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MORE ABLE MEN FOR IKE'S TEAM

THE additional appointments to high administrative posts announced yesterday by President-elect Eisenhower's headquarters provide further assurance that the progressive wing of the party is calling the plays. Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General-designate, and Harold Stassen, destined to take over Averell Harriman's position as Mutual Security Administrator, have been long identified with progressive Republicanism in the manner of Willkie and Dewey. These two men also bring in the element of youthfulness which Eisenhower has stressed—both are in their forties.

Neither had been given serious public consideration for the jobs they have accepted, which does not mean that they cannot fulfill them competently. Stassen had been much discussed as the Secretary of Labor, and some armchair Cabinet-makers had California's Gov. Earl Warren as Attorney-General. Brownell is best-remembered for his jobs as chairman of the Republican National Committee, from which he resigned in 1946, and as campaign manager for the Dewey-Warren ticket in 1948. Previously he had been a member of several New York law firms and an official of various hotel associations.

Stassen brings to his job considerable experience as an administrator—as governor of Minnesota, a naval officer, president of the University of Pennsylvania and as a delegate to the San Francisco Conference of the U. N. Along with that experience, he has a firm internationalist outlook, and an intense desire to serve his nation in high office, which has been proven by his repeated, if unsuccessful attempts to win the Republican Presidential nomination. These qualities should help him fill the role assigned him.

A thorough evaluation of the new Secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey, must await further information on the man, whose views are not widely-known. He was chairman of the industrial advisory commission of ECA. Most of his experience has been as a steel and coal executive, as chairman of the executive committee of the National Steel Corporation, chairman of the board of the Susquehanna Anthracite Co. and Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Co. He is also a director of Phelps Dodge Corp., a National City Bank of Cleveland official, president and director of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada, and chairman of the executive committee of the Industrial Rayon Corp. Certainly he will bring to his job a wealth of high-level executive experience in varied fields.

Taken together, the five Cabinet officers and three other top officials—Lodge, Dodge and now Stassen—designated by President-elect Eisenhower present what appears at this time to be an able, forward-looking team.

ENTER SPAIN

FRANCO Spain is a dictatorship. So are a number of other countries, some Fascist, some Communist. Yet most of them belong to the U. N., or at least some of its specialized agencies.

But for various reasons some countries have vigorously opposed almost any move to return Spain to the family of nations. We are pleased to note that these objectors were much in the minority when Spain was admitted to UNESCO Wednesday.

The U. N. was not meant to be an exclusive society, and the ideal is to have every country in the world in it. Spain now belongs to six of the specialized agencies, although the U. N.'s 1946 ban against her full entry is still on the books. It would seem that the revocation of this ban may now be reconsidered.

We have no love for Franco's government, no more than we have for some of the governments in, or seeking entrance into the U. N. But if membership in a world organization were restricted to these nations which everyone in this country liked, it would not be much of a world organization.

It makes some sense to be fussy about our partner in an enterprise like NATO. For it is an organization that requires considerable trust and mutual faith among its members, if it is to succeed. The regional arrangements, such as NATO, are the vehicles for vigorous free world action. And it will be a long time before Spain rates admittance to such a group.

WHAT CHRISTMAS SEALS BUY

WHAT are we buying when we buy Christmas seals? That is a legitimate question that many persons ask about this time every year. And it is entitled to a complete answer.

Most everyone knows that, in purchasing Christmas seals, he isn't just buying pretty decorations for holiday cards and packages. And most of us know that the money is used to fight one of the community's chief killers, tuberculosis. But just how does that Christmas seal money work for us?

Well, here in Mecklenburg County it's used for the conduct of X-ray programs among seemingly healthy persons, to find tuberculosis in its earliest stages, when it's easiest to cure.

It is used to promote rehabilitation services for patients, through occupational therapy supplies, recreational supplies and devises and rehabilitation workers.

It is used for scholarships for teachers and social workers.

It is used for education, making it possible to reach individuals, groups and the general public with facts about tuberculosis which will help protect the individual from the disease, and prevent its spread in the community.

The benefits of medical research, financed by Christmas seal money, are enjoyed in Mecklenburg. The Tuberculosis Association, established in 1935, conducts a program which makes this community a healthier place in which to live.

Christmas seals, then, can be viewed as one of the best types of health insurance in which we can invest.

