

strated his capacity to give the schools wise and efficient leadership in the trying readjustment period through which they are passing at this time. The community should benefit from his continued services.

Confidence in the Future

President Eisenhower marked out a sound and sensible course when he proposed to Congress in his annual economic report that the Government this year should concentrate on policies for fostering long-term economic growth of the Nation rather than seeking to impart an added "upward thrust" to current business activity. For there is adequate evidence now that the mild recession of 1954 ran its course before the year-end, and that the recovery of recent months, although aided initially by several Government steps, is proceeding under a momentum that does not call for continued emergency stimulation. It is, in effect, a situation well suited to the President's middle-of-the-road philosophy that the Federal Government should exert its economic powers in such way as to protect our system of free competitive enterprise without smothering it in paternalism.

At one point in his report the President expressed this philosophy sharply. "Some citizens," he said, "lacking faith in the ability of the private economy to generate a high level of activity, espouse a steadily increasing role for Government. They urge new public undertakings and unbalanced budgets. . . . Other citizens . . . are critical of any governmental action that is designed to prevent or to minimize the rigors of depressed incomes and unemployment. These are extreme and doctrinaire positions. . . . Neither is suited to our needs or our times." The Government, he remarked later, can do a great deal to moderate economic fluctuations but there is no basis for a belief that it can entirely prevent them.

Amplifying his emphasis on long-term growth considerations, the President repeated the hopes expressed in his budget message for reduced expenditures, a balancing in the next fiscal year of the so-called cash budget and new tax reductions in 1956. He proposed assistance to new and small businesses, intensified technological research and a freeing of the channels of international trade and investment. Legislation which would increase job security and minimum wages was advocated again. While there is always a risk in trying to read the economic future, the grounds for President Eisenhower's confidence are readily seen. The opportunities for increasing prosperity rest with an expanding population, blessed with great national resources and a high capacity for technological accomplishment. Government must play a role in capitalizing on these opportunities, and the Eisenhower concept of that role has great appeal.

Segregation in Virginia Schools

The report of Virginia's Commission on Public Education, set up to study the effect of the Supreme Court's decision on the public schools of the State, is notable for its restraint. There is no attempt to whip up public sentiment against the decision. At the same time, however, the report does not try to gloss over what the commission considers to be some rather ominous facts. This is what the report said:

The members of the commission are convinced that the overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia are not only opposed to the integration of the white and Negro children of this State, but are firmly convinced that integration of the public school system without due regard to the convictions of the majority of the people and without regard to local conditions would virtually destroy or seriously impair the public school system in many sections of Virginia. The welfare of the public school system is based on the support of the people who provide the revenues which maintain it, and unless that system is operated in accordance with the convictions of the people who pay the costs, it cannot survive; and this is particularly true in Virginia where a large percentage of the cost of public education is dependent upon local revenues.

Having said this much, the report turned to the commission's next step. The commission, it stated, "will explore avenues toward formulation of a program, within the framework of law, designed to prevent enforced integration of the races in the public schools of Virginia."

Perhaps it will be said that this language is ambiguous, even a contradiction in terms. If the Supreme Court's decree, when issued, commands integration, what kind of program "within the framework of law" can be formulated to prevent enforced integration? It is not easy to anticipate the answer. But it should not be difficult to see that public education is in danger in those areas of Virginia where sentiment is strongly against integration.

'CAVU' for Airlines

The fantastic aspects of the air age have been reflected in many ways since the beginning of World War II but perhaps none is more impressive than the extent of public acceptance of air travel.

A traffic summary for the industry shows that total domestic passenger travel for 1954—in terms of passenger miles—exceeded that by railroad coach and is pushing close to the yearly total for non-commuting bus travel. To reach this level, the airlines increased their business by nearly 13 per cent over 1953 while the railroads were recording a loss of about 7 per cent and bus travel dropped nearly 9 per cent.

While intense selling efforts and the attractions of high speed and extra service played a large part in this showing, it is also true that the matter of fares was a big factor. In multiplying its prewar traffic by 26 times, the airline industry has raised its average fares by only 6 per cent since 1939. By contrast, noncommuting bus fares have risen about 33 per cent and rail fares about 35 per cent. Long-distance, nonstop air schedules have provided the greatest relative bargains by comparison with the time-consuming travel by other means.

Letters to The Star

Observation on Delinquency

Having read all the hullabaloo about "juvenile delinquency" in most of the current publications, I feel moved to make a pertinent observation.

Few if any of the parents of juveniles remember the terrific amount of unexpended energy in his "teen-age" progeny, and I think this is the key to a Nationwide worry.

Everything has been done to prevent a "teen-ager" from earning an honest dollar and also expending some surplus urge which could result in unlawful outlets.

When I was going to high school, the prevailing attitude amongst parents was, "If you want it enough, you can earn it."

Today the sentiment seems to be that a juvenile is a "tender thing" and cannot be subjected to the marts or pressures of goods.

I would like to see a published report on the so-called delinquency of the regular Star carriers. I'll make a bet that it's the lowest in this area.

