THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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'Rocky In '60' Buttons Are Blossoming In New York

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON

Choice items of the recent Republican state dinner in New York were passed around strictly under the table and are now being glimpsed under some of the most interesting political lapels in the capital. They are "Rocky in '60" campaign buttons, the slogan in white against a soft blue background.

The other noteworthy aspect of the week was the adroit exploitation of the young GOP Lochinvar from out of the West, Mark Hatfield, who rode off with the Oregon governorship in 1958. Like Rockefeller's own victory, this was a recapture of a Democratic-held statehouse; like Rockefeller again, Hatfield is young (37), personable and moderate.

PRIVATE CONFERENCE

Nothing so obvious as a spectacular or partisan stage was set for Hatfield in New York. Instead he had flattering private conferences with key figures, including Rockefeller, while press attention was called to his interesting geographic balance for a ticket headed by a New York governor.

Thus the evidence mounts that while Rockefeller may not have fully determined that 1960 is his year, he is determined to suggest in the many ways open to him that he is not out of it. The "hold everything" hint to the party leaders is obvious.

CAPITOL HILL CLUB

More of the same understated planning is seen in the Rockefeller appearance here this week. He is coming to the only forum which is both purely social and purely partisan — the Capitol Hill Club, a Republican organization he helped found when serving in the Eisenhower administration. Also, he is coming alone, without even a press secretary to handle the inevitable news pressures of the visit.

Further emphasizing the soft sell, leaders of the congressional movement to draft Rockefeller have informally agreed to stay away from the reception so that it will not be considered "a political kick-off" for him.

ENTER MR. HINMAN

All this is the work of a gentleman soon to be better known in national politics, George L. Hinman. Hinman is an attractive, youngish Binghamton lawyer who impressed himself on Rockefeller when both worked on a Harriman-appointed panel to study possible revision of the New York state constitution.

Among those alerted to the possible shape of things to come next year are members and allies of the Republican right wing. For them Rockefeller is much too liberal and internationalist; they fearfully surmise that the threat of his candidacy will push Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the same direction. Two developments have ensued.

GOLDWATER PUSHED

The GOP Senate and House campaign committees have firmly seized the reins of the effort to elect a Republican Congress, pushing aside the national committee with hardly a by-your-leave. The far right "For America" group is promoting the presidential candidacy of Sen. Barry Goldwater, who won re-election in normally Democratic Arizona last year against the Democratic tide.

Brig. Gen. Bonner F. Fellers, once public relations expert for Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Japan and now national director of "For America," claims a mailing list of 10,000 plus many supporters among the backers and moneymen of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. His story is that both parties have been captured by the internationalists.

The main problem posed for the national ticket by such moves is financial. Both the congressional committees and "For America" tap the tills reserved for Republicans. Last year the vice president became so exasperated by a similar diversion of the main cash stream he openly protested it.

What it tends to produce appeared dramatically in Utah where Democrat Frank E. Moss was elected largely because a well-financed "For America" pillar, former Gov. J. Bracken Lee, took votes from the incumbent Republican, Sen. Arthur V. Watkins.



Hatfield: A Lochinvar?



Rockefeller: A Hint?



"Well, we're ready to go... All we need is the word . . . !"

A Fine War Cry But A Bad Argument

If the debate over Gov. Hodges' tax withholding plan could be capped like a gas well and piped off as fuel it would heat Charlotte for a year.

Certainly, not since the April minimum wage wrangle has political rhetoric been so carelessly expended in the House of Representatives.

Foes of the proposal have hammered away continuously at the theme of "double taxation." It is a good war cry but as an argument against the pay-as-you-go system it is utterly misleading. Nobody is going to be taxed doubly if the plan goes into effect—although during the first few months of withholding, citizens may be paying taxes for the **previous** year.

As for Rep. Frank Snepp's charge that this is "a vicious type of increased tax," the pay-as-you-go system is not going to increase automatically anybody's taxes except those of the man who is presently evading his state income taxes. Somehow we can't feel sorry for him.

As a matter of fact, the withholding plan will raise the revenue needed to keep North Carolina going **without raising taxes** by eliminating much of the present evasion. It will also be a great convenience to most taxpayers.

There are, of course, some disadvantages as well as advantages to a pay-as-you-go system. That's true of any tax collection system. But we firmly believe that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages by a good country mile.