'PEDAGOGICAL MONOPOLISTS'

DR. EDGAR KNIGHT uses stronger language than we have yet dared to employ in his letter about "pedagogical monopolists" reprinted elsewhere on this page today, but the general theme is the same as the one we have been hammering away at.

It is Dr. Knight's conviction that the "inflation and proliferation of courses" in our teacher training system "are pedagogical indulgences that are so costly to the taxpayers as to become almost public immoralities". And he contends that the top-heavy certification structure not only discourages "able and talented" young people from entering the teaching profession, but that it encourages "weak people, who can almost roll their own diplomas and certificates without intellectual effort" if they but "learn the mysterious passwords and how to pronounce the proper and prescribed pedagogical shibboleths".

That's a strong indictment, and it isn't weakened any by Dr. Knight's further blast:

"If physicians, lawyers, and engineers were trained by the casual and cavalier method nowadays employed in the training of teachers, everybody would probably die, nobody would know his rights, and the bridges would collapse."

Lest we be misunderstood, our interest is not directed toward any witchhunt in the public schools like those being conducted by some of the self-appointed vigilante groups in this country. We are interested only in persuading the educationalists in North Carolina to take another look at certification requirements which many educators believe place so much emphasis on methodology that something less than a well educated person is the product of the teacher training course.

As Dr. Knight says, schoolteachers ought to be "the best educated and cultivated people in our public service", not mere automatons who know all the tricks of child psychology but who may not understand what the total development of the youngster's personality and his future role as a contributing member of society involve.

From The Greensboro Daily News

'DIAMONDS DANCING ON THE MOON'

IF ANYBODY wants to know what has happened to the poets in our generation—and surely something must have happened to them—the solution of the mystery is at hand. They have gone in the advertising business.

Listen to this advertisement of matching lipstick and fingernail polish:

For you who love to flirt with fire . . . who dare to skate on thin ice . . . "Fire and Ice" . . . new Fall color for lips and matching fingertips . . . a lush-and-passionate scarlet . . . like flaming diamonds dancing on the moon!

Wow!

If only Herrick were living now, he could advertise a sequin gown as like "moonlight tinselling the stream." Yes, Herrick would certainly be a natural for promoting lingerie today; he was always writing about "the tempestuous petticoat", or "a sweet disorder in the dress kindles in clothes a wantonness" or "when upin silks my Julia goes."

Shakespeare would be a whiz on bally-hooing everything from razor blades ("I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face; I had rather lie in the woollen") to silver fox furs which he could easily compare with "the blessed moon which tips with silver all these fruit-tree tops." Not to mention lotions for the lady who "dedicates her beauty to the sun".

Keats could take over the advertising of television receiver sets by describing them as "charmed magic casements".

And imagine what Lord Byron could do with the perfume business.

Things are so bad in Hollywood, Frankenstein and Dracula are sharing the same victim.—*Greeneville (Tenn.) Sun.*

American money always has talked, but never, we think, in so many languages before.—*Savannah (Ga.) Morning News.*

Out To Break Eighty-Five

Another Viewpoint On Controversial Topic

Noted Teacher Of Teachers Writes On Teacher Training

(Recently the Chapel Hill Weekly received a letter from Dr. Edgar Knight, Kenan professor of Education at the University of North Carolina, on the subject of teacher training. Continuing its efforts to present viewpoints on this important topic, The News reprints here the Knight letter. Ed., The News.)

To the Editor:

THE Christian Science Monitor says in an editorial that a million more American children than last year are crowding into the elementary schools and asks: "Where are the buildings, the teachers, and the funds to take care of this need?" The Monitor adds that dollars are not the full answer to this disturbing problem although money does "serve as a rough gauge of the public's acceptance of its responsibility to youth." It also notes that promising young people are not today entering upon teaching in sufficient numbers to take care of the needs of the schools and that annually ten per cent of the teachers voluntarily leave the important work of teaching in search of better pay and living conditions.

The editorial could well have called attention to the fact that the economic factor is a strong influence in this unfortunate condition, on which so much has been said and written in recent years, it is not the major influence. It is very doubtful if better salaries alone will put better teachers in the schools. The roots of the trouble are deeper than that.

In the bewildering quantitation during the last few decades a striking contradiction has developed. This is the lack of the proper evaluation of teachers. These should be the best educated and cultivated people in our public service if equality of educational opportunity is to become a reality in American life.

