Falling in with California's Senator Knowland, the nation's only living ex-President went all out for.

(1) The use of American naval power, if necessary, to protect Formosa, the nearby Philippines and Hawaii.

(2) Continued recognition to the Chinese Government.

(3) Continued recognition and support of the Chiang Kai-Shek National Government.

He has considerable support for this activities from Republican foreign affairs specialists, who considerably could be more short-sighted in their appraisal of the Asia situation.

CONSIDER Mr. Hoover's reasons for his three-point program.

First, he declares that the program will build a wall against Communism in the Pacific.

If Mr. Hoover means a physical wall, his reasoning does not seem devoted greatly from his party's "economy" policy. What would it cost to construct an adequate wall of American troops, ships and planes along the thousands of miles of Chinese coastline?

Secondly, he asserts that control of Formosa is necessary for the defense of Japan and the Philippines.

Defense against what? Mao and his Communist army does not seem to be capable of launching operations against Japan and the Philippines. And does Mr. Hoover honestly believe that Communists in China will do his internal difficulty, would consider Formosa as a base for the United States? In the case of actual Russian operations out of Communist China would Formosa be of strategic value to Communists and even then of no more worth than the air base on Formosa when planes are limited to a few hundred miles in their bombing runs. Furthermore, Canton, already Communist-controlled, is the nearest Chinese base to Formosa and Red Shanghai is closer to Tokyo than is Formosa.

Thirdly, Mr. Hoover believes recognition upon "bases of Communist conspirators" in Chinese legations and consulates.

What could Red China add to the activities of Communist nations already established throughout the world?

Fourth, Mr. Hoover says, if we recognize Mao's China, it will become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

It will, anyway, since Britain, the Dominions and other nations have indicated their intention of recognizing the regime. They, along with Russia, will outvote the U. S. if we should object to the recognition of Mao's China.

Our only defense would be the use of the veto, and then our position may be morally untenable.

MR. HOOPER'S final reason: to give to "at least a continued hope of some time turning China in the paths of freedom again."

If he means by that the resurgence of China as a totalitarian, he has a rather view of Chiang's military position than the situation justifies. Chiang is beaten. His command is even way about giving gasoline to Nationalist pilots on Formosa and they follow the path of others and fly their planes to the mainland to surrender to the Reds.

Mr. Hoover would do well to turn his Communist line and the problem of strengthening southeastern Asia through more practical means, through economic assistance and through an intensified program of convincing new nations, such as the United States of Indonesia and such old ones as India that private initiative and democracy are superior to Communism and totalitarianism.

### DEFICIT FINANCING

ANALYSIS on this page is an inclusive survey of Federal Government deficit financing by Dr. C. K. Brown of Davidson College. The analysis shows that the deficit is going to be of major importance in the new session of the 81st Congress which opened yesterday.

At present it appears that the present fiscal year will end with a deficit of \$5.3 billion, increasing the national debt to about \$256 billion. By June, 1951, the national debt will grow to some \$300 billion, assuming that there is no great change in either the revenue structure or the expenditures of the national government.

At present the deficit financing is done in three ways: (1) by the sale of government securities; (2) by the sale of government bonds; (3) by the sale of government stocks.

The fact that we do face such a step to our democratic existence should be all the more reason why other functions of the Congress, would throw the budget still further out of balance.

Dr. Brown's article disposes of the fallacies of deficit financing one by one and points out the heavy demands of the war years as the primary cause. Certainly the foreign aid and military program are leading our...

# Is America Adrift On Sea Of Finance?

A Discussion Of The Fallacies In Deficit Financing Theories  
By Dr. C. K. BROWN  
Dean of Faculty, Davidson College

IT is well known that the expenditures of the Federal Government have increased ten-fold in the past twenty years, that in all but two of the fiscal years since 1929 the Treasury has operated at a deficit which in total has aggregated some \$60 billion, and that the volume of bank deposits and currency has tripled during this period. Some portions of this record was due to deliberate action during the 1930's, some was a result of the war and the wreckage of the world which has followed it.

So far as fiscal policy is concerned, we have been in a state of emergency since 1945, with no very clear agreement as to the course that we should follow. It is difficult for us to reach any such agreement because of great confusion that prevails in a large part of the discussion of the topic.

The advocates of what used to be commonly regarded as the "sound" policy are pretty generally united in favoring both smaller Federal expenditures and a surplus in the budget that would allow a considerable reduction of the public debt. They would not, however, pursue this program in such a way as to bring about a great reduction in the volume of money for fear that such a reduction would lead to a business depression. Instead they would prefer to finance the money supply as a situation already arrived at and one that ought to be maintained. But one that should be taken care of gradually by allowing the volume of production and trade to "grow up" to the volume of the money supply.