In closing I would like to give a word of advice to all troubled parents: "No more allowance. If you want it, you can earn it." Vernon W. Abbott.

Complimentary

I am constantly aware, as no doubt are numerous others, that your editorial policy is sound, fair, impartial and informative.

Unlike other newspapers, The Star does not resort to "booting your own horn."

Your editorial January 16, "Israel as a Spiritual Adventure" exemplifies my point. Aaron A. Paulsen.

Challenges Health Plan

Joseph Young reports: "U. S. Unveils Health Plan for its Employees." Tax-payers have a right to ask: Will it work in adversity? As a family doctor, I challenge the plan's social sufficiency. By this I mean the ability of the plan to render social justice in those areas of urgent need. We should take no pride in a remedy which only helps the easy case. For instance, what does this plan do for motherhood? I select motherhood because there is bipartisan agreement that it is an honorable institution. Furthermore, it is the one health risk for which we have complete actuarial data. For instance, we know that in 1954 approximately 4 million new taxpayers, producers, consumers and future defenders were born. We have statistics to show the incidence of prematurity, maternal accidents as well as normal expectancy.

But let us see what a mouse the mountain in labor has delivered. Here are the maternity benefits: Reimbursement for hospital expenses and physician charges incurred for maternity of a female employee or the insured wife of a male employee up to \$150 for any one maternity. Of course this munificent subsidy is available only when the policy has been in force 10 months. What happens if birth control is not practiced until this bountiful protection becomes operative? How much help is \$150 toward the bankruptcy costs of keeping a premature infant alive? And what happens if doctors and hospitals decide that \$150 is their bonus and justification to raise their fees?

The mountain has labored. Behold the mouse! Thomas E. Mattingly, M.D.

Hit the Deck, Landlubbers!

I can't there some way you can bring to the general public that they should stand when attending a concert by the United States Navy Band and it plays "Anchors Aweigh?"

I attended the Sugar Bowl game on New Year's Day in New Orleans, and when the Navy Band struck up "Anchors Aweigh" everyone in the stadium rose to his feet and stayed that way until the band finished.

People always rise when the United States Marine Band plays "The Marine Hymn"—which I heartily approve—but I also wish the same respect shown to the United States Navy. F. A. G.

Leery of Pets

"Pet Lover" has never heard of a person moving from an apartment because of a neighbor's pet. I am such a one, and know many others. Before I move I check the entire neighborhood to see if dogs live within roaming range of my intended dwelling.

"Pet Lover" sounds like a reasonable person, but I could not be his neighbor. He says his dog is well trained, never allowed to run free, and is loved by his neighbors. I know innumerable instances where well-trained and well-loved dogs, not usually allowed to run free, have bitten children. And often even a small dog is enough to necessitate putting a child through the agony of the anti-rabies injections. A large dog, of course, can kill or maim outright.

"Pet Lover" would no doubt feel uneasy if his neighbor kept a trained lion or cobra in his apartment—even if the owner assured him that such a pet were well trained, well loved, and not allowed to run free. A dog, while a lesser danger, is no less a real danger. In Chicago, more than 10,000 people were bitten by dogs in 1953.

This and That

Ugh! That's our answer to the following, from F. P. of Cleveland Park: "It is with regret that I must take issue with you on the subject of fried mush."

"Nothing makes more delightful cold weather eating, but it should be served with molasses."

"Rich, dark, delicious molasses, and plenty of it. Especially if you don't consult a calorie table."

"Porridge mush and milk are a classic pair, but once the mush is fried, molasses is the gourmet's choice."

Molasses, including blackstrap, has come into national notice in recent years.

It is believed full of vitamins and minerals, with the blackstrap variety held especially good for its iron content.

Blackstrap has grown to the proportions of a fad, which some people call good, other hokum.

Every consumer will have to make his own appraisal.

But certainly the eater who abuses molasses over mush makes a heady mixture which few persons from the Ohio valley would care to eat.

Ugh! Treacle, it is called in England.

Hundreds of these were seriously maimed, and hundreds of others had to take the anti-rabies injections. Some Chicago children died of rabies. Ask any doctor if there is any other type of death as horrible as death by rabies.

May dog owners continue to be separated from other citizens! Child Lover.

Punches McKeldin's Ticket

The word "politician" has carried a connotation of increased taxes since the days of ancient Egypt and China, and therefore we of today can hardly expect to escape this historical continuity. Yet in spite of a perpetual situation the beleaguered citizen seldom takes active alarm, because each succeeding increase is generally small, and he is assured piously by those who do the levying that he will never really feel it. But now Gov. McKeldin comes forth with a far-from-innocuous proposal to increase some of our taxes a full 50 per cent, all in a single scoop.

On this subject one of our large metropolitan newspapers has stated in an editorial that the Governor would have been better advised had he proposed gradual increases, thus avoiding sharp and unpleasant reactions. Never-



—Jensen, Chicago Daily News.

"A Probable Rearrangement."

theless, I consider it very forthright of the Governor not to beat around the bush. Moreover, he should be commended for giving such a stark and sudden education to the sleepy taxpayer. No doubt our dormant elec-

