

## One Tax Cut Down, One To Go

THE FULL FORCE of President Eisenhower's influence—when he elects to use it—was shown in the 210 to 204 defeat announced a Democratic proposal to increase personal income tax exemptions in the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday.

Only seven Republicans kicked over party traces to vote with the Democrats, whereas 201 Republicans stood by the President. They were given an assist by nine Democrats who voted against their party leaders' maneuver.

The President had taken a strong stand against the tax cut, calling it "unwise" and politically inspired.

Another test of the issue will come when the GOP tax bill reaches the Senate. There was old Walter F. George of Georgia is waiting with a proposal to increase personal tax exemptions by \$200, instead of \$100 as proposed in the House. Sen. George has strong backing for his plan.

It is not often that *THE NEWS* finds itself in agreement with Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia. In this instance, we're inclined to join the senator in his "plague on both your houses" blast at the several taxcutting bills.

Byrd admits that taxes are too high, that they're oppressive. But he is also aware that the President's tax proposal will reduce revenue by some 1.9 billion dollars, and that the GOP-sponsored cut in excise taxes will lop off another one

billion dollars. (The Democratic proposal defeated yesterday would have denied Uncle Sam an additional 2.5 billion dollars.)

The trouble with all these proposals, Sen. Byrd said in a special statement this week, is that they "must be financed by borrowed money." He continued:

"None of these proposals includes commensurate reduction in federal expenditures. It would be necessary to borrow money to finance them separately or collectively. Each or all of them would increase the federal debt which now stands at \$275 million.

"We are not balancing the budget with present taxes. . . . I advocate responsible tax reduction. Responsible tax reduction can be accomplished only through balancing the federal budget by reduction of expenditures. For this reason, I shall oppose tax reductions unless they are made fiscally sound by reduction in expenditures."

Sen. Byrd has touched the real issue. Tax reduction, unless matched by a reduction in spending, is "fiscal irresponsibility"—one of the things the GOP pledged to change.

Regardless of the fate of Sen. George's proposal in the Senate, this issue will stay alive through the November elections. The Democrats have a good political argument—that the Republicans favored business at the expense of individuals in their tax measure. And they may be expected to use it.

## Democrats Turn Up A Candidate

WE SUSPECT that 10th District Democratic leaders from Pineville to the Tennessee line breathed a big sigh of relief when the confused congressional picture cleared up in the space of a few hours yesterday—less than two days before the filing deadline at noon on Saturday.

Up to the middle of the morning, young Rep. David Clark of Lincolnville was still being talked as a candidate as the picture cleared up. Rep. Charles R. Jones in November, City Recorder J. C. Sedberry was in Raleigh on other business, but had a check in his pocket all ready to pay the filing fee in case Clark dropped out.

There were a few anxious hours after Clark's definite withdrawal. Recorder Sedberry appeared not too certain that he wanted to jump in. But by mid-afternoon, his mind was made up. He walked around to the state elections office and planked down his \$125.

And that, as the man said, was that. As of today, Sedberry faces nominal opposition in the May 29 Democratic primary from Charlotte attorney Marvin L. Ritch who "started running in the

relay until someone else would come along and grab the baton," as he expressed it. The other day, Sedberry will have to be an intense campaign to make himself better known up the district.

In any event, *THE NEWS* is happy that Recorder Sedberry entered the race. He is a man of ability and integrity, and we are quite confident that a Sedberry campaign will be conducted on a high level.

In 1952, the voters of the 10th District, normally Democratic, voted for a Republican President and congressman by a substantial majority. A hard, clean campaign from November to January showed why this was a passing fancy or whether 10th District voters are now ready to reject the rest of North Carolina in its traditional allegiance to the Democratic Party.

## Lithium Expansion Holds Great Promise

IF YOU OPEN your dictionary to the word *spodumene*, you'll find it defined as "monoclinic mineral occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of lithium and aluminum."

Then, if you turn back to *lithium*, you'll find that it is "a soft, silver-white metallic element, the lightest metal known."

What sent us to the dictionary was the recent flurry of announcements from Foote Mineral Co. and the Lithium Corp. of America about big plans for developing the vast spodumene deposits in Gaston, Lincoln and Cleveland counties to produce lithium products.

Foote has begun construction of a "coasty" expansion of its Kings Mountain plant to mine spodumene which will be shipped to Virginia for refining. The Lithium Corp. has purchased 2,000 acres of land for mining, plus a 340-acre site for a big refining plant, the total project running to some seven million dollars.

The value of the N. C. deposits is not known. The latest U. S. geological survey (1938) called the deposits "the

largest known in North America." The *WALL STREET JOURNAL* says the ore reserve holds "the largest known lithium deposits in the Western Hemisphere."

