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MONDAY, JULY 17, 1950

WEEK OF DECISION

THIS promises to be a week of decision in Washington. On Saturday, President Truman met with military officials to hear a first-hand report on the air in Korea from Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg...

Yesterday, amid reports that the Reds had breached the key Kum River defense line in force, President Truman worked at the desk on plans for further mobilization of American manpower and industry...

TAR HEELS IN CONGRESS

THE latest tabulation of "party line" voting in Congress, issued by the impartial Congressional Quarterly, reveals a wide difference in the voting habits of the Tar Heel Senators...

In the first six months of the 1950 session, Senator Graham has piled up an impressive party loyalty record of 92 per cent, whereas Senator Hoyt's percentage is only 70.

Party unity, as compiled by CQ, is a measure of a Congressman's support of his own party against the other party. It is the percentage of times a lawmaker votes...

The following tabulation shows how the North Carolina Congressmen stack up:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Percentage of 1949 party unity percentage. Includes Senators (Graham 92, Hoyt 70) and Representatives (Bonner 84, Bunker 84, Bulwinkle 84, Cannon 84, Chatham 84, DeLoach 84, Douglas 84, Dyer 84, Jones 84, Kerr 84, McCreary 84, McMillan 84, McQuinn 84, McRae 84, McWhorter 84, McWilliams 84, McWright 84, McYon 84, McZane 84, McZane 84, McZane 84).

This tabulation reveals other interesting things about the voting habits of the North Carolina delegation. Congressman C. B. Deane, who piled up the best record of party loyalty in the 1949 session is lead-

AN EXAMPLE FOR TAR HEELERS?

ELSEWHERE on this page is an article about the recent reorganization of the new Hampshire state government. It suggests that North Carolina might profit from a similar undertaking.

North Carolina's government, like that of New Hampshire, has grown through the years without any particular plan or long range objective. Situations have been met as they arose. As a result, the administrative pattern of the present-State structure is not at all uniform.

From The Raleigh News & Observer

A LITTLE FAR

Up in Morganton the State Utilities Commission has brought a suit to prohibit a car driver from picking up friends along a franchised bus route and giving them a free ride in his car.

There may be some logic of law in this matter since his bus company has paid the State a gross receipts tax from the exclusive right to pick up passengers along the route. It is not much common sense to permit anyone else to do this while the bus company is waiting for a bus would be guilty of a

United Nations members to Secretary General Trygve Lie's request for "effective" ground units. The big nations in best position to comply with the request had not been heard from.

It was against that background, then, that official Washington got ready for what may be a momentous week. Mr. Truman will certainly ask for more money to finance the Korean war. The figure has been put at \$4 to \$5 billion by some Congressional spokesmen, but the President has not revealed his ideas.

Mr. Truman will likely call for additional manpower. The first 20,000 inductees under Selective Service will not be in uniform until September, and they will require months of training thereafter. What we need now is a quick and substantial reinforcement of all our armed services with experienced men.

The nation is ready to meet the demands of the moment, whatever they may be. The people are united in their firm resolve to block further Russian expansion. They wait, with growing impatience, to be told just what they can do to help the valiant, outmanned Americans who are fighting in far-away Korea against a fanatic who threatens free nations everywhere.

State Reorganization Plan

New Hampshire Shows The Way

A LITTLE over a year ago New Hampshire decided to undertake a reorganization of its state administrative structure. Since the state government was established 166 years ago, no such effort had been attempted.

But the present Governor, Sherman Adams, wanted to do something about it. "There was no crisis. There was rather a calm disposition to assure the citizens of New Hampshire in a time of exceptional fiscal stringency, that their tax dollars were doing everything they should do, and it possible to assure them that they were going to do a little more."

Governor Adams was successful in his program. Before public comment to the legislature the bill passed unanimously and the Governor, as authorized by the state constitution, submitted a bill to the legislature.

Assured of a strong nucleus to sustain an enabling act, a bill was presented to the legislature which provided for the establishment of a statutory commission, providing for legislative acceptance modified by the use of executive orders and approving the modest sum of \$7500 for expenses. The bill passed unanimously and the Governor, as authorized by the state constitution, submitted a bill to the legislature.

The work was related by the Governor, the secretary of the Commission and two consultants who advised on all technical aspects of the proposal. The statutory commission held 24 meetings, most of them in the afternoon and evening. A total of 108 meetings and filed some 153 basic reports and amendments thereto. State officers and employees cooperated willingly in the many requests for information and in offering their judgment on administrative practices. The Governor's office, in many cases, has many other duties performed. He attended every full session of the state legislature and all joint sessions with the advisory commission.

These activities continued from June, 1948 until March of this year. Almost every meeting was open to the press, and the proceedings were reported fully and frankly. Members of the commission made public speeches (probably some 500 in all) in many parts of the State, and the ten county delegations from the legislature were given opportunities to discuss the program. In March, a 120-page printed report, designed primarily for legislative use, was sent to the Governor and transmitted to members of the legislature.

A special session of the legislature was convened on April 29 to consider the report and the accompanying bill-H.B. No. 1. Public hearings were held before the House and Senate on the bill. The bill was passed on May 10 and passed the Senate on the following day.

