

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1951

## LOG ROLLING AT CITY HALL

**T**HE non-making guests with which several City Council members helped themselves to the job of a \$485,000 street job Wednesday was a grim reminder that even the supposedly non-political Council-Manager form of government affords no sure guarantee against unworldly pork-chop legislation.

The scene in the Council chamber was reminiscent of the U. S. House of Representatives when it is voting on the annual Rivers & Harbors measure. In the House, members pour votes to get dams and irrigation projects for their district. In the Council, the members approved votes to get streets for their favorite constituents.

The City Manager and the City Engineer, after trying to assess the most pressing street needs in Charlotte, had recommended that all of the \$485,000 street fund be done this fall, had already been called for.

But Councilman Basil Boyd, who has long agitated for widening E. 38th St. from N. Tryon to Plaza Road, got two needed votes by openly promoting Councilman Sandy Jordan to drive Dellinger that he would vote already approved project, the widening and opening up of W. Fifth St. from Cedar St. to W. Trade. He already had the votes of Councilmen Claude Alba, who has voted for every street widening and grubbing project in our memory, and Herbert Baxter, who releases his key role in the growing anti-Soviet line-up on the Council.

These five then blithely voted \$125,000 for the widening of E. 38th St., considering (1) the dangerous grade crossing problem at the main line of the Southern Railroad, or (2) how to handle the expected new flood of traffic on Plaza Road if the State, contrary to their hope, declines to widen that already overburdened artery from the Plaza to the 36th St. intersection. Councilman Van Every and Coddington voted against the \$125,000 expenditure.

Then Mr. Dellinger moved into action. Before Mr. Boyd had a chance to forget his commitment, Mr. Dellinger asked the Council to set aside \$100,000 as a start toward

## A START TOWARD REDEVELOPMENT

**I**T PUBLICLY affirming its intention of applying an Urban Redevelopment Commission, the City Council took the first step of what may be one of the most significant programs in Charlotte's history.

Wednesday's resolution was a formality, to comply with North Carolina's rather involved urban redevelopment act which requires the Secretary of Commerce to select before commission members can be legally appointed. Selection of the five persons to direct this vital public program will be made in another week or two.

In theory, urban redevelopment is a means of ridding cities of blighted areas and making the property more profitable use. In practice, it is a slow and complex undertaking that requires painstaking, accurate planning and firm, courageous action.

Properly conducted, urban redevelopment can change the face of a city, and it is primarily with such beneficial results in mind.

Improperly administered, urban redevelopment will likely bog down in confusion and controversy, resulting in little or no action.

No Council appointments in the past have been more important than the five commission posts coming up. Let us hope that the Council selects men of vision, intelligence, absolute integrity, and great courage. Any other standards will doom the program to failure.

## THE JAPANESE TREASTY

**N**EXT week delegates from about 50 countries will gather in San Francisco to sign the Japanese peace treaty. The treaty, which is being presented to the conference will be to sure, detract somewhat from the treaty itself, as they will use the occasion as a pretext for further anti-American diatribe and may try to trade their signature for concessions in Korea.

But when all the ranting subsides, the Japanese treaty will emerge as a truly remarkable document. It is completely void of bitterness and retribution. An idea of its magnanimity can be obtained by comparing some of its clauses with relative portions of the Versailles Treaty which followed World War I. True, the latter was ratified less than two years after Germany's defeat, and V-J Day is more than six years past, and the vindictive spirit generated by war subsides with the passing years. But that fact itself speaks well for the Japanese treaty, for an agreement based on a war-worn spirit of retribution is inconsistent with the idea of returning a vanquished country to the international family.

The Versailles Treaty declared that "the Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of German aggression and her allies for causing all the war and damage to the Allied and Associated Governments have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them." The reparations commission determined the German debt at \$33 billion plus the Belgian war debt.

The Japanese treaty "It is recognized that, although Japan signed in principle pay reparations for the damage and suffering caused by it during the war, nevertheless Japan lacks the capacity, if it is to maintain a viable economy, to make adequate reparations to the Allied Powers and at the same time meet its other obligations."

opening up and widening W. 38th St., despite the fact that no engineering survey of the final cost of the project is yet available. No one knows what it will cost. But after some discussion, the same five—Dellinger, Boyd, Baxter, Jordan and Alba—set up the \$100,000 allocation. In so doing, they burdened the budget for the next fiscal year with a like amount, for the total cost is bound to be at least \$200,000. They also set the stage for further congestion on Graham St. near the 38th St. underpass.

After taking these two highbals out of the pie, the Council then doled out \$110,000 for resurfacing, a fraction of what is needed, and \$100,000 for maintenance.

There is much to be said for tying together Plaza Road and N. Tryon. And there is a pressing need for some new streets in the western part of the City. But the precise location and the type of construction are engineering problems beyond the capacities of the Councilmen. The five-man faction completely ignored the recommendation of their specially engaged engineers in approving the two projects. They also failed to relate them to a long-range master street plan, overall traffic flow, the continuing set-back ordinance program, parking facilities or any other of the many factors involved in intelligent street planning.

This newspaper campaigned strenuously for the passage of the Powell Bill in the hope and expectation that it would correct a longstanding injustice to urban dwellers. The present Council, however, faced with a tight budget because of overly-generous salary and retirement benefit increases, cut its street appropriation from more than \$600,000 to a flat \$100,000 and then stretched out its collective hand to Raleigh for \$335,000 in Powell Bill money.

The brazen exhibition of logrolling at Wednesday's Council session makes us wonder whether we were right in supporting the Powell Bill. But removed any doubts as to why some members of the Council want to do their trading in a less public place.

