

The Gag Goes On Again

THE debate over the gag rule in the House of Representatives was spirited and interesting, but the vote that was announced left little doubt that the gag is to stay this session.

If a major reduction in the number of measures considered by the House proves that body's efficiency, the gag rule is a highly efficient instrument. But it is also a good measure to take in short order.

Roadblock To The Past

THE New Deal was a period of experimentation in government. Some of it was off-the-cuff, designed only to meet a current emergency.

The Republicans, in the first flush of their victory after the long famine, are showing an increasing degree of caution as they lay their plans for dismantling much of the old New Deal structure.

The Way Of The Mole

GENERAL ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON, retired, is impatient with the slovenly manner in which the United States is preparing to meet its future.

The General, who is now board chairman of the Johnson & Johnson pharmaceutical firm, is also a proponent of underground, should construct standby plants underground, so at the first note of the siren the workers can take the elevator and hardly miss a beat in the production process.

'Production people must be brought in now,' he wrote. 'The whole story should be laid on the table and a meeting of minds should take place. This job calls for civilian leadership, not Civil Service—God forbid...'

Another Voice

THE good thing about Senator Claghorn's job is that he doesn't have to go outside the building to get his material. If the antics and orations of Southern Senators defending Bilbo were not enough to keep him in corn for a fortnight, along comes Sam Rayburn with his diatribe against co-operation with Republicans. With reservations, that is.

It seems like only yesterday that Senator Taft and his colleagues were promising to co-operate with President Truman, but of course there were reservations in their promises, too. Like Senator Sam, they vowed collaboration on measures which coincided with their ideas of "sound government." Rayburn likewise foresees legislative harmony between his forces and the opposites, too. Like Senator Sam, they vowed collaboration on measures which coincided with their ideas of "sound government."

committee where it will languish and die unless the simple majority can be first increased to a usually prohibitive two-thirds majority.

But the reason that many members favor the measure, we suspect, is that it provides a handy method of avoiding a vote on any proposition that is not a bill calling for some such dynamic-laden action as prohibition, for instance, can be safely interred by a minority without any member committing himself directly on the issue. His opposition can be easily withdrawn, but it is a vote once removed from the basic issue, and confusing. This is a handy device indeed for any member who privately opposes a bill, but feels that he cannot vote against it without violating the wishes of his constituency and thereby jeopardizing his own political future.

Proponents of the gag rule—and the list includes the entire Mecklenburg House delegation—insist that gag is a misnomer, that no member can be effectively silenced by it and which \$7,487,000 was for operating purposes, \$5,917,000 for capital outlay, mainly roads, \$8,171,000 was for aid to other Government departments which are to be passed on to local Governments and contributions to trust funds and enterprises. It should be stated that not all of this money actually came from the taxpayers of North Carolina.

We are in for a season of government by committee, and committees, let it be remembered, are free to act behind closed doors.

housing, education and medical care, and for an extension of Social Security coverage.

Of course, as Senator Tobey remarked the other day, you couldn't toss a stone from the press gallery into the Republican side of the Senate without hitting a Presidential candidate, and Senator Taft is squarely in the middle of the target. But even if this blessing for so many of Franklin Roosevelt's pet projects was delivered with an eye on 1948, it is not very significant. A political gain may be truly said to be permanent when no politician dares to oppose it.

We do not mean to minimize the extent of the reaction (we use the word here in its exact sense) that is bound to follow the Republican resurgence and the Democratic reaction. There will be many changes, for better or for worse. But one thing is certain—we shall never go back to the world we lived in before 1932 for, outside the wistful dreams of a good many of our best people, that world no longer exists.

How We Stand

THE total expenditure for all purposes except provision for debt retirement by the State Government of North Carolina for the fiscal year ending 1945 was \$19,302,000, of which \$7,487,000 was for operating purposes, \$5,917,000 for capital outlay, mainly roads, \$8,171,000 was for aid to other Government departments which are to be passed on to local Governments and contributions to trust funds and enterprises. It should be stated that not all of this money actually came from the taxpayers of North Carolina.

It occurs to us, however, that the General has run out somewhere beyond the ultimate limit of the practical. It might be that we could be starting now, move our entire industry underground, and thus survive World War III. But what sort of people would we be when we emerged, blinking into the sunlight to survey the ruins left by our great victory? General Johnson reduces victory to its ultimate simplicity—survival—and begs the question of whether the life preserved by a people who had converted themselves into a race of moles would be worth living.

