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QUICK DEATH, BUT NOT PAINLESS

ALTHOUGH newsmen had forecast the death of the auto inspection bill, the action of the State Senate yesterday came as a shock.

With only a scattering of "ayes", the Senate shouted the bill down to defeat, thus ending, for another two years at least, all hopes of ridding our highways of mechanically unsafe vehicles.

We cannot understand the frozen attitude of the Legislature on this important issue. Reason does not appeal, facts are ignored, and the rights of the majority are sacrificed to the freedom of the minority.

Reason would tell the legislators that an automobile with mechanical defects is dangerous in the hands of a safe driver, and deadly in the hands of a fool.

Facts prove that some 15 per cent of all highway accidents are caused by mechanical defects.

And it is the right of the majority to be free of the fear of bodily harm, and to keep his property safe from aggression and damage by others. These rights are denied when careless and irresponsible motorists remain free to drive their death traps on the public highways.

The North Carolina General Assembly has had many fine hours in its long and illustrious history. The Senate action Friday was not one of them.

CRACKING THE BOTTLENECKS ON U. S. 29

WITH the formal opening of the Lexington by-pass, one more tight bottleneck on much-traveled U. S. 29 has been broken. From Salisbury to within a few miles of High Point the motorist can now travel the new dual lane road faster, yet more safely.

And now comes word that another bottleneck on No. 29 is being tackled. Highway crews have begun clearing the land in preparation for double-laning that stretch of the highway around Kannapolis and China Grove.

Many years ago, the segment was added to by-pass the two towns. Now it is so cluttered with business establishments and so chopped up by scores of intersections that traffic is slowed to a crawl. By adding a new lane to the Kannapolis-China Grove by-pass, the Highway Commission will immeasurably improve traffic conditions.

The Charlotte problem still remains. If postwar traffic counts hold true today, an overwhelming majority of vehicles crossing the city limits on Highway 29 make at least one stop in the city. A by-pass cutting through rural areas beyond the city limits would not serve these vehicles.

What is needed, rather, is a combination boulevard and by-pass on the West side of Charlotte to correspond roughly with Independence Blvd. on the East. Such a road would offer through traffic speedy passage across Charlotte, but would also provide better exit and entry for the vehicles making stops in the city.

State engineers have looked with favor on the idea in the past. Now that the other bottlenecks are being eliminated, it's time to bring out old scheme and dust it off.

NO DEFENSE OF STATE COLLEGE HOOLIGANS

A STATE COLLEGE professor has come up with a novel answer to newspaper criticism of "hoodlums" and "vandals" on the college campus.

The students, says the professor, resent the invasion of their campus by outsiders who blow their car horns and talk loudly. It interrupts their study. They also resent the college's determination to make money at the Reynolds Coliseum, no matter what happens to the school's academic life, he added. And finally, the students get mad because their complaints on the matter have not been taken seriously by the college administration.

None of this justifies or explains in the slightest degree the kind of thing that happened to two Chapel Hill professors who went to Raleigh to see the opening night of the recent Southern Conference basketball tournament. State College students deflated their tires, added water and sand to their gas tank, and then stood by hooting and mocking as the two visitors tried to get their vehicle started.

If the college administration is guilty of making the students "secondary to the money the Coliseum takes in," then the students have a just complaint—against the administration—not against the visitor who is there at the implied or express invitation of the college.

We don't, however, take the professor very seriously. Were there no outsiders at all, a basketball game at the Coliseum against one of State's traditional rivals would produce more than enough noise to rattle any student within earshot. It is specious reasoning to blame the outsiders, when the student body is the main generator of the infernal Coliseum din.

No, it was plain, unadulterated hooliganism and hoodlumism, and the students who perpetrated it, the professor who tried to rationalize it away, and the college officials who permitted it all ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

ORNERY OREGONIAN

WE HAVE BEEN a bit disappointed in Sen. Wayne Morse since he left the Republican Party. His actions, which first seemed to stem from courageous conviction, now appear to be motivated by cantankerous rancor.

This may result from the fact that his new Independent Party consists only of himself. His "party" program is thus bereft of the mellowing influence of intra-party consultation and compromise.

Nonetheless, Morse is good for a chuckle now and then in his role of gadfly.

