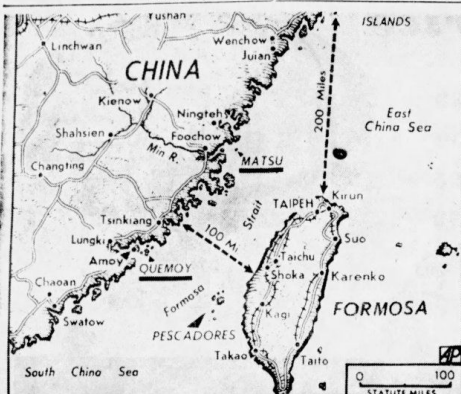


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TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1955



Quemoy And Matsu Are Not Worth The Risk Of All-Out Atomic War

'WE ARE burning daylight,' said Sen. Walter F. George of Georgia. 'The darkness is coming in the Far East.'



GEORGE A Warning

The aging chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is not a particularly eloquent man. But he is a peace-loving, God-fearing man and, on occasion, he can speak out eloquently about things that should concern a peace-loving, God-fearing nation.

While official Washington still fiddled and fussed today, Sen. George was a tower of strength, logic and authority.

He may be wrong. A big-power conference may not hold back the gathering darkness. But the gentleman from Georgia who is now in his 83rd year in the Senate feels strongly that if the United States must go to war the issue must be a sound one and Washington must be able to say when it wades into battle that it took every honorable course to avoid it.

'We agree wholeheartedly that this is a time for statesmanship—not for rashness. It is time for voices of wisdom and calmness to replace the high-volume clares of Sen. Knowland and his fellow fire-eaters.'

War is not like a football game or a presidential election—something to bet money on and cheer about. The next all-out war will result in nobody's victory. It will probably just toss civilization back into the Paleolithic age.

THE PLAIN, brutal fact is that the United States is closer to war today than it has been at any time since Korea. The current emergency is even more explosive and dangerous than the Indochina crisis of 1954. Then the United States maintained some measure of control over its own part in the drama. Today, Washington has apparently recognized itself to the belief that the choice between war and peace rests not with the United States but with Peking and Moscow.

Intelligence reports indicate that the Red Chinese will have the military capacity to invade Quemoy and Matsu— islands just off the mainland—about the middle of next month. There is every reason to believe that they will strike—if not in April, then later.

The United States is committed to

protect Formosa from Red aggression. It is the opinion of some U. S. officials that Quemoy and Matsu are somehow important to the defense of Formosa. President Eisenhower's military advisors are reportedly urging him to make an all-out counterattack—including the use of nuclear weapons against military targets on the mainland—if the offshore islands are invaded.

Officially, however, the President has made no firm decision on the matter.

IT WOULD be sheer folly for the United States to risk all-out war over two specks of land virtually in Red China's front yard.

Quemoy and Matsu are not, by the widest stretch of the imagination, vital to the security of the United States in the Pacific.

If we are to take the word of Secretary of State Dulles, the small offshore islands are not even vital to the security of Formosa and the Pescadores. Furthermore, if the United States should provoke a hot war over these two specks of land, it would fight alone. This nation's allies will support no such adventure.

Defend Formosa? Yes. The Pescadores? Yes, for the Pescadores are essential to the defense of Formosa.

But defend Matsu and Quemoy? Emphatically, no.

Nor should there be any further doubt left in the minds of other nations about U. S. intentions. The time has come to outline U. S. policy firmly, to say what Uncle Sam will and will not defend, to draw a line and stick to that line.

CERTAINLY it is unpleasant to yield one foot of territory to Red expansionists in Asia. However, this minor unpleasantness is infinitely more bearable than a major disaster touched off by foolhardy actions in the shadow of the Chinese mainland.

A few pieces of Asian real estate are simply not worth the terrible price that might have to be paid.

