

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Costly Harness For Creativity

You can start with Winston Churchill and run through a long list of "high achievers" in public and private life who did not run up a good score in school.

From this it is not exactly fair to conclude that gifted children invariably require something other than standard school routines. Nor can we say that all who do not like those routines are budding geniuses.

Some highly gifted individuals adjust remarkably to the routinized courses of study considered necessary for mass instruction—or any kind of group teaching. They could perhaps move at a much faster pace than is often required of them, but they sometimes attain this by extra outside reading and study on their own.

Obviously, too, there are countless children who are ill-equipped to learn, totally disinterested in learning as such, rebellious against all discipline and authority. Naturally enough these oppose school routine, as they would any other.

Yet some experts on youth and its problems suggest that a good number of classroom rebels are in fact potentially creative and must be "saved" for their own and society's benefit.

Dr. George B. Brain, Baltimore's superintendent of public instruction, told a Wash-

ington conference of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency that creativity in youngsters is fairly easy to identify. The problem is to figure out how to use it.

"Often in programs of mass instruction it is disruptive," he says. "It is looked upon as a disciplinary problem."

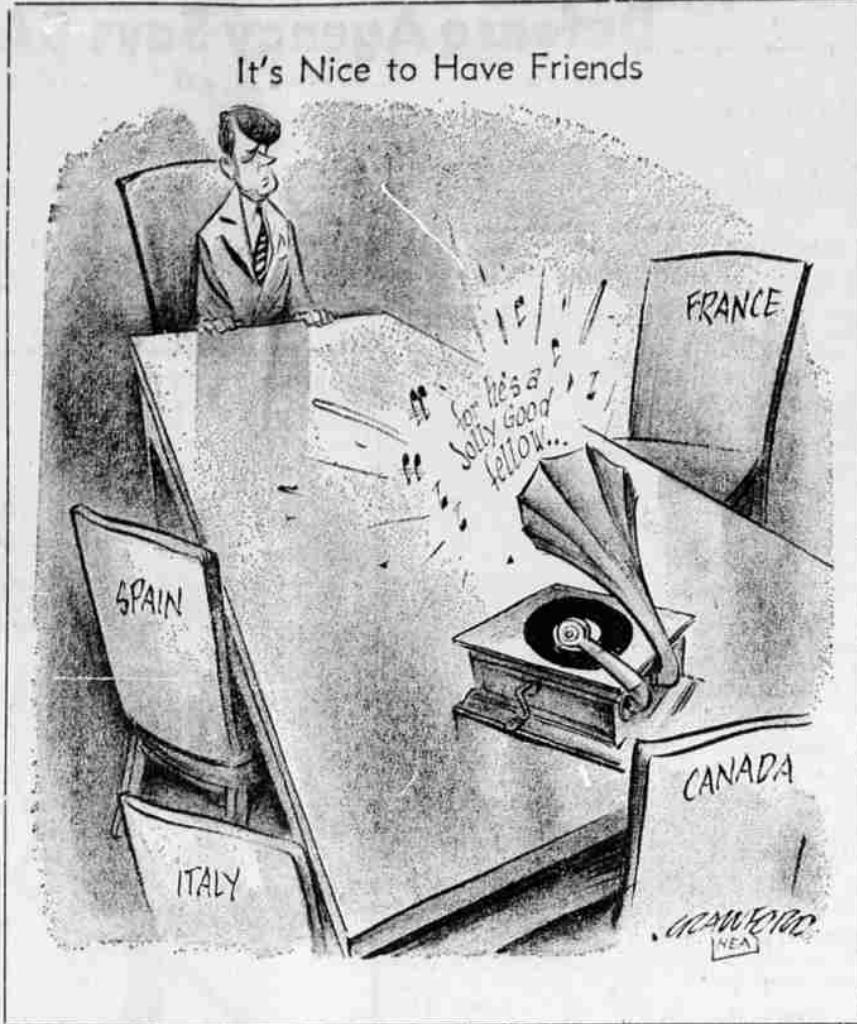
Brain insists there are few schools, even private ones, which do very much about the creative individual except in the fields of art and music.

The imagination and interest of many creative persons simply is not captured by mass instruction or other group routines. Rebellion is a prime weapon of protest used by such youngsters.

How do you serve their real needs? Carve out large blocks of school time, says Brain, and turn the creative ones free to develop in their own ways.

But such special treatment for the creative, as for the backward or the incorrigible, costs money. Mass education techniques have been part of the price of schooling more and more youngsters toward higher and higher education levels. And even for these, the complaint is that the money is insufficient.

So, whence will come the money for this extra effort which may be needed to rescue some of our most promising youngsters?



STRICTLY PERSONAL

Serious, If Not 'Urgent'

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Unlike all other animals, man is distinctively a "wishing" creature. The bear and the bat, the wolf and the walrus wish for nothing but what their ancestors had—the same home, the same food, the same everything.

It is no accident, I think, that fairy stories (which always reveal the deepest needs of man) are so concerned with wishes. Reading a book of such tales to the children the other night, I was struck with the prevalence of "three wishes" running through so many of these stories.

But while man may be described as a wishing creature, this does not mean that wishing is easy. On the contrary, many of our dilemmas do not come from the fact that we do not know what we properly should wish for. In the fairy tales, the first two wishes are always vain or foolish; even a child, who is a bundle of desires, does not know what to wish for.

In his superb essay on "Man the Technician," Ortega y Gasset made the point that "desiring is by no means easy." He reminded us of the quandary of the newly rich man. "With a full wish-fulfilling means at his command," Ortega points out, "he finds himself in the awkward situation of not knowing how to wish. At the bottom of his heart he is aware that he wishes nothing, that he himself is unable to direct his appetite and to choose among the innumerable things offered by his environment."

Such a man has to look for a middleman to orient him. He gets an expert to help him select fine paintings. His wife hires an interior decorator for the new house. The current fashion, the latest rage, the predominant wishes of other people, determine these choices. In a sense, he entrusts others with wishing for him.

The first things the newly rich get are better automobiles, newer television sets, electric razors, mixers, and so on. But these are not genuine wishes; they are what Ortega calls "the fiction and the gesture of genuine desire." They have not been thought of originally and for oneself, but are repeated blindly and automatically, because that is what the culture calls for.

Then Ortega, as usual, strikes to the heart of the matter: "Every wish for this or that particular thing is ultimately connected with the person a man wants to be. This person, therefore, is the fundamental wish and the source of all other wishes. If a man is unable to wish for his own self because he has no clear vision of a self to be realized, he can have but pseudo wishes and spectral desires devoid of sincerity."

What he calls "a crisis of wishing" may be upon us today. The world offers us almost limitless choice, but if we lack this clear vision of a self to realize, the more we recede from happiness, and become instead merely drunk with the fulfillment of pseudo wishes.

By RICHARD T. STROUT (In The Christian Science Monitor)

Editorials and articles in several publications lately have taken a line that there was no hurry about President Kennedy's tax-reform program because, after all, the situation wasn't "urgent." Every newspaperman spends his life trying to decide what news is "urgent" provided he is ever able to determine what developments are "news." It is a baffling exercise of judgment.

Take 1929 for example. For years the statistics showed that American farmers were in bad shape; but how could a chronic condition be considered news, at least in the urgent sense of the word, when it had gone on so long and when the rest of the country was so prosperous; that is, at any rate, the stock market, was prosperous—it was engaged in a tremendous jet-propelled boom.

Of course we all know the stock market crashed in 1929 and precipitated 10 years of crisis that changed the political, social and economic climate of America. Looking back on it now economists agree that the collapse came largely because farmers and other consumers weren't getting enough income to buy the goods that the factories were producing. The imbalance finally had to be inevitable. The farmers' plight was hardly "urgent" in most eastern editorial opinion in that far-off day. Let us merely say in retrospect that it was important.

America seems prosperous today in many respects, not to say affluent. It is true the stock market had a slight sag at the beginning of 1962, but that is pretty well forgotten now in a fine recovery.

Yet the very fact that President Kennedy has introduced his unusual tax bill indicates that he feels a certain uneasiness about the economy. What can it be?