* * *

UNLESS history and human experience are strangely misleading this condition will continue until reforms are worked out in the preparation of teachers.

First of all, there is now no common agreement among the professional educationalists on how best to prepare teachers, although most of the teacher-education institutions — teachers' colleges and schools and departments of education in the colleges and universities — are really highly favored in our educational arrangements. These institutions generally get what they ask for in the way of personnel and support even though they have not come to agreement on the best way to do their work.

This sad lack of agreement has much to do with discouraging able and promising young people from going into teaching. It has led to an inflation of the curricula in teacher-education institutions. The inflation and proliferation and overlapping of courses are pedagogical indulgences that are so costly to the taxpayers as to become almost public immoralities.

Apparently with bureaus of certification in state departments of education present and consenting, these conditions do not encourage able and talented young people to enter upon teaching. They do encourage weak people, who can almost roll their own diplomas and certificates without intellectual effort, to become the teachers and managers of schools, if they but learn the mysterious passwords and how to pronounce the proper and prescribed pedagogical shibboleths.

If physicians, lawyers, and engineers were trained by the casual and cavalier methods nowadays employed in the training of teachers, everybody would probably die, nobody would know his rights, and the bridges would collapse.

That the able and promising young people are not being encouraged to enter upon teaching is not rumor. The fact has been established by careful studies. One of these, made in Pennsylvania, disclosed that prospective teachers in that state — presumably not different from other states in this respect — exhibited inferiority in comparison with non-teachers in almost every department of study in the teachers' colleges and teacher-education departments and schools in the colleges and universities. The abilities and achievements of the prospective teachers were conspicuously below the level of the group as a whole.

The recent report on the Selective Service Deferment Tests showed that prospective teachers were at or near the bottom. The educational number of Life Magazine two years ago showed that teachers of teachers were not equal to teachers in liberal arts colleges and universities but ranked "close to the bottom in academic prestige," and said that as long as inferior students were taught by inferior teachers the promise of real improvement in the quality of the public schools was dismal indeed.

* * *

THE editorial in the Monitor is significant. Apparently never before has there been so much criticism of our public educational arrangements. Numerous books and magazine articles have appeared on this subject in recent years, to annoy us professional educationalists who have become possessive and monopolistic and quite sensitive to any criticism of our handiwork.

Almost any critic of our educational work is now smeared as subversive. At a meeting this year of the National Education Association a representative of the pedagogical hierarchy, now more definitely on the defensive than ever before, called the critics some bad names: "the least emotionally stable members of the community," "paid troublemakers," "snipers," "hirelings of organizations" whose motives were suspect.

When it was proposed recently that the North Carolina College Conference take a sober look at the manifold and mysterious ways in which elementary teachers are trained and certificated in this state, that dignified and complacent organization promptly turned the proposal down as an attack on the motives of those who sit in high pedagogical places. If conditions are to be improved, the pedagogical monopolists must dispose of their vanities and healthy criticism must be made welcome. Otherwise the intense faith of the people in one of the most deep-seated of all their sentiments, traditions, and activities will decline.

When teacher-education institutions, departments and schools of education in the colleges and universities and certificating bureaus strengthen their own work, become less homespun and less preoccupied with administrative mechanics and more with real educational issues, better teachers rather than mere technicians will become plentiful for the schools.

—EDGAR W. KNIGHT.

New Strategy For The West Seen Emerging From Crisis

By JOSEPH ALSOP

PARIS

A NEW WESTERN strategy, depending much more heavily on strategic airpower and such new weapons as the hydrogen bomb, seems likely to emerge from the crisis that is now overtaking the Atlantic alliance.

Initially, at least, President-elect Eisenhower may well be reluctant to adopt this new strategy, since it involves drastic revision of his own plans for Western European defense. Yet he can hardly escape the central fact, already reported in this space. Our allies are no longer working towards the defense force of 98 ready and reserve divisions, as required by Eisenhower's former planning staff at SHAPE.

Under extreme budgetary pressure, our allies have lowered their targets. As a result, even continuing American aid plus recruitment of the Germans will not produce a force of much more than 65 divisions by 1954. Certain of our allies, most notably the British chiefs of staff, have therefore developed a new strategic concept, to rationalize, as it were, their own lowering of targets. This new Western defense concept comes in three parts.