A withholding plan might make it easier to hike income tax rates at some time in the future simply because the tax is fairer and not so burdensome on individuals. And there will be administrative costs to bear. But alternative costs of improving income tax administration—such as comparisions with federal returns or with employers' books—are equally costly and less efficient. Furthermore, these other methods don't actually collect taxes.

State Revenue Commissioner James Currie estimates that there are some 32,000 Tar Heel tax dodgers at large who will begin paying their fair share of the cost of state government once a pay-as-you-go system is installed. It is estimated that withheld taxes will net the state an additional $1 million to $2 million yearly, costing only about $100,000 to $150,000 to collect.

As for the much-advertised "windfall," we would prefer that it be for capital expenditures rather than current state expenses but that is a relatively small matter. Of more importance over the long run will be the greater efficiency in collecting revenue owed the state. It's just not fair to the honest, law-abiding citzens of this state that some Tar Heels can evade their state income taxes entirely.

Another argument used against the plan—the alleged "favoritism" for corporations at the expense of individual taxpayers—was watered down considerably yesterday by an amendment bringing large businesses under the withholding system.

The pay-as-you-go plan has been tried, with success, in a dozen other states. Massachusetts this year became the 13th state to adopt the system. It ought to remain in the revenue bill now before North Carolina's House of Representatives and it ought to be made a permanent part of the state's revenue machinery.

Geneva: Waiting For A Break To Come

The Westerners at Geneva are wise to put up an iron hand against the new Russian offer of a "year" to clear Allied troops out of West Berlin. As Mr. Herter told Mr. Gromyko Wednesday, for perhaps the nth time, the West is in West Berlin by mutual agreement — not by any "rights which the Soviets can cancel, assign, or modify."

As a tactic, the refusal to budge is likely to work. Over the long run, still, it is a dreary prospect that the world may sit on the brink of war over Berlin for a generation. The West's legal position is sound. Our military position is something else.

If Moscow once gave the East Germans the word to blockade the city of Berlin, the West probably could not salvage it by limited engagements. Military experts doubt our ability to mount another airlift; and an effort by Adenauer's forces to cut through the corridors across East Germany with armored columns, failing, might well leave the West with another Dien Bien Phu. Of course, the only alternative to a "limited war" for West Berlin is the old nuclear bluff — massive retaliation — with its promise of total war.

There is always a chance that the Russians, confronted with solid refusal to get out of Berlin, would lose interest in the issue. Then it would take its place with the tiny islands off China, a sore spot which could flare up at the instantaneous will of the Kremlin masters into a major war threat.

Unless the West wishes to play the scary game of threat and counter-threat, it may be forced to work changes in Berlin that would make it appear less a fort of the West in the Communist front yard — without those changes cheapening West Berlin's freedom.

At the moment, Geneva's negotiators await the really decisive break. Some inside dopesters say that the diplomats have sketched their plans for a summit conference and filed them away for late summer. The "necessary prelude" of a foreign minister's talk is an amiable piece of make-believe. Even if this rather cynical estimate is true, Messrs. Gromyko, Herter, and the rest are now candid enough to admit that Berlin is on everyone's mind at the moment and that neither East nor West wants to be harassed indefinitely by this hot worry in a cold war.

There's Room Here For A Little Pride

Charlotte can be proud of the sharp decrease in juvenile crime recorded during the early months of 1959.

It would be improper to reach sweeping conclusions from the figures released by the Police Department yesterday. The Queen City's juvenile delinquency is already subject to public misunderstanding — fanned by folklore, myths, fad prescriptions and outright exploitation. But there is nevertheless something comforting in the statistical evidence of decreasing mischief in an era of increasing population.

Much of the credit for containing the problem of juvenile delinquency in Charlotte belongs to the department's own Youth Bureau, headed by Lt. J. R. Hall. Since its organization in 1951, the Youth Bureau has made measurable progress. The road has not always been smooth. There have been intragovernmental rifts and sometimes a lack of coordination among different agencies striving toward the same ends. But, slowly and surely, misunderstandings have been healed and better relationships have been established.

Great progress can still be made, however. This is not a field for tentative, timid or partial measures. The problem to be resolved requires constant vigilance and a bold, imaginative and flexible attack of sufficient scope to exert a real impact. The Youth Bureau is not the only instrument the community has to combat delinquency. This must always be a cooperative project with the courts, schools, churches, correctional institutions, youth organizations, child and foster care agencies, information media and the parents themselves joining hands. Even so, a trained Youth Bureau is a vital weapon. It ought to be preserved and, from time to time, strengthened, to do its part of the total job.