Looking over the situation one notes that for several years now unemployment has been around, or over, the five per cent mark. This is quite high. Obviously the people who are out of work are not going to buy the line new goods that the factories (now about 15 per cent idle) could produce.

There are other elements worthy of a quick glance. In the richest of all nations there is, curiously enough, poverty. What is "poverty"? The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics arbitrarily sets it as an income below \$4,000 a year for a family of four, or \$2,000 for an individual living alone. The bureau figures that people under those totals are denied the minimal level of health, housing, food, and education that is considered necessary for life as it is now lived in the United States.

Let us agree that these are arbitrary figures, but they are useful for comparative purposes. How many people fall into the two classes? It is hard to believe, but if government figures are correct, about a quarter of the population—say 40 to 50 million people.

"Not just below the level of comfortable living, but real poverty," as Dwight MacDonal, writing in a recent New Yorker maga-



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Tougher Foreign Aid Policies Jell Slowly

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—A number of radical foreign aid policy changes are expected when President Kennedy's permanent Security Committee to Strengthen the Security of the Free World turns in its recommendations about March 1.

This blue ribbon panel of nine big business executives, former top government officials, university professors and AFL-CIO President George Meany will hold its second five-day meeting in Washington beginning Feb. 21 to write its first report. Chairman of the group is Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

Preliminary drafts now being circulated for comment from Kennedy administration leaders concerned with foreign policy show much original thinking. The committee has asked Agency for International Development—AID—to justify its programs in every country and all its present policies.

How much the Clay committee findings influence Kennedy will be shown when his annual foreign aid message goes to Congress in mid-March.

His budget message calls for foreign aid expenditures of \$3.75 billion for next year—\$100 million less than is estimated for this year. But new obligatory authority of \$4.9 billion is asked, compared with \$3.9 billion appropriated by the last Congress. And the new total is too much for many congressmen.

Congressional hearings on next year's appropriations will begin about April 1 with new AID Administrator David E. Bell as principal witness in the hot seat. He has already begun calling on key congressmen, after a quick trip around the world to visit some of his principal program countries.

Bell has some ideas of his own on how the AID programs should be run. But he does not plan a complete reorganization—which

every other administrator has made—unless the Clay committee comes up with some surprises in that line.

Among proposals that have been put to the Clay committee for consideration is one that the fundamental purpose of all foreign aid programs should be to make the receiving countries self-supporting as fast as possible.

Several countries like Nationalist China, Israel and Greece have for several years been considered ready for a windup of U.S. economic aid. Nobody has had the guts to do it.

Other countries like Libya and Thailand are sized up as having the resources to become self-sufficient in a short time. The solution offered for such countries is to work out three to five-year programs to put them on their feet, then cut off the aid and let them go it alone.

Such a policy would in many cases require much internal political and economic reform in the receiving countries. The trouble is that too many developing countries show no inclination to change. The question then becomes whether to give any aid at all to governments showing no progress.

The Kennedy Administration has had the courage to cut off aid to Ceylon because it did not arrange compensation for seizure and nationalization of American-owned properties. Also, aid has been cut off from Haiti because of lack of cooperation from President Francois Duvalier's dictatorship.

No such action has been taken against a big country yet. AID officials were greatly encouraged by the recent Gallup poll showing 58 per cent of the people approved foreign aid, as compared to 51 per cent in a poll five years ago.

One of the principal problems of the Clay committee is to improve the public image of foreign aid if it is found essential to the national security.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Outer Mongolia In Recognition Stage

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It was less than two years ago that Adlai Ewing Stevenson, acting on orders from Washington, cast his vote to admit Outer Mongolia to the United Nations.

Outer Mongolia, a Communist state sandwiched between the Soviet Union and Red China, is now the subject of much speculation in Washington. Republican leaders fear the Administration is ready to offer it diplomatic recognition, perhaps the first step toward recognition of Communist China.

Similar speculation was rife in the spring and summer of 1961. At that time, the trial balloons were sent aloft from 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue proposing U.S. recognition of Outer Mongolia. There was talk of a deal that had been concluded at U.N. headquarters. Outer Mongolia would be admitted to the U.N. with Western votes. In return, the Soviet Union would not oppose the entrance to the world body of Mauretania.

