

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Skimming The Cream

Some of our more thoughtful folk keep worrying over how to spot and develop the creative individuals among the rising tide of youngsters flooding into our schools. Fresh evidence suggests they will tend to separate themselves from the pack.

A University of California study, financed by the Carnegie Corporation and spurred by one of its trustees, Board Chairman Charles Thomas of Monsanto Chemical, turned up three or four keys to the creative spirit.

The university's researches dealt with genuinely creative persons in art, science, literature, mathematics, architecture and other fields.

One key possessed by all is independence. Another is flexibility. A third is eagerness for and receptiveness to new experience. A fourth is a person's ability to understand himself, to know how to draw on his inner resources and govern his weaknesses.

Enlarging on these notions in the Monsanto magazine, John Gardner, president of the Carnegie Foundation, says the creative ones show their independence by escaping the imprisonment of group pressures.

They do not hold much with phrases like "everybody's doing it" or "what will people say?" They do not accept something as fact simply because most people seem to believe it.

Yet they do not take their nonconformity to foolish lengths. Usually they dress and behave quite conventionally, saving their rebellion for matters of major consequence.

Those who imagine that bizarre clothing and unorthodox habits demonstrate independence may in fact merely be cloaking a very ordinary, uncreative spirit.

Creative people do not fence themselves in with rigid views, but keep themselves mentally "loose." Sometimes this makes them appear pretty disorganized, especially to teachers who like things in neat packages. But out of this seeming disorder often comes the really original approach to a problem.

Particularly in the artistic realm today, the notion has got about that you prove creativity by rejecting everything that has been done before you came on the scene.

But the California study shows that the creative persons shut his mind to nothing. He absorbs the past. He tries to see, hear and digest more of the present than his uncreative fellows. Experience, taken with a purpose and not just for its own sake, is fuel to his receptive mind.

The problem, as always, is to try to discern the individual with these special marks at a reasonably early age—and get him started in fruitful directions.

The California study, as thus far reported, seems to offer no more reliable hints than have others on the matter of how to distinguish the creative from the merely rebellious in the first stages. Their early growth can be slowed and misdirected before they finally pull clearly ahead of the ranks of the uncreative.

State Budgets: No Tax Cuts There

(The Christian Science Monitor)

Whatever may happen about a cut in federal income taxes, nobody is talking about a reduction in the taxes levied by American states and municipalities. The increase of demands for services, particularly in the area of education, has put states and cities much more heavily into debt and their budgets in the red.

Twenty-nine of the 50 states operated on a deficit in 1961. Forty-four of the 47 state legislatures in session are considering tax increases of various kinds which, according to the Tax Foundation, would add \$1,500,000,000 to their revenues.

Apart from rising school costs there are requirements for more police and fire protection and other municipal services as more and more Americans move into cities and towns from the farms. But with nearly 50 per cent

more children going to public grade and high schools than 10 years ago, and with state and local governments carrying 96 per cent of the cost, somebody has to give—and it's the state and local taxpayer.

This year may well mark a change of trend in American tax collecting. For decades the federal government, with benefit of the income tax, has been the rapidly rising revenue gatherer — to such an extent that the states went to Washington for financial aid.

But federal aid to education has encountered persistent obstacles. With the administration and many others urging Congress to reduce the federal tax take by up to some \$10,000,000,000, the states may find it easier (if any such undertaking can be easy) to collect something like a sixth of that amount for their needs. In so doing they may learn that they can, if necessary, carry the full responsibility for financing education.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

A Reporter's Notebook

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Pentagon: The Soviet army, which has over 50,000 tons of the nerve gas Tabun (20 times as toxic as hydrogen cyanide) ready for use, is stockpiling chemical and biological warfare gases and toxins at what one expert calls "an enormous rate." U.S. Intelligence estimates that 15 per cent of the Soviet Union munitions stockpile is made up of these agents of silent death. One school of military strategists here believes that chemical and biological warfare—not the Big Bomb—may be the Soviet Union's major weapon. They note that it is cheaper and that it will not destroy America's valuable industrial plant—just kill Americans.