MAIN DETERRENT

First, the primary deterrents of Soviet aggression are to be America's strategic airpower and America's stock of atomic weapons, prospectively reinforced by the hydrogen bomb, the British atomic bomb and the small but growing strategic airpower of Britain.

Second, however, Western Europe, the great prize of Soviet aggressive ambition, the real key to the forward airbases which make our strategic airpower truly effective, is emphatically not to be left naked and undefended. There must be a tough, effective, "covering force" to discourage any attack of Europe.

Third, better plans must also be laid to help this covering force to "cut the enemy down to size" by right uses of the new weapons. The 98 division scheme for Western European defense was based on an intelligence estimate that the Kremlin could attack with 100 divisions across northern Europe, and send 75 more southwards against Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece. The new weapons should be used to prevent such large Soviet forces from being supplied, by severing their communications with the Russian homeland, as well as to destroy these attacking forces themselves.

On the surface, this looks like a scheme that will allow our hard-pressed allies to stabilize their rearmament at approximately the present levels; will allow us at home to stabilize our aid to Europe also; and will afford what is essential — a secure defense of the free world. In the end, the new concept will force a temporary increase of American military investment, while simultaneously testing the Eisenhower Administration's political and diplomatic skill to the utmost.

Budget-wise, what sticks out a mile is the vastly increased importance that the new defense concept will confer on America's offensive and defensive air power. As previously disclosed in this space, President-elect Eisenhower will find waiting for him at the White House deeply alarming studies of this air picture by the most capable American scientists and experts.

These studies indicate that improved Russian air defenses are beginning to neutralize our strategic air strength. If this is allowed to happen, our whole atomic stockpile will, in effect, be sterilized. These studies also indicate that the growth of Russia's strategic airpower and atomic stocks, combined with the weakness of our own air defenses, will open the United States to crippling surprise attack within about two years. These are fearful trends, which must be arrested at whatever cost. The cost of a "crash program" to avert these trends will certainly be large.

Meanwhile, any slackening of our military contributions to Europe will deprive Europe of its essential covering force. And we must launch a program to relieve the French in Indochina before we wish the French to vote for the German divisions which are also absolutely vital to the European covering force.

Pressure For Higher Tariffs One Of Ike's Big Problems

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE professional gloomsters abound in Washington these days, ready at the drop of a hat to predict the decline and fall of practically everything. This doleful chorus is one consequence of the passing from power of a party that had begun to consider it had a permanent lease on the government. Men long in high office can see all sorts of reasons why their successors cannot do the job half as well.

But after due allowance has been made for the dirge of the departing, the grim truth is that Republicans themselves see little reason to be elated at the prospects ahead. The shape of things to come is too dark and uncertain.

The outlook abroad is horrendous enough with the President-elect under immediate pressure to end the Korean War. But at home, too, the forecasters see stormy weather. Specifically, they foresee a business turndown sometime in 1953 and with it a crisis in government revenue against the background of the huge Federal debt.

The last Republican President, Herbert Hoover, had been in office less than a year when the stock market crashed and with it the bubble of installment buying. As sales of durable goods fell off, the pressure grew to protect America's home markets with higher tariffs. In 1930 Congress passed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, raising the duty on most things the rest of the world sold to us.

VETO WAS URGED

A thousand economists and business experts signed a petition urging Hoover to veto the Smoot-Hawley bill. They predicted it would add to America's own economic troubles and bring ruin to the structure of world trade. Hoover signed the bill and the tariff hurdles went up. The British Commonwealth countries followed suit and established their own system of preferential trade. In 1933 Franklin Roosevelt sabotaged the London Economic Conference.

In the years that followed Cordell Hull patiently and persistently made his case around the world for reciprocal trade. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was adopted in June of 1934.

Along with some signs that prosperity here at home is beginning to curl at the edges are distress signals on the trade and tariff front. This coincidence serves to illustrate the close relationship between America's vast productive power and the economic well-being of the other nations in the free world. In this and several following columns, that relationship will be considered with its momentous meaning for the months just ahead.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act expires in June. The pressure will be great in the new Congress either to punch it full of holes or to drop it entirely. Powerful interests have worked relentlessly to protect individual industries from foreign competition. The lobbyists will apply their concentrated efforts on getting the act emasculated or destroyed.

