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Today

...ather the devil, and ...her ye will do. He ...n the beginning, and ...th, because there is ...When he speaketh a ...his own: for he is a ...of it.—John 8:44.

...ak the truth—one to ...o hear.—Thoreau.

...d, Motto

...d was adopted at Future Farmers of ... Every paragraph ...faith in the future. ...owns:

...future of farming; ...ot of words but of ...won by the present ...s of farmers; in the ...days through better ...etter things we now ...to us from the strug-

...live and work on a ...nt as well as chal-...the joys and discom-...and hold an inborn ...associations which, ...ncouragement, I can-

...rship from ourselves ...here. I believe in my ...efficiently and think ...knowledge and skill ...in the ability of or-...serve our own and ...l. in marketing the ...l. I believe we can ...hts against practices ...e unfair.

...dependence on beg-...er in bargaining; in ...and enough honest ...e it so—for others as ...less need for charity ...en needed; in being ...playing square with ...ess depends upon me. ...ural America can find ...the best traditions in ...d that I can exert an ...ome and community ...lid for my part in that

...doing to learn; earn-...to serve."

—(As vocational agri-...n high school Future ...e practical, scientific ...ulture that will enable ...od farmers.)

—(Each member is re-...a farming program at ...supervision of his voca-...instructor. The student ...experience to supple-

...(The supervised farm-...home is designed to ...it so that the Future ...and his farming enter-...to the end that he will ...stablished in farming ...supporting, substantial

...rve—(Development of ...ssive rural leadership ...a primary aim of the ...experiences in par-...ture, committee work, ...ther business of an or-...ovided through regular

At All

...ident Hooven of the ...te of Electrical Engi-...ready with the switch ...will be no trick at all ...making so that a mass ...s such chores as clos-...d dripping coffee, or ...s waking up to soath-...aving for the office in

...e gadgets to keep the ...he homemaker whether ...e front door bell is a ...nd or an alarm. Nobody ...other with cooking or ...and the cook will get ...t Thursday. Snow will ...the driveway electrical-...will do junior's home-...hair, put out the cat at ...ner in.

...be taken care of by a ...which will see that the ...activities run on sche-...s planned the day be-...only problems we see ...y attention to the bills, ...nior's morning ablutions. ...has been able to take ...

...trical scientists see one ...Mr. Hooven says. They

Classrooms AND Teachers

Congress is properly worrying again about getting the nation enough new classrooms to accommodate its swelling school population. We had better not forget to worry, too, about finding teachers to put in those classrooms when they are built.

To highlight the problem in just the colleges alone, the National Education Association has a new report showing that 40 per cent of them have unfilled faculty vacancies. And the wave of war-born youngsters is only now beginning to hit college levels.

The worst aspect of the matter is that faculty shortages are concentrated in chemistry, physics, mathematics and engineering. These are the very fields where the nation most needs new recruits to keep pace with its scientific competitors in the Communist world.

Earlier studies already have shown that a surprisingly high percentage of U.S. high schools do not offer any courses at all in physics or chemistry. Part of the explanation may lie in lack of student interest. But a good part perhaps lies in the teacher shortage.

Certainly the association report suggests that. It indicates that colleges, having largely exhausted other sources of trained personnel, are drawing heavily on high school staffs to fill gaps in their own teaching ranks.

A vicious circle is thus described. High schools clamor for more teachers, whom the colleges are supposed to train. Partly in the effort to meet this demand, the colleges take teachers from the high schools, aggravating the shortage at that level.

Indications are that the number of college-age individuals in America will be rising steadily for at least the next two decades, and that a higher percentage of these than ever before will actually attend college. Consequently it is not enough merely to meet present shortages—if that could be done. the schools must be prepared for vastly greater demand on their facilities and resources.

The education association found schools trying to solve their current dilemma by hiring often inadequately trained people. Almost half the new teachers employed in the past two years came from sources other than graduate schools, the normal supply center for expert teachers.

This country already is sadly short of scientists and engineers to do the vital work of keeping American capitalism alive and ahead of its deadly competition. The problem can soon become critical for our safety in a hostile world if we do not move to make up the deficiency.

So They Say

(They (people in Arizona) just about shook my hand off. And for an unemployed politician, I can assure you that is entirely painless.—Adlai Stevenson.

* * *

That Ted Williams (Boston Red Sox slugger) is as good a hitter as ever. He solves the pitchers in every park before the season is over.—Casey Stengel, Yankee manager.

