

By Doris Fleeson

WASHINGTON
 HAVE Republicans followed up the Eisenhower victories in the Solid South, consolidating their apparent gains and exploiting their opportunities?

Will the South help the President strengthen his fragile coalition in Congress in the elections this fall?

Democrats answer an emphatic "No" to both questions.

Republicans point to scattered advances but do not predict new gains in House or Senate. Apparent they were satisfied if the smattering of representatives who rode into the House on the Eisenhower coalition can be maintained. They do not expect even to trouble the nine senators from the deep South who are up this year nor three from the border states of Tennessee, Oklahoma and West Virginia. If Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky can win reelection against former Vice President Alben Barkley, they will be pleased and surprised.

LONG-RANGE TRENDS

This assessment of the political temper of the South does not take account of economic and social trends which will inevitably make for change in a region once again dedicated to the Democratic party. President Eisenhower rode a wave of anti-Communist feeling, financed and sustained by people who have become Republican in everything but their traditional party sentiment. What he did, a Republican candidate will do again and the wave will be stronger, its effects more lasting.

The backwash of the Eisenhower landslide has been less permanent because Democrats

worked hard to overcome it and Republicans lacked faith that it could be exploited to their benefit. Republicans never have stepped up to the fact that most of their Southern allies were with Democrats - Govs. Byrnes, Kennan and W. W. Phillips - who insist upon remaining Democrats in state and local affairs.

There are two exceptions to the general rule that as things were for the GOP in 1952, they will be again. These exceptions are the women and the voters.

They are giving up less easily on the Eisenhower crusade. They are however, finding their opportunity for action more in the Citizens for Eisenhower than in the regular Republican organization. The citizens are organizing the 39 congressional districts in the South which the President has carried and are attempting to find for each one a Republican nominee who fits the Eisenhower pattern.

Such candidates can expect what could be called the amateur support. The trained organizers who pay the bills of the House and Senate campaign committees take a cold practical view. They argue that since a Republican margin of control is so narrow, effort must be concentrated this fall in places where there is the best chance of success. Obviously places in the Midwest rather than the South.

Democratic confidence did not just evaporate. The national chairman named by Adlai Stevenson, Stephen Mitchell, doggedly set out to bind up the party's wounds and he has done it. There is a degree that has aroused apprehension in the North.

Wiretap Bill Faces Long Consideration in Senate

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON
 THE government still faces a stiff fight before it can try to convict a spy or subversive on information picked up by tapping his telephone.

The FBI for years has had information against alleged Communist spies obtained by wiretapping. But the law forbids its use in court. Therefore, says Atty. Gen. Brownell, those cases can't be brought to trial.

He asked Congress to change the law. The House agreed to this yesterday. Unless the Senate also approves, the law remains unchanged. The Senate has begun to consider the problem yet, although Congress ends its session in a few months.

The difficulty goes back to 1954 when Congress passed the Federal Communications Act, part of which said: "No person, not being authorized by the sender, shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person."

In a test case later the Supreme Court ruled the law meant the government could use evidence against a man on trial in federal court either information obtained by wiretapping or even information for which the wiretapping merely provided leads.

One attorney general after another, including Brownell, has acted on the belief that the Supreme Court didn't say wiretapping itself was illegal under the 1934 law but only that wiretapping couldn't be used as evidence.

So far years the FBI has been tapping wires under the approval of the attorney general, whoever he happened to be. President Roosevelt himself in the early days of World War II authorized it.

This was the result of growing national concern about spies and saboteurs, a mood which has intensified by the disclosure in recent years of the activities of Communists in the government.

Here are examples of how the FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

worked hard to overcome it and Republicans lacked faith that it could be exploited to their benefit. Republicans never have stepped up to the fact that most of their Southern allies were with Democrats - Govs. Byrnes, Kennan and W. W. Phillips - who insist upon remaining Democrats in state and local affairs.

