

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1954

ARTICULATE CRITIC OF CERTIFICATION



TAYLOR GRAHAM BUTNER
Chancellor E. K. Graham of the Woman's College in Greensboro believes that a relaxation of teacher certification requirements would encourage more talented young people to enter the teaching profession. Chancellor Graham is shown here with Miss Katherine Taylor, left, dean of students at WCWC, and Miss Emily Butler of Winston-Salem, president of the student government.

New Devices May Be Necessary

Shortage Of Qualified Teachers

A Growing Problem For Education

By LUCIEN AGNIEL
Charlotte News Staff Writer
(Second of a Series)

EDUCATION is a big business—and getting bigger every day. It is, at the same time, in mortal danger of going on the rocks for lack of teachers.

No industry, nor public service nor defense effort involves so many people. Nothing else is quite so important in preparing for the future of America.

But in North Carolina, where the demand for white elementary school teachers stands between 1,500 and 2,000 yearly, much less than half that number are being turned out by the state's 20 public and private colleges and universities.

What can be done about this disturbing problem?

Charles E. Prall, Dean of the School of Education at Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, is one of many thoughtful educators giving his attention to the problem.

THE PROBLEM

The big problem is to get more women into education. Revision of certification procedures might help, but that in itself is not going to be enough.

"Several things are being done elsewhere which merit consideration in meeting this teacher shortage problem," continued Dean Prall.

"Up in Michigan, they are experimenting with a teacher-aid program. It will be very interesting to see how it works out. Perhaps something similar could be adopted to the problem here in North Carolina."

"The Michigan program came about after various studies indicated that clerical work and off-duty projects are engulfing teachers."

(To cope with this problem, teacher-aid-high school graduates with an interest in the education field—were hired to assist teachers with some of the less technical phases of the educational program.)

(Cooperating are the Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and the Bay City public schools.)

"Eight teachers were hired at a week—about half the going rate for experienced teachers in that area. Their jobs include correcting workbooks, making charts, taking roll call, assembling and distributing materials, taking messages, making monthly reports, writing on the blackboard and scoring tests."

(Early indications are that the results are gratifying, but no final report has yet been made.)

What else could be done to alleviate the shortage, Dean Prall was asked.

"We might consider some kind of subsidy program to encourage young people to enter the teaching field. That's about the only other practical suggestion one hears these days. I believe that one or both of these proposals should be considered very seriously," he said.

"What about certification and its relation to the teacher shortage?"

"It's a factor, but it's not the whole story," said Dean Prall.

Charles E. Prall, Dean of the School of Education at Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, is one of many thoughtful educators giving his attention to the problem.

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION is one of cautious optimism—tempered by the realization that something ought to be done.

Charles F. Carroll, State Superintendent, points out that war babies and prosperity babies are presently crowding into classrooms at a high, but maybe seasonal, degree.

He is continuing the distribution of a slick paper pamphlet titled "Do YOU Want to be a

TEACHER in North Carolina?" designed, as the foreword says, "to aid in the selective recruitment of teachers for the public schools of the state."

Mr. Carroll's predecessor, the late Clyde Erwin, credited Dr. James E. Hillman, director of the Division of Professional Service, in charge of certification in the forward, for his assistance in the preparation of the pamphlet.

Mr. Hillman is as concerned about the teacher shortage as Mr. Carroll, but fairly cool to the Michigan experiment in teacher-aid.

"You generally find that teachers don't like to have non-professional persons entering into their classroom activities," Dr. Hillman said. "I doubt that a program of that type would be very effective."

Both he and Mr. Carroll were less hostile to the subsidy idea, but indicated that to their knowledge, nothing of the kind was under consideration in North Carolina.

In general, they simply hoped that things would get better before they got worse. They were 100 per cent opposed to any relaxation of certification requirements, which they believe are 100 per cent necessary to assure competent teachers in North Carolina.

(Tomorrow: Certification. What is it. How it works.)

People's Platform

News Overplays M'Carthy

Rock Hill, S. C.

THE EDITORIAL page measures 22 x 15 and contains 339 square inches of consistently stimulating, thought provoking editorials, cartoons, syndicated columns and perhaps the same can be said of most of the "letters to the editors."

