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Democrats And Ike Can Work Together

RICHARD NEUBERGER's dramatic rebuff in the Oregon Senate race apparently gives control of the Senate, as well as the House, to the Democrats, although there remains the possibility that a recount will change the picture.

Another in the House Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, who as chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, echoed the "Veterans First, Citizens Second" attitude, will be replaced by Rep. Olin Teague of Texas, who initiated correction of major abuses of veteran privileges.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas will take over the majority leadership from California's Sen. William Knowland, whose foreign policy views are at sharp variance with the President's.

Montana's New Deal Sen. James Murray, if he chose to exercise his seniority, could become chairman of the Labor & Public Welfare Committee.

George's Sen. Walter George, who will head the Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Richard Russell, who will head the Armed Services Committee, are experienced legislators with the traditional southern internationalist outlook with which the President agrees.

Thus, on a great many issues, there is the prospect of rapport between Capitol Hill and the White House, despite party differences. There are two important exceptions.

Scholarly Sen. William Fulbright of Arkansas is destined to take over the Banking & Currency Committee chairmanship from arch conservative Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana.

One is public power. Sen. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico will head the Senate Public Works Committee. A friend of public power, he can be expected to help lead the fight against the Dixey Yates contract and other power policies of the administration.

In the investigative field the improvement in committee chairmen will be the most remarkable. The pesky junior senator from Wisconsin will have to step down from the chairmanship of the Committee post he abused to make way for Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas, who proved himself during the Army-McCarthy hearings. In the House, obnoxious Rep. Clare Hoffman of Michigan, who chaired the House Committee on Government Operations, led to several rebuffs from members of his own committee, will be replaced by Rep. William Dawson, an Illinois Negro.

Unfortunately, the numbers game began at the highest level in a White House statement that 1,436 security risks had been removed. That was last fall. The state paper of the President himself, his Message on the State of the Union, carried the same figure by raising the figure to 2,200.

Education: The Continuing Battle

FREE public education is the accepted rule today. It was not won, however, without a fight. The creation of tax-supported, publicly controlled and directed, nonsectarian common schools was the work of a generation.

On the number of teachers employed, answers ranged from 250 to 2,000. There are 1,065.

The battle was similar throughout the western world. Opposition was often fierce. Note, for instance, the words of the president of the Royal Society in England, testifying in 1876 on a bill to Parliament to provide free elementary schools:

On the percentage increase in enrollment over five years ago, answers ranged from 7 to 125 per cent. The correct answer is 42 per cent.

However specious in theory the protest might be of giving education to the laboring classes and the poor, it would in effect be found to be prejudicial to their morals and happiness. It would enable them to read seditious pamphlets, vicious books and publications against Christianity; it would render them insolent to their superiors.

On the Charlotte teacher's average yearly salary, answers ranged from \$1,850 to \$4,000. The median salary for Charlotte teachers is \$4,000.

These words fall strangely on our ears today. Free public schools are solidly entrenched in what has been called the domain of order. But it is a fact that serious educational problems still remain to be solved. Some of them involve such basic necessities as buildings and teaching manpower. Others involve philosophical concepts such as Harry L. Golden discussed last week on this editorial page.

Today on Education-Business Day, the Queen City's public schools played host to many of these same business and professional leaders. They assembled at Elizabeth-School Auditorium at 9 a.m., where they heard a series of addresses separated and visited school units all over town for backstage looks at education in action.

It was one of the best possible ways to combat ignorance among leading taxpayers about how modern schools operate in Charlotte.

For the Eisenhower administration the lesson should have been that huckstering does not pay. "Huckstering" was a common expression in Washington which the Newsweek used to describe the advertising and propaganda techniques that were in vogue.

Unfortunately, there is shocking ignorance about these problems on the part of the average layman. Unlike his forefathers, he merely accepts public education and that's that. He often lacks the most elementary knowledge about what is going on in the educational vineyard of his own home town.

Two moonshine distillers were discussing their operation. "When I take my stuff into town," one of them said, "always drive slow—'bout 20 miles an hour." "Skereed o' the law?" the other jeered. "Nope," retorted the first. "Ye gotta age the stuff, hain't ye?"—FOUR MYSTES (P.L.A.) NEWS-PEACE.



Reporters Rough, Editors Easy Press Treatment Of Eisenhower

(Editors' Note: The following article by Mr. LeViero, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, appeared in the International Press Institute Report.)

These techniques had proved effective in the 1952 presidential campaign and the new regime thought it could get away with more even in statecraft.

Eisenhower's first State of the Union speech.