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## Grade Crossing On New Thoroughfare

**T**HE view of the 36th St. grade crossing over the main line of the Southern Railroad looks toward N. Tryon St. This week the City Council appropriated \$125,000 for widening 36th St. from the Plaza Road to N. Tryon, but no one mentioned the grade crossing which will become increasingly hazardous as traffic volume grows. Some 45 trains roll over this section of track each day. Elsewhere in Charlotte, the City Government is trying to eliminate grade crossings. See the editorial, "Log Rolling At City Hall," in the adjoining column.

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## Congress At Work

## McCarran On Press Freedom

**(From The Congressional Record)**  
Mr. McCarran: I hold in my hand a publication (The Reporter) which has gone (overseas) by the authority of the Department of State. . . . The headline is "McCarran's Monopoly." Listen to this:

"The Nevada Senator has become judge, prosecutor and hangman. . . . He has used his legislative power to establish himself as grand inquisitor, a lord high executioner of the information of his country."

Mr. McCarran: I have not paid any attention to it. That may be true.

Mr. Benton: Has the Senator ever been criticized by the New York Times, in Time magazine, or in other periodicals; and if so, would he suggest that it would be a good reason for not sending such a way of life and how we want to spend our money to the information libraries abroad?

Mr. McCarran: But American dollars were not taken out of the pockets of American taxpayers to pay for that stuff. . . .

Mr. Benton: Does the Senator from Nevada know that there are more than 50 magazines which are bought with taxpayers' money and sent to the libraries abroad?

Mr. McCarran: Undoubtedly.

Mr. Benton: Is the Senator aware of the fact that The Reporter is not one of them?

Mr. McCarran: Yes, it is the Senator from Nevada who also that in the 50 magazines members of Congress, members of the Senate, members of the Administration, and President Truman are criticized?

Mr. McCarran: Does the Senator want taxpayers' money to pay for this stuff to be sent to New Delhi and other places around the world so that it can be shown to people who do not understand a way of life and how we want to spend our money ourselves? . . . The magazine is nothing but an opinion magazine.

Mr. Humphrey: What publication outside of The World Almanac would the Senator call a fact magazine?

Mr. McCarran: I do not know. There are so many magazines. . . . Should we stop buying The Saturday Evening Post, for example?

Mr. McCarran: No, but I would make sure of what was going into an issue of The Saturday Evening Post which we were sending abroad. . . .

Mr. Humphrey: It is not a choice between a free press and censorship. . . .

Mr. McCarran: Not at all. . . . We can set up an agency which will select the proper statements to be issued, through the press that is selected.

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information libraries abroad?

Mr. McCarran: That is probably so. . . .

Mr. Benton: Mr. President, the Senator from Nevada has read the magazine Life, the magazine Time, and other magazines, which advocate the dismissal of Secretary Acheson. Would he suggest that as a reason why Life magazine, for example, should not be sent to our information libraries abroad?

Mr. McCarran: I have not paid any attention to it. That may be true.

Mr. Benton: Has the Senator ever been criticized by the New York Times, in Time magazine, or in other periodicals; and if so, would he suggest that it would be a good reason for not sending such a way of life and how we want to spend our money to the information libraries abroad?

Mr. McCarran: But American dollars were not taken out of the pockets of American taxpayers to pay for that stuff. . . .

Mr. Benton: Does the Senator from Nevada know that there are more than 50 magazines which are bought with taxpayers' money and sent to the libraries abroad?

Mr. McCarran: Undoubtedly.

Mr. Benton: Is the Senator aware of the fact that The Reporter is not one of them?

Mr. McCarran: Yes, it is the Senator from Nevada who also that in the 50 magazines members of Congress, members of the Senate, members of the Administration, and President Truman are criticized?

Mr. McCarran: Does the Senator want taxpayers' money to pay for this stuff to be sent to New Delhi and other places around the world so that it can be shown to people who do not understand a way of life and how we want to spend our money ourselves? . . . The magazine is nothing but an opinion magazine.

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## Eisenhower Is The Target Of Violent Smeared Campaign

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

**W**ASHINGTON THE BEST proof of the tactics of insinuation among certain groups of politicians by the mere name of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is the simple fact that a flood of poison pen literature about the General already pouring in. Occasionally it is useful to know the way the political sewers are flow-beds in this case it is particularly instructive.

A fair sample of the stuff being circulated is a pamphlet called "The Williams Intelligence Survey," published in Santa Ana, Cal., by a character who bills himself as "news analyst, lecturer, former counter-intelligence officer." Williams strikes his two keynotes in his first paragraph, describing Eisenhower as a "ceaseless" with Zhukov and other high Soviet criminals, and "the man most wanted by the Zionists to head the government."

From this start, the reader is plunged into a strange anti-Semitic nightmare dominated by the figure of Eisenhower himself. It is a "Zionist candidate," the "red-caster," the ex-President of Columbia University. ("As you know," Williams remarks confidentially to his readers, "Columbia is in New York City, and virtually a ghetto institution and incubator of pro-Soviet and international Jewish revolutionaries.") According to Williams, Eisenhower is guilty of numerous misdeeds, ranging from plotting to become a military dictator to insinuating himself as a Polish professor into the Columbia faculty.

Williams' pamphlet is a fair sample of the crude style of this special literature. But perhaps there is even more significance in the style that wears a thin cloak of normality indicated by avoidance of outspoken anti-Semitism, which is best represented by the 1951 "report" of a public group known as the Partisan Republicans of California. Williams' pamphlet is a fair sample of the crude style of this special literature. But perhaps there is even more significance in the style that wears a thin cloak of normality indicated by avoidance of outspoken anti-Semitism, which is best represented by the 1951 "report" of a public group known as the Partisan Republicans of California.

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