* * *

Unless we can cut down in spending, or get increases in revenue we don't dare to estimate, there is no room for a tax cut this year.—Treasury Secretary Humphrey.

* * *

There are well-meaning people who want art to be so antiseptic that, if they had their way, would repeal the very definition of art as a mirror held up to nature. . . It would be really immoral for us to portray a world that contained no evil or a world in which evil was never strong or alluring. It would be immoral because it would be untrue.—Cecil B. de Mille, movie producer.

* * *

Some American universities are little better than educational assembly lines, where ill-trained boys and girls spend four years playing at education.—Harvard Historian Samuel Eliot Morison.

* * *

I am convinced that there is a considerable minority in any age that is sick with racial hatred.—Methodist Bishop Gerald H. Kennedy of Los Angeles.

* * *

Oh my aching back. I'm glad I'm in politics, oh am I glad I'm in politics. I think being a housemaid is a good temporary job to have for a short time.—Rep. T. J. Tumulty, 325-pound congressman from New Jersey, who scrubbed floors for two hours so Mrs. Andrew Ford could make collections in "Mothers' March on Polio."

* * *

The problem is what will be the effect on the presidency, not on me.—President Eisenhower on his health and whether he will accept the GOP presidential nomination.

* * *

I think it (Adlai Stevenson running against Vice President Nixon for the presidency) would be something like the great Oklahoma football team—number one in the nation—playing Slippery Rock Teachers' College.—Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla), like Stevenson's chances in such a race.

* * *

...don't quite know what to do about the master switch which will control all the whirring devices they haven't heard yet from the social scientists whether they should mark the master switch "his" or "hers."

Well, we have some news for the scientists, though it's likely to surprise only the unmarried ones. They can go right ahead today with the house of tomorrow; no matter how the switches are marked, we know who will pull them.—The Wall Street Journal.

"This Deep It's Politics—This Deep It's Suicide"

NEA Service, Inc.

PETER EDSON'S COLUMN

Predict Use Atomic Power Arrive Slowly

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — The first comprehensive timetable on future development of atomic energy for peaceful uses has just come out. It slows down the dawn of the atomic age.

It reveals that there are no facts to support the belief that there will be another industrial revolution in the generation of electric power from atomic energy.

Twenty-five years from now, or by 1980, only 25 to 40 per cent of U. S. electric power will come from atomic energy.

Next to the production of electric power, the greatest use of atomic energy will be in transportation.

It is predicted that the first atomic-powered commercial ship — a tanker—will be in service within 10 years.

There may not be an atomic-powered airplane for 10 to 15 years. It will be another 10 years before atomic planes will be economic for commercial payloads.

AN ATOMIC RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVE is technically possible, but probably could not be made economically feasible for a long time to come.

Research on thermonuclear energy—that is, obtaining energy by fusing atoms through controlling the reaction of the hydrogen bomb —is not far enough advanced to predict any immediate future for it at all.

These are the highlights of a voluminous survey just made public by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, whose chairman is Sen. Clinton Anderson (D.-N.M.).

A year ago, this committee asked a panel of eight prominent businessmen, scientists and leaders in public affairs not connected with the federal government to study the impact of atomic energy on the civilian economy. Robert McKinney, editor of the Santa Fe New Mexican, was chairman.

In 18 chapters, covering every phase of atomic energy development for peaceful uses, the McKinney Committee sticks its collective neck out with many predictions and recommendations for changing government policy on atomic energy.

IN GENERAL, the panel of experts, including Ernest R. Breech of Ford Motors and Frank M. Folsom of RCA, foresee that the atom will raise living standards. But the change will be gradual, over the next five to 25 years.

Fifty thousand patients have already been treated by radioactive isotopes in the past 10 years — which are the first 10 years of the new atomic age.

The day may come, says the McKinney Committee, when every citizen will have to carry a record of his radiation doses, just as he now should carry a record of his blood type. But the committee predicts that radiation will probably never replace surgery in the treatment of cancer.

Within three to 10 years, there will be commercial atomic radiation to preserve foods, at a cost of 3 to 10 cents a pound. This compares with 2 to 8 cents a pound for freezing foods. It is therefore predicted that atomic radiation will have no more effect on the food-processing industry than the introduction of frozen foods.

ON A LABORATORY SCALE,

the day of the "atomic-tailored" plant is at hand. This means new species of food plants, developed by atomic radiation to meet varying conditions of moisture, temperature and soil.