The other day Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada proposed that the FBI make a loyalty check on Senate staff members. The Senate apparently appreciated the logic that if employes of the executive branch are to be screened, the same kind of scrutiny is advisable for Senators' helpers. The Senate approved the investigation.

But it was Senator Morse who, before the final vote, called public attention to the double standard Congress uses. Morse moved that the FBI also be asked to scrutinize the Senators themselves. After all, top executive branch people are checked—some of President Eisenhower's new team started off their careers by specifically requesting an FBI check. Any loyal Senator, one could argue, surely would not object to coming clean as the well-known hound's tooth in matters of patriotism. But, with a shout, the Senate voted down Morse's motion, without debate.

Thus the next time a Senator starts orating about some official who isn't co-operating with the loyalty investigations, he may be reminded of this Senate action—thanks to the ornery Senator from Oregon.

ROUGH JOLTS AHEAD FOR FARMERS

THE other day we noted the substantial increase in production of various farm commodities during the past year. The nation's cattle population climbed seven per cent in one year. Milk production rose 16 per cent during the same period. Secretary of Agriculture Benson wants cotton production drastically reduced, but market specialists believe this year's crop will exceed last year's.

Contrasting with these signs of plenty is the latest Agriculture Department survey of overseas markets. The value of farm commodities shipped overseas in 1952 was 15 per cent less than that in 1951. And farm commodities constitute about one-fourth of our entire exports.

Cotton exports were down 24 per cent; leaf tobacco 25 per cent. The decrease in over-all farm exports reached landslide proportions in the last months of the year. Exports in October were down 25 per cent from the same month in 1951, 34 per cent in November, 28 per cent in December.

What does all this mean? Simply this: stringent production and marketing controls, which Secretary Benson in particular and farmers in general do not want, must be imposed. Or else vast new markets for our increasing production must be found. That would mean selling goods below their cost of production, or making considerable tariff reductions to attract more foreign buyers. Many legislators don't like either of these alternatives.

Our vote goes for tariff reduction, working toward eventual free world trade. But regardless of which choice is eventually made, U. S. agriculture is in for some rough jolts, and the farmers had best get braced for them.

From The Winston-Salem Journal

MODERN CIVILIZATION

TV NOW is more popular than talking on the telephone and taking baths.

It is reported from Chicago that there are more television sets in use in the Windy City than there are home telephones and bath tubs.

The Chicago score
TV sets: 1,360,000.
Home telephones: 1,320,000.
Bath tubs: 1,260,000.

What this means to mass communication, not to mention bathing, is one of the imponderables of the times as we wonder about the impact of this new medium on the habits, the attitudes, the education and the progress of the nation.

It's the same old story—20 years ago, we were all wondering how long before Spring.—*Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat.*

It's always nice to have the youngsters around to give a hand with the dishes. One can wash, one can dry and another can pick up the pieces.—*Greenwood (Miss.) Commonwealth.*

Congress, Ike Are Not Yet Co-ordinating Foreign Affairs

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON

THE PARTNERSHIP between the President and the Congress is not working well, as yet, in the crucial field of Foreign Relations. Confirmation of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to Moscow has been delayed again, depite Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' express request for urgent action. The enslavement resolution has been buried, although it was sponsored by President Eisenhower himself.

The story begins with President Eisenhower's message on the State of the Union, and especially with Eisenhowers' condemnation of the wartime secret agreements. Other foreign affairs references in the message had been checked with the State Department staff. This passage on the secret agreements had not been checked. The words were hardly out of the President's mouth before Congressmen and Senators began offering home-made resolutions utterly repudiating Yalta and every other wartime agreement.

UNHAPPY DIPLOMATS

Therefore the State Department somewhat self-righteously asked the White House just what the President had had in mind. The White House answered, equally self-righteously, that Secretary Dulles had personally drafted the President's remarks about secret agreements. And so the Department rather unhappily went to work to write an anti-Yalta resolution that would skirt the dangers of outright repudiation, yet would satisfy the Congressional demands that the President had, in effect, openly invited.

