

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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AND CHARLOTTE'S PARKING PAINS INCREASE

Without exception, so far as we know, fast-growing American cities are plagued with a serious parking problem. Most of them are doing something about it.

For example, Milwaukee has recently bought its first residential off-street parking lot from money gathered by charging for all-night parking privileges. Owners of nearly 7,000 cars pay \$4 a month for this privilege, and the fund, started in May, 1950, has now reached nearly \$600,000.

In Detroit, a private firm has agreed to design, construct, finance and operate a three-level underground garage under a leasehold arrangement with city and park services are planned for Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

The Chicago City Council recently okayed the sale of \$22,600,000 in parking facility revenue bonds. Five multiple level garages will be built in the central business district, and eight other offstreet parking areas will be purchased.

MORE IDEAS FROM OREGON

The State of Oregon produces scrappy tall men, sleek Herefords, beautiful roses and an offshoot of Republicans that is used to include Senator Morse. It also produces political innovations. The initiative, you may recall, originated in this state. So did the referendum. Within the past few days Oregon ideas have again made news. We think they're worth passing along.

One idea was Richard Neuberger's. He's a prolific writer who also serves, along with his wife, as a member of the minimum wage act, a minority in the state legislature. He is getting up a bill that would automatically give a seat in the Legislature to the defeated gubernatorial candidate.

Thus, he reasons, the titular and often real leader of the opposition would have an effective forum. His talents would be well used if the practice catches on it might be adopted in other states and in Congress. Governor Stevenson, under such a setup, would be on Capitol Hill instead of in Baroda.

North Carolina Republicans have not yet shown enough zip in state politics to make such a system worthwhile here, but the idea is at least worth looking for future reference.

Also in Oregon, a veteran group returned to a sound, if old, idea. The state has a Veterans Legislative Committee comprising the American Legion, VFW, DAV, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and Spanish American War Veterans. This committee, in contrast to many veteran organizations, went on record against the negative-type loyalty oaths for teachers, insisting that school officials should "have appropriate, but no necessary, to check their own books without being harassed by outside organizations." Previously the State Grade, State Synod of

STENOMASKIC SILENCE

AN OLD FRIEND is back with us again. It's the Congressional Record, that catch-all compendium of resolutions, reported, regular receipts and redundant rhetoric.

Paging through a couple issues, we can gain the feel-out "What Brooklyn," says the chairman of the California State Water Department, Col. Igor Golopov's revelations about Korea. There are eulogies for departed colleagues, constituents, and even ships, pages of praise for President Truman. Yet you can't quite get to the vision of a united Ireland. We find details about the water release regulations at Elephant Butte Reservoir, the flood damage of the Redwood River. The poetry of Merrille Eggen, too, is included on behalf of the "Solano County (Calif.) project." Buck's Golden Anniversary is solemnly observed by Michigan Congressman Rep. Antoni Sadiak warns that treaties are threatening the Constitution, and another Congressman shares his finding that Truman even socialized Austria. Senator Smith of North Carolina tells of an editorial in the *Burlington Times-News*, and has it printed. Senator Bricker of Ohio has found

GHOSTS AND RADAR

WE HEREWITHE can out foursquare against the five ghost hunters of Sussex, who went searching for their prey with all things radar! We have nothing against radar. Did we not see Merrille Eggen, too, a splendid turn not long ago. But hunting ghosts with electronic gadgets, strikes us as something like shooting a sitting bird.

We have never been very expert on ectoplasm and its usages and were surprised when the Sussex ghost hunters managed to get a reaction on their radar machine. Alway thought the stuff was too thin to stop an electronic beam. We can report with some satisfaction, however, that even after the radar hits began to form, the hunters were able to find nothing although they heard a creak, a cough, a soft-shuffle and a loud bang which threw off their radar machine. However, we can't shake off the uneasy feeling that it can be a matter of time until the supernatural bows to the wonders of science and radar is able to pinpoint the average ghost as easily as it did the average jukebox.

Self-respecting ghost is going to stand for this and we predict a mass demonstration of ectoplasmic parking for hit-run drivers.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Honest Like Must Watch The Slickers

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON **Q**. THE man from Abilene became President of the United States of America. The journey from that small house in Kansas near the Santa Fe tracks to the powerful office in the White House has been completed.

It is the journey we like to think of as typically American—the saga opportunities, the hard work, the poor but eager, bright, willing, earnest, aspiring to be the best, the first. This is a legend endlessly repeated.

During the past decade this observer has seen Eisenhower in many guises. He appears on the surface to be outgoing, genial, an essentially simple man. But beneath that surface is a complex individual.

