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Party Chips On The Senate's Shoulder

PREACHERS and judges generally agree that two wrongs do not make a right. The fact that someone else was sinning or speeding doesn't entitle you to follow suit.

Children, often unable to see the logic of the dictum, grow up to agree with it. But a politician, man and boy, will act to the end as if two wrongs do indeed make a right.

Witness Sen. Curtis (R-Neb) complaining of UNC Professor Alexander Heard's testimony before a Senate committee that business and labor groups pour millions into political campaigns despite laws prohibiting campaign contributions from corporations and unions.

Some of Heard's testimony, the senator said, "gave the wrong impression—unfavorable to Republicans." This was Heard's report that most of the big contributions in '52—from \$500 to more than \$10,000—went to the GOP.

That is the central point of Professor Heard's testimony, let him bring in his own testimony. Mr. Heard, at least, has made a scientific study of campaign contributions. The Senate gives evidence of being peculiarly unacquainted with the operations of laws being directly on its operations and its reputation.

Within the complex, however, ways can be found to curb the lobbyists who stoop to indecent extremes, and the corporation or the union who evade campaign spending laws by subterfuge and indirection.

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Segregation Issue Is A One-Edged Sword In Kentucky

By STEWART ALSOP

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UPI)—The issue is one issue here, and one only which really makes the pulses of the voters beat faster. It is the issue which is never mentioned at all by any of Kentucky's four senatorial candidates.

The issue is, of course, the racial integration of the schools. This reporter spent many hours interviewing voters in four districts of this city, carefully choosing a professional public opinion expert to represent an economic and political cross-section.

The reactions to questions about the President's health and Stevenson's divorce were curiously similar. "Why, that never entered my head," people would say, often in a tone of protest tinged with indignation.

Once in a long while—perhaps once in 15 interviews—someone would say that the President's health was "something you had to think about." But to every case the voter who expressed such doubts had already made up his mind to vote Democratic on other grounds.

In short, Democratic strategists who are counting on "the health issue" as a central Stevenson asset would appear to be fooling themselves—an observation born out of other pulsing feelings expounded in other parts of the country.

By the same token, we found not a single voter—no one who admitted that he was influenced in any way by Stevenson's divorce. That was as true of Catholic voters as of others. One man said: "I'm a Catholic and I suppose I ought to think about it, but I don't."



POLITICIAN AT WORK

For, especially in the poorer white sections of this city, the resistance to integration is absolutely monolithic.

Occasionally it is blind and bitter and filled with unrestrained hate. More often it takes the form expressed by an elderly one-legged man in a low income housing project in the Shulby area.

"I don't think the Negroes should be trumped on, I think they should have as good a chance as anyone else. But I sure don't see why we should be all mixed up together."

The resistance is especially strong in the heavily unionized workers' districts—the idea that racial liberalism goes hand in hand with unionization is simply not true, at least in these parts. In this respect in fact, the Catholic Church has done a far more effective job of persuasion than the unions.

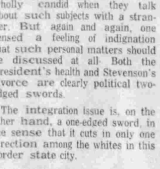
"We've had colored children in the parochial schools for some time now," one Catholic worker said, "and it's worked out all right." He was typical of others.

SKIN DEEP As one moves away from the crowded low income areas into the middle class districts like Highlands or Crescent Hills, one finds a milder reaction. Once in a while, a person will express approval of the integration program.

"Color is my skin deep," one man said, and a woman remarked that "it's all according to the good book."

But even in such areas, the white people oppose integration by an overwhelming majority. The political implications of this almost universal feeling are suggested by the hostility to Kentucky's Gov. "Happy" Chandler found everywhere in Louisville. Chandler is heartily disliked for many excellent reasons. But the unpleasant truth is that he is disliked most for one of the few really responsible acts of his career—calling out the National Guard to prevent rioting over integration in Sturgis, Ky.

Disregarding the issues which really hit home to the voters is not usually a laudable practice in a democracy. But in these special circumstances, it is to the credit of all four major candidates in Kentucky and every congressman in the country that they have integrated, to slash his opponent's jugular with it. For the Negro vote is a surprisingly small minority of the total in this border state. And there is much political hay in the integration issue, by any politician who wished to do so at the risk of sparking a general racial conflagration.



CHANDLER AT EASE

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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.

Candidates Should Debate The Record

Editor, The News: WE have noted with a great deal of interest a recent letter directed to you by Mr. J. C. Hane suggesting public debate by various people concerning the records and qualifications of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress from the Tenth District.

Jonas Represents 'Common People'

Morganton, N.C.: I have attended several meetings and have listened to the merits and demerits of all the candidates that have been suggested. I know that every interested citizen and every congressman is anxious to place this building where it will render the greatest service to the community.

Tenacity In Texas

WITH NIXON IN TEXAS THE Republican vice president eloquent second shot at selling Texas on the party's major product, President Eisenhower. His pitch is all the more sound, so firmly, so fully packed, so easy on the ears.

Nixon's Eloquent Second Shot

By DORIS FLEESON In his first tour, Nixon stopped overnight at Houston and made soundings. Now he is gambling a full day of precious horse-trotting time in the hope of luring the South's biggest, richest state back to the Nixon-Red-bones technique.

City Favors Wrong Health Center Site

Charlotte, N.C.: THE following is addressed to Mayor Philip Van Every: I have been a member of said board for a five year term and have accepted two re-appointments of five years each.

Quote, Unquote

The trouble with wedlock is, there is no end and too much lock—Christopher Morley.

There is no music like a little river... It quets a man down like saying his prayers.—Robert Louis Stevenson.



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THE LAST FLOOR FIGHT

HAS it ever occurred to you the bitter floor fight that might develop were one of the political conventions to rewrite the essential truths of the New Testament and the Constitution of the United States and present them in documentary form as a party platform?

The man who wrote a newspaper to ask the color of Marilyn Monroe's eyes must be a specialist more than 90 years old.—JACKSON (Miss) STAYS TALKS.

If you can hand a letter back to a red-head who has a specialist more than 90 years old.—CHARLESTON NEWS & COURIER.

All real oldtimer Texans used to figure they were dressed up if they had a pair of \$50 boots, a \$20 Stetson and a pair of two-dollar pants.—AMARILLO GLOBE-TIMES.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

LEN HALL may not know it, but while he's been goading the President, John Foster Dulles, et al, into greater activity, a significant battle has been going on inside the Stevenson camp which should cheer him up. The Democratic candidate and his top advisers are at sixes and sevens on at least four important problems.

Major Failures 1.—Adlai's failure to attack Eisenhower with body blows. Advisers worry over the way he pulls his punches when it comes to Ike's solar plexus.

2.—Failure to work out and follow any long-range speech-writing campaign strategy. Plus lack of advance work prior to Stevenson's speeches.

3.—Failure of Stevenson to come through as a person over TV as effectively as he did in 1952.

4.—Failure to facilitate press relations with anywhere near the same efficiency as the press experts around Nixon and Eisenhower.

Body Blows Taboo One of Stevenson's troubles is that his law partner, William Witt, has the last look at his speeches. He is the final editor, and Witt insists that there be no direct body blows to Eisenhower.

No 'Production' Jobs Another organizational defect is the failure of Stevenson's campaign managers to give him enough time to go over his speech with the press. Stevenson is coached by one of Madison Avenue's best TV experts, Robert Montgomery, who brings a make-up man down from New York to fix his face, and also works with the teleprompter operator in a rehearsal of his speech. But Stevenson in contrast runs like a dry creek.

It is not easy to adjust the speed of delivery to the speed of a teleprompter without practice, and Stevenson's inability to coordinate these two new-fangled mass media of politics has left him behind as an effective TV performer. Eisenhower, on the other hand has mastered the techniques like a dry creek. For one watching him today would dream that he is the same Eisenhower who chased an audibly at the teleprompter at Chicago in 1952 and delivered such a poor speech at Abilene, Kans., in 1952 that the Scripps—Howard newspapers described him as "running like a dry creek."

Though Adlai started off his campaign like a pistol, he is the one who now seems to be "running like a dry creek."

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The Politicians Plead But Who's Listening?

Editor, The News: WITH all the pleadings for poor-people centers being running for office, I don't know what kind of people could vote for them. People cannot stop any lower when they consider to deny and violate the law of the land and the Constitution of the United States.

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