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So, instead of giving Brownell exactly what he asked, a majority of the House voted a bill which wiretapping could be used in federal court, even in a case involving national security, unless a federal judge in any other crime, like murder or kidnapping, still could not be used as evidence in court.

But House Democrats and some Republicans believe that wiretapping that someday an attorney general might abuse the power and no one could predict where that might lead.

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The bill could still tap wires without a judge's approval, but in that case their evidence couldn't be used at a trial.

Nevertheless, under the House-passed bill, more information obtained in previous years against alleged spies and saboteurs - information that is still being preserved in the South - could now be used in court to prosecute those who Brownell couldn't bring to trial.

But the bill has to go through the long route of hearings and consideration in the Senate before Congress closes.



People's Platform

A Principal's Views On Schools

Mount Holly

Editors, The News:

THE article by Lucien Amiel was very interesting. It has done a good job of arousing interest in the schools. I think you used the wrong term when you called them "objective," however. Except for the percentages of freshmen who are deficient in English and mathematics, and the Korean War, that will rise to haunt the denunciation of President Truman for having "plunged us into the war in Korea without the consent of our citizens" and for having "carried on that war without a will to victory"; the declaration that "with foresight, the Korean War would never have happened"; the criticism that "by their hampering orders they produced stalemates and ignominious bartering with our enemies, they offer us hope of victory"; the pledge that "We have no intention to sacrifice the East to gain time for the West."

For, in truth, it may be just as fairly charged that "with foresight, the Indochinese situation would never have reached this stage"; and it may be, indeed it probably will be, just as difficult to wage the Indochinese war to a decisive victory.

And to top it all, there is the spoken commitment to "massive retaliation" against major aggression. If the aggression in Indochina is serious enough to warrant intervention by "united action," it is certainly a major aggression.

These paradoxes are not set down as criticisms of the post, but rather in an effort to help News readers understand the enormity of the decision facing President Eisenhower today. He is in the seat of sobering responsibility. He has access to intelligence reports that are denied the average American. He has weighed carefully all the factors. He has consulted with professional advisers, with members of the U. S. Congress, and with our allies.

If it becomes his considered decision that the interests of this nation and the free world demand intervention in Indochina, there is but one alternative for the American people—to give him the faith and support due a responsible democratic government from a mature and alert democratic people in one of the gravest moments since the birth of the American nation.

of a policy with which he does not agree. There are few people, if any, who would eliminate all certification requirements. The last article is misleading. It sets the traditional idea or practice over against the progressive idea or practice. The lay reader is supposed to infer, I take it, that the public schools of North Carolina have gone to the extreme on so-called "progressive education." It is generally agreed that North Carolina schools are very conservative and that North Carolina is the stronghold of the traditional academic emphasis in education. We have never been accused of being on the "progressive education" extreme, in comparison with most of the United States. To be progressive, it is not necessary to adopt "progressive education" ideas.

The teacher shortage can be accounted for very easily and in most any way, since no one can prove or disprove a theory. Doubtless, many more of our most capable young people would turn to teaching if it paid as well as other fields requiring the same training and ability. More might turn to teaching if the mental strain that is associated with discipline and standards of the public schools were eliminated.

I do not believe many stay out of teaching because of social living. Teachers can and do live normal lives in most situations. Probably the greatest deterrent is the necessity for solving all kinds of problems in which the most sensitive feelings of pupils and parents are involved. I think that is why some people say, "I would not teach school if it paid twice what I make."

Let me conclude by saying we need better teachers and that the teachers we have could do a better job. Our school system needs to be improved in every way possible. We need the interest and participation of the public to whom the schools belong.

School administrators and teachers have tried for years to bring the public into the school picture. Some parents have entered into discussions and planning sessions. Other parents wait until a series of articles in a local paper arouse their interest. They have never seen the necessity for visiting the schools — meeting the parents and neighbors for doing so — and could

not be persuaded to take an interest in the solution of any school problem. When it appears that there is something wrong with the schools become very dear to them and they are deeply moved by the "deplorable situation."

