

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Presidential Inheritance

The American habit of viewing things in a short-time perspective and of always rating any conflict as big news makes it hard to judge sensibly the relations between the President and the Congress.

Right now, for instance, the air is full of sober forecasts of a heavy clash between the lawmakers and President Kennedy over his 1961 legislative program. The predictions are made with the freshness of discovery.

But as Mr. Kennedy himself has pointed out, controversy over the President's program is as inescapable as the dawn. Your support is truly general only so long as your statements are general. The moment specifics are injected, criticism develops.

Any reading of our governmental history will underscore this reality. Even when a president has had heavy majorities of his own party in Congress, he has had difficulty. The pages of presidential biographies tell of endless battles between the White House and Capitol Hill.

The two forces are, in a very definite sense, natural enemies. The members of Congress are representatives of the people. But except in the emergencies of war and deep economic distress, they incline toward limiting

their representation to the narrow interests of their state or district.

The President's "district" is country-wide.

Furthermore, the Constitution has made the executive and the legislature independent branches of government. But the lines between them are indistinct and foggy.

It is inevitable that the two branches should be in more or less continuous combat at these vague meeting points of their authority.

Despite the independence of the two branches, the struggle between them is not exactly equal. The President has many political weapons to use on Congress if he chooses.

This situation, however, does not render the lawmakers supine. It tends only to sharpen the conflict. Cries of "dictator!" are sometimes heard. Even when beaten, the lawmakers often find ways to gain revenge later. The battle is never completely broken off.

Yes, almost surely there will be controversy over whatever specific proposals President Kennedy offers in this or any following year. But let's not greet it as something startlingly new. It is just the natural order of things.

Measure Of Our Worth

Any president of the United States has his hands full, to say the least, coping with just the largest problems of government in the foreign and domestic fields. Yet in this age we must make even greater demands upon him.

He, alone in the nation, has the personal authority and prestige—and the access to the people—to exercise leadership through the whole range of American life.

President Kennedy's own interests suggest that he may be willing to try to cut the wider swath of leadership that seems called for today.

At various times before and since his election and inauguration, he has spoken out or made moves in such fields as the general national morality, the country's physical fitness, and the state of the arts.

All these matters, and more, are deserving of the President's dedicated attention. Possibly no one can do as much as he right now to advance America's condition in these realms.

Already he has spoken forcefully on the subject of this country's lack of physical fit-

ness, but the matter needs hammering home, maybe again and again.

Particularly at his inauguration and since, he has given strong recognition to the arts. But these arts, especially the literature and drama he evidently favors, are still suffering in this country, if not languishing. They could benefit notably from a constant presidential stimulus.

Most important of all, the presidential voice needs to be heard if a new moral tone is to be set in the United States. Moral lassitude has seriously infected the whole fabric of our life, from price riggers in the business community down to individuals who don't think it fair they should ever be asked to return library books.

The full measure of this country's moral decline is to be found in the cries of outrage which are invariably heard when anyone dares to apply normal standards of law enforcement and decency in such relatively minor matters as library book stealing and illegal parking.

Are we a decent, law-abiding people, committed not just to the chase of the dollar but to the full development of body and mind, a development only liberty makes possible?



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Sometimes We Need A Prod To Renew Living

MIAMI, Fla.—My father says he may never go home. He has learned to drive an electric cart around the Key Colony golf course and he averages 12 holes in white Bahama shorts, a red and black striped blouse shirt, and a big palm straw hat. Yesterday I beat him by one stroke.

For three years he sat in a bedroom in my sister's house, with newspapers and magazines piled on the bed, the phone at his elbow, and portable television set across the room. This was his life. "I sat waiting for the end," he told me. "At 77, my legs were so weak I couldn't walk to the corner for a paper."

One whole top of a bureau was used for the pills. He gave up shooting pool in the cellar because he couldn't make the stairs. Now he has a lean bronze puss, his step is lively and certain, he writes long letters home hoping everybody has 10 feet of snow, and from behind sun glasses, he studies the ladies around the swimming pool. At night he reads Jack Kerouac's new book "The Florida Story."

The plane trip worried me. John Bishop Sr. has a real height phobia. He said he would go. He had made up his Irish mind. He had made up his Irish mind. He had made up his Irish mind. He had made up his Irish mind.

the Grand Bahama Club. Then I remembered: he had almost drowned when he was a boy and was afraid of the sea.

"Fine," he said. "I'll go." Jack and Dorothy Sullivan agreed to join us. They own a lodge in Spring Lake, N.J., and my father has a good memory for roast beef. Every time he looked at Jack Sullivan, he could smell an end cut. Sullivan looks like an end cut.

Big John climbed the aluminum stairway to the plane, nodded to the stewardess in the doorway, as though he had done this all his life, and walked to the rear and sat by a window. John put the safety belt on at once. In my pocket I had a medicine bottle full of whiskey. "Feel nervous?" I said.

"About what?" he said. The four engines were started, the door was slammed shut, and the plane moved out in morning sunlight to the head of the runway. I wanted to hold his hand, but I didn't dare. The plane paused, the engines were run up to thunder, and then the plane started down the runway. I gulped. He noticed the sudden lack of vibration.

"We're off," he said. He looked down out of the window. The plane made a big slow swing north. "Want a drink?" I said. He pointed below. "It's a beautiful world from up here."

We landed at Lauderdale and I gave him a clean chance to get off without losing face. He said no. I edged the whiskey out of my pocket and he glanced around the plane furtively and said: "Keep that damn thing hidden." The plane landed at West Palm

Beach and, as we flew out toward the sea, John said: "That one with the twin towers is the Biltmore. Where is Kennedy's house?" I said I didn't know.

The flight at sea was over clouds and, for the first time, he saw an entrancing world of peach and strawberry and vanilla mounds below. When the plane turned for a landing at West End, he seemed surprised that it was over so soon. "Are you shaky?" I said. He shook his head no. "When do we leave here to go home?" he said. I told him Sunday.

Bob Brumby, once a columnist on PM, met us and drove to the Jack Tar Hotel. My father saw a British flag. "What's that?" he said. I told him that the Bahamas are part of British Commonwealth. He said nothing. His mother left Cork to get out from under the British flag in 1878. His father left Wexford the year before. Big John isn't comfortable under the Queen's banner.

He fished. He loafed. He played golf with 14-year-old Jack Sullivan Jr. He saw Papa Skeeter and met Steve Hollingsworth and Onward Jones and other native Bahamians. He ate steaks and is moving up from 129 pounds. "Believe me," he said seriously, "this is the life."

We flew back and, for the first time, he saw Florida at night. The lights of the towns floating from under the big wing held him spellbound. "Beautiful," he kept murmuring. "Beautiful."

As we turned toward Miami airport, he nudged me. "You look jumpy," he said. "Why don't you go into the men's room and sneak a belt."

The Manager Said It IS an Elephant Upstairs



THE VIEW FROM HERE . . . by F.L.W.

Big Boost Forecast In KU Budget Figure

THE COST OF EDUCATION is going up! This fact became evident when I sat in on the first two budget meetings for KUHS during the past week.

LAST YEAR, I reported to you on the deliberations of the budget committee of KUHS after the budget was finalized. If you recall, it was a series dealing with the deliberations that occurred in the process of arriving at a final budget.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, a confused situation exists because of a shift in budgeted categories and budget procedures. This tends to confuse board members and makes actual comparison with last year's figures somewhat cumbersome and difficult.

Also, budget deliberations have begun almost two weeks later than usual this year, leaving the committee only about three weeks to process the entire budget. This adds to the confusion.

THE INITIAL FIGURES of the budget are not necessarily the final figures since they represent only the entire budget prepared by the teachers and the administration, and they have not been studied and approved or rejected by the budget board.

HOWEVER, from the outset, the budget board was handed a budget that shows an increase over last year's budget of from \$125,000 to \$132,000.

Since the KUHS boundaries embrace about 35,000 to 40,000 persons, it would mean, roughly, about a \$3.50 to \$4 increase per every man, woman and child in the district.

Still other increases include: \$3,449.50 for a portable stage for Pelican Court, \$1,387 for Child Guidance Clinic; \$1,500 for 10 folding tables for the cafeteria; \$600 for a water cooler; \$1,200 for driver training program; \$695 for floor tile on first floor; \$510 for Rally Squad aid and \$410 for summer school.

AGAIN LET ME SAY that this may not be the eventual increase in the budget. After due deliberation by the budget committee, this figure may be raised or lowered.

THE INCREASES have been pretty well detailed by Principal Willard McKinny for the last budget board meeting.

The largest increase would come in the amount of \$45,257 for teachers salaries.

Before a howl arises, let me point out that this amount was made necessary to complete the new schedule adopted last year by the committee, and to take care of increment increases which practically every teacher receives as they advance in their bracket, or to another bracket.

Another \$15,000 increase has been budgeted at the outset, also for six new teachers. Last year's budget had approved \$15,000 for additional teachers. This year's budget would ask \$30,000 for six new teachers.

OTHER INCREASES are being asked in such items as \$15,000 for replacement of a bus. This item was deleted from the budget last year.

Roof repairs have necessitated a request for \$6,986; teaching supplies have risen about \$2,000; ventilation of six classrooms at a cost of \$1,200; \$3,417 for demolishing the old field house; \$4,847.50 to replace old out-moded seats in classrooms with modern type chairs. This would be for six classrooms.

IN ADDITION, the forecast in-

crease in enrollment for next year has posed another problem for the budget board.

Included in the new budget to handle some of this problem is \$3,600 for rental of outside classroom spaces; \$4,566 to equip an additional mechanical drawing room and \$1,500 to equip a new general science room.

Roughly, these increases thus noted come to around \$125,000.

AS I CAUTIONED EARLIER, just because these items are listed in the preliminary budget, does not necessarily mean that they will be approved in the finalized budget.

But, regardless of how sharp the budget committee's pencils may be, there is every indication that the price of education is still scheduled to take quite a jump for the fiscal year of 1961-62.

LAST YEAR'S BUDGET was increased \$33,385 which amounted to about a 6.3 per cent boost. 4.8 per cent of this amount was for increases for teachers and other school district employees.

Indications are that this year's budget will be finalized at some point beyond the \$100,000 increase. It will represent an increase of about 10 per cent, is my estimate. Whether or not this amount of an increase is justified remains to be determined in future budget deliberations.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What is the tallest monument in the world?

A—That commemorating the Battle of San Jacinto, which gave Texas her freedom from Mexican rule. It is 570 feet and four inches.

Q—When was the last change made in the procedure of the Electoral College?

A—The XII Amendment added to the Constitution in 1804.

Q—Which national flag is oldest?

A—The Danish.

Q—What name do scientists use to designate flightless birds?

A—"Ratites" from the Latin word for "raft."

Q—Which is the world's largest professional organization?

A—The National Education Assn. with a membership exceeding 700,000.

Q—What event inspired Tchaikovsky to write the "1812 Overture"?

A—It celebrated the defeat of Napoleon in Russia.

Q—Are raisins considered a nourishing food?

A—Yes.

Q—What is another name for Hinduism?

A—Brahmanism.

Q—Where are the Mountains of the Moon?

A—The not yet fully explored Ruwenzori Mountains in Africa, so-called by ancient Romans.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Motivation Needed For NATO Success

By **PETER EDSON**
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson's position as a principal Kennedy adviser on North Atlantic Treaty Organization affairs indicates that the Atlantic Alliance will be the bedrock of U.S. foreign policy for the future.

Acheson is the chief architect of NATO. He has long held that any U.S. foreign policy which is not based on close cooperation with the British and western Europe does not make sense.

In today's part - Communist, part non-Communist world, a stronger Atlantic Alliance offers certain strengths and also certain risks.

The basic strength is that if the assets of western Europe, Canada and the United States are pooled, their 500 million highly skilled and educated people outnumber and can outproduce Soviet Russia and its eastern European satellites, two to one.

If Communist China is included in the Soviet camp, the Reds outnumber the Atlantic Alliance eight to five. One goal of the alliance thus becomes the recruiting of enough support from the new, neutral or uncommitted nations of the world to offset the Communist advantage.

One of the risks in the alliance is that it is by no means as tightly disciplined a group as is the Communist bloc under Russian domination. Every country in the Western alliance is a completely free agent.

Some of them often blast off on tangents, as British Foreign Minister the Earl of Home has just done in proclaiming that the facts of international life require that Communist China be admitted to the United Nations.

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the United States, to giving NATO its own arsenal of nuclear weapons and control over their use.

So, to become effective, the Atlantic Alliance needs to become more unified on military, economic and political lines.

Kennedy has already asked Congress for speedy ratification of U.S. membership in the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-OECD.

The hope is that with this organization of the 16 NATO powers with five other western European neutrals—set up as an economic counterpart to the NATO military alliance—there can be closer cooperation and more unified policies.

On the international political front, the major risk in the Atlantic Alliance is that countries like Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal and the Netherlands may try to insist on NATO support for their colonies and former colonies in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and the south Pacific.

An Atlantic Alliance set up to preserve the last vestiges of colonialism would be a sitting duck target.

It would be pointed by the new nations that have just attained freedom and independence. It would be shot at by the Soviet Union in its campaign to enforce the U.N. resolution of last December which proclaimed that "the necessity of bringing to a speedy unconditional end, colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

The United States—in what may have been a most ill-advised decision—abstained from voting for this resolution along with Belgium, Britain, France, Portugal and Spain—all European colonial powers.

This vote may have cemented American relations with the European colonial powers. But it is no way for the United States to win friends with the new nations.

If the Atlantic Alliance is to take its place as a constructive force in the modern world, some way must be found for it to rise above this lowest common denominator of last century European colonial thought.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Nail Polish Allergy Can Produce Rashes

By **HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.**
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

"Can you tell me anything about a rash on my eyelids?" asks Mrs. J. L. "I had my glasses changed and the doctor said not to worry because it's just a sign of nerves. After applying an ointment suggested by a druggist, it peels off but always returns."

Nerves, my little toe! Might as well go back to the Middle Ages and blame the eruption on the miasmas!

Lady, you and your misinformed friends are in for a bit of a shock. Much as I try to avoid medical practice by correspondence, I'm willing to venture the suggestion that your rash results from hypersensitivity to nail polish.

That's right! Nail polish!

If ever you've noticed, most women flick their eyelids with the backs of their fingers. Why men don't do it that way, I've never been able to discover. Anyhow, when you flick, you rub nail polish on your upper lid. And, if you happen to be allergic to nail polish, you give yourself the same sort of rash you'd get on your legs if you wore stockings made of some synthetic fiber to which you were hypersensitive.

Abandon nail polish and see if that helps. You may lose prestige in society circles, but you'll get rid of your rash.

And speaking of misinformation, here's a townswaller, to borrow a word from John Steinbeck, writes Miss R. H., "and it left her with epilepsy. Some of those she works with say it comes from jealousy. Her doctors say it is not caused by jealousy. But some still have the old idea and this makes her very nervous. I think if you would explain the disease some of them would read it and she would be much better."

I'm not one to belittle the power of jealousy. Its coals are "the coals of fire," said Solomon. Its venom, writes Shakespeare, are "more deadly than a mad dog's tooth." It lights its torch "from the firebrands of the Furies," adds Edmund Burke.

But epilepsy? No, no! A thousand times, No!

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in columns like the above upon matters of general or unusual interest.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "What About Cancer?" send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 439, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, Feb. 17, the 48th day of the year with 317 more in 1961.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Jupiter.

The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1801, after 35 separate ballots, the House of Representatives broke the electoral tie between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Jefferson was elected third President of the country. Burr was named vice president.

In 1817, Baltimore became the first city in the United States to have a street illuminated by gas lights.

In 1906, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled the TVA's Wilson Dam could sell electrical power.

In 1944, American soldiers landed on the Japanese-held base of Eniwetok in the Marshall Islands.

Thought for today: Thomas Jefferson said: "Politics, like religion, holds up the torches of martyrdom to the reformers of error."

Show Business

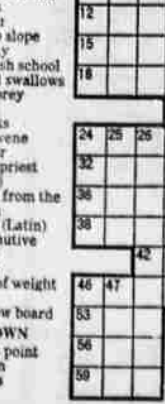
ACROSS

- 1 Popular vocalist,
- 2 Crosby
- 3 Warble
- 4 Kind of concert
- 5 Hebrew month
- 6 Operatic solo
- 7 Actress,
- 8 Looking backward (her)
- 9 Comedian,
- 10 Skeleton
- 11 Swaps
- 12 Rim
- 13 Moral wrong
- 14 Musical syllable
- 15 Kind of bomb
- 16 Prilla
- 17 Anger
- 18 Steep slope
- 19 Scanty
- 20 English school
- 21 Small swallows
- 22 Lamprey
- 23 Steal
- 24 Specks
- 25 Intervene
- 26 Senior
- 27 High priest
- 28 Wind from the ocean
- 29 I love (Latin)
- 30 Diminutive
- 31 Mend
- 32 Unit of weight
- 33 Narrow board
- 34 Sharp point
- 35 Notion
- 36 Scolds
- 37 Rap

DOWN

- 1 Unhappy
- 2 Angrier
- 3 Baseball team
- 4 Entrances in fences
- 5 Ancestry
- 6 Above
- 7 Cushions
- 8 Rouser
- 9 Crown
- 10 Pants
- 11 Kim
- 12 Musical instrument
- 13 Musical speed
- 14 Curved
- 15 Molding
- 16 Blackbird
- 17 Viet-Nam city
- 18 French head
- 19 Distribute
- 20 Masculine
- 21 Flesh
- 22 Patron saint of sailors
- 23 Sleeping place

Answer to Previous Puzzle



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