It would be tragic in the extreme for the United States to stumble blindly into a war that the majority of Americans do not want—over small islands of no importance to anyone, small islands with- in swimming distance of the mainland of China.

If the United States must go to war, as Sen. George has said, let us be sure that the issue is a sound one and every possible effort has been made to avoid the conflict.

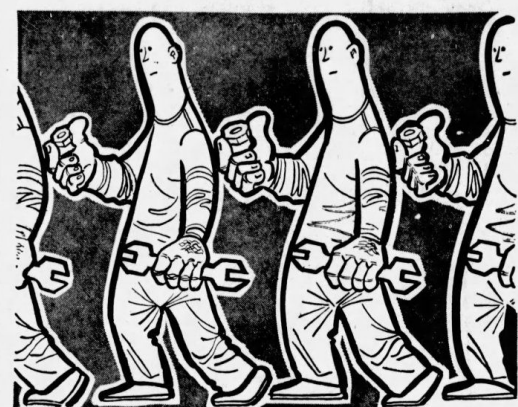
From ANTIOCH NOTES

'Editors' Note: Progressive education took some heavy hitting on the News editorial page March 21 in an article by Henry Steinhauer. This discussion enlarges the question and takes the form of a dialogue between Dr. Philip Rothman, who joined Antioch College Education Dept. last fall, and Dr. Otto F. Mathiasen, head of the department.'

ROTHMAN: Studies show that for the next 10 years nearly half of all college graduates will be needed to get enough teachers of high quality to fill the vacancies in our overcrowded, undermanned classrooms. The colleges, then, have a grave responsibility. That is why, to me, upon becoming a member of the education department of a liberal arts college, an important question is to what extent is the college committed to teacher education? Are we facing up to our responsibility by subjecting our schools to unscholarly and demoralizing criticism? Many of these attacks, for instance, use quotes taken out of context or "proof" derived from isolated instances of personal experience, and ignore the results of research.

SCARLEGGOTT WANTED: Mathiasen: Attacks on schools for alleged failure are perennial in the history of American education. Individuals are disturbed, one form of behavior is sought a scapegoat. For some this may be the school or "progressive education." Every age is more or less an age of crisis, ours probably more so than many. In such an age, when the discrepancies between man's education and the problems he needs to solve create anxieties, such attacks are to be expected. You agree that schools do need criticism.

Rothman: I know of no group more willing than educators to criticize themselves and to ask others for constructive criticism. However, criticism should be directed at valid objectives. Should "progressive education" be



Education Means More Than Knowing How To Do A Job.

blamed for the ills of our schools when, in fact, progressive education has not been widely adopted by American schools? Should we lament that our schools do not teach the fundamentals when reliable research indicates that we do so as well or better than ever — despite increased responsibilities thrown on our teachers? It is the traditionalist who has tried to sugar-coat learning with games, spelling bees, and competition. Modern teachers try to make learning meaningful, so that students seek to learn for the intrinsic values of a satisfying learning experience rather than to avoid punishment.

ROLE OF EDUCATION: Mathiasen: The challenge of education to the schools is to help individuals develop hopes and aspirations and real means to express them socially and constructively in a constantly changing culture. The educator, in his role as a scientist concerned with how this can be done. His job is to define educational problems precisely, erect his guiding theoretical models carefully by working with all the related sciences and disciplines; control his experimentation as rigorously as possible; make his observations and draw his conclusions with caution. In teacher education he attempts to use his findings to make the art of teaching more significant and effective. While we have no trace elements with which to follow an educational experience into human behavior, some general principles are emerging.

BARE BEGINNING: All American education is an experiment. We've hardly begun to define its goals. The American public has viewed education in large dimension. Almost every culture has educational objectives since the turn of the century has pointed up more facets to man's education in the light of better sociological and psychological understanding.

When before in history has the concept of equality of educational opportunity and concern for the worth and dignity of man been the cornerstone for educational policy? When have we had the opportunity to explore the idea that all men, rather than a chosen few, have a right to knowledge and its use to the full extent of their differing abilities? When have we had a mandate to seek the means to develop all of man's potentials for growth through education?