State Department: Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who headed the list of those in the Kennedy Administration slated to go, received a stay of execution. Reason: None of the possible candidates for his job is willing to accept the backseat driving of President Kennedy's foreign policy first team at the White House. They say that under this Administration the nation's top diplomatic official has been little more than the water boy, Reason Two: Any Secretary of State will be caught between the conflicting policies of Presidential adviser McGeorge Bundy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Treasury Department: Officials here are wondering how they will be able to explain European tariff trends to Congress. At President Kennedy's urging, they sold the nation's legislators a shiny package giving the White House the right to cut tariffs. And they argued that if the U.S. gave up its old protectionism, Europe would follow suit, particularly under the

Common Market. The Common Market nations, however, are busy raising tariff walls against this country and dumping their own goods. Senators and Representatives are getting angry mail from constituents who feel that the U.S. was a little hasty and optimistic in counting on free world trade.

Republican National Committee: GOP strategists are growing ever more worried over grassroots reports on voter sentiment. These reports almost universally predict Republican disaster if Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York is the nominee. Unless Mr. Rockefeller's popularity takes a sudden rise, he is given no chance to carry his own state. As one GOP analyst put it, "Nelson may be the first Presidential candidate in American history not to carry a single state." A b. a. d. showing by the standard-bearer, it is felt, will wipe away all recent Republican gains in the South and in key Northern states.

House Cloakroom: Great disappointment here that President Kennedy played down the Cuban threat and talked of economic problems in his speech to Latin American presidents in Costa Rica. There had been some hope that pressure from the more energetic anti-Castro governments would change the President's mind. Reports from south of the border indicate that all the cheers and complimentary speeches did not make up for a feeling of let-down among those who looked to the U.S. for leadership in the battle against Castro Communism. What Latin America wants: Complete blockade of Cuba followed by an inter-American invasion, if necessary.

Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee: New anger at

the Pentagon is building up over charges that (1) a garbled view of the TFX hearings had been presented to the public because only bits and pieces of testimony were released by the subcommittee, and that (2) military morale is being destroyed. Senator Karl Mundt, ranking Republican member, points out acridly that the Pentagon handled all censorship of the subcommittee hearings and is therefore responsible for the nature of the information reaching the public. He also notes that the hearings were aimed at the civilian heads of the Defense Department—in defense of military leaders who have been increasingly ignored by Secretary McNamara.

House of Representatives: Republican Representative Craig Hosmer, whose California district is about 36 per cent Democratic and 41 per cent Republican, has been getting some interesting answers to a questionnaire he sent out to constituents, in direct proportion to party strength. On the Administration's handling of the Cuban situation, 92 per cent voted that it was good, 24.2 per cent found it fair, and 63.8 per cent described it as poor. On U.S. relations with its allies, 3.3 per cent found them "better than one could reasonably expect," 35.6 per cent said they were going "as well as one could reasonably expect," and 54.4 per cent felt they were "worse than one could reasonably expect." (In each category there was a small percentage of "don't know.") One poll, a n. y. Congressman realizes, proves nothing. But the results of the Hosmer questionnaire are considered startling — coming from a state that went so strongly Democratic in 1962.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

While I was visiting in the East recently, I spent a day with a friend of mine who had just returned from a two-day trip to his state capital. He is a business man, and was involved in some proposed legislation for his group.

"This trip did one thing for me," he remarked ruefully at lunch. "It made me think twice about the slogan of 'state's rights' that sounds so appealing to those of us who are alarmed about federal power."

"What do you mean by that?" I asked.

"It was the first time I'd had a glimpse of a statehouse in action," he explained. "It was appalling and depressing—and I'm sure that my state isn't any different, or any worse, than most."

"Depressing in what way?" I wanted to know.

"In every way," he said. "In the caliber of men we have sent to the state legislature. In the atmosphere of intrigue and deals and moral shabbiness. In the cheapness and seediness of the whole political situation there, in both parties."

"Didn't you find any positive aspects?" I inquired.

"Of course," he said, "there are a few men there of character and intelligence; I don't mean to make a blanket indictment. But the general level was so low, the self-serving was so obvious, the ignorance and greed and provincialism so overpowering, that I left before I really should have."

"And that experience soured you on state's rights?" I asked.

"It certainly made me ponder the question. After all, govern-

STRICTLY PERSONAL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ready

ment isn't an abstraction. It's run by men — and the men in Washington, whichever party is in power, are of a distinctly higher caliber. Some of the bills proposed, and actually got the point of passage, are incredible. Let me tell you about a few of them."

I listened to his doleful tale, and was able to reciprocate by telling him that my glorious state of Illinois had recently approved a bill that would outlaw flying the United Nations flag on public buildings in the state. A harmless piece of mischief, but highly indicative of the sort of bigoted stupidity that passes for "patriotism" in so many state legislatures.