In his small office in the school-house in Reims, France, the Supreme Commander had on the wall behind his desk a photograph of his mother. She appeared the traditional mother of the Whistler painter. Yet her face has a spiritual intensity, a look of dedication, that made clear why she had been a member of a religious sect demanding so much of its disciples.

The Democrats in June of 1948 were frantically beckoning to the general to come and rescue them. They were publicly, many of them, pleading with him to take the Democratic nomination. This reporter sat in Eisenhower's office at Columbia University while that was happening, observing the parade of importance on the one hand and his reluctance on the other. It was an extraordinary thing, having party leaders pleading with you that you must sacrifice your own ambition for a private life to save, if not the nation, at least one of the two political parties.

Then during the two years at SHAPE outside Paris came a procession of both Democrats and Republicans about him, and a solemn duty to lead the nation out of crisis, away from war. The urging of these democratic voters, already hardly less insistent, were wrapped in the colors of patriotism, than those of the Republican Party.

No human being, not even a saint could be unaffected. How well Eisenhower has held more than a perspective the future will tell, but certainly he is going to need all the righteousness out of his Abilene friends and all the devotion that he has in his mother's face in that photograph which has become his own icon.

For it cannot have escaped the new occupant of the White House, that he has to reflect on history, that he is only the second professional soldier to have been elected President of the United States.

Grant's judgment of people was undeniably better stepped. Certain of his friends took his Administration as an opportunity for plunder. They betrayed him, and his name ended in tragedy close to disaster. Now on this great "getting up in the day" they are those who see the change-over as an invitation to get all they can while the going is good. They intend to revise the tax laws for the benefit of the few; to push through legislation for the protection of special interests; to make all the fast bucks that can be made fast. If these things are not done, they will constitute a wrecking crew and the wreck can come very quickly.

The new President must be able to recognize them no matter what disguise they wear and particularly in the case of his own friends. Friendship will be far from easy. The hazards are, in fact, very great. For many years Eisenhower must summon a grim determination to say no and no and no, to the financial and material temptations that will be the hardest task of all.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

HERE is how the policies and plans of the Eisenhower Administration begin to look as it tackles one of the most momentous political changeovers in history. For the early weeks of the new President is going to keep his hands close on foreign policy, and that his new Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, will not be kept busy with the "dollar man." Ike will operate the State Department through two trusted friends; General "Beetle" Smith, his old chief of staff, and the ambassador to France, Walter Dill Scott. MacArthur II, counselor of the State Department, MacArthur is a nephew of General MacArthur but distinguished by a reputation for State Department. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be the one to see that the Dulles priorities are Ablette this will be the hardest task of all.

'Everybody Up! Rise And Shine!'



Eisenhower's Choice

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALBOP

THE old inauguration ceremony. WASHINGTON ballyhoo the most moving ceremony in American public life is over. Now everything, quite literally everything depends on the way President Dwight D. Eisenhower meet the tremendous challenge which confronts him.

The first thing the new President must do is to establish political leadership of the Republican Party. Abilene have been easy, after Eisenhower's great personal triumph at the polls. Instead, poor political advice has made the task. The first and most important thing is to be clear, not to be difficult. But it must be done.

The second thing the new President must do is to establish leadership of the Republican Party. The Republican chiefs in Congress are still talking as if Harry S. Truman were President. They do not seem to think Eisenhower still has any of the ideas and world views which won him the nomination. They must be converted from their own negative program to a positive Eisenhower program.

The third thing the new President must do is to organize a smart transition between administrations, in a time of grave danger abroad. Even within Eisenhower's own team there has been wide disagreement about how this transition should be accomplished—about how sharp the break with the past could safely be. The dispute is not over which one reason for the real nature of the Eisenhower program remains unclear, even after the inaugural.

Survival Vs. Tax Cuts

AS reported earlier in this space, this fundamental disagreement within the Eisenhower administration is not over tax cuts and a budget surplus. The extremely able new Secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey, is insisting that time and priority be given to balancing the budget and lowering taxes. As to foreign policy, foreign aid and defense, he said, the Eisenhower administration would be concerned with the national security and the well-being of the world. (This was the public avowal of his well-known anti-socialist which was retiring Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer's final gesture of gratitude to President Truman.)

But the other side insisted that in the last analysis, survival had to get a higher priority than tax reduction. He further insisted that the Eisenhower administration would be concerned with the national security and the well-being of the world. The Dulles priorities are Ablette this will be the hardest task of all.

Taft-Hartley Or Blessing?

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON **T**HE Taft-Hartley Act seems to have failed to live up to the predictions of its many advocates or its bitter opponents.