Atomic energy will have little use for heating homes and factories. But by 1980, 10 per cent of the process heating of metals in industry may come from atomic energy.

The effect of atomic power on coal, oil and natural gas industries, as producers of competitive fuels, is expected to be slight.

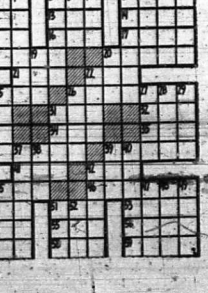
Crossword Puzzle

Screen Star

ACROSS
1 Screen star, —— Stevens
8 He is at home on a movie
9 He was born in Cleveland, —
12 Century plant
13 Pedal digit
14 Tear
15 Poetic island
16 Individual
17 Facts
18 Unit of currency
20 Interdictions (var.)
21 Before
23 Narrow inlet
23 Gradient
24 Negations
30 Goddess of the dawn
31 Number
32 Mover's truck
33 Fourth Arabian caliph
34 Social insect
35 Man's name
36 Motives
39 Starchy tuber
41 Noah's craft
42 Writing implement
43 Characteristic
46 Vacation spot
50 Streamlet
51 Scottish sheepfold
52 Noah's son
54 Wings
55 Pronoun
56 Drop of eye fluid
57 Repair
58 Dance step
59 Man's name

DOWN
1 Female servant
2 In addition
3 Reader
4 Said of certain water vessels
5 Shop
6 Eternity
7 Golf mound
8 Trying experience
9 Warship
10 Preposition
11 Harem rooms
19 Exist
20 By way of
22 Lease
23 Machine part
24 Play part
25 Continent
26 Low haunts
27 Wicked
28 Unusual
29 Filip
31 Type of reservoir
37 Went by steamer
38 Worthless bit
39 Observe
40 Handled
42 Iron
43 British streetcar
44 Anger
45 Wolfhound
47 Soviet city
48 Measure of paper
49 Edible rootstock
51 He slept 20 years.
52 Greek letter

Answer to Today's Puzzle



THESE DAYS

Third Power In The Making?

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

As one reads Harry Truman's autobiography, it becomes increasingly clear that while experts may know, it is not guaranteed that they can think. This is no very grave secret, for what people have labelled as common sense, the art of generalization, is found in the most unusual places but not too often among specialists in any field who naturally tend to imagine that their bundle of facts is the sole data upon which a judgment can be made. A vested pride seems to arise upon one who knows so much about one thing. Truman apparently found himself misled by his Middle East experts in the State Department, some of whom he was surprised to discover were anti-Semitic.

The Arabists, as they are called, have had little experience in self-government or in international relations, but since World War I rescued them from the Turks, they have been moving into an interesting and very important international position based upon the economic wealth that comes from oil. If their machinations should succeed and if they could find a union among themselves, they could develop into the Third Power, the United States and the Soviet Universal State being the other two. They could throw their weight about mightily and both other great powers would live in fear of them.

The realistic difficulty that the Arabs encounter is their inherent dislike of each other which is only natural considering their history and racial complexity. But what brought Anthony Eden to Washington is the fact that Soviet Russia is setting out to destroy the most important market for British goods in all the world. Soviet Russia is trying to do to Great Britain what World War II did to Japan, namely, leave that country without a logical market for the disposal of her manufactured goods. For Japan, that market is Manchuria and the China mainland; for Great Britain, it is the Mediterranean and that vast hinterland of peoples, the Middle East, as it is called—all the world that lies west of Turkestan and north of India in Asia and the African lands close by. It is the Arab world. This Great Britain must have as a market or British Industries will not survive.

It was the Kaiser's movement toward the East—the "Drang Nach Osten"—which really was responsible for World War I that started all the world downhill. Kaiser Wilhelm realized the significance of the Arab world as a factor in world trade. The British had to recognize them, as they do now, that to deprive them of the Middle Eastern markets would be as devastating as the diversion of the Gulf Stream from its normal course.

The arms deal between Nasser of Egypt and Czechoslovakia was really a teaser to show Great Britain and the United States that the Soviet Universal State is ready to enter the banking, lending, selling, credit-giving market and has the facilities to do the business that Great Britain has been accustomed to do in this area and on terms, which may for the moment be preferable. It is an entirely new phase of the Cold War and may be a difficult one, to do anything about short of long and insecure American credits for the purchase of British goods by nations which are strictly neutral in the sense that they will accept bribes from anybody.

What has happened is that the Russians have adopted the immoralities of the Marshall Plan as their own and apparently have ample provisions to make good their promise. According to these theories, the cost of the Marshall Plan and the Cold War should have produced bankruptcy in the United States. Thus far, it has not done so. But what will the effect of their own armament program plus their sort of Marshall Plan do to them? There is no advantage in guessing about it. The results will be clear before very long. But the cost is bound to be enormous and, in the Russian system, it can only be taken out of the standard of living of the people. This problem is not amusing because every day, the Western situation grows more difficult as the Russians refuse to allow even a moment of respite from their kind of turmoil. They keep the world disturbed as a matter of principle.

RUTH MILLETT WRITES

Keep The Brain Exercised In Order To Stay Young

Once of the best ways to stay young is to continue to use the brain, says a University of Michigan psychologist.

This, it seems to me, is the best "how to say young" advice ever offered. A woman shouldn't figure it is for men only.

For too long women have been depending on beauty shops, dress shops, and reducing salons to keep them young.

A slim figure, a becoming hairdo and careful make-up, plus a flattering wardrobe, can make a woman seem younger than she is at a casual glance

But once she opens her mouth, a woman, like a man, is no younger than her ideas, her interest in life, her enthusiasms, and her knowledge of the world about her.

The minute a woman loses interest in everything but her own small, personal world, she begins to age.

No matter how unlined her face is, or how carefully her clothes flatter her figure, if she isn't thinking for herself and learning and growing as a person she is getting old.

AIMLESS WASTING OF TIME IS AGING

Most middle-aged women today have considerable time on their hands.

If they piddle it all away by aimless shopping, card playing and gossiping, no amount of time and money spent on their looks is going to keep them young.

What will keep them young is to read to learn, to go back to school instead of playing cards all day, to pitch in and do community work, to develop new skills, and to keep themselves well informed about what is going on in the world.

If it is to stay young and alert, the mind had to be used. And it is a woman's mind—not her face—that really tells the world whether she is young and alert and eager or a has-been who is just marking time.

Letter To Editor

TOWN CREEK WOMAN DIFFERS WITH U. S. SUPREME COURT

Editor: Negro problems!

It seems that the Negroes are causing some extra trouble at the present time. It seems they are dissatisfied in their position—as it pertained to them.

I think they should go on as heretofore; and be content to go on as in the past, and continue to stay in their right places. I don't think they should try to step up to our standard of rights of liberty. They shouldn't impose on the people by trying to come into our colleges and schools.

I think each party concerned should have a separate place to go to study as they did in the past. I positively do not approve of a mixture of the whites and Negroes. I think this would be a disadvantage to both parties.

(Signed) Mrs. John Gilbert,
Route 1,
Town Creek, Ala.

WASHINGTON CALLING

The Prime Minister And Ike

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON—With the glowing generalities generated by the Eden-Eisenhower talks scarcely more than a pleasant haze in the air, the two governments must now get to the hard spade work on the grave tasks that still confront them. For both London and Washington it is an inauspicious time to try to adjust the differences which kept President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Eden from reaching any agreed solutions.

In the United States it is an election year. Any alteration of the basic assumptions of American foreign policy therefore is bound to come under fire. The Prime Minister and his party returned to England interesting to believe from the American pledge not only to review the list of strategic goods kept from Communist China but to revise it downward.

Senator William Knowland of California, the Republican leader in the Senate, believes it will be difficult, if not impossible, to demonstrate any gain to Britain or the free world in increased trade with China. He is convinced the United States will not sanction such an increase with Red China's leaders threatening to take Formosa by force. Knowland has important support in both parties on this sensitive issue. And, what is more, in the State Department are those such as Assistant Secretary Walter Robertson, in charge of Far Eastern affairs, stoutly opposing any change in the present line.

In London the Eden government has a hard row to hoe. While the Conservative party rebellion that flared up a month ago has subsided, the root causes of disaffection remain. The continuing inflation and the decline of exports and the drop in the gold and dollar balance have produced a political-economic crisis that is partly dictated by a domestic prosperity feeding on itself. Eden is still sharply criticized for his indecisiveness in the face of the wave of demands from labor and continuing high dollar imports.

A footnote to the talks, revealing the inhibitions on both sides of the Atlantic, concerns the interest payments which the British must make on the $3,500,000,000 loan advanced by the United States in July of 1946. The agreement covering the loan, reached in the aftermath of the war when Britain had expended virtually all of her overseas investments, contains a complicated waiver clause.