The school people realize that there is a need for study and improvement. They are not tied to an established pattern nor bound by the ideas of a few leaders. As in the past, they welcome the interest of the people. They have been begging parents to visit and learn something about the school program and to help in school planning for years. Some parents have cooperated. They are not alarmed at true facts, and they are in a better position to recognize misleading statements. They understand that the schools have always been studied, analyzed, and criticized; and that the changes have come about in response to public sentiment.

The study still continues and will continue. It is not new. Those who insist that we shall not have enough information to write a letter to this column are invited to begin by visiting one of our schools, or by making more than one school, if as school people can be of a PRINCIPAL

the attack on my reportorial veracity by Margaret E. Sells in the People's Platform.

Forty-four of the 20 children standing along the fence at Gate Nine when Mr. Stevenson arrived raised their hands when asked if they were Democrats.

I thought Miss Lettve was being a little bit snooty. I wasn't. I know I'd have been breathless if I had swept, uttered, bowed, bared, or what you will through the door to Governor Umstead's Cadillac to ask a man of Mr. Stevenson's stature to "say something" to 20 kids.

Next time I'll carry a stethoscope.

—REPORTER Charlotte

A Revolting Use Of The Smear

SEN. McCARTHY'S favorite technique is to label a Communist or Communist anyone who dislikes his methods, questions his real objectives, disagrees about the nature of the threat to U. S. security, or in any other way fails to align himself with the senator's vicious and calculated campaign for personal political power.

In his reply to Commentator Edward R. Murrow Tuesday night, McCarthy, alternately mining and sarcastic, used his time-tested tactic to the point of revulsion in an effort to peddle the notion that Murrow has worked hand-in-glove with Soviet Communism.

Murrow needs no defense from his Intelligence, his integrity, and his passionate devotion to America are not in question. But when McCarthy described the Institute of International Education, of which Murrow was the acting director in 1935, as "a Soviet agency to do a job which would normally be done by the Russian secret police," he fired a scorching blast at many other distinguished Americans. Merely to list some of the trustees and advisory trustees is to give the lie to this monstrous falsehood:

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

MAYOR Sam Tully of Hawkins, Wyo., has been in Washington the last few days, pounding the pavements, calling on bureaucrats and feeling pretty discouraged. As a last resort he came to see me. And when I heard his story I didn't blame him for feeling blue.

Mayer Tully makes a living as a conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad. Being mayor of Hawkins is a full-time job but since the city can't afford to pay him more than \$100 a month, he's a railroad man to boot. And right now the city's less able to pay him because the Union Pacific has closed down its coal mines in the surrounding area and about 12,000 miners are walking the streets.

That's why the mayor has been walking the streets of Washington. "The mines were working only two or three days a week for some time before this," he explained, "so nobody was very flush. But now the Union Pacific is giving up coal altogether—switching to oil. So the mines are finished, won't open any more. They aren't even bothering to take the machinery out."

Atomic Age

"Those mines had the best safety record in the entire United States," I recalled. "Averhill Harrison used to be proud of them."

"Yes," said the mayor, "and they always made money. But now the railroad is going to oil and gas and runs out in the United States, they figure there'll be atomic energy. So there just isn't

Wyoming Mayor Fights For Dying Kids

looking pretty cold, but very proud of their gift to the Friendship Train.

"However, they've got kids who have got to eat, and that's why I'm in Washington."

The mayor certainly sounded in love. "Whom have you talked to? Did you get the money?"

"Not much," said the mayor. "Sen. Barrett, he's the Republican, and it's supposed to be the power of the state but he didn't seem to use it for us. He's just spent \$270,000 on an investigation of elections in Mexico, and if we could have that much money, it would have fed a lot of miners' families. But they used it probing an election in Iowa."