When the Labor-Management Relations Act was passed in 1947, it was labeled "unfair, inquisitorial, viciously anti-labor" and forecast that it would have a "catastrophic impact" on unions. President Truman called it "a slave labor law."

Its sponsors said it would prove to be the forerunner of "a great era of industrial peace." So far, neither of these forecasts has been realized.

A glance at the major provisions of the law, and their subsequent effects, shows that Taft-Hartley has succeeded in some of its objectives and failed in others. PASSED OVERVIEW: The Act was passed in 1947, over President Truman's veto, against a backdrop of postwar strikes in such areas as coal, electric utilities, meat packing and steel. It stated these as its objectives: To prohibit and prevent unfair labor practices on both sides; and to prohibit and prevent the use of force, coercion, intimidation, and the right to strike except for waiting periods during emergencies; the responsibility of employers and labor organizations. It empowered the National Labor Relations Board and the general courts to enforce these objectives.

The law banned the closed shop, which only persons who already held membership in a labor organization could be hired. It prohibited the secondary boycott, which arises when workers of one company refuse to handle goods of another strike-bound plant. It also outlawed jurisdictional strikes designed to force an employer to assign particular work to employees in a special union.

The Act's national emergency provisions call for appointment by the President of a board of inquiry to report on any labor disputes that threaten the national welfare. The board has no power to force any company to its sole function is to find the facts.

That the President is empowered to direct the Attorney General to go into a federal district court and ask for an order of injunction. During this injunction the workers are required to stay on the job with no changes in wages or working conditions, except by mutual agreement. Collective bargaining continues during the 60 days. However, if an agreement is reached within the 60-day period, the injunction is lifted. If no agreement has been reached, the workers are free to strike again.

How have these provisions of the Act worked out in actual practice? In the first three years, labor organizational problems have been very serious, labor leaders say. Because of the Act, only two-thirds of the nation's workers have had a contract since the law's enactment. However, many workers say that major unions have had little effect in this direction, and that Taft-Hartley has not been involved in any of the recent labor disputes.

Quote, Unquote

The courtroom was packed and the judge was finishing his severe lecture to the defendant in a divorce case. "And so, in view of what I have outlined about your actions, I have decided to give your wife \$200 a month, which is the fair amount." "That's well, your honor," beamed the defendant. "And I'll try to slip her a few dollars extra, if you don't mind." —*Antonia (S.C.) News & Courier*.

When women began wearing a man's pants they probably didn't realize they also would have to fill his shoes.—*Ellaville (Ga.) Sun*.

Ike May Go To Europe This Spring

of them are Taft men. Meanwhile Dewey's turn-down of a chance to be Ike's Secretary of State and his own aloofness from Washington convinces Taftites that the little man in Albany is merely biding his time—while Ike's Cabinet—the Cabinet member who has made the most impressive so far is new Secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey. Under Humphrey, Dewey has gone about his new job as if the nation was doing him a great honor. He has picked a good staff, admits he would have liked to have been in the White House as Secretary of the Navy Robert Anderson also has made a favorable impression. He's been getting ribbed as to how much a Texas oilman knows about oil, but he's been considered a good bet to best the admirals—who always try to wrap their civilian boss around their finger—and the Navy tax collector, since it seems he will not be embarrassed by the fact that tidelands oil is now a naval reserve under him.

Crime Busting—Attorney General Brownell, who's also making a good impression—except among the Taftites—has picked one of the top crimebusters of the nation, Warren Olney, to head his Criminal Division. Olney was head of the California Crime Commission, served with Washington four years ago to urge the Treasury to prosecute big-city California gamblers for tax evasion. However, Miami which had a dragnet out for 60 of the top gangsters in the U.S.

Secretary of Defense—What embarrasses Republicans is Charles Wilson's nomination. Dewey had Paul to be Undersecretary of the Navy and Carl Bizmar as head of the Munitions Board. Paul was voted in as secretary of the Munitions Board in charge of all sea reserves.

Ilgensit was barred because as vice-president of U. S. Steel, he would receive \$70,000 a year. It was the Republicans who led the move to bar the High-School Senator Ferguson on May 14, 1951, speaking against the use of atomic energy. He would now like to forget; "What if this were the president of General Motors?"

Public Lands—After the tidelands oil row is over, a dozen Western states are in a tizzy. The move will come from a dozen Western states. The move will come from a dozen Western states. The move will come from a dozen Western states.

Filibusters—Liberal Senators who started the session will drive away filibustering may reverse themselves. In part, they plan to vote against tidelands oil and perhaps some Senate Committee. Their strategy is to show that the filibuster can win. If they succeed, they may find Eisenhower leaders yielding to "un-American" and leading a move to abolish filibusters themselves.