The Department's first attempt to combine these opposites was unveiled at a Monday morning White House meeting of Congressional leaders soon after Secretary Dulles's return from Europe. The Republican chieftains had believed their own orations about "the Yalta betrayal." They were shocked by the mildness of the State Department's proposed language. But at this meeting, the most influential of the leaders, Sen. Robert A. Taft, supported the President and Secretary Dulles.

Taft merely stipulated that the State Department should try to do a little better, and should then consult the senior members of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees. For some reason, this stipulation was ignored. There was no more consultation before the State Department version of the enslavement resolution was sent to the Capitol with a covering letter from the President. The Democratic leadership, seeing their opportunity, immediately and resoundingly announced their full support.

FRAYED TEMPERS

The Democratic maneuver unquestionably aroused Senator Taft's deep-rooted partisan instinct. He was under heavy pressure from the crypto-isolationist Republicans, who have always been his strongest supporters. His stipulation had not been complied with. He therefore proposed his amendment to the enslavement reslution, with its implied condemnation of Yalta. At the next Congressional leaders meeting at the White House, tempers frayed a little in the discussion of this Taft amendment; but the President did not take an absolutely positive stand.

Shortly thereafter, the Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously voted for the Taft amendment. On Senator Taft's motion, the Senate Republican Policy Committee endorsed this action.

The senior Democrat on the foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Walter F. George, then attacked the Taft amendment, acidly commenting that he liked "the President's own language." State Department representatives tried to get Senate Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson to accept the Taft amendment. Johnson mockingly answered that he felt "like he'd been invited to a party, but when he got there the lights were out, the door was locked and the hosts were hiding under the bed."

Hope of bipartisan action was thus found to be dead. State Department legal adviser Phleger is also reported to have counselled rejection of the Taft amendment. Compromise efforts came to nothing. In the end, the enslavement resolution had to be buried. The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Alexander Wiley, thought the whole episode such a joke that he made one of his puns about it—"pacts vobiscum."

Symington And Van Fleet Know The Score In Korea

BY MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE case of Gen. James Van Fleet and the ammunition shortage in Korea puts in sudden sharp perspective the dilemma of the Korean War. As a field commander he was deeply frustrated in his goal, which was to bring the war to an end with victory.

Now he returns to America to find the struggle to which he gave so much is for most Americans something far off, annoying. Their chief reaction is one of irritation that it cannot somehow be painlessly ended.

What Van Fleet is saying, in effect, is that if only more had been done for his forces, then the war would have been concluded victoriously. He wants to assess the blame, to see someone punished, to vindicate his own position.

SHADES OF ROME

In all this is historical drama of a high order. It has some of the overtones of ancient Rome and the return from distant lands of the generals and pro-consuls who were pushing forward the barriers of Roman civilization. Often they berated the Senators for their timidity, their cowardice and caution.

Military leaders in Washington are compelled to think of the responsibilities to be lived up to in every part of the globe. The demands are so great, the supply limited. This was the purport of the testimony given by Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army, before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Collins and the new civilian Secretaries, Charles E. Wilson for Defense and Robert T. Stevens for the Army, gave positive assurance that the supply of ammunition is ample for more active and extended operations.

Sitting across the table from Van Fleet was one Senator who could have spoken with knowledge and eloquence on Van Fleet's theme. The new Senator from Missouri, W. Stuart Symington, for three years fought the battle of America's defenses. Those were the years from 1947 to 1950 just prior to the outbreak of the Korean War when Symington was Secretary for Air in the Pentagon.

He opposed with all the resources at his command the economies that cut so deeply into the military establishment. The fearfully wasteful demobilization of 1945-46 had already left a vacuum of power amounting almost to an invitation to Communist imperialism.

In his talk in Philadelphia Symington raised a number of questions for which, he said, the American people have never been given honest answers. He also repeated his familiar charge that the Department of Defense still suffers from "inside competition". If the Pentagon operated under a unification law that gave efficient business and military administration, with less service friction, he said, the country could have far more defense for far less money.

If it is scapegoats the Senators want, an investigation would unquestionably turn up a plentiful number. But a rehearsal of past errors will not cure the deficiencies that touched General Van Fleet so deeply.

Example For The Nation

N. C. School Progress Lauded

By ROY E. LARSEN
President, Time Inc.

(Editors Note: The following comments on North Carolina education are excerpted from a speech Mr. Larsen made before the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City last month. Mr. Larsen is New York chairman of the National Citizens Commission for the public schools.)