### Spenders' Position Not Clear

THE advocates of looser or more generous fiscal policy frequently do not make it clear whether they favor simply a high level of Federal expenditure or a budgetary surplus along with a high level of expenditure. They do not make it clear whether they favor a budgetary deficit so financed as to lead to a further increase in the volume of money.

Those who desire a high level of expenditure, but are not in favor of a budgetary surplus, are in a position to reap benefits from Federal spending their own incomes; or else they believe that they are in a position to reap benefits from Federal taxes, which will exceed their contribution to Federal taxes.

So far as those who hold the latter view are concerned, the question may be raised as to how long a happy life is to be enjoyed if we are to be satisfied if we must upon running the country on the principle of getting ours while the getting is good. If there is to be a high level of Federal expenditure, it is the only basis for a satisfactory commonwealth that is to take care how far we understand that character.

Moreover, people who are unwilling to submit their fortunes to the decision of a free market but who are in favor of a high level of Federal expenditure ought to know that they are playing with a loaded die. Political retributions, more or less, are awarded to those who are in power, and the less self-discipline a particular group or group has, the more likely it is to expect if perchance it loses its political power.

If we waive the question of whether all the things that it is proposed for the Federal Government to do are to be done, it is clear that the Federal Government can be sustained or extended only at a cost in terms of the loss of individual freedom and the reduction of the opportunity to deal with problems on a local level that is too high to pay for the benefits involved.

### The Fundamental Question

HERE we come to the very fundamental question as to how far we want to run our own lives independent of all other nations. It may be said that this is a question that is settled by the fact that we are a free people. Our only defense would be the use of the veto, and then our position may be morally untenable.

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### Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

HOTTTEST problem facing Congressional leaders as they get back to Washington was how to prevent another session of the House and Senate from being convened. This will be a major topic at a secret meeting of the House and Senate leadership in the coming week. House OOP Leader Joe Martin will tell his lieutenants that House Republicans must immediately trim their pay rolls and their expenses to meet the needs of the tax payers.

He will do some blunt talking about members who bring disgrace upon themselves and their party by accepting kickbacks. Martin himself has set an excellent example in his office, and has a reputation for being a man who has never had a relative or a non-working employee in his office, and has never been in the news for anything.

NOTE—Recent U. S. "top" trials have shown that the Federal Government is not a very efficient organization. It is not a very efficient organization. It is not a very efficient organization.

### Photographing the Russians

TWO officials in Moscow, some time ago, Maj. Gen. O'Daniel, U. S. military attaché in Moscow, was watching the news on the radio. He was watching the news on the radio. He was watching the news on the radio.

### Free Spenders Predominate

THE advocates of deficit financing are practically unanimous in their opinion that the Federal Government should spend more money. They are unanimous in their opinion that the Federal Government should spend more money.

### What Is A 'Disaster'?

IT is clear that we should come to some understanding as to what we mean by a disaster. It is clear that we should come to some understanding as to what we mean by a disaster.

### Fallacy Of More Borrowing

THE idea that we can avoid "adding ourselves with higher taxes" by borrowing is a fallacy. It is a fallacy that we can avoid "adding ourselves with higher taxes" by borrowing.

### How Would It Make A Difference

DEFICIT spending should come out openly and honestly in favor of the kind of country that we want. It should come out openly and honestly in favor of the kind of country that we want.

### Congressional Predictions

PRIVATELY, leaders agree that the second session of the 81st Congress will be a cautious session. It will be a cautious session. It will be a cautious session.

### Probing The Lobbyists

HARD-HITTING Rep. Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Lobby Investigating Committee, has ordered a study of the lobbying industry. He has ordered a study of the lobbying industry.

# Millions Of People Have Tax Date With Uncle Sam Jan. 16

By JAMES MARLOW  
WASHINGTON

JAN. 16 is an income tax rate-for-all day for millions of people. It is an income tax rate-for-all day for millions of people. It is an income tax rate-for-all day for millions of people.

### You Can Be Sure By Having Another Celebration In '51

By FREDERICK C. OTTHMAN  
WASHINGTON

I DID bump into one Senator, however, who pondered whether the century reached the halfway mark in 1950 or 1951. He said the way to tell was to look at the calendar of the half century, and special editions of their magazines, missed the date of about a year.

By his calculations, 1951 is the year and all hands who have spent their money for radio programs on an era and photographs of ladies in white. They had wasted every cent. They've got to do it all over again next New Year's.

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