The point is that war can destroy a roomful of man's mind and a people. It can also destroy a way of life, and one of the certainties of this uncertain age is that the American way, which General Johnson obviously prizes, can never survive another war, above ground or below it.

So, in the end, the General's careful plans and honest excitement are irrelevant on his own ground of pure purpose. A practical way to guarantee survival is to prevent war. That's the problem of our time, and the only way to solve it is to dig into it, not the good earth.

Paul Porter hops from the OPA to Greece, as our Ambassador to that hot spot in the trying-pun-to-die jump, in striped pants—or the hard way.

Our State Expenditures

The total expenditure for all purposes except provision for debt retirement by the State Government of North Carolina for the fiscal year ending 1945 was \$19,302,000, of which \$7,487,000 was for operating purposes, \$5,917,000 for capital outlay, mainly roads, \$8,171,000 was for aid to other Government departments which are to be passed on to local Governments and contributions to trust funds and enterprises. It should be stated that not all of this money actually came from the taxpayers of North Carolina.

North Carolina ranked 36th among the states in per capita total expenditures, less provision for debt retirement, for the year 1945. Our total per capita expenditures was \$33.75. The average for the United States was \$44.13 per capita. Our per capita expenditures for operating purposes alone were \$22.49, or slightly above the average for the United States. In this connection it should be remembered that the extent of State Government operations varies widely among the states.

As stated earlier, it is impossible to compare expenditures without detailed explanations of each state. If the Russians have objective memories, however, they will also recall that it was Gen. Marshall who consistently urged a second front across the English Channel.

If the Russians have objective memories, however, they will also recall that it was Gen. Marshall who consistently urged a second front across the English Channel. He was Marshall who cast the die with Stalin and against Churchill in deciding that the British and American Armies should go into the Balkans but through France.

As with Jimmie Byrnes, the toughest job facing new Secretary of State George Marshall will be ironing out our snarled relations with Russia.

As with Jimmie Byrnes, the toughest job facing new Secretary of State George Marshall will be ironing out our snarled relations with Russia. He was Marshall who cast the die with Stalin and against Churchill in deciding that the British and American Armies should go into the Balkans but through France.

As with Jimmie Byrnes, the toughest job facing new Secretary of State George Marshall will be ironing out our snarled relations with Russia. He was Marshall who cast the die with Stalin and against Churchill in deciding that the British and American Armies should go into the Balkans but through France.

Quote, Unquote

IS there any reason why we must have two air-dromes practically side by side all over this country, one for the Army and one for the Navy, two hospitals, two depots and so on, instead of a single installation for both?—Gen. George C. Kenney, Secretary Air Force Command.

We need fair and equitable labor laws—not to punish anyone, but to permit our economy to function.—Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan.

COMMUNISM does not reach the heart of a man white, black, red, or brown.—Methodist Bishop B. Bromley Odom of North Carolina.

CENTRALIZATION at the national capital is within a business administration, whereas decentralization of pieces of paper.—David E. Lilienthal, U. S. Atomic Control Commission Chairman.

IS there any reason why we must have two air-dromes practically side by side all over this country, one for the Army and one for the Navy, two hospitals, two depots and so on, instead of a single installation for both?—Gen. George C. Kenney, Secretary Air Force Command.

We need fair and equitable labor laws—not to punish anyone, but to permit our economy to function.—Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan.

COMMUNISM does not reach the heart of a man white, black, red, or brown.—Methodist Bishop B. Bromley Odom of North Carolina.

Drew Pearson's: Marshall Once Thought Reds Would Fold

IT is interesting to note that the second of Drew Pearson's columns giving the background of the new Secretary of State, George C. Marshall.

As with Jimmie Byrnes, the toughest job facing new Secretary of State George Marshall will be ironing out our snarled relations with Russia. He was Marshall who cast the die with Stalin and against Churchill in deciding that the British and American Armies should go into the Balkans but through France.

As with Jimmie Byrnes, the toughest job facing new Secretary of State George Marshall will be ironing out our snarled relations with Russia. He was Marshall who cast the die with Stalin and against Churchill in deciding that the British and American Armies should go into the Balkans but through France.

As with Jimmie Byrnes, the toughest job facing new Secretary of State George Marshall will be ironing out our snarled relations with Russia. He was Marshall who cast the die with Stalin and against Churchill in deciding that the British and American Armies should go into the Balkans but through France.

As with Jimmie Byrnes, the toughest job facing new Secretary of State George Marshall will be ironing out our snarled relations with Russia. He was Marshall who cast the die with Stalin and against Churchill in deciding that the British and American Armies should go into the Balkans but through France.

As with Jimmie Byrnes, the toughest job facing new Secretary of State George Marshall will be ironing out our snarled relations with Russia. He was Marshall who cast the die with Stalin and against Churchill in deciding that the British and American Armies should go into the Balkans but through France.

As with Jimmie Byrnes, the toughest job facing new Secretary of State George Marshall will be ironing out our snarled relations with Russia. He was Marshall who cast the die with Stalin and against Churchill in deciding that the British and American Armies should go into the Balkans but through France.

General Marshall

AMERICA has never had a son in whom it has found more truly proud than the one who bears the name of George C. Marshall. We have never had a general who has been so loved by the great soldiers in all history, as well as one of the ablest administrators of the United States.

On the basis of industry, ability, patriotism and character, President Truman could not have chosen better than to put into his cabinet to solve the intricate Chinese problem.

Without detracting one tithe from General Marshall's record, it is true that he has been a professional soldier, although not in the West Point tradition. He has been a professional soldier, although not in the West Point tradition. He has been a professional soldier, although not in the West Point tradition.

There are thousands of people in this country who, while rejoicing in the unstinted confidence in General Marshall, nevertheless, fervently wish that he would resign his position as Secretary of State as a civilian and that he will run that Department as if he were a civilian. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself.

There are thousands of people in this country who, while rejoicing in the unstinted confidence in General Marshall, nevertheless, fervently wish that he would resign his position as Secretary of State as a civilian and that he will run that Department as if he were a civilian. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself.

There are thousands of people in this country who, while rejoicing in the unstinted confidence in General Marshall, nevertheless, fervently wish that he would resign his position as Secretary of State as a civilian and that he will run that Department as if he were a civilian. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself.

There are thousands of people in this country who, while rejoicing in the unstinted confidence in General Marshall, nevertheless, fervently wish that he would resign his position as Secretary of State as a civilian and that he will run that Department as if he were a civilian. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself.

There are thousands of people in this country who, while rejoicing in the unstinted confidence in General Marshall, nevertheless, fervently wish that he would resign his position as Secretary of State as a civilian and that he will run that Department as if he were a civilian. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself.



WASHINGTON GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL'S appointment as Secretary of State is apparently being determined by the important declaration he made on China. That statement is proof that any proof were needed, of how eminently qualified he is for the job. It is made clear, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the problem in China is not a choice between the two sides, but a choice between the two sides, and another side which is all black. Steering his way through the tangled intricacies of the political intrigue, Gen. Marshall found millions of ordinary people disillusioned with both the Communists and the Chiang Kai-Shek government. He found liberals on both sides who honestly desired a reasonable settlement that would end civil strife.

Two million settlements. Within the Chiang Kai-Shek government, Marshall found a faction of nationalists who would perpetuate their own feudal control of China. The Communists are controlled by a handful of Marxists who will sacrifice anything and everything to gain control of the two millions, the tragedy of the Chinese people is being ground to dust.

There has been an effort to make it seem that American policy in China is being directed by Communist direction by officials in the State Department. Specifically, this was done by the Chinese, Vincent, head of the Far Eastern division.

The facts do not support that charge. Throughout the long, difficult process of making a decision to go to China, the General has worked closely with Vincent. They have been in general agreement in the view that it was not a question of choosing an ally and rejecting another, but a question of choosing a side that was all dark.

Since Marshall has worked closely with Undersecretary Dean Acheson. The latter has developed the kind of admiration for the General which Marshall seems to feel.

AMERICA has never had a son in whom it has found more truly proud than the one who bears the name of George C. Marshall. We have never had a general who has been so loved by the great soldiers in all history, as well as one of the ablest administrators of the United States.

On the basis of industry, ability, patriotism and character, President Truman could not have chosen better than to put into his cabinet to solve the intricate Chinese problem.

Without detracting one tithe from General Marshall's record, it is true that he has been a professional soldier, although not in the West Point tradition. He has been a professional soldier, although not in the West Point tradition.

There are thousands of people in this country who, while rejoicing in the unstinted confidence in General Marshall, nevertheless, fervently wish that he would resign his position as Secretary of State as a civilian and that he will run that Department as if he were a civilian. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself.

There are thousands of people in this country who, while rejoicing in the unstinted confidence in General Marshall, nevertheless, fervently wish that he would resign his position as Secretary of State as a civilian and that he will run that Department as if he were a civilian. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself. It is a natural disposition on the part of a man to surround himself with people who are like himself.