In checking over your March 15th paper, I find 175 square inches devoted to that man whom Senator Ralph E. Flinders said "does his war paint . . . emits his whistles . . . goes for it and proudly returns with the scalp of a pink army dentist."

I hesitate to voice any opinion on how an editorial page should be conducted. I know little if nothing about your vital business but it appears on matters pertaining to the Ways and Means Committee, in which case he has so much prestige in Congress that almost every Democrat and some Republicans will back him up.

THE EDITORS so concerned that their readers have reached so fearful a stage regarding McCarthy, that it is necessary to constantly bolster their readers understanding and perception. I respectfully submit that more thought be given to the matters of rising unemployment, tax reductions, the forthcoming congressional elections, the danger of communism from without, and other matters of sectional and national interest. Is the answer to McCarthyism less and less newspaper space?

—CITIZEN

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

DEMOCRATS have been ribbing their GOP colleagues on Capitol Hill for installing roll-call bells in the Republican Club, across the street from the House Office Building, so they can hear over the bar for a snifter without using any roll-call votes.

On top of this, Wyoming's Democratic Senator Hiram Hunt has dug up statistics, which he is gleefully quoting to Republicans, showing that Washington, D. C., consumed 98,000 gallons more liquor in the first year of Republican rule than the last year of the Democratic regime.

In 1952, the city guzzled 4,084,797 gallons of liquor. But in 1953, celebrating Republicans helped boost this figure to 4,151,312 gallons—not counting beer and wine. This was higher, incidentally, than the milk consumption in the nation's capital.

Mr. Sam On Taxes

Regardless of President Eisenhower's appeal to the public on taxes, the fate of the tax bill largely lies in the hands

of one kindly but powerful Democrat. He is ex-Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas.

Unlike his young Texas associate, Sen. Lyndon Johnson, "Mr. Sam" has never deviated from his policy of fighting for the "folks." And that is one reason the Republican tax bill faces rough sledding.

For "Mr. Sam" is just about ready to move to send the entire tax bill back to the Ways and Means Committee, in which case he has so much prestige in Congress that almost every Democrat and some Republicans will back him up.

Tax 'Steals'

One reason for Sam Rayburn's opposition to the tax bill is that it gives too many favors to the big taxpayers. It allows the "trickle-down" system used in Andy Mellon's day of granting benefits at the top on the theory that they will trickle down to the bottom. Specifically, the new tax bill contains five big loopholes—some congressmen call them "steals"—through which Sam says the corporations could just about drive a truck.

Here is a list of the loopholes:

1. Divided credits—Those who receive their income from dividends as well as wages and earned income get an allowance of \$50 the first year and \$100 thereafter. On top of this they get an exemption of 10 per cent on their tax bill. Democratic opponents of the tax bill point out that 75 per cent of those getting income from dividends are people earning over \$10,000 a year.

2. Accelerated depreciation—This permits corporations and others to write off the cost of new investments at a much faster rate, and according to the Democrats will mean a loss to the government for the next 17 years. Other taxpayers will have to make up that loss.

3. Reduced taxes on foreign income—Corporations with investments abroad will have their taxes reduced about one-third or from 52 per cent to 38 per cent. Some Democrats don't object to the principle of encouraging foreign loans, but only say they should not be encouraged at the expense of other taxpayers. Others

Sordid Details Of Schine Story Deleted By The Army

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON

THE COUNTRY and the Congress have been shocked at the sordid tale of Sen. McCarthy, committee counsel Roy Cohn, and his pet, Private David Schine.

The shock would be immeasurably greater, however, if the Army Department had told the whole story. For policy reasons, Assistant Secretary of Defense Fred Seaton heavily censored the Army's original account of McCarthy and Cohn's attempts to extract special favors for Pvt. Schine.

After this censorship, the document the Army transmitted to members of the McCarthy investigating committee contained less than 5,000 words. The uncensored version ran very nearly three times as long. What was removed, moreover, was not mere superfluity. Several main types of material are known to have attracted the censor's pencil.