Recently I decided to see if I could support, through documentation, my own conviction that our system of universal education has been an indispensable factor in the astounding development of this country which Frederick Lewis Allen described in his fascinating book, "The Big Change." For this purpose I selected the state of North Carolina which, at the turn of the century, was a poor state, and today ranks as one of the leaders, not only of the South, but of the nation, in statecraft, in industry, and in education.

In the last 50 years, while the population of the South was increasing by 88 per cent and the population of the nation as a whole by 98 per cent, the population of North Carolina increased by 113 per cent. In the past 12 years, a total of 5,320 new businesses have poured into the state. Long the national leader in the manufacture of tobacco products (North Carolina now produces half of the nation's cigarettes), the state now also leads the nation in the manufacture of textile products and wooden furniture.

Admired Page

North Carolina's current prosperity, then, was one of the reasons why I became interested in tracing its development. Another reason was that I have long had a great admiration for North Carolina's distinguished son, Walter Hines Page. Mr. Page, as you know, was one of the South's most farseeing and articulate citizens—scholar, journalist, publisher and ambassador to the Court of St. James during the first World War.

He was also one of the best friends of public education that this country has ever had. He saw, as few men of his time did, what a profound effect education had on the standard of living of a state or of a nation. Commenting on the impoverishment of the South of his day and of his own state in particular, Page said:

"I believe that by the right training of men we add to the wealth of the world. All wealth is the creation of man, and he creates it only in proportion to the trained uses of the community; and, the more men we train, the more wealth everyone may create."

Well, North Carolina has created a good deal of wealth since Mr. Page spoke those words, and it seemed to me that it would be interesting to find out how well his thesis about the importance of education held up. So I wrote to the Institute of Social Sciences at the University of North Carolina, to the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, to the State Department of Public Instruction, and to several other sources, and asked for figures on the educational, economic, cultural and social growth of North Carolina in the last 50 years. I think that some of the things I discovered may be of interest to you.

How poor was North Carolina at the turn of the century? Although its population was close to two million, there were only 75,000 North Carolinians employed in industry at the time, and they were receiving an annual salary of $216, which was about half the annual average salary for workmen the country over. In value added by manufacture of all kinds in the year 1899, North Carolina ranked 22nd among the states, with a total figure of $40 million. In value of farm property it also ranked 22nd.

In the North Carolina of 1900 there were 20 white illiterates for every 100 of the white population over 10 years of age. If the number of Negro illiterates were averaged into this figure, the illiteracy rate would, of course, be even higher.

Few Libraries

There were exactly nine public libraries to serve North Carolina's reading public in 1900, and although there were 27 daily newspapers, the circulation of the most popular one, the Raleigh News and Observer, was only 5,800. The combined circulation of the five most popular periodicals published in North Carolina in 1900 was 37 thousand.

As we might expect, the public school system was deplorable. R. D. Connor and Clarence Poe, in their excellent book, "The Life and Speeches of Charles B. Aycock," have described the situation when Aycock became Governor in January, 1901, as follows:

"At that time. . .'North Carolina did not believe in public education.' Only 30 districts in the State, all urban, considered education of sufficient importance to levy a school tax for the support of the schools. The average salary paid to county superintendents annually was less than one dollar a day, to public school teachers, $91.25 for the term. . .There were no professional teachers in the public schools.

"Practically no interest was manifested in the building or equipment of schoolhouses. The children of more than 950 public school districts were altogether without schoolhouses, while those in 1,132 districts sat on rough pine boards in log houses chinked with clay. Perhaps under all these circumstances, concluded Connor and Poe, "it was well enough that the schools were kept open only 73 days in the year and that less than one-third of the children of school age attended them."

What Connor and Poe neglect to mention is that almost all the school attendance was on the elementary level. There were only 30 public high schools in North Carolina in 1900, and only 2,000 youngsters out of a total school age population of 658,000 were enrolled in them! Only 200 North Carolinians graduated from public high schools in 1900!

The change in the educational picture, and hence in the illiteracy rate, in the next generation and a half was, as you know, staggering. By 1924, 64 per cent instead of 30 per cent of the North Carolina school population was attending the schools, and by 1950 attendance was up to 73 per cent.