From The New York Herald Tribune

A COW IS NEVER A PESSIMIST

Tender, undersized green banners are floating now from branches above a Main Street. Beneath them busloads of restless boys and girls are transported to and from school. The daily trips take them past dairy farms. But no cow has been interned by a school board. School is not yet out, but lucky cows are "out to grass." A cow is able to scorn all knowledge except that gained from pages of pastures. In classrooms, mathematics still have multiplicities and history has its dates. But a cow is engaged in the simple task of seeing that potential butter can be spread on toast and that cream is poured over morning oatmeal. Science is clever and electronics astounding, but there is no way to convert acres of grass into quarts of milk except through the calm munching of a cow.

It is difficult to know just what goes on in the mind of a cow—and some cows are much cleverer than they look. A lot has been said about contented cows. Certainly a cow is never a pessimist. No Schopenhauer could argue gloom into a cow in a May pasture when clover is headed toward June at a steady pace. With a whole green summer ahead, a cow has little to worry about but how to keep flies away.

A cow may hear jet planes thunder above a pasture. But a cow isn't likely to lift a leisured head or waggle an ear. A cow is not disturbed by these intense manifestations of men in motion. Why need a continent be spanned in a few hours? Things in a pasture are geared to a slower pace. There is the old clocking, the ancient timing of sun and shower. Milk will go on being made as it always has been in a less electronic world and among unfissioned clover. Let men keep on fussing with rockets that leap or fail to leap from launching pads. There is a lot of successful launching accomplished by a frog at the edge of pasture brook. A philosophic cow, abiding the question, would undoubtedly decide that for children rolling by in a school bus there is more to be gained from milk than from missiles.

Brazil is putting up quite a fight against inflation. To aid the cause, one town has put a ceiling price on fried ants. —Mattoon (Ill.) Journal-Gazette.

People's Platform

Public Has Legitimate Interest In Textbooks

Monroe

Editors, The News:

The continuing interest in reading material to which children are exposed recalls the book, "Hound Dog Moses and the Promised Land," which my 8-year-old child brought home from the school library in 1956.

This book, ostensibly the story of a dog at Heaven's gate and his master's successful efforts to admit him, is actually a burlesque of Heaven, containing such phrases as:

"I **never** did nothing to get sent to this sort of place. Hell, I killed them farm foxes . . . But I never done anything bad . . . what the devil did I get sent here for Pete?"

When the dog's master realizes that he is in Heaven, he "looks frightened all at once," and says, "I don't belong here . . . If you ask me, I think this is a hell of a place . . . I only been in jail twice, but I liked it better than this."

After reading this travesty, I naturally protested the use of public funds to place such trash in the grade school libraries of the state. In answer, the state superintendent of public instruction stated that the "suggestion" that the book be re-evaluated would be welcomed by those who review books, and that books should be evaluated by local people before being placed in school libraries.

All people who are concerned with the state of the nation should take an interest both in the books to which school children are exposed as well as in those they are denied.

We know that it has been necessary for a subcommittee of Congress to recommend that "schools and colleges of the U. S. should require the study of U. S. history." We know also that it has been necessary for the government to ask servicemen to dedicate themselves "to the principles which made my country free."

One reason for this sorry state of affairs is the obnoxious influence exerted in the selection of books to which children in school are exposed. Counteraction must be taken against this influence if we are to return to the principles that made this country free—to the belief that governments are instituted to secure the God-given rights of men—to the belief in self-evident truths—to the belief in the existence of God . . .

—PETER J. KING

Consolidation Would 'Water Down' Schools

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

If the people of Mecklenburg County want to preserve their educational system, if they want their teachers to continue to do a fine job, and if they want to maintain an unusually high standard of teaching, then they will vote against consolidation!

More important than plans for the relocation of school officials, Charlotte's own economic interests in expansion, and resulting (and unnecessary) raises in the county school tax, consolidation should first take up the question of whether or not all the children will benefit. For the children of Mecklenburg County, I feel that consolidation would do more harm than good. The county schools are, for all practical purposes, self-sufficient in providing quite a remarkable education at all grade levels. My own experience in special teaching leads me to believe that Mecklenburg County does the job it does because of a unique set of procedures being used there to teach reading and writing.