It is true that the New Hampshire reorganization does not have the sweeping implications and textbook fidelity that have marked so many reorganization bills. However, the bill has accomplished fundamental changes in the administrative structure which promise better government.

The Governor and council were relieved of many direct operating responsibilities, given modernized and expanded staffs, and given more effective supervision and direction of the state administrative establishments. A new Department of Administration and Control was established containing an independent Controller with full budget responsibilities. The department will now control over state property. A new Department of Public Works and Highways consolidated all state public works activities, the letting of all capital contracts, and supervision of fixed plant maintenance. More adequate internal checks on contract performance were required. A new Department of Corrections consolidated all correctional institutions and probation and parole as a Department of New England, consolidating all other institutions. An existing Department of Public Safety was reorganized to handle all law enforcement activities. A new Department of State Affairs was established to handle all interstate relations.

These achievements take on special meaning in the conservative environment from which they emerged. The art of change without upset has grown in the traditions of New England. In another area with a different environment the measure of success is not so much the change but the fact that change is one of the common facts of reorganization. Its success will depend upon how well it is fitted to the values as well as to the needs of the state.



State Reorganization Plan

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By DR. JOHN F. SLY In Investor's Record

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Drew Pearson's CAB Members Burn Over ruman Tactics

WASHINGTON (AP)—Drew Pearson, a leading conservative columnist, has accused the CAB (Congressional Anti-Communist Bureau) of using "ruman tactics" in its operations.

Food Rins Full—The present emergency finds Americans food bins brimming full—though food would probably be rationed again in case of total war, and oils would be first on the ration list, because they are needed for manufacturing munitions.

Shortly thereafter, Truman sent over CAB's head and added Pan American Airways to fly the same route to Cuba and Mexico. The substitute was approved for one line. Truman arbitrarily authorized to

At that particular time, in December, 1946, Truman had a campaign launch for a radio broadcast, and Louis Johnson is credited with bringing in the dough—from his good friends and clients, Pan American Airways, Johnson at that time, received a legal retainer of \$100,000 a year for the Democratic Party.

NOTE: The one exception is CAB Vice-Chairman Oswald Garrison Villard, who has been secret since Truman helped arrange his reversal.

Only Complete Mobilization Will Deter Red Aggression

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

ONLY THREE weeks after the attack on Korea, predictions are already being made that the U.S. will shortly attack another spot, and thus unleash a general war. The possibility of such an event indeed has been almost irresistibly tempted by the Communist leadership in the East.

This evidence falls into several parts. One part is found in the fact that since the United States intervened in Korea, American military power over the battlefield has not been seriously challenged. AIR POWER MATTERS

The second item of evidence comes from the fact that the British Ambassador, Sir David Keith-Johnson, has recently stated that the Soviet Union is always of course on a war basis — by American standards — in the Far East. But those extraordinary measures, involving mobilization and pulling on the frontiers, which must precede an all-out attack, have not been taken.

Finally, there is the reaction to the news of the Communist seizure of power in the Soviet Union. Reports from clandestine sources on this internal reaction have come from the last time, where you shake 'em out of the trees one at a time, and cut off a pocket here, and a pocket there. In the opinion of some reasonably wise men, Korea could be and likely will be a prelude to a general scheme to deplete the United States of men and money, material and morale.

Korean War Begins Russian Plan To Deplete The U.S.

By ROBERT KRAUK

THERE is something a little ridiculous about a great big nation like us being "at war" with a tiny little country like Korea. In the process, much as if Joe Louis were being extended by a much smaller fighter.

This is a war, in my book, not a police action, as we are supposed to call it. Anything that's got MacArthur and a draft in it is a war. It means a box-and-arrow war, too, in that none of our vaunted weapons for push-button battle have been used. And our military has been called less applicable to the situation than a plowshare and a hammer.

To fiddle around with this too long sure can't help us much. If we are to win, we must be exhibiting world-wide prestige and sounding a warning note for other nations to follow suit. We have dignified the skirmish by calling out the fleet, rallying the Marines, and putting General MacArthur in the best general in charge of the operation. I assume we want to win.

So, one-half of the bathroom diplo-mat has been used, and the other half, and drop it fast, and show those little-so-and-so's we mean business. We mean business. We mean business. We mean business. We mean business.

I don't think there's any doubt eventually will chase the North Koreans out of their present Communist camp. It looks like a big and nasty job of "Injun-fighting" — not a short and simple job of "Injun-fighting" — and the industrial might and laboratory magic in one crushing punch. This looks more like the jungle fighting

Sovietizing Korea

SOVIETIZING Korea has been behind the Iron Curtain for a long time. Information has leaked out to give a picture of what has been going on.

One of the first acts of the Russian masters was to set up a Communist government in the North. The Soviet Union of Sakhalin, which the Russians are feverishly transforming into a military base.

For those who were permitted to remain at home the Communist constitution for North Korea promised an eight-hour working day, didn't turn out the workers. The workers were constantly promoted and advanced, and harder by increasing the production quotas and installing speed-up contests.

NOTE: The Navy, with a different reserve system, is accepting volunteer officers at their present rank.