

# Saturday Review

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## The World Is a Campus

A UNIQUE blueprint for a better America and a better world was drafted in Washington last month when 1,500 Americans, inspired rather than dismayed by mounting tension and conflict around the globe, assembled in a mood of creative collaboration for peace at the White House Conference on International Cooperation.

One portion of the remarkable blueprint placed on President Johnson's desk involved the world travel industry, the largest single factor in international trade. Last year international travel alone amounted to \$11 billion, spent by 75,000,000 tourists in visiting nearly 100 countries.

The conference was part of International Cooperation Year (SR, Dec. 18), an inspiration of several world leaders, including Pope John XXIII and Prime Minister Nehru of India. ICY was initiated by the United Nations as a follow-up to International Geophysical Year. Its purpose was to chart and dramatize the possibilities of international cooperation as a realistic alternative to international conflict in solving the world's problems. Among the fields marked out for special study were peace-planning, human rights, world law, cultural exchange, communications, and travel.

In the travel area, a small core of industry leaders and government officials met and worked together in the months preceding the conference. They recognized the major role played by travel and cultural exchange in the vast, complex mechanism of international cooperation.

Out of this study and the White House Conference has come a series of recommendations flowing from the concept that "there can be little world cooperation in a world in which travel barriers—whether in the form of passport or visa restrictions or currency limitations or special taxes—have the effect of choking off the fullest and freest movement of peoples. . . . Regardless of the purpose—education, business, or pleasure—travel is the great convener of people. . . . We respectfully hope the President and the federal government will take an unequivocal stand before the world in reaffirming the right of free travel as a basic element of American policy."

In the days since the conference ended, cabinet-level assurances have been given privately and publicly that, despite an anticipated record U.S. travel payments deficit for 1965 of \$1.8 billion to \$2 billion, the Johnson Administration remains firmly committed to the principle of freedom of travel and contemplates no exit or other restrictive taxes on tourists.

"In every quarter, from Human Rights to Arms Control," a spokesman for travel said at the panel on Cultural and Intellectual Exchange, "communications and travel emerged as the only two methods by which the aims of this conference can be achieved. Travel and communications cannot be separated. Travel is a broad form of two-way communication. Conversely, communication cannot be completely effective without personal contact. Such personal contact . . . can only be accomplished by travel."

Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, speaking at the panel, singled out freedom of international travel as a major key to cultural exchange among nations. He called for a Cultural Bill of Rights "as fundamental to a free cultural world as a constitutional Bill of Rights is to a political federation."

Here are some of the recommendations sent to the White House by the conference committees on aviation, transportation, and cultural exchange:

1. The U.S. Government was urged to affirm as basic policy the freedom of international travel as an inalienable human right.

2. The U.S. Government was urged to take the initiative for the progressive elimination of visa requirements by all nations.

3. It was urged that the pending pact for direct New York-Moscow air service be implemented without further delay as an act of mutual confidence in a period of grave international tension.

4. The U.S. was urged to foster diplomatic efforts to break down travel barriers.

5. The U.S. was urged to support the proposal in the United Nations that 1967 be declared International Travel Year in order to expand and accelerate the constructive role travel now plays in world affairs.

6. A White House Conference on international travel and communications was urged for next year.

7. It was urged that the U.S. Travel Service receive at least its authorized budget of \$4,700,000 to promote more foreign travel to the U.S. in order to ease the travel payments deficit and that, preferably, it receive \$10,000,000 for its work.

IN a rapidly developing sense the globe is a vast campus for the advanced study of man by man, from which national borders mired in red tape must be eliminated, from which narrow parochialism must vanish, and where a spirit of international cooperation and interdependence must reign, fulfilling, in thought and deed, the universal motto of the travel industry itself, "Peace through understanding." A Great Society cannot be built with closed minds, nor can an open society flourish with closed doors either to people or ideas.

The White House Conference opened some doors and minds. During 1966 the way must be cleared, in the words of the conference, for the positive exploration of "the means whereby the current revolution in international human mobility can be put to work for the best interests of the U.S. and for greater understanding and mutual cooperation among the whole of mankind."

—WILLIAM D. PATTERSON.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Fairness to Our Indians

BILOINE YOUNG's article, "The American Indian: Citizen in Captivity" [SR, Dec. 11] poignantly illustrates the fact that the United States still falls short of its expressed ideal of individual freedom for every citizen. It is difficult for us to see why the recent civil rights legislation could not also encompass the problems that Miss Young's article discusses.

It is ironic that the United States should devote considerable energy to the establishment and protection of emerging nations, emphasizing their freedom to govern themselves, while simultaneously allowing violations of democratic principles to flourish within her own governmental departments.

SUELLEN ALFRED, and  
ELAINE MARTIN.

Atlanta, Ga.

READERS OF SR may be interested to learn that New York State, which administers its own Indian reservations, has taken action to eliminate the harsh inadequacy of reservation schools.

Here in the City of Salamanca, which lies within the boundaries of the Allegheny Reservation of the Seneca Nation of Indians, we are about to close the last of our reservation schools. Within a month, Seneca and non-Indian children will come together into a \$750,000 modern elementary school building. This will complete a task begun here nine years ago, when all of the secondary school children in this district began attending school in a modern six-year high school building.

The new elementary school was made possible through the cooperative efforts of the Salamanca Board of Education, the Seneca Nation of Indians, the State Education Department, and the executive and legislative departments of the state government. Special state legislation, based upon a realistic consideration of local needs and resources, made interest-free funds specially available to the school district, which was then able to undertake the building program.

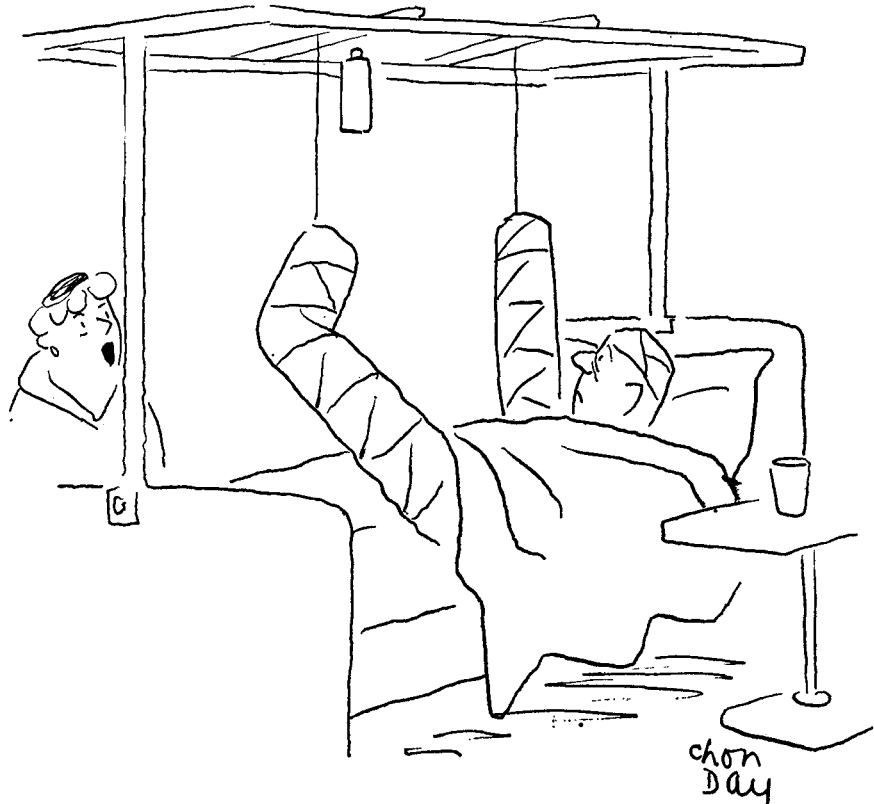
DR. PAUL E. KIRSCH,  
Superintendent of Schools.

Salamanca, N.Y.

I CONCUR with Mrs. Young's thesis that much is to be done, but I do believe that the current policies on the American Indian have lead to rapid improvement.

The educational program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs along with Public Law 815, which permits federal subsidization for construction of schools in areas of federal impact, i.e., military bases and Indian reservations, have been one of the prime forces behind the progress of the Indian in the past decade. For example, the Navajo Tribe had approximately 13,100 children in school in 1951-1952 and by 1960-1961, 28,800 were enrolled. The 1951-52 figure is 50 per cent of the five to nineteen-year-old population and the 1960-61 figure is 88 per cent.

Moreover, Mrs. Young fails to touch on a



*"You think you have troubles. You should have seen what happened to the man from U.N.C.L.E. last night."*

key to the problem of acculturation. The non-Indian population in the regions about the reservations display a current feeling parallel to what one finds in the South flowing between the White and the Negro. These bigoted feelings do more to keep the Indian in captivity than any paternalism on the part of the BIA.

ROBERT W. FULTON.

Washington, Pa.

## Shayon and Sunday School

IN REVIEWING the first ABC telecast of *The Legend of Jesse James* (SR, Oct. 2) Robert Lewis Shayon quotes Jesse James as saying "Vengeance is mine, say-eth the Lord," and comments that the dialogue director must have reasoned that Jesse James was a "frontier dropout."

The King James version of the Bible reads: "... Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." The word "saith" is commonly pronounced in our part of the country just as it was pronounced on the program.

My reasoning leads me to think that, no doubt, Mr. Shayon is a church dropout.

MRS. IONE C. SCHWEER.

Covington, Okla.

## Tips to Panhandlers

JEROME BEATTY, JR.'s excellent TRADE WINDS column on gentlemen panhandlers (SR, Nov. 20) reminded me that they have existed for a long time in New York City. For instance in the Twenties a group of us

young girlwatchers was standing on a Greenwich Village streetcorner when a chauffeur-driven open Packard pulled up to the curb. One of our number ran over in answer to a signal from the well-dressed passenger in the back seat. When he came back he was asked what happened. He replied that the man had asked him for \$2 and that he had given it to him. His reason: "I have never given two dollars to a panhandler in a Packard."

There was, at this time, another beggar in the village who did an excellent business by approaching young male escorts of pretty girls and making his pitch in French. It never failed.

CHARLES VAN KRIEDT,  
Publisher,  
California Wineletter.

San Francisco, Calif.

## Colorful Painters

I MUST THANK YOU for reproducing the Matisse on the November 6 cover, as I have never seen this before. It was like receiving a wonderful new gift.

Mrs. Kuh's comment was as usual meaningful and appropriate. As something of a painter and a little of a jazzman, Matisse is "my leader." When an art student in 1919 I offended George Bellows by painting "like a brass band." Though it was a traumatic experience, I haven't changed much since. The Matisse paper collages seem to me the final distillation.

HUGH WALLER.

Durango, Colo.