The Mecklenburg County classes are not like most, which usually have only one or two texts for each subject, and where the children are all reading from the same book. County children, instead, have available for their use a huge variety of books and texts. Enough books are placed in every classroom to give each child an opportunity to read and become familiar with several. In addition, 35 children are helped to read 35 books at the same time! At least half of these books are informational, enabling children on all grade levels to become acquainted with a wide range of important and interesting topics.

On every day of school a different topic is introduced, studied, and learned. This means that a first grader gets to know about five different animals, or that a fifth grader studies five countries, in one week's time. Reading, writing, listening, and speaking activities serve as the tools through which the various scientific, historical, or geographical concepts are formed. Thus in one day a child does everything he possibly can with a new area of information. He hears it discussed, he writes about it, he spells and learns 30 to 40 words related to it, he reads about it, and he finally explains it in his own words. These various activities are repeated day in and day out. One can see how this system of teaching, used on all grade levels, equips the children of Mecklenburg County to read and write often one or two years above the national norm!

If you want to prevent a "watering-down" effect on county teaching procedures and standards, then you will vote against consolidation and absorption by the city. The principals and teachers of Mecklenburg County are quite dedicated to their system. They want to see it preserved, as difficult as it is to maintain the quality of teaching required.

If the voters permit consolidation to go through, however, city teachers will eventually be relocating in some of the county schools. This can only result in confusion for the children involved. A third grade Charlotte teacher in a Mecklenburg County school, for example, may not be interested in carrying on with the program developed during the first two grades. As a result, the first and second years of school will not have been given the support and continuity they would have had in a full-blooded program. And a county fourth grade teacher might then have trouble raising the standards of a group of children who may have lost ground in the third grade.

Before you vote on June 30th, think carefully about whether or not your children will benefit. They are the ones who count!

—WOOSTER LAMBERT JR.

News Reader Adds Footnote To Photo

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

We were pleased to see the Associated Press picture of a deaf girl (The News, June 6) using the expressive sign language. Perhaps you would like to know that the position of the hands indicates the word "nearer."

However, I would like to point out that the girl pictured is Joyce Jacobsen of Iowa and not Agnes Dunn, who is from Nebraska.

—MRS. CHARLES R. BROWN JR.

'Stop Endangering The Peace—Hand Over The Shirts And Pants'



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Secret Info Leaked To Speculators?

Editors' Note: While Drew Pearson is serving as a delegate to the Atlantic Congress in London, his column is being written by his associate, Jack Anderson.

WASHINGTON

Evidence has been uncovered that the Agriculture Department's decision to buy surplus frozen eggs may have been leaked in advance to commodity speculators.

'Call Your Friends'

Five days before the official announcement, Paul Dennis, an Augusta, Ill., poultry producer, wrote to a select list of clients: "Watch for important announcements to boost the egg market. . . . The big boys are ready to run the market up—buy two or three cars—if you get a good profit take it. Upon receipt of this letter call your friends, get them in on this quick raise in the market."

Although the Agriculture Department had put out exactly the opposite information, Dennis' prediction turned out to be uncannily accurate.

Curious Chronology

Here is the curious chronology:

May 26—The Agriculture Department notified House Agriculture Chairman Harold Cooley (D-NC) that there was little likelihood of an increase in federal egg purchases. This news sent the price of egg futures skidding from 30 to 28.5 cents during the next two days.

May 28—Despite the Agriculture Department's official word, Dennis advised his clients to buy egg futures. He predicted a new announcement that would boost the price "one or two cents."

June 1—Reversing its earlier report to Cooley, the Agriculture Department announced it would start buying frozen eggs.

Tremendous Profit

June 3—Egg futures hit a high of 31.4 cents. Those who had followed Dennis' advice made two to three cents a dozen—a tremendous profit if they speculated in much volume.

Dennis denied to this column that he had received "inside" information. Congressional investigators would like to know more, however, about the big boys who were "ready to run the market up." Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson, the strait-laced Mormon apostle, is also checking to see whether any subordinates have egg on their faces.

Another Slush Fund

Despite the uproar over the private fund collected by California businessmen to help Vice President Nixon with his expenses as a senator, they are now raising a similar slush fund for his California colleague, Congressman Don Jackson. Contributions have been solicited by C. D. McCarron, an insurance executive, who turns over the money directly to the congressman's office.