DYNAMIC FORCE: The modern educator sees in this framework no rejection of concern for our social heritage, intellectual interests, or critical thinking. Rather he sees a need to make these dynamic forces in education which is functional instead of ornamental, and which is a continuing, life-long process.

When we consider education in this light and explore how to use it to make these dynamic forces broad educational service centers to meet the varied educational needs from birth to old age, a tremendous range of possibilities opens up. In view of the problems of our society, can we recruit and train the best young people in the nation as teachers?

TEACHER EDUCATION: Rothman: I have been excited by the opportunities for teacher

education in the small college—especially at Antioch. Its general education program helps to develop the breadth of background essential to every teacher. The field courses provide intensive study in subject areas, and the professional program in education prepares for a scientific approach to education and for successful classroom performances. Cooperative effort in these three areas should lead to superior teachers. In addition, the student has a variety of life experiences on their co-operative jobs—some of which enhance their general education, some leading to professional growth. Finally, experiences in community living and democratic participation at Antioch are invaluable assets.

Mathiasen: Yes, even Horacio Mann, whose background made education his primary concern, and his vision was geared to the needs of all humanity. Arthur Morgan, in his reorganization of the college in 1920, sought to break new ground both in his emphasis on symmetry of individual development and his concept of the college as a shared quest for better ways of life. He sought to use a greater variety of educational experiences and to redirect classroom experiences in a different direction. We've only begun to explore the possibilities open to us in today's culture and social context. Succeeding presidents have followed in this same tradition. The college was chosen because of its concern for problems of education as well as its interest in good teaching.

RESPONSIBILITY: But we must face the fact that departments of education, comprising only about 20 per cent of a student's college time, cannot by themselves prepare teachers. This responsibility is and must be shared by all who are associated with the faculty. It is only through the example, inspiration, and active support of all who are associated with the college can a good teacher be formed. Every college professor must realize that some of his students may become teachers of his children. The extent to which we are informed about the job of the teacher, the extent to which we select and present materials useful to the future teacher, the extent to which we encourage our most promising students to become teachers—to that extent can the college meet its responsibility in teacher education.

Rothman: But we can't stop there. We can't succeed unless people in our society begin to understand the problem of education and what modern education is attempting, and give it the necessary support. It has been shown that good communities can have good schools. The price is willingness to support the schools psychologically and morally, as well as financially. The least we can do is give our children's teachers more protection from unfounded charges, which are so demoralizing to their work as effective professional people.



1000, The Tribune

'Look at it this way, International Politics is like a giant chess game... and you know what that makes us...'

England Will Not Be Quite The Same With Winnie Out

By ROBERT C. RUARK

LONDON: Anthony runs things. This he has been doing for the past year or more.

There seems little doubt now that the "Old Man" is going out after a quiet life, but a firm announcement of Sir Winston's departure will not be made until the next week or so. A general election in June is expected as well, unless Winston's sudden resignation makes it possible. The P.M.'s advance CHURCHILL aged a stroke. Fading that kept him paralyzed a couple of years ago. Again and again he has told his chief lieutenants the month, day and hour of his retirement, only to cross them up at the last moment and call the whole thing off. He made a naughty game of raising and then crushing the aspirations of his hired help.

NO LEG-PULL: But they seem to think it is definite this time because, the story leaked first to the Yorkshire Post, which is very close to Sir Anthony Eden and it next appeared in London in Lord Beaverbrook's Express. The Beaver and Sir Winston have been buddies a long time and this doesn't seem to be a leg-pull. I haven't been able to get any feeling here of desperation at the idea of losing the strong hand of the old boy on the nation's renery. There has been none of the "indispensable man" stuff that they have been dropping on President Eisenhower lately. Sir Winston's 80, he has been sick, and he has raised up a boy under him—Eden—with the firm idea of letting Sir

But to me, a foreigner, England will never be quite the same without the old boy gruffly speaking hard facts in the finest oratory of our time and laughing evilly as he lay traps for his opponents. Eden is powerful pretty and he has been a diplomat since he was a vote of confidence without packing the bulldog appeal of the old gentleman.