These pressures have already produced changes in the American tariff structure deeply disturbing to many foreign nations. The President has the power to accept or reject the recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission. President Truman has turned down many recommended increases.

Congress last year authorized a limit on imports of cheese. This drew an immediate protest from Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Canada and other countries seeking to earn some of the dollars with which to buy vital commodities from this country by selling us their cheese.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Ike Got Gloomy Picture Of Korean War

WASHINGTON

GENERAL Eisenhower's recent conference with military chiefs at the Pentagon did not lead to much hope that he could end the Korean War on his forthcoming trip.

The picture given him on the whole was gloomy. In fact, considerably more casualties may be necessary before there can be any conclusion in Korea.

In general, the President-elect was told that the Communists had built up their strength to a peak of 1,200,000 men. They took advantage of the truce talks to put across this build-up, and it now develops that the Chinese were weak and crumbling when they asked for a truce—apparently for the purpose of stalling for time. From our point of view the truce talks were one of the crucial mistakes of the war.

Eisenhower was also given the rather ominous news that signs of a Communist offensive have been reported. The forward placement of enemy artillery along the Korean battle front looks like an approaching large-scale attack. Also there has been a build-up of light bombers just across the Yalu River, which is a bad sign. For light bombers are chiefly used for offense.

There was no indication that an offensive was being timed for Eisenhower's visit to Korea—though that could be the case.

The President-elect was told that, if an offensive does come, U.N. troops were sufficient to hold the line, though the line might be dented in spots.

Eisenhower asked each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff the same question. Of Admiral Fechteler, Chief of Naval Operations, he asked: What kind of shape is the Navy in in Korea? Fine shape, Fechteler replied.

Eisenhower got about the same answer from Gen. Joe Collins, Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. Nate Twining, Vice-Chief of Staff for the Air Force.

He did not discuss his trip to Korea with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, though he told Secretary of Defense Lovett that he would let him know about the trip in two or three days.

Changing Washington

MOVING-OUT day is approaching for the following:

Leslie Biffle, astute Secretary of the Senate. Biffle, famous for making Alben Barkley Vice-President, for giving away canned tomato juice at Christmas, and for dressing up a chicken salesman to take election-campaign soundings, will not become Minority Senate Secretary when the Democrats lose control. He is tired of politics and will go into business.

Ambassador Felix Nieto Del Rio, popular Chilean envoy to the U.S.A. He is packing his bags not because a general won an election in this country, but because a general, Carlos Ibanez, won an election in his country.

Ernest Gruening governor of Alaska. Gruening has been governor of Alaska—and a good one — for 13 years, longer than any other man in history. Probably he has been governor longer than most governors of states. His term expires in April at which time he will resign. He is not removable at the pleasure of the President.

Mike Straus, Commissioner of Reclamation. Straus, an old personal friend of Harold Ickes, is turning in his resignation to Eisenhower. But in the final Truman budget he is proposing a long list of dams and power projects which Republican Senators in the West very much want, but which Eisenhower budget-pruners will probably cut.

Carlos Reyes—Press Secretary of the Chilean embassy. He is moving out because he once refused to shake hands with the new Chilean nambassador to the U.S.A., Anibal Jara. Jara once edited a Chilean magazine in New York, looks like John L. Lewis, and wrote the anti-American speeches of President Ibanez which helped him win the recent election.

Moving-in day is approaching for the following:

Col. Gordon Moore, brother-in-law of General Eisenhower. A retired Army officer, married to Mamie's younger sister, Colonel Moore is in the public-relations business. He will get some of the big accounts once given to Democrats.

Tom Stephens, probably new Appointment Secretary to Eisenhower. Former assistant to Campaign Manager Herbert Brownell during the Dewey try for the White House, Stephens has been with Ike most of the time since he arrived from Paris, is efficient, hard-working, good team worker.

Sen. "Wild Bill" Langer of North Dakota. For years Langer has been something of a GOP stepchild. Republicans once tried to bar him from taking his Senate seat, since then he has voted frequently with the Democrats, especially on domestic issues. Now Langer moves into one of the most important spots in the entire Senate—Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Republicans have been doing their best to persuade him to take another post, but their hands are tied. For all Langer has to do is vote with the Democrats and this one vote would permit the Democrats to organize the Senate.