"A probe that got nowhere," I added. "There are 500 out of work at Hanna—that's just out of us," continued Mayer Tully, "and there are 1,300 out of work at Rock Springs to the west of us," continued the mayor.

While the mayor talked, I thought back to a snowy night in Rock Springs in November, 1947 when the Friendship Train went through town on its way to Europe. It was 10:30 p.m. when we arrived, and the people of the town were out in the snow, patiently waiting. They had insisted that we stop, though the Rock Springs wasn't on our schedule. They had collected two carloads of grain—collected it from the miners and the merchants, the farmers and the school kids, and naturally they wanted to see the cars hooked up to the power lines. They were down there in the snow with a brass band in Scotch kilts, with their knees

Bureaucratic Runaround

"Well, I've gone the rounds," said Mayer Tully. "I saw Thomas Pike at the Defense Department, but got the run-around. I hoped we could get some defense money transferred out of that county, but he said they had to put the installations where the Army wanted 'em."

"I showed him a copy of the Desert News announcing that the Air Force was putting up a radar control post at Wincennes, Nev., and that about a thousand men would be employed at a new ammunition storage depot at Nellis Field, Nev. But it didn't make any impression. Sen. McCarran seemed to get things for Nevada, but not Sen. Barrett."

"Then I saw Victor Cooley, the deputy director of defense mobilization," continued the mayor, "but he said the government just was spending any money."

"Then I saw Victor Roters of the Commerce Department. He runs the office that advises on locating new industry. His assistant is a man named Larson, who's very courteous and anxious to help. He gave us more good advice. But private industry doesn't like to locate in the Rocky Mountains and it's going to take a long time to find someone to come out there. Meanwhile, our relief checks are going to run out pretty soon."

The mayor looked at me as if I could solve the situation.

Hereafter, Reporter To Carry Stethoscope

Editor, The News:

I AM distressed (but not very much) by the attack on my reportorial veracity by Margaret E. Sells in the People's Platform.

Forty-four of the 20 children standing along the fence at Gate Nine when Mr. Stevenson arrived raised their hands when asked if they were Democrats.

I thought Miss Lettve was being a little bit snooty. I wasn't. I know I'd have been breathless if I had swept, uttered, bowed, bared, or what you will through the door to Governor Umstead's Cadillac to ask a man of Mr. Stevenson's stature to "say something" to 20 kids.

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Plaudits

ALTHOUGH we confess that the idea of electing the editor of a newspaper is a novel one we make our congratulations to the editor of the News, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, for winning the editorship of the UNC DAILY TAR HEEL after a spirited campaign political battle.

The TAR HEEL has always been outspoken and lively and, in recent years, responsible. And we're confident that young Kurat will keep it that way.

In current H-bomb parlance, a megaton is equal to a million tons of TNT. The Alps say it is theoretically possible to build an H-bomb with the power of a million megatons. That, we take it, will be called a begotten.

Television advertising in a "gentle" manner is proposed in England. Something like this, we suppose: "Now, chaps, really isn't any particular point in changing your brand of cigarettes? On the other hand, mightn't it be a bit of a lark?"—ASHEVILLE CITIZEN.

It is too bad TV can't get the McCarthy brawls postponed to live the summer programs—MEMPHIS PRESS-SCHMITZ.

W. W. Charters, director, bureau of educational research, Ohio State University.

Harry Woodhull Chase, chancellor of New York University.

John Dewey, professor emeritus of philosophy, Columbia University.

Halle E. Flanagan, president of English, Vassar College.

Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina.

Robert M. Hutchins, president, University of Chicago.

Robert L. Kelly, secretary, Association of American Colleges.

Susan M. Kingsbury, professor of social education and social research, Bryn Mawr College.

William Allan Neilson, president, Smith College.

Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology, University of North Carolina.

H. W. Tyler, general secretary, American Association of University Professors.

Ernest H. Wilkins, president, Oberlin College.

Thomas Woody, professor of history of