As set out in that clause, under certain circumstances the British can inform Washington that they are passing the interest payment. In a tight squeeze this could be important in balancing income and outgo. At the end of 1955 Britain paid $71,000,000 in interest and $46,000,000 in principal. But British treasury experts were told last fall in Washington that the language of the waiver clause is so ambiguous that the exemption probably could not be claimed.

Congress would have to approve some clarifying language. Britain would like to have that done in order to be able to omit the interest payment should a severe emergency develop at the end of this year. The Prime Minister may have mentioned it informally in his talks with the President, although this was denied by the British delegation. Obviously, in an election year even such a relatively minor change would produce some campaign oratory and Congressional leaders want to avoid that embarrassment. After all, the new Eisenhower [illegible] theoretically but actually a hairline fraction of a percent and the loss of the British interest payment would make a difference here.

The claims of the budget-makers in both capitals inhibit any new or bold approach to the challenge of communism in the Far East and Middle East. In London the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Harold Macmillan, who moved to that post from the Foreign Office, is staring down the cannon's mouth. Preparing the budget he must present to the House of Commons in April, Macmillan must take some extremely unpleasant decisions if the present drift is to be checked.

According to private reports from London, he is considering two drastic steps. One is to impose a capital gains tax. Britain has never had such a tax and this has made it possible for a small group at the top of the economic heap to live on at least an approximation of the old British upper-class standard.

Such a move would draw down the wrath of the right wing of the Tory party and Jeopardize Eden's position. It would have to be balanced by the second of the two moves—reimposing stringent controls on dollar imports. This would help to damp down the inflation. There is some reason to believe that if Macmillan is able to master the current fiscal crisis he would put himself in a position so strong as to be a powerful rival for the Prime Ministership.

So far as the Middle East is concerned, the one area of greatest urgency, the talks settled nothing other than to prepare for three-way conversations including France.

The one concrete suggestion for this trouble center contained in the communique issued at the end of the talks was for an increase in the number of U. N. truce observers. These observers—about 50 at the present time—report violations of the uneasy truce. These findings were the basis for the recent resolution of censure against Israel adopted by the United Nations.

Those who take a hopeful view of the talks, and the hope is stronger on the British side than on the American, say two things were achieved. First, they will have a softening effect in the Middle East. Moscow as well as Egypt and Israel are on notice that Britain and America will act jointly in the event of any aggression. By reaffirming faith in the Baghdad pact, the two powers have told the world that they do not intend to retreat from the northern tier pact. This should put an end to the agitation against the pact.

Second, despite the strong opposition in this country from critics such as Knowland and British are confident of a relaxation in the barrier to trade with Red China. They believe that rubber will come off the embargo list. This will mean the sale of about 50,000 tons from Malaya and Ceylon where, in the British view, the failure to sell such raw materials has resulted in a serious hardship which has in turn encouraged the spread of communism. By their confidence the British indicate that they were privately promised some relaxation, although the communique referred only to agreement that trade controls "should be reviewed now and periodically as to their scope."

If he has won a change in the strategic list, Eden will have increased his stature at home. That can be his answer to critics in the House of Commons who accuse him of subservience to American policy. It was the first time for Eden in America and as a leader of state, a difficult test in the light of the contrast with his predecessor, Sir Winston Churchill, the symbol of British courage and resolution and the most magnificent orator of his time.

The Prime Minister and the President could be prodigal with one thing—words. In the Declaration of Washington they are brave words, sometimes noble words. But with the continuing drift in the Middle East and Far East toward communism one may well ask whether words are sufficient.

Rank Discrimination In GOP. Eise

The South D

By CONGRESSMAN THOMAS G. ABERNETHY of Northeast Mississippi

The south, comprising more than one-fourth of the nation, is entitle to representation in the cabinet o any President, whether he be Repub lican or Democrat. Certainly, n section of the country has a strong claim to a voice in the Departmen of Agriculture. Industrial progres has been made in the south but it greatest production still come from its farms.

All major crops are produced i the south — cotton, corn, whea milk, fruit, rice, hoks, cattle, poultry sugar, nuts, soybeans, tobacco, woo vegetables, small grain, forest pro ducts, etc. It is the leader in foo and fiber production. Eliminat southern agriculture and the natio would collapse. To eliminate th of any other section of similar pro portions would be serious but no fatal.

The Department of Agriculture

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