The Lithium Corporation's holdings alone have been estimated at "between five and six million tons" of ore, which will be refined at the rate of 750 tons daily.

The market for lithium products has developed more rapidly since World War II than had been anticipated. Lithium compounds are used in such things as high temperature range lubricating greases, ceramics, welding rod coatings, alkaline type electric storage batteries, air batteries, air conditioning materials, and atomic energy development.

We doubt that many North Carolinians—not even the residents of Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland counties—knew of the vast store of untapped wealth in that section of the Piedmont. Long dependent on the textiles as the major source of income, the tri-county area faces a better industrial balance in the future when the development of its mineral resources. That's the kind of pattern we would like to see follow all over North Carolina.

From The Milwaukee Journal

## REAL MEN IN THOSE DAYS

THERE SEEMS to be a school of thought, evidenced at hearings and discussions on juvenile delinquency, for instance, that today's youngsters lack the standards and abilities of their fathers.

It's not a new idea. Men have held it, probably, since they lived in caves. When you look at youngsters of today and say, "Now, when I was young," you're saying what your father said to you and his father to him, and so on.

Irwin Edman, the writer and philosopher, touches on this theme in the current issue of *American Scholar*. Phi Beta Kappa magazine. And he recalls the story of an outbreak in Dartmouth prison in England a few years ago. The chairman of the royal commission went to the prison to see what was wrong. He interviewed an old man who had been in prison for years. What caused the trouble?

"Well, sir," said the old man confidentially, "I have been a member of this prison man and boy for 40 years. I think, sir, I may properly claim to claim this place my home. Now some says one thing, sir, and some says another. But, in my belief, sir, we're not getting the stamp of man in 'ere we used to."

A Kansas revival service was being held, according to authentic reports, and one of the partners in a real concern had joined the church. He tried to get his partner to do likewise. "I can't do it, John," replied the partner when the insistence became irksome. "Who'd do the weighing in if I join?"—LAMAR (Mo.) DEMOCRAT.

Lancaster, Pa., installs bumpers to protect parking meters. The old-fashioned hitching post didn't have to resist so much horse power.—CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

## ELEMENTARY PUPILS AT WORK



A couple of the youngsters at Zeb Vance School are shown happily engaged in their art studies. The complaint has been made by critics of the public school system that too much time is spent on such "learning experiences" and not enough on fundamentals. Mr. Agniet's article today presents the two opposing viewpoints.

## The Irreconcilable Conflict

## Modern Educators And Critics Poles Apart On Basic Issues

By LUCIEN AGNIET  
Charlotte News Staff Writer  
(Last of a Series)

AFTER TALKING to more than 20 persons in the teaching field—professional educators, academic deans, college and university presidents, high school and elementary school teachers, and superintendents—your back off in the interest of perspective.

In your own mind, you make a summation.

Item. There is a teacher shortage. North Carolina needs 1,500 teachers a year, is getting instead about 700, so the shortage continues and it's going to get worse.

Item. At the University of North Carolina, a third of the freshmen class can't pass second year high school English tests. A fourth of the class is equally deficient in mathematics.

Item. Certification standards are becoming more rigid, as witness the history of certification in this state. Superintendent Carroll says certification is necessary to assure competent teachers. Dr. Edward Kidder Graham, Chancellor of William College, Greensboro, says certification is causing talented students to turn to other fields—any field other than teaching.

NO COMPROMISE SEEN  
There seems to be no compromise on this fundamental issue. It represents the big cleavage in this state between the progressive educators and the liberal arts deans and teachers.

No one, in the experience of this reporter, poses the several further issues separating these groups so well as Paul Woodring in his book, "Let's Talk Sense About Our Schools."

"It is presumptuous," Mr. Woodring writes, "for anyone to attempt to speak for the majority of teachers, but let us risk being presumptuous." He then sets forth the differences of opinion, some of which are basic, and some of which are mild. Here are the issues, as Mr. Woodring sees them:

View of Progressive Educators—The schools should dedicate themselves to the "reconstruction of the economic system in the direction of far greater justice and stability than at present. Some progressives have made it clear that this is to be brought about through democratic processes.

Mr. Woodring's point of view: (which can loosely be said to coincide in principle with the points of view of the academic deans.)

Force and violence.—Rep. Paul W. Shaler (R-Mich.) in his March 18 newsletter to constituents.

tion of the economic system made by all the people through their democratically selected representatives. The schools should assist children in acquiring the information upon which such decisions may be based.

Progressive educator: The curriculum should be based on the interests of the child because the child is motivated to learn only that which interests him.

Book's view: Interest is essential to learning, but a skillful teacher can lead the child to become interested in almost anything.

Progressive educator: Education is growth.

