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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1952

RUSSIA IS PUT ON NOTICE

THE new Air Force orders to overseas commanders and pilots are quite clear. They authorize crews of U. S. planes to fire back if fired on by hostile craft, and they give commanders permission to send fighter escorts on patrol missions.

The American people will greet this top-level decision with grim satisfaction. They have not liked the repeated threats of international law by the Communist nation, and they have not relished the apparent inability or unwillingness of the U. S. Government to end them forcibly.

The orders reflect more than a growing determination to put an end to these criminal attacks; they also reflect the growing strength of U. S. air power and near critical border areas.

The first serious incident occurred over the Baltic Sea in 1950 when an unarmed Navy patrol plane was shot down by Soviet fighters. Early in October, an Army B-29

with its guns "fired down," was shot down on a routine non-combat flight over Japanese waters near Hokkaido. Eight men were lost.

In between, there have been numerous instances of Soviet craft firing at or near U. S. planes in the air corridor from Western Europe to Berlin.

In no incident of record has there been any loss of this country's most powerful force. A diplomatic note protesting the Oct. 7 incident near Hokkaido warned Russia "to consider the grave consequences which can flow from its reckless practice, if persisted in, of attacking without provocation the aircraft of other states."

Among those consequences are counter-attacks, the loss of Soviet aircraft and men, and a possible war spark. The risks have been calculated by our Government, and they are worth taking. Soviet Russia seems to respect nothing but force. It is time to try a little.

AND NOW LET'S CAST 90,000 VOTES

YOU NEED to toss around a few Hollywood adjectives like "stupendous" and "colossal" and "spectacular" to describe adequately the success of the registration drive led by Chairman Joe Joseph and his host of helpers.

When the registration drive opened three weeks ago, there were 62,801 names on the books. A preliminary unofficial survey yesterday indicated that the final total will push 91,000, an increase of well over 28,000, or nearly 45 per cent.

Dr. Raymond Maxwell, secretary of the State Board of Elections has his figures in a row, nearly 100,000 new North Carolina voters were registered in October. That's Mecklenburg County, with one-twentieth of the state's population, turned up more than one-fourth of

the state's new registered voters.

The success of the registration drive proves that the American people are becoming alert to their responsibility as free citizens of a free nation. It also attests to the efficiency of Mr. Joseph's organization.

But the job is only partially done. Names on the registration books are worthless unless the people who registered also vote. Mr. Joseph, laughing at the prediction of politicians that the Mecklenburg vote may reach 80,000, is aiming much higher than that. We suggest he set his sights on 90,000, and show all the world that Mecklenburg, having been the example for advocates of freedom back in 1775, is setting a new example in the exercise of democracy in 1952.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—I

NEXT TUESDAY, the voters of North Carolina will be asked to approve or disapprove of their state constitution. In this and succeeding editorials, The News will analyze the three proposals, and express its opinion on each.

The first proposal will be expressed in the ballot like this:

FOR limiting the amount of total State and County tax which may be levied on property to twenty cents (20c) on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) valuation.

AGAINST limiting the amount of total State and County tax which may be levied on property to twenty cents (20c) on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) valuation.

The wording of the ballot is unfortunate. It implies that there is not now any limitation. Actually, the present limit is 15 cents on the \$100 valuation. The proposal is to increase that limit to 20 cents, and a vote FOR the amendment will have that effect.

This constitutional limitation is placed on

funds for financing general operating expenses of county governments. Another constitutional section governs expenditures for special purposes.

The 15 cents limit was inserted in the Constitution in 1920. Because of the valuations have not kept pace with the increases in all costs of government, many counties without such extra funds as ABC revenue have found it impossible to pay for their general operating expenses with the limit of 15 cents levy. They have been forced to use subterfuge to get around the limit.

This is not a wise or a sound policy for government. It would be better to face the issue squarely. That issue is simply the inability of many county governments to run the affairs of the people under a limitation imposed in 1920.

This amendment should be raised. This Fall for the first time in North Carolina to vote FOR the amendment limiting the tax to 20 cents.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS IN SHORT SUPPLY

WHY is there a continuing shortage of elementary teachers and a surplus of high school teachers in North Carolina?

Addressing himself to that question in a talk to N. C. editorial writers last May, Dr. E. K. Graham Jr., chancellor of Woman's College in Greensboro, laid the responsibility at the door of the excessive requirements for certification.

Dr. Graham, aptly comparing the teacher with a high jumper, pointed out that the acid test for the jumper is how high he can jump, not how many courses in high-jumping he had studied. And he argued convincingly that the alert, spirited young woman who goes to college for a liberal education simply refuses to spend all of her four years taking the many and varied courses in education techniques and methodology that the elementary teaching certificate requires.

An editorial in a recent issue of the N. C. Public School Bulletin underscores Dr. Graham's remarks.

"What do colleges require for graduation?" the editorial asks. "A specialization in a major subject and a general degree."

From The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN IS A SCHOLAR?

SCHOLARSHIP, strange as it may seem, has always been under attack. For the pursuit of knowledge for knowledge's sake, takes nothing for granted. It questions things as they are, the status quo, as ruthlessly as it scrutinizes proposals to make things different. And there are always people who have a large stake, if only an emotional one, in opposing change.

It is not surprising, therefore, that college and university professors should have developed a devotion to their hard-won "academic freedom" which often reacts defensively and unreasonably to any questioning of it. But the Communist threat and the patriot "purge" have been rendering their definition and defense much more realistic and discriminating.

Says Chester I. Barnard, retiring president of the Rockefeller Foundation in his farewell report:

The ivory tower attitude would be as unreasonably as the iron curtain attitude is. . . . In exchange for his dedication of himself to the search for truth, society grants the scholar certain immunities. But when he becomes a partisan in his search, when he accepts the state's external authority as to how he shall interpret the

requirement which encourages preparation for high school teaching.

"This just fits the student preparing to teach in high school. The pattern is identical. But what about the young man who may wish to teach in the grades? He cannot take the various subjects required for teaching in the elementary school and at the same time meet the requirements for college graduation. Therefore, he follows the line of least resistance in those institutions that follow this policy."

The net result, then, is that the state has plenty of qualified high school teachers and a shortage of elementary teachers, though surveys are not yet available to confirm this.

The solution to the puzzle is relatively easy. A young girl who wishes to teach in the elementary schools should be permitted to get the foundation of a liberal education in the first two years of college, and then meet the specific certification requirements in her last two years.

If education authorities will re-examine the top-heavy certification structure, they will find that it is defective in its own purposes by creating a shortage in the very field where the need is greatest.

Dean Emeritus Joel H. Hildebrand of the University of California, also rejecting the absolutist concept of academic freedom, told the American Chemical Society:

Our most effective way of dealing with men who do things of my sort . . . (by enforcing) professional ethical standards must be through the college and university colleagues, upon anyone who does not measure up. . . .

There are two of multiplying signs that the scholarly world is alerted, and in its own way protecting its precious academic freedom against this new threat.

It seems funny that so many public officials find it easier to write books than to balance them.—Wall Street Journal.

They say that it is easy to spot the poor people in Texas; they are the ones that wear their own Cadillac-Roosevelts (Ark.) Tribune.

WITH GOV. STEVENSON'S CAMPAIGN PARTY:

THE DAY THAT is the subject of this report took Adlai E. Stevenson from Niagara Falls to Albany, it is a rough estimate of the autumn splendor of the northern New York countryside. The landscape was a blazing glory. In the cozy small towns, burning leaves scented the bright air in the squares around the Civil War memorials. Even the dingy industrial cities were happily illuminated by the cool brilliance of the October sun.

It was a nice day, invigorating and even a Presidential candidate. And this is why it has been chosen for study, among all the other days which a campaign train merges into one another, along with "electrified" crowds, motorcades and meetings, in an unending, always unrolling, fast-paced blur.

Stevenson began his day with breakfast on a tray in his bleak compartment, and a speech studied with small jokes (surprisingly good jokes considering the circumstances) to a crowd of about 500 people at Niagara Falls at 7:15 A. M. He made 14 major and minor appearances during the day. He made back platform talks at the little towns like Seneca Falls and Canandaigua; a serious and adroitly delivered address was to the United Nations at Rochester; a major campaign address, nationally televised and broadcast, was at Troy, for the wind-up of the day's work.

Between speeches, he received rather more than 30 deputations; for each town could be counted on to produce at least two deputations from his usual practice of eating alone and working on speech-drafts in the train. He gave a speech to an editor who had switched from Eisenhower to Stevenson, and he asked Mayor Erasmus Corning to deliver several hundred people and displayed his public personality to perhaps 40,000 in all.

At intervals, he got news, good and bad. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman gave his verdict that the state in New York State was very close, but admitted that he was habitually pessimistic about elections. Mayor Corning was not so much encouraging. So was the candidate for second New York State, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. John Cashmore of Brooklyn. Other reports were relayed from other parts of the country by wire and telephone.

Meanwhile, from breakfast time

Stevenson also told at the job that

'Split' Congress Likely, Particularly if Ike Wins

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

THE ELECTION of November 3, 1952, to Congress goes to the Presidency may be smashed this Fall for the first time in the history of the United States.

A split Congress is most likely to occur, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly, if a Republican candidate, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, becomes President by a close margin.

If this happens, there is a strong possibility he will have a GOP House, but face a Democratic Senate, because of the political preferences in both parties reported.

Only by racking up a victory of landslide proportions is Eisenhower expected to carry enough votes in Congress to assure Republican control of both the House and Senate.

On the other hand, if Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson wins the Presidency for the Democrats by any more than a very narrow margin, a split Congress has a strong chance of controlling both chambers in the 83rd Congress.

This situation prevails, CQ's survey indicated, because in every year since 1920, the House has been contested race. There are 35 seats at stake and the GOP must win 23 Democrats only 10, to have a majority.

LAST 'SPLIT' IN 1916

The last time that a split Congress was elected in a Presidential year was in 1916, when the House went Republican and the Senate went Democratic with Woodrow Wilson.

Grover Cleveland was elected in 1896, but the House went Republican and the Senate went Democratic with the Presidency that year.

There are no other instances of

has taken most of his time in his campaign. Unlike Dwight D. Eisenhower, unlike Harry S. Truman and Franklin Roosevelt, Stevenson cannot and will not deliver a speech that is not really his own. He has three angry competitive nets of first class speech writers in Springfield, Ill., a team of the train headed by Arthur Schlesinger Jr., but his speeches are still planned, often drafted and always borrowed by re-drafted by Stevenson himself. SHUNTS MAKE-UP

There are other ways in which he is obstinately independent, and other extra burdens he must carry. Eisenhower for example now plainly permits the television make-up men to cover him with pancake until, for some appearances, he has the complexion of a pink cow-pie doll. But Stevenson grimly fights them off, permitting only the light application of powder to his high bald forehead.

Again General Eisenhower can always count on meetings that have the showiness and snap of a Bateman, Burton, Durnine & Osborn production, which they generally are. There are huge squads of Republican advance men to get out the crowd, programs of entertainment, BBDO cheerleaders. From start to finish a special BBDO man works to keep the Eisenhower meeting moving well, actually wandering about the stage in the manner of the theoretically invisible stage manager in a Broadway opera.

Stevenson can count on none of this. There were few empty seats at the last Troy meeting. The amplifying system was faulty. The program was haphazard. Yet the candidate seemed perfectly undisturbed. And he delivered his speech with an affectionate and admiring audience. And here, too, he was encouraged. He received an obviously affectionate and admiring audience. And he delivered his speech with an affectionate and admiring audience.

He quoted the end of speech, he quoted Woodrow Wilson—"I would rather fail in a cause which will triumph than triumph in a cause which will ultimately fail."

He wondered, for a moment, whether this was his election prediction; although those close to him say that he simply does not think or care about the electoral college. He came. Win or lose, however, one of the last impressions of Adlai Stevenson in the campaign was that of a man of gall and resilient, indomitable, humorous, self-deprecating, and brave. He is a man who thinks right or wrong, it is pretty hard not to like him, which may be why he is so often to be an important political fact.

And I might add that for I one don't want to go back to breakfast—my wife, Louise and son and baby daughter. As a service, I don't think he knows much about him. He is a man of gall and resilient, indomitable, humorous, self-deprecating, and brave. He is a man who thinks right or wrong, it is pretty hard not to like him, which may be why he is so often to be an important political fact.

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People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the Editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

Sailor Proud To Be For Stevenson

ALBEMARLE

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telling jokes of mediocre quality—and, trying to comfort the voters by using his smooth methods known to some as "give 'em hell" oratory, but which is nothing more than smears, malicious lies and distorted half-truths.

Left-wingers Wilson Wyatt and Stephen A. Mitchell have been added, and now John L. Lewis. The Illinois governor has strong horizons.

Wayne C. Nunn.

Doesn't Like Acheson

CHARLOTTE: The American Legion has in its national convention on several occasions adopted resolutions asking for dismissal of Secretary of State Acheson.

It is apparent to most of us that Acheson has blundered us into a war with our life-long friend, China, and is now close to losing the friendship of both France and Britain.

Poor little dumb Truman has refused to remove Acheson, and instead renewed McCarthy, our only expert on Oriental and Asiatic countries.

C. E. WALKER

Remember The Town Mouse

MONROE: WHILE the Democrats are ranting about the prosperity of the past 20 years, the moral taught in the story of "The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse" may well be considered. The moral: A crust of bread in safety is better than fine cake in fear.

Stupid-minded Americans prefer to sit all year after year in the crater of Vesuvius, waiting to be blown up at any moment, even if there is less so-called safety in the land of the living.

Emerson said: "Things are in the saddle and ride mankind." The truth is a hundred-fold more in evidence today.

L. C. HOPE

Girl Scouts Pleased

CHARLOTTE: THANK you for the coverage The News gave to the Girl Scout Regional Conference . . . especially for reflecting so well the spirit which has kept Scouting alive and growing.

EVERY McCONNELL HOOD Mecklenburg Girl Scout Council

GOP Will Bring Peace

CHARLOTTE: DO you want to support the present administration—the 20-year war party—which has taken your son and daughter or husband away and sent him to a faraway land?

Let's vote for Eisenhower and Nixon, who will bring peace to America.

L. L. CHILDRESS

NOTE: Other letters on the forthcoming election will be found on Page 5-A, Eds., The News.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

LITTLE was published about it nationally but, while Sen. McCarthy has been scattering wild-by-association charges around the country, his own depositions have been taken in Wheeling, W. Va., regarding the all-important question of whether Sen. McCarthy tells the truth.

McCarthy's first charge of Communism in the State Dept. was so started in the State Dept. in Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 8, 1950, when he said 205 Communists in that vital agency which conducts our foreign affairs. Since then, and due perhaps to the fact that no Communist has been found in the State Dept., McCarthy has been trying to deny that he ever used the figure "205." He has claimed he was misquoted, misunderstood, unfairly dealt with.

However, here is the testimony of witnesses at Wheeling, W. Va., who saw McCarthy on that day and heard him

Witness No. 1—News Editor James Whitaker of Station WVVA identified a copy of the script McCarthy spoke; said he used the script to check the speech while making a tape recording; that both the tape and the script contained the following statement by McCarthy:

"While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the Communist Party who have been active members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205—a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party, and who nevertheless are still working and shaping policy in the State Dept."

Witness No. 2—WVVA Program Director Paul A. Myers testified: he read over McCarthy's script on the afternoon of Feb. 9 and it contained the above language. On Feb. 10 he read an account of the speech in the Wheeling Intelligencer quoting this language. Later that morning he got the tape recording and played it back to make sure the language had been used. It had been.

Witness No. 3—Frank Desmond, reporter for the Wheeling Intelligencer testified: he wrote the news story appearing in the Intelligencer on Feb. 10, and it contained the above language regarding 205 Communists.

Witness No. 4—WVVA Assistant Manager Paul J. Miller testified: he examined the McCarthy script on the afternoon of Feb. 9 and heard the figure 205 used in the script and the broadcast later that night. He also identified a photostat of the script which contained the language.

McCarthy's Alibis