Most of the increase came at the high school level. There were 735 high schools in 1924, instead of 30, and the number of high school graduates was 25 times what it had been in 1900, despite the fact that the state's total population had increased by only a little over a third.

National Trend

But in North Carolina, as elsewhere, the enrollment flood had only begun. In 1950, there were six times as many high school graduates as there had been in 1924 and 155 times as many as in 1900: Total average daily attendance in elementary and secondary schools was now 798,000, instead of the 207,000 of 1900.

And while all of this was going on, the length of the school term had increased also. By 1924, it was almost exactly twice what it had been in 1900, and by 1950 it was 20 per cent longer than it had been in 1924.

The expansion of public school education in North Carolina had of course made possible the growth of many other less formal agencies of general education. By 1950 there were 13 times as many public libraries in North Carolina as there had been in 1900. The circulation of the Raleigh News and Observer was 20 times what it had been in 1900 while the state's population had only a little more than doubled. As to literacy — in 1947, only 2.7 per cent of the TOTAL population — white and colored — 14 years of age or older was unable to read.

The time for mass circulations and syndicated columnists had arrived. The combined North Carolina circulation of the nation's five largest magazines jumped from 80 thousand in 1916 to 130 thousand in 1925 to 323 thousand in 1950.

Consider the effect that this general cultural and educational growth had on the material prosperity of North Carolina in the course of 50 years.

By 1925, the number of North Carolinians in industry had more than doubled, and their annual salary had more than tripled. In the next quarter of a century, the number employed in industry more than doubled again, and salaries again tripled.

Production of electric energy—a good measure of over-all growth—multiplied fantastically in North Carolina in the same period. In 1902 production was 8 million kilowatt hours. In 1920, it was 733 million kilowatt hours. In 1928, it was 2 billion, 245 million kilowatt hours. By 1950, production was an outstanding 9 billion, 108 million kilowatt hours and was still rising fast!

Up The Ladder

While the value of farm property the nation over a little less than quadupled, the value of farm property in North Carolina increased eleven times! While the value added by manufacture for the entire nation increased some 14 times, the value added by manufacture in North Carolina increased 40 times! North Carolina had moved from 22nd to 12th in value of farm property and from 22nd to 14th in value added by manufacture.

The educational system grew, in the way that any successful industry grows—through the systematic plowing back of profits into new plants and equipment and new and better personnel. Consider how extensively North Carolina invested and reinvested in its schools to achieve these material and cultural returns.

In 1900, the total value of school property was $1,098,000, an average value for each schoolhouse of $158.65! Total school expenditures were $1,062,000, and total state appropriation for education was $100,000.

By 1924, the total value of school property had increased 54 times. Teachers were being paid nine times as much as in 1900, and the total expenditure for education had increased 20 times. By 1950, the value of school property and teacher's salaries had both quadrupled again, and total school expenditures were nearly seven times what they had been in 1924, and 133 times what they had been in 1900! The State of North Carolina appropriated 108 million dollars to education in 1950, compared to the $100,000 appropriated in 1900.

Now, of course, this kind of educational reinvestment has been going on all over the country in the last 50 years, and it has produced results of a national scale very much like the results it has produced in North Carolina. Throughout the nation, as in North Carolina, education has had a tendency to compound itself by stimulating the growth of cultural outlets which in themselves act as educational agencies.

Quote, Unquote

A neighbor of ours, after surveying his lawn and garden plot, observed that if we wanted to harass and devastate the enemy, we wouldn't really need any bombs. Just drop a few sprigs of Johnson grass and bermuda, and some wild onions, and in a year or two they'd work themselves to death.—Nashville Banner.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Social Security Changes Face Bottleneck

WASHINGTON

NEW YORK'S bullheaded Congressman Dan Reed is so determined to ram a tax cut through Congress that, if he doesn't get his way, he has threatened to sidetrack Social Security reforms in his powerful Ways and Means Committee.

This has President Eisenhower so upset that he called upon Senate Majority Leader Taft and House Speaker Martin for help. The President pointed out that he had promised in his campaign to liberalize the Social Security laws, so that 6,000,000 more Americans would be brought under protection.