It may be true that the states must guard against federal encroachments of their rights; but then the equally large question arises itself: who is then to guard us against the inhumanities, if not worse, of our statehouse politicians?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—On what did the U.S. Supreme Court base its decision banning prayer in public schools?

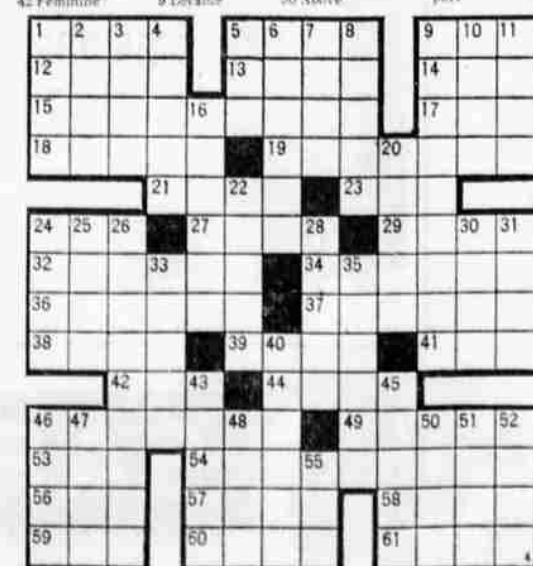
A—The first amendment to the Constitution, which includes these words: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Q—What percentage of the U.S. Senate is affected in an election year?

A—Only one-third of the Senate stands for election at two-year intervals.

Tree Talk

ACROSS
1 Shrub
5 It's built in a tree
9 Shade tree
12 Hedgehog
13 Feminine suffix
14 Noive
15 Sarcotist
16 Business
17 Pink elephants
18 Fragment
19 Most beloved
21 Firm
23 Body of water
24 Embassy
27 Rows slightly
28 Tree inhabitant
32 Most unique
34 Inherent
35 Epic poetry
38 Artistic
39 Skewer
41 Grain (ab.)
42 Feminine
44 Ancient Greek city
46 Tending to eat away
48 Lariat
53 Convent worker
54 Philatelist, for instance
56 Golf mound
57 Athena
58 Far off (comb. form)
59 Worm
60 Interpret
61 Toad's stamp
DOWN
1 Wager
2 Western state
3 Mix
4 Girl's name
5 Neither
6 Sullied
7 Without (Latin)
8 Roman garments
9 Lovable
10 Permits
11 Greatest quantity
12 Right-hand
13 Danish seaport
14 Light
15 Page
16 Balms
17 Greek god of war
18 Exhibit a gap
19 Musical instruments
20 Gastronome mollusk
21 Marries
22 Swedes used in fencing
23 Dress
24 Foxes
25 Denominations
26 Grated (her.)
27 Begrets
28 Bident
29 Solar disk
30 Biblical name
31 Desert regions
32 New Guinea port



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

The average American works to pay off his obligations and buy his daily needs. The Tax Foundation, Inc., a non-profit study group, has figured how much time is spent in each eight-hour day for these expenditures. They found:

- * Two hours and 21 minutes for state and local taxes
- * One hour and 24 minutes for housing and household operations
- * One hour and 22 minutes for food and tobacco
- * Thirty-seven minutes for transportation
- * Thirty-two minutes for clothing
- * Twenty-one minutes for medical expenses
- * Nineteen minutes for recreation
- * One hour and four minutes left for all other expenses

This leaves nothing for savings and investment, unless we manage to include those items among the "all other expenses" category.

Another illustration pointing to the reasons so many of us fall by the wayside economically, is rather facetiously highlighted in a communication to Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R-Maryland). His constituent wrote:

"Dear Senator: I have a dependent relative who has very little financial stability. He means well, but he keeps buying presents for my wife and me, charging them to my account. When he sees something that he thinks we might need, he buys it, and I have to pay. These things are rarely what we would have bought ourselves. Because he doesn't work for a living, money doesn't mean much to him."

"He is generous to the poor and needy, with my money—and gives to the unworthy, too. I just received a bill for his latest spending spree, and it gives me a sick, hopeless feeling. How much better things would be if I could spend my own money."

for the things I want. "He won't listen to me, but he will listen to you. Please, please use your influence to cut the spending habits of my Uncle Sam."