Book's view: Education is learning. The school is concerned with those aspects of learning which require mature guidance. We think that the concept of growth used in education is too vague to be very useful.

GOAL OF EDUCATION  
Progressive educator: Education is not preparation for life; education IS life.

Book's view: The school years represent an important segment of life, but all education should be a preparation for something as well. The elementary school should, as ONE of several duties, prepare students for the high school, and the high school should prepare for college those students who are going to college.

All schools should, in the broadest sense, prepare for adult life.

Progressive educator: Education is a social process. Book's view: Some education is social, some is individual in nature. The latter is the period of quiet contemplation.

Progressive educator: The schools of today and of the past put too much emphasis on discipline. This overemphasis is deleterious to mental health or emotional adjustment.

Book's view: If discipline should be "child-centered," its activities should be based upon the needs of the child. (In sharp contrast, a few progressives have held that the school should be "society-centered"; its activities should be based on the needs of society.)

These conflicting views have not been reconciled, but both are held by progressive educators.)

Book's view: In planning education, the school should consider the needs and the rights of children, of parents, of teachers, and of all citizens. Neither the needs of the child nor the needs of society should be the exclusive consideration.

The cards are on the table.

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

THE man upon whom the White House is relying for advice on the prickly, unpredictable senator from Wisconsin is a handsome, mid-maned young legal disciple of Gov. Dewey—William P. Rogers, deputy attorney general.

Rogers first got to know President Truman as a very junior member of the Senate Investigations Committee back in 1949 and when Rogers was counsel man that committee. The Democrats were in command then, but they retained the able Mr. Rogers even though he was a Dewey Republican, and even though Truman had just defeated Dewey.

During the 1952 campaign Rogers became a close friend of Sen. Nixon, traveled with him, and gradually became Eisenhower's No. 1 executive in charge of Joe McCarthy problems. To that end it was Rogers who went to Miami with Nixon last Christmas to persuade Truman to lay off the Eisenhower administration and attack only hanger-on Truman scandals. The agreement was honored for only a few weeks.

## Big Tax Advisers

One amazing thing about the current 87th proposed tax bill is that it has Ways & Means committee—outside Chairman Dan Reed—have not known

## Rogers Asks No. 1 McCarthy Expert

who the big business experts were who worked on it. It has not been unusual to have big business experts work on tax bills in the past. Their advice, as well as that of labor and consumer groups, was always welcomed. But the advice was always given in public sessions so that everyone knew who's who.

This time it was given secretly, and Democratic members of the Ways & Means committee hitherto have not been able to ascertain who they were.

However they have just now discovered that the Jones-Lush Steel Co. and Westinghouse were on the committee which wrote the corporate reorganization sections of the tax bill. They have also ascertained that Bethlehem Steel and General Foods helped write the pensions section which reinstates the provisions of 12 years ago whereby only top executives of a corporation can have tax-free funds set aside for pensions. Small-scale employees cannot benefit.

Congressmen also learned that Standard Oil of New Jersey helped write the section on consolidated tax returns.

## McCarthy Go-Round

Roy Cohn's family is not unacquainted with the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. His grandfather was mixed up in the Bank of the United States scandal.

## Democrats Happy McClellan In Key Spot On Committee

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON  
AN authentic type in American politics is the country lawyer, often with little formal education, who rises in the Senate via the county courthouse where the great game is played with a tenacity and singleness of purpose not always seen in Washington. Cordell Hall was one, Hugo Black another.

Democrats are congratulating themselves that the seniority system has put one of those skilled veterans in charge of their interests in the new and quickly different "Operation McCarthy"—the investigation of the present McCarthy staff. He is Sen. John McClellan of Camden, Ark., who led the Democrats out of the McCarthy committee last summer when McCarthy got a stubborn about J. B. Matthews, the investigative critic of Protestant clergymen.

Sen. McClellan has his roots deep in Henry Menckens' Bible belt and he is deeply conservative, morally, politically and personally. His Senate allies are Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia. At this stage, he had very little use for the New Deal; hence in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations his in-fighting talents were of little practical use to his party.

For some time the minority has been rather wistfully hoping that McCarthy might collide again with the McClellan moral centers. Apparently he has now done so. There is at least a firm suspicion that the same wellworn were deeply offended by the supine manner in which the civilian heads of Army and Navy and State at McCarthy's beck and call, yielding repeatedly to pressures put on them by the Wisconsin Senator and his staff.

In any case, McClellan, who will

be up for reelection this fall and faces a primary fight, has just returned from the grass roots making some very positive noises. The sentiment in Arkansas, he said, is that the whole matter should be completely cleared up. Arkansas, of course, knows McClellan as a very successful prosecuting attorney with 30 years in getting at inconvenient facts.