DISGUISTING OBSCENTITIES

First, the whole document was studied with the disgusting obscenities in which Cohn persistently indulged, whenever he was bullying Army Department officials to give Schine special favors. The fact is hinted at in the published paper. This describes how Cohn's language forced Army Department Counsel John G. Adams to get out of a New York taxi in which he, Cohn and McCarthy were carrying on one of their arguments about Schine.

But the naked reality of Cohn's language on these occasions is stated by those who should know to be "like a blow in the face." The unbridled arrogance, the inflated egotism, the Nazi-like sense of power that Cohn displayed, was of course derived from his position as McCarthy's chief counsel. If the part of the story is ever told, no honorable American will be left with any lingering illusions about the true nature of McCarthyism.

Even after the censorship, McCarthy is repeatedly shown as telling the Army officials to give Schine the works, whenever Cohn is not present. But whenever Cohn is present, McCarthy is shown as sitting silent or even adding his voice to Cohn's, while his chief counsel goes to all lengths in demanding special favors for Schine. The implication is clear that Cohn possessed a peculiar power over McCarthy.

The original document reportedly contains an actual quoted confession by McCarthy that he wanted

to get rid of Roy Cohn, but was unable to do so. It is also understood to contain an indication that Cohn was receiving substantial financial assistance from Schine, while he was threatening to "wreck the Army" in order to make his rich friend's life more comfortable. This would help to explain Cohn's feverish desire to be of service to Schine. It does not explain the strength of Cohn's apparent hold on McCarthy.

And finally the original Army document is known to have contained the record of attempts to act as peacemaker by at least one well-known member of the McCarthyite press. This man, called "Mr. X," officials to promise that McCarthy and Cohn's investigating committee would be immediately called off, if Pvt. Schine were only assigned to a soft berth in New York City. He spoke, he said, with authority.

ADMINISTRATION KNEW

This grossly indecent account of the most grossly shocking behavior by persons in high positions of public trust has been circulating in the upper echelons of the Eisenhower administration for a good many weeks.

At least a month ago, the complete text of the original document on the McCarthy-Cohn-Schine matter was communicated by the Army to Assistant Attorney General William Rogers, in Rogers' capacity as White House advisor.

The whole document would have been placed in the record when Secretary of the Army Stevens appeared before the McCarthy investigating committee, if Stevens had not voided this appearance by his surprise surrender.

Under the circumstances, it is impossible to tell whether the defense Department gave out the published version of the McCarthy-Cohn-Schine story without a crucial political move could hardly have been made without the knowledge of President Eisenhower himself. The story would not have wished to conceal the ugly facts.

As to the censorship, the aim was understandable. It was designed to tell the story soberly, plainly and unemotionally. Nonetheless, the full facts deserve to be published. Perhaps they will tell the story as clearly as the best answer to McCarthy and Cohn's phony whys of indignation.

German Industry Is Booming, With Krupp Again At Helm

By MARQUIS CHILDS

ESSEN, West Germany

THE NAME of Krupp has stood for at least three generations as the trademark of the industrial power of Germany, and, above all, the power of the coal and steel complex in this Pittsburgh of the Ruhr Valley. It is, therefore, a measure of the resurgence of Germany to be revived by Alfred Krupp, the present head of the family, in the offices of the company which are in a grimy fortress-like building.

Krupp is 47 years old, tall, sternly erect, thin-lipped, well-tailored in a gray flannel suit with a chalk stripe. He has the reserve and the rectitude of the reigning head of a great house. There are no visible signs of the years he spent in an allied prison, convicted of participating in the crime of the war launched by the Nazis in 1939.

Krupp and the able young associates around him have done an excellent job of concentrating on the job of building back the Krupp business. The firm's steel products are once again in demand all over the world. Krupp products, ranging from whole steel plants to complex single machines, are going to Portugal, Spain, most countries in the Middle East, India, Pakistan and a number of South American countries.

BREAKUP ORDERED

But the visitor quickly learns from Krupp that all is not the same as it was 15 years ago. Under the terms by which Krupp's sentence of 11 years was commuted, the Krupp company must be broken up. It was before the war a completely integrated unit, starting from the coal in the

mines and going through to a thousand and ten finished products. The allies decided that Krupp should retain fabrication and steel the production of iron and steel.