As a result, the GOP high command has assigned tough, lean Congressman Kean of New Jersey to carry the Social Security battle to the House floor—if Reed tries to bottle it up in committee. Reed's strategy is to turn the whole Social Security question over to a hostile subcommittee, headed by Congressman Curtis of Nebraska, who will try to sabotage Eisenhower's reforms.

Velde Overdoes It

CONGRESSMAN Velde may not know too much about it, but his colleagues are secretly plotting to kick him out as chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee. They have already conferred with House parliamentarian Lewis Deschler on the procedure.

Reason for this drastic move is Velde's reckless popping-off to the press and irresponsible handling of investigations. The last straw was Velde's threat to investigate the nation's clergy—a statement which he later tried to tone down.

As a result, Vice-President Nixon held a private conference with Speaker Joe Martin, at which he urged Martin to "straighten out" Velde.

Afterward, a reporter caught Martin on the run and remarked: "I see that Velde is going to investigate the churches."

"The hell he is!" snapped the Speaker.

Martin then cracked the whip on Velde so sharply that the Illinois Congressman didn't even wait to put out a mimeographed press release toning down his proposed probe of the churches. He scribbled out a statement in longhand.

Meanwhile, other Congressmen had become so fed up with Velde that they began exploring the possibility of ousting him as Un-American Activities chairman. The committee's senior Democrat, Congressman Walter of Pennsylvania, went so far as to suggest privately that it might be better to abolish the committee than let Velde go on "wrecking" its reputation.

The question of Velde's ouster was put up to parliamentarian Deschler, who consulted his books and ruled that it would have to be done by a vote of the full House. Deschler pointed out that Velde's chairmanship had been approved by the House, so the committee members themselves couldn't remove him. However, the parliamentarian was urged to review the rules in search of an easier method.

Note—Meanwhile, the investigating fever has spread to Michigan's Congressman Kit Clardy, a freshman Republican, who has suggested that the Un-American Activities Committee investigate the liberal, anti-Communist group, Americans for Democratic Action.

Ike Likes Teddy

PRESIDENT Eisenhower hung Teddy Roosevelt's picture in his office the other day and was promptly criticized by Republicans who still haven't forgiven Teddy for bolting the GOP and forming his own Bull Moose Party.

Ike ruefully told a group of visiting Senators about the incident last week. Most of the portraits in the White House, he explained, hang there by tradition.

"The only place the President has any leeway is in his private office," he added.

When Eisenhower moved in, he found two stalwart Democrats looking down from the walls—Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

"I decided to take the privilege of changing the scenery," the President grinned.

So he exchanged Jefferson and Jackson for George Washington, William Howard Taft and Teddy Roosevelt. The next time a group of Republicans came into his office, one of them noticed Teddy Roosevelt's portrait and remarked with dismay: "Why, he's just like a Democrat."

"Well, he's my kind of Republican," the President said he replied.

Note—Actually, George Washington was the only non-Republican in the trio. Roosevelt served two terms as a Republican President before he was steamrollered out of the nomination by William Howard Taft and formed the Bull Moose Party in protest.

Dodge Disappointed

BUDGET Director Joe Dodge is quite unhappy because his pet scheme for reducing government expenses has just fallen flat in its face.

His plan was to do as much budget-cutting as he could via the painless, voluntary approach. Following out this idea, Dodge instructed the 18 big independent government agencies to send him, by March 2, a one-sentence letter containing the amount of money each agency could cut from its 1954 budget. Among the agencies asked to trim their own budgets were the Atomic Energy Commission, General Services Administration, Veterans Administration, Federal Power Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission.

By the March 2 deadline, all the replies were on Dodge's desk—but there was one thing wrong with them. Every agency had written Dodge that it was regrettable, they were sorry, but they just couldn't trim their budgets by a single dollar.

One agency head privately summed up his views of Dodge's "painless" scheme this way:

"Apparently he (Dodge) forgot that it's against human nature to inflict pain on oneself. And cutting a budget is the worst kind of institutional pain. If my agency's going to have its budget operated upon it's up to 'Doctor' Dodge to perform the operation."

Note—Dodge feels he's given the agencies a fair chance to cut their own budgets. Since they've refused, he's now prepared to do the slashing for them.