There is much talk of making Sir Winston a duke as well, which would give him about all the honors a man could expect in a lifetime. It is natural that he should be honored for his services, but it seems impossible. Even when he was out of office you always knew he was there when you needed him.

However, it took just one phone call from Washington to change that. That call went to Tom Coleman, big wheel of the Republican Party in Wisconsin. Coleman has saved McCarthy politically more than once and may have to save him again. So Tom called Joe and Joe came to heel. He voted with the men he hates—Eisenhower.

REAL FISHERMAN

ANY FISHERMAN who has ever said, "They just weren't biting today," can appreciate the thought of a U. N. expert on fish and food.

This expert, Dr. Donovan B. Finn, a Canadian fisheries authority, has been talking about wedding science to fishermen's luck and trying to make the oceans produce food on schedule.

The learned doctor thinks, of course, primarily of the benefits to commercial fishing. But, after long fruitless and fishless hours in a boat or by a stream, the game fisherman can appreciate those words "on schedule."

The fisherman plans plots, schemes and fuses until he gets off on that fishing trip when the conditions are "just right." And then the denizens of the deep won't bite.

It's enough to make a man think that all the fish in the world have suddenly disappeared. Or suspect that the man across the pond who is hauling them in as fast as he can throw in his line has made a pact with the devil.

Then he is ready to stock the streams, fertilize the ponds and cut the season in half. Let science and the law do their worst, but let there be fish. But some true sportsmen will shudder at the idea of wedding science to fisherman's luck. Science is all right, of course, in its place. But, real fishing,

The Public Is Invited To Discuss Armory

Charlotte, S. C. The News: SPRING with magic finger-tips touches dark fir trees with green. And kisses with a mother's lips the spots where scars have been. While sunlight through the pine trees sifts to the ground below. Though whispers of a wandering breeze tell of some far off snow. And perfume rises from the bronze of pines long gone to rust. As palm-trees lift their bright-green fronds to shake off winter's dust. For spring, with gentle fingers, chooses with an artist's mind. The tender green of springtime, to touch the heart of all mankind. —MAUDE WADDELL

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON: THEY used to talk about a "rubber-stamp" congress in these days, but nothing in FDR's day ever equalled the clocklike efficiency with which Eisenhower forces now whip GOP senators into line on important votes. Not only is the Eisenhower machine efficient when it comes to Republican senators, but even some Democrats. It is, of course, important that a President keep his Congress in line. So let's see how the machinery works. The technician is chiefly one of getting on the long-distance telephone from the White House to key political backers or contributors in the senators' states

People's Platform

on a panel at this hearing and thus far have received acceptances from most of the members representing these boards. The gentlemen we have invited have shown a fine spirit of cooperation in agreeing to come and answer all questions submitted to them from the floor relative to the particular structure with which they are concerned. Our only motive in sponsoring this hearing is to give the taxpayers an opportunity to get all information they may desire on what the background is and what the plans are regarding this important sphere of our community's progress. We hope the public will come and share with us the enlightening discussions which will take place. —WALLACE S. OSBORNE, President, Charlotte Jaycees

President Cracks Down On Congress

Ellender's recent re-election campaign. In the end Ellender found himself, a life-long Democrat, voting with the Republicans. His sudden conversion was unexpected, for Ellender claims he's a great defender of the little man and the tax bill gave a break to the little taxpayer. But though Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson and Earl Clements spent hours pleading with their colleague from Louisiana, Ellender voted against his own party and with the big companies and Dixiecrat Governor Kennon. He has five and a half years before he has to face the little voters who elected him.