IT REQUIRED a journalistic touch that the word journalism should be used in the President's own papers to the realization that the word journalism had a bad press for the country or for the press itself, to say nothing of Mr. Eisenhower, if he persisted in treating the administration with editorial kid gloves.

Another puffed theme, though this one was fairly well deplored, was the administration's glowing suggestion that the day of liberation for the oppressed under the Soviet yoke might be near at hand.

In the same category may be mentioned the mysterious "new look" defense program that was supposed to give the country more security for less money, although it involved the reduction of four divisions of troops. Another was the empty concept of "instant and massive retaliation." It proved to be nothing more than a legitimate United States strategic concept in fancy dress.

Unfortunately, the numbers game began at the highest level in a White House statement that 1,436 security risks had been removed. That was last fall. The state paper of the President himself, his Message on the State of the Union, carried the same figure by raising the figure to 2,200.

It should be said that President Eisenhower merely referred to "security risks." But other high administration officials and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy described the growing number of fired "risks" as traitors, Communists and perverts indiscriminately.

Many Washington newsmen believe that this unusual act, favoring a particular party, instead of having the Tennessee Valley Authority supply the additional power.

Zealous department officials, trying to do their part in helping the administration to steal the Red hat away from McCarthy, had served up to the White House a list of names of persons who had been transferred to other departments, resigned under honorable conditions, or lost their jobs through the reduction-in-force policy.

What newspaper men are saying now is that if Mr. Truman or Adlai Stevenson had been in the White House, they would have been threatened with impeachment for the huckstered bluff that was our Inchon policy.

But what seems increasingly clear is that citizens qualified by education, experience, conviction and character are simply excluded from public life. The result is inevitably second- or third-rate leadership in the hands of a few, and the nation as well as the state level.

For the Eisenhower administration the lesson should have been that huckstering does not pay. "Huckstering" was a common expression in Washington which the Newsweek used to describe the advertising and propaganda techniques that were in vogue.

Washington correspondents still marvel at the audacity of one of the biggest bluffs. That was the "unchaining" of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in President

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Drew Pearson's Weeks, Jim Mitchell Still Feuding

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Politicians Didn't Discuss These Momentous Issues

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

THESE words are written before the votes have been counted, but whatever the election's outcome may be, it is most important lesson is already very clear indeed. The campaign has long been admitted, and that the present argument about a satellite crash program started because of a boast in one of the Soviet military publications that a Soviet satellite would take the air within ten years.

The topic of the debate about the satellite must be covered in another report. It is enough to say here that the feasibility of a satellite satellite has long been admitted, and that the present argument about a satellite crash program started because of a boast in one of the Soviet military publications that a Soviet satellite would take the air within ten years.

Solving a problem by the democratic process means solving it in accordance with the popular will in the simpler past electoral campaigns were biennial consultations of the popular will. On any important problem, the great national problems were debated. Then the votes were cast, and the outcome cried announced the popular will not only as individual candidates, but also as to the national problems that had formed the main topic of debate.

Such a man-controlled man-circled moon, circling the earth several times daily, telemetering reconnaissance reports back to its controllers, could be another military development almost as decisive as the H-bomb itself. As in the case of the H-bomb, it is quite probable that the satellite crash program started because of a boast in one of the Soviet military publications that a Soviet satellite would take the air within ten years.

Until 1940 or thereabouts, that was the American way. Until 1940, it was inconceivable that any individual problem that had a life-and-death significance should not be thrashed out in public debate. But that is not the American way any longer, as anyone can see who has followed the last two months of strident political arguments.

Not only weapons problems, either, are now restricted to the tiny minority of the Q-cleared. International problems of the utmost gravity and urgency have been withheld from the public with the widest tutelage. But because great parts of those problems are hidden behind the classification curtain, and because every one of the problems is enormously remote from common, every day experience, the orator who has touched on them have got away with talking the most transparent balderdash.

Everyone will agree, surely, that the decision on the H-bomb was one of the major American decisions of the post-war period. In that case, the popular will had a certain influence, although not a decisive influence. While those with "Q-clearance" were arguing about whether or not to build the H-bomb, the fact that the H-bomb was feasible was published to the world by these reporters, incidentally. When that fact became known, public pressure was generated which considerably hastened President Truman's decision. And if the President had wished to decide the problem the other way which he did not, public pressure would have prevented him from doing so.

Now, however, problems just as important as the H-bomb problem are being daily weighed in the secret circles of the government. Yet the popular will has no influence at all, for the very simple reason that the country does not know enough about these problems or have any will or power to influence them.

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