For about 20 years, I was involved, in several different capacities, with the operation of weekly newspapers, and I have some real appreciation of the problems involved with their operation. Perhaps you'll get a kick out of this amusing anecdote.

The big city advertising man was interested in acquiring a weekly newspaper and asked the publisher whether the paper made money on subscriptions.

"Nope," replied the publisher. "How about job printing—that must be profitable?"

The publisher shook his head. "Well, you must make money on advertising."

"Break even," Overwhelmed, the visitor asked, "Then, how do you manage at all?"

"Well," replied the publisher, "it isn't easy in this town. Fact, we couldn't continue at all if it weren't for the humor departments of the big-city dailies. They buy all our typographical errors."

An anonymous columnist offers this suggestion as a simple home test to determine if your children are getting enough calcium: Grasping a child firmly by the neck in each hand, bring the two heads smartly together. (If you have but one child, a borrowed neighbor child will do very nicely.) A pleasantly hollow sound will set your mind at ease that your kid's aching head has plenty of calcium.

The thought occurs that the same remedy might be applicable to solution of the discipline problem said to exist at KUIS.

And, I suppose if all one gets is a dull "THUD" it means that too much calcium exists.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Commie Professors Get Federal Grants

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Rep. Francis Walter, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, will press hard for new legislation to govern federal grants to colleges and further "secure the national defense."

Investigators for Walter's committee have discovered that the National Science Foundation has been considerably less than choosy in its disposal of such grants.

Since 1956 three separate grants have gone to Columbia University for Harry Grundfest, a professor there.

This despite the fact that Grundfest numbers among his associates a member of the infamous Canadian spy ring.

This despite the fact that Grundfest has served as a director of two organizations cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

This despite the fact that Grundfest took the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist Party membership in congressional testimony in 1953. In 1955, Grundfest received \$4,500 through Columbia. In 1958, another \$75,000.

Less than two years ago, Grundfest was summoned to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in closed door session. There he again took the Fifth when asked if he were a Communist.

Two days after his HUAC testimony, on October 4, 1961, Grundfest received another \$156,000 from NSF.

Two weeks later, Dr. Alan Waterman, NSF director, told Rep. Walter that he had no knowledge of the background of Grundfest.

He gave the same reason when questioned about a two-year grant of \$9,800 made to Philander-Smith College for Lee Lorch.

In 1950, the same Lee Lorch was identified as a Communist by three witnesses appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee. When Lorch appeared before HUAC, in 1954, he claimed not to be a Communist at that

splitting our community a little further apart. It's time now that Klamath Falls citizens unite in striving to make our community a better place for ourselves and future generations. We've started with the hospital, why not the same enthusiasm for our schools?

"We should protest loudly against the split schedule. There is doubt even if we need the extended schedule. Let's don't waste a n. y. more time. I'm ready to be heard loud and clear. How about you?"

Bob Fredrickson, 1003 North Seventh.

instant, but clammed up when asked about membership in an earlier period.

Lorch was cited for contempt of Congress, but acquitted by a federal court. Dr. Lorch had been dismissed by at least three colleges before the NSF approved the grant for his research.

Note: Members of Congress received a substantial jolt in March, 1961, when NSF announced a fellowship award to Edward Yellin, a graduate student at the University of Illinois.

In 1958 congressional testimony, Yellin had been identified by an FBI undercover agent as a member of the Communist Party.

This testimony described Yellin as a "well-trained, well-educated Communist colonizer sent into the steel industry in an effort to infiltrate the labor movement."

Called to testify, Yellin refused to cooperate, invoking the First Amendment about his Communist activities. In 1960, he was convicted of contempt of Congress, fined \$250 and sentenced to a year in prison. His conviction was upheld by the Court of Appeals on February 16, 1961, a month before NSF announced that he would receive its fellowship. Later it was revoked.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Thursday, April 4, the 94th day of 1963 with 271 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1841, President William Henry Harrison died in the White House exactly one month after his inauguration.

Also in 1841, John Tyler became the first vice president to succeed the presidency through the death of Harrison.

In 1917, the Senate approved a resolution of war against imperialist Germany.

In 1962, General Edwin A. Walker resigned after telling his U.S. command in Germany that the "armed forces are paralyzed by our national policy of 'no win' and retreat from victory."

A thought for the day—British financier Cecil Rhodes said: "Educational relations make the strongest tie."