There is considerable ground for Democratic belief in his talents as well as his experience. He was only 17 when he passed the bar examinations and it became necessary for his friends in the legislature to pass a special act removing his civil disabilities—which were his age, since the law prescribed that lawyers must be 21. He had studied for the bar in pioneer tradition—in his father's office while attending the then not very adequate schools in his home town of Sheridan.

Minority leaders feel also that McClellan's background will serve the party well if the new hearings encounter stormy weather, as they well might. The Senator from Arkansas is geographically, politically and temperamentally invulnerable to the kind of counter attack McCarthy so well knows how to make.

It is an open secret on Capitol Hill that the reason many Senators shied away from the Armed Services Committee is the investigating force for the McCarthy-Army dispute is that Armed Services Chairman Saltonstall was too vulnerable since his state is a McCarthy stronghold.

Other Democrats on the McCarthy subcommittee are the freshmen Jackson and Symington. They share the general feeling that the experienced McClellan will be a good man to follow in the coming struggle.

## Rules Set Up For Hearing Provide Cross-Examination

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON  
NO CONGRESSIONAL investigation since the firing of Gen. MacArthur will have had as much public attention as the hearing of Sen. McCarthy's fight with the Army.

Former President Truman stripped the Pacific war hero of his Far East Command because he thought MacArthur was getting too big for his britches. President Eisenhower has taken a stand against the Wisconsin Republican senator for somewhat the same reason.

MacArthur, with many admirers, was a unique figure. President when Truman brought him home, McCarthy, with many admirers, has been mentioned as a possible candidate someday, although he says no.

There is similarity is likely to end. McCarthy's dispute with the Army revolves around a simple central question of honesty: who's telling the truth. A difference of opinion on handling the Korean War was the main point in the Truman-MacArthur quarrel.

There were deep feelings on both sides in MacArthur's case, just as there are in McCarthy's. The congressional committee could have made a political shambles of an investigation into the treatment of the general.

But the Senate's Armed Services Committee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Russell D-Ga., took charge and conducted the hearings with a dignity still talked about.

All the witnesses had a chance to speak their piece fully and fairly. The senators, sitting across the aisle, except for a few intense moments, remained calm.

There had been suggestions that the same committee, now under the chairmanship of Sen. Saltonstall (R-Mass.), handle the McCarthy-Army case. It didn't, and Saltonstall showed no desire to get involved in it.

McCarthy insisted that his own investigations subcommittee take over. He got what he wanted, stepping down as chairman for

this one investigation only. Sen. Mundt (R-SD) will act as chairman.

Since this is McCarthy's committee, the seven-man group—four Republicans and three Democrats—knows beforehand it will be watched for fairness.

If there were no other reason for this self-consciousness, the seven-man group—four Republicans and three Democrats—knows beforehand it will be watched for fairness.

But there will be a profound difference between this hearing and the one given MacArthur. He was asked questions by the senators and answered them. He couldn't cross-examine witnesses who disagreed with him.

McCarthy will testify under oath. The other senators can ask him their questions in the usual way. And McCarthy says he will let the Army people cross-examine the senators.

But, because he is a member of the subcommittee, he will also be able to cross-examine Army witnesses appearing against him. He can't be a rough, tough questioner.

He may get a good going-over himself from the Army people, who showed plenty of toughness in forcing him into a showdown on the case of Pvt. G. David Schine.

Schine had been an unpaid worker on McCarthy's staff until he was drafted. The Army asked McCarthy and his committee counsel, Roy Cohn, of trying to get a commission for Schine before he was drafted and of trying to pressure the Army into giving him special treatment afterwards.

McCarthy corroborated Army testimony. Army—meaning Secretary Robert T. Stevens and Army Counsel John G. Adams—asked him to black-mail him into giving up his search for Army commissions.

McCarthy says the real issue is Schine but Communists in the Army. If he tries to make this the issue in the hearings, it may not turn out to be as orderly as the one given MacArthur.

Butter felt strongly about the Bricker Amendment, resented the expert lobbying job performed by White House minions in persuading various senators to switch their votes. So, when the same showdown argued with him for 45 minutes not to let Alaska statehood to Hawaii, Butter refused to budge. He voted that statehood for both should go hand-in-hand.

Two cabinet officers are squabbling over who should take over the State Department. Reason for the after-aphorism attitude is that whoever gets the rubber program will have to dip into his budget to pay for it.

## Capitol Capsules

Air Secretary Talbot almost spilled his breakfast coffee when he read the recent Washington Merry-Go-Round account of the closed-door congressional session—does give him by Congressmen Harry Sheppard of California and George Mahon of Texas. One of his colleagues, Congressman Clair Engle of California, an Air Force reservist, was all set to patch up congressional differ-