A number of Congressional voices were soon raised in vehement opposition. American recognition of Outer Mongolia was called off, temporarily at least. The U.N. "deal" was not, however, and Outer Mongolia and Mauretania entered the family of nations.

One of those who opposed a "deal" of any kind was Connecticut's Senator Thomas Dodd, the most knowledgeable anti-Communist in Congress. Dodd noted that, John Hopkins Professor Owen Lattimore has popped up in Ulan Bator, capital of Outer Mongolia, carrying a U.S. passport, just as secret negotiations began on the subject of recognition.

"I do not think it is an accident," he said on the Senate floor, "that at the very moment when there is a big drive on to persuade the State Department to grant recognition to Outer Mongolia, Owen Lattimore should arrive there as a VIP visitor."

State Department officials admitted they knew of Lattimore's

visit "to study Mongolian progress," and that they would confer with him at length upon his return.

Lattimore, incidentally, had come under fire in 1949 by Congress when John Kennedy, as party responsible for the fall of China.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee then opened a thorough investigation into Lattimore, who from 1942 to 1944 was Deputy Director of the Office of War Information, in charge of Pacific operations. He accompanied Vice President Henry Wallace on his official visit to China and Siberia in 1944. He was active in the Institute for Pacific Relations which the subcommittee determined was used to orientate American policy along pro-Communist lines.

Lattimore denied Communist Party membership, but this is what the unanimous report of the subcommittee found:

"The former editor of the Daily Worker, Louis Budenz, testified to five episodes which he experienced within the Politburo of the Communist Party that involved Lattimore. . . .

"A high brigadier general in the Soviet military intelligence and one-time assistant to General Berzin, who was the head of Soviet intelligence during the 1930s, testified that he was told in 1935 that Lattimore was one of 'our men' . . . the general, Alexander Barmine, was told this again in 1937 by General Krivitsky who had been head of the Western European intelligence for the Soviets. . . .

For almost three decades Lattimore has been interested in recognition by this country of Outer Mongolia. The Senate Subcommittee concluded:

"A former counselor in the Soviet office testified that he was present at a meeting in the Soviet Foreign Office in 1936 or 1937 when a board of commissars presided over by Lattimore passed a formal resolution putting Lattimore in charge of a campaign to represent Outer Mongolia in the democratic world as a country entitled to membership in the League of Nations. . . .

"The record shows that Owen Lattimore contended many times that Outer Mongolia was a free and independent country. . . . yet the record shows conclusively that Lattimore knew in 1936 Outer Mongolia was Soviet-controlled, and that he repeatedly sought from Soviet authorities permission to visit it. . . .

And now, warn Republican leaders, Lattimore may finally have won his battle. Britain has just recognized Outer Mongolia and, they fear, we are next.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Campaign Promises Fail

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Richard Nixon is lucky. He lost the election, so he doesn't have to deliver. He can go down in history as the nation's only non-anonymous Vice President. But what of the victor? John F. Kennedy made many promises. He roared President Eisenhower for certain lapses. But in winning his election, Mr. Kennedy handed the American people an IOU.

Is he paying off? This is the record, as compiled by the admittedly biased Republicans. The Democrats, no doubt, are studying the GOP's 1960 platform and measuring it against the accomplishments, such as they may be, of Governor Nelson Rockefeller, the most likely Republican candidate as of this writing. But the 500 promises contained in Mr. Kennedy's campaign speeches will far more certainly be a campaign issue in 1964.

For example: Mr. Kennedy, discussing the Eisenhower Administration's use of troops in the Little Rock anti-school-integration riots: "There is more power in the Presidency than to let things drift and then suddenly call out the troops." Fact: The Kennedy military intervention at "Ole Miss" made Little Rock look like a high school picnic.

Mr. Kennedy said in a newspaper interview: "A greater use of the Small Business Administration and a more positive approach to the policies of management so lacking under the Republican Ad-

ministration will do much to relieve the current problems of small business in this country." Fact: Small business bankruptcies under Mr. Kennedy have set an all-time high—some 33,000 in the last two years, or the highest since the Great Depression.

To an enthusiastic Seattle audience, Mr. Kennedy asserted: "Let me say that I think it is extremely important that the United States maintain to the extent possible a sound fiscal policy and a balanced budget." Result: The Kennedy Administration has offered the first deliberately unbalanced budget in the history of the country.

"Our balance of payments will be strong and we can cease to worry about the outflow of gold," Candidate Kennedy said in New York. On this, no comment.

In Sharon, Pa., Mr. Kennedy promised: "We commit ourselves to a policy of full employment. We have to put this country back to work." The facts: Unemployment has remained at an average of six per cent of the work force since January, 1961.

Speaking of the nation's dairy farmers, the Democratic standard-bearer said: "Their income has steadily dropped. The reason has been, of course, that the Eisenhower Administration has been manned by people with little imagination." President Kennedy's Agriculture Secretary, Orville Freeman, has presided over a five percentage-point drop in dairy income.

"Nepotism is dangerous to the public interest and to our national morality," said Mr. Kennedy.

"Nepotism means hiring your relatives." An effective Attorney General with the present laws that we now have in the books can remove (Teamster President James) Hoffa from office." Mr. Kennedy also said, Brother Bobby has not been able to remove Mr. Hoffa from office, which may prove the President's point about nepotism.

The candidate noted that "there is currently a dispute over whether the Administration should spend the additional defense funds voted by the last Congress. These funds must be unfrozen and spent." This was said in September, 1960. In February, 1963, the Congress is complaining bitterly that the Kennedy Administration did not spend defense funds appropriated for the B-70 bomber, the Skyball, and other programs.

And to be petty about it, two more: "I want to be a President who believes in working full time." Performance: Mr. Kennedy has spent almost one-third of his time at Hyannis Port, Palm Beach, and elsewhere. "I would think that whoever was President would see the press at least once a week." In his first two years of office, Mr. Kennedy has met the press 48 times.

What does this show? Perhaps nothing. No President keeps all of his promises. Perhaps it merely proves General de Gaulle's contention that it is more surprising for the public to expect a politician to do as he says by will than it is for the politician to do it.

State Flowers

- | ACROSS | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Flower of Indiana | 42 Eccentric (ab.) |
| 7 Flower of Vermont | 45 Monkey |
| 13 Language peculiarities | 46 Thores (ab.) |
| 14 Tell | 49 Moroccan |
| 15 Ambrosia | 50 of Minnesota |
| 16 Antiseptic | 52 Author de |
| 17 English letter | 53 Cake decoration |
| 18 Goddess of dawn | 54 Get up |
| 20 Stigmatic point of mango | 55 Move of poetry |
| 21 Take as one's own | 56 Restreats |
| 22 Receptacle | 57 Penitence |
| 23 Tomb | 58 Disorder of wines |
| 24 Cake decoration | 59 Blossom of |
| 25 Get up | |
| 26 Move of poetry | |
| 27 Restreats | |
| 28 Penitence | |
| 29 Disorder of wines | |
| 30 Blossom of | |

Answer to Previous Puzzle

- | DOWN | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 12 Emblem | 41 Flower of |
| 13 Unit (Scott.) | 42 Hawaii |
| 14 Kind of wood | 43 Newts |
| 15 Kind of essay | 44 Gossip (Scott.) |
| 16 Coffin stand | 45 Sole |
| 17 Measure of area | 46 African antelope |
| 18 Thailand | 47 Indian |
| 19 Preposition | 48 Oriental coins |
| 20 Tract | 49 Fall to hit |
| 21 Fall to hit | 50 Tumor |
| 22 Measure of area | 51 Catchall |
| 23 Thailand | 52 Devoites |
| 24 Preposition | 53 From himself |
| 25 Tract | 54 Scanty |
| 26 Fall to hit | 55 Epistles (ab.) |
| 27 Measure of area | 56 Neither |
| 28 Thailand | |
| 29 Preposition | |
| 30 Tract | |
| 31 Fall to hit | |
| 32 Measure of area | |
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| 34 Preposition | |
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| 37 Measure of area | |
| 38 Thailand | |
| 39 Preposition | |
| 40 Tract | |
| 41 Fall to hit | |
| 42 Measure of area | |
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