When—and if this is carried through—the total Krupp payroll will be about 40,000 workers. Before the war it was 150,000. One must add that the company has a large number of subsidiaries.

Krupp readily admits that when the federal republic gains its full independence, the company will be able to reorganize itself as a free enterprise. The law requires that the company be broken up into a number of smaller units.

On the subject of de-cartelization Krupp declined to express an opinion. He said that he was grateful to the American for stopping the dismantling process when they did.

To the visitor who saw the Ruhr in destruction in 1947 the transformation is amazing. Plants have been restored and rebuilt, great new housing developments have gone up. The working class is the heart of industrial Europe is going at the old pace and the mood of the big chimneys darkens the sky.

object on the ground that U. S. companies will move factories to cheap labor markets at the expense of American labor, just as some New England factories are now moving south.

4. Charitable trusts—This is a provision whereby a high-bracket taxpayer can give stocks and bonds to a university or charity for two years or more before getting them back. This gives him an important tax deduction. Thus, a 90 per cent taxpayer could also get a 10 per cent deduction on a \$10,000 stock and would get a tax reduction of \$10,000.

5. Pension inequities—This loophole reinstates the unfair provisions of the tax laws since 1926. It allows corporations could get tax reductions to top executives only. In 1942, these industries were wiped out and small-salaried people could also get pensions. The new law goes back 12 years and reinstates earlier abuses by which only top executives benefited from deductions for pensions.

Nixon Failed To Meet The Issues

THE SELECTION of Vice President Richard Nixon to "answer" Adlai Stevenson's Miami speech had one good result—it outflanked Sen. McCarthy, who had made a demand for free network time. But it accomplished little beyond that.

A careful reading and re-reading of the text of Nixon's speech leaves one with the unhappy conviction that the speech was little more than a combination of platitudes and generalities, mixed with a few misrepresentations and distortions of history, and topped off with a generous helping of praise and admiration for President Eisenhower.

The vice president simply did not face up to the great, searching questions posed by Mr. Stevenson—questions, incidentally, that transcended political partisanship in their effect upon our democratic institutions and our very survival.

Mr. Nixon did not effectively answer Mr. Stevenson's accusation that a large segment of the Republican Party has embarked on a calculated campaign to destroy public confidence in the loyalty, the patriotism and the integrity of the whole Democratic Party.

He dodged Mr. Stevenson's charge that the Republican Party has deliberately tried to deceive the American people with the "numbers game" on alleged subversives. Instead, he played the game himself.

Nor did he satisfactorily answer Mr. Stevenson's questioning of the "new look" in defense strategy. He credited the new Eisenhower-Dulles "instant retaliation" policy with bringing about a

temporary easing of the international tension, whereas the truth of the matter is that the policy has not yet been tested and the shifts in Soviet policy have resulted from internal dislocation following the death of Stalin more than from outside influences.

In one important respect the vice president agreed with the Democratic standard bearer. He echoed President Eisenhower's insistence that legislative investigations be carried out in a fair and proper manner. He admitted that Sen. McCarthy, by "reckless talk and questionable method," had made himself the issue rather than the investigation of Communists, and that the hullabaloo growing out of McCarthy's activities has diverted public attention from the program of the Eisenhower administration.

As vice president of the United States, Mr. Nixon is the presiding officer of the United States Senate. He is reported to have greater influence over his associates in the Senate than any other vice president in modern history. We had hoped, and expected, that he would have something to say about the Senate's abject failure to discipline the man who has so grossly abused his senatorial prerogatives. His failure to do so was the most glaring omission of all.

McCarthyism, as a threat to the Republican Party and beyond that to the nation, is not going to disappear until Mr. Nixon's GOP colleagues in the Senate bring McCarthy to heel. So long as McCarthy runs loose, so long as he enjoys the support of a substantial part of the Republican Party, Mr. Stevenson can, with justification and with telling effect, aim his darts and score a bullseye.

Blythe Will Be Strong Candidate

IT IS STATING the case rather mildly to say that the news is pleased over Jack Blythe's decision to run for Mecklenburg's State Senate seat.

Mr. Blythe served a portion of a term in 1949, following his election to the post left vacant by the death of his brother, Joe L. Blythe.

And he served with distinction, proving himself a forward-looking legislator with a fine understanding of Mecklenburg's important stake in state governmental affairs.

Moreover, he worked in smooth harmony with the four-man House delegation to present a solid front whenever any local issue was before the legislature. To be sure, there were differences

of opinion within the delegation, but they were worked out satisfactorily in caucus and never permitted to flare up on the floor.

And in the work of the important finance committee of the Senate, to which he was appointed, he applied the sound judgment of an experienced and seasoned business executive. In spite of the fact that his tenure of office was short, he developed substantial influence in the State Senate.

Mr. Blythe's business affairs prevented him from seeking re-election in 1951. It is Mecklenburg's gain that he now feels he can seek the office again. He will be a strong candidate and, if elected, an effective senator.

A Project For Tar Heel Clubwomen

NINETEENTH century editor, whose counsel was sought by clubwomen, advised that they "raise more hell and deliver dahlia." We don't care how many dahlias they raise, but concur in the first part of the recommendation. A new story out of Salem, Oregon suggests a good hell-raising project.

Oregon's state legislature, like North Carolina's, refused for many years to reapportion its seats and give growing metropolitan areas equal representation. But the League of Women Voters, working with the Young Republicans and Young Democrats, contrived a plan which virtually assured reapportionment in 1955. They drew up an amendment which puts responsibility for reapportionment on the secretary of the legislature. It fails to do its duty, then, via the initiative plan whereby voters in some states can propose laws by petition, the amendment was put to a vote and passed.

overwhelmingly. Last week the amendment was upheld in the state supreme court.

There are many examples of unfair representation in the state's General Assembly. The one closest to home concerns the state senate which, according to the N. C. constitution, is supposed to reflect population, as the House of Representatives does nationally. Mecklenburg and Guilford counties had over 190,000 residents in 1950, but only one senatorial apportionment. Three other senatorial districts had less than 150,000 residents, but two senators each.

An amendment which Tar Heel voters will vote on this fall will, if passed, write this inequity into law, by limiting each county to one senator. That amendment must be defeated. Beyond that, the injustice must be corrected. It will be a battle, and we'd like to see the clubwomen of North Carolina follow the advice of the editor and the example set by Oregon women.

From The Chattanooga Times

WHAT? NO FLOODS?

SOME of the editorial writers in the North and East in writing about the TVA show that they know little about the subject. Certainly, a glaring ignorance on the facts about TVA was shown in an editorial entitled, "You Pay For TVA" in the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. It says: "In what started out as flood control—for a river that never has floods—investment in power facilities now totals \$702,149,569."

A river that never has floods. Before the TVA dams were built, floods were yearly threats to every town and every farm on the banks of the Tennessee.

We remember a flood of less than 40 years ago when downtown Chattanooga was an island.

Between the creation of TVA in 1933 and 1949, 22 floods occurred at Chattanooga, which, before TVA, would have equalled or exceeded a flood stage of 30 feet—at which damage begins. All of these were lowered by the TVA water control systems by amounts to as much as 12.5 feet, and the total estimated savings in flood damages averted at this city alone in the 15-year period exceeded 45 million dollars—more than one-fourth of the flood-control investment in the entire river system.

If the flood which the Tennessee River poured over Chattanooga in 1967 were

to occur today and if there were no TVA dams, experts say that the damage would reach 100 million dollars in the city, but with the present TVA reservoir system this damage could be reduced to some 12 million dollars.

Flood control wrought by the TVA dams has been a miracle. It has been so good that an editorial writer in Chicago imagines that the Tennessee River never had any floods. That a newspaper of the standing of the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS could print such a statement shows the need for educating the citizens of all parts of the United States on what TVA has done in conservation, navigation and flood control. Such a statement is exasperating to a region which, before TVA, really knew what hell and high water meant.

President Eisenhower, presented with a suit of the city guzzled 4,084,797 gallons of liquor. But in 1953, celebrating Republicans helped boost this figure to 4,151,312 gallons—not counting beer and wine. This was higher, incidentally, than the milk consumption in the nation's capital.

Why is it that spokesmen for royalty are usually referred to as "court circles"? The one we've seen pictured looks more like squares.—NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN.