

Editorial Page

Our Uncle, The Publisher

Nine score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new publishing house that, in 1963, fiercely turns out more reading material than any other publisher in the world. Thousands upon thousands of books, magazines and pamphlets are regularly printed by the U.S. Government and they bear upon most of the subjects that have, since Adam, engaged the attention of man.

The taxpayers who pay for this enterprise may be interested in, or merely discouraged by, a revised edition of W. Phillip Leidy's "A Popular Guide to Government Publications." Mr. Leidy's book doesn't list all the Government publications—indeed such a volume might be beyond the powers of one man, or even one bindery. Published (no, not by the Government) by Columbia University Press and for sale at \$7.50 a copy, the book lists only the 2,000 publications most likely to interest the average American.

Some of the topics ("Sphagnum Moss for Plant Propagation") are apparently aimed at a narrow audience. But the titles do occasionally commend themselves to a wider public.

Nostalgic politicians, for instance, might find inspiration in an 18-page wood-preserving tract called "Making Log Cabins Endure."

To help the Interstate Commerce Commission formulate modern policy there is "The First Quarter-Century of Steam Locomotives in North America."

Students of Congressional oratory will

be happy to pay five cents for the Agriculture Department's pest-control pamphlet, "Old House Borer."

The Veterans Administration offers a pamphlet for secretaries that sounds as if it were written by a President too-often frustrated by Congress: "Dictating Is an Easier Way."

Although it's put out by the Bureau of Ships, a \$1.25 manual entitled "Handbook of Cleaning Practices" could as easily be the work of the Internal Revenue Service.

While most of the Government's publications seem to be aimed at the average citizen, with perhaps special emphasis on the farmer, there is plenty of good reading available for the businessman. The Small Business Administration, for instance, distributes such monographs as "Managing Women Employees in the Small Business," and "Noise Reduction in the Small Shop." There may be a redundancy here.

The range of subjects in which the Government is expert is truly amazing and, although some people may doubt that the Founding Fathers had a gigantic publishing house in mind when they met in Philadelphia, it must be conceded that there is something for everybody on the Government's shelves.

Have you wondered who really put Eve up to her trick on Adam? Well, the Agriculture Department offers a leaflet entitled, "Apples in Appealing Ways."

The author, perhaps significantly, is not given.

Bible Reading Is Booming

With the Bible so much in the news these days, the report of the American Bible Society for the year just ended is of special interest. Distribution of Bibles increased 31 per cent during the period, the Society reported. The upsurge in Bible reading came from every part of the globe, and even behind communism's iron curtain.

During the year the scriptures were translated into 22 new languages, including the Rincon dialect of Zapotec, spoken only

by a handful of Mexican Indians. The Bible is now available in 1,200 languages and dialects. In the United States 14,590,751 copies were circulated, an increase of 15 per cent. It has been stated that 175,000 went to Cuban refugees in the Miami area.

In its 157 years of activity, the American Bible Society never had such a busy year.

Bible reading is not going out of fashion. The latest report of these dedicated to its dissemination shows again that it is the eternal best seller.



HOLMES ALEXANDER . . .

Clay Doctrine Opposed

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Foreign Aid, as General Lucius Clay heard several times in his recent appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is no longer a sacrosanct subject among internationalists—and this is principally owing to Clay's brilliant analysis in his capacity as chairman of the President's Committee to Strengthen the Security of the Free World.

Next to Clay, the person most responsible for removing Foreign Aid from the status of being largely above friendly criticism—and hence beyond radical improvement—has been Senator Frank Lausche of Ohio. Lausche, more than anybody else, has perceived and proclaimed that the kernel of the Clay Report lies in a single passage. Let us call it the Clay Doctrine. The passage reads:

"... the United States should not aid a foreign government in projects establishing government-owned industries and commercial enterprises which compete with existing private endeavors."

The Clay Doctrine is opposed by the President and the Secretary of State, but is apparently favored by a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee. An amendment to the Foreign Aid bill, embodying the Clay Doctrine, would mean that every loan and grant to any foreign country for economic development would go directly into that country's private enterprise system. Conversely, no loan or grant would go to a socialized or nationalized system of any foreign nation.

Senator Lausche's contribution is that he has named some names, whereas General Clay wrote only on the abstract principle. The Clay Doctrine begins to mean something when we consider Lausche's two examples of its proper application.

1. No Aid To Yugoslavia: This Communist country and its dictator are annually offered as an Honorable Exception in the Cold War against World Communism. The reason always given is that more than a decade ago Tito broke from the Stalinist satellite system, and established a national Communist state. Liberal senators, including J. F. Kennedy, have argued many times that Tito should be given American aid in order to wean him further from the Red bloc.

But Lausche brought into committee the other day, and later loaned to me, a translation of a 32-page statement by Tito on "current international questions and tasks . . . in the struggle for peace and socialism." Nowhere does Tito speak a word of gratitude to the United States, or show the slightest tolerance for capitalism in other countries. On the contrary, he hails the Russian, Chinese and Yugoslavian socialist revolutions as "inextricably bound up" with the cause of peace. He defines peace as a world made safe, and virtually unanimous, for Communism.

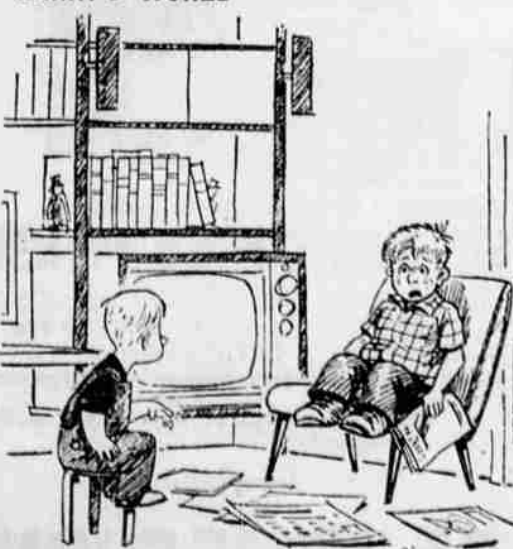
Under Lausche's illustrated interpretation of the Clay Doctrine, there would be no further question of American aid to any Communist country, however marginally independent.

2. No Aid To India's Socialized Steel Plant: Lausche also brought to the committee, and loaned to me, a synopsis of a feasibility study of the proposed nationalized Bokara steel mill in India. The study, made by the U.S. Steel Corp., for the Agency for International Development (AID),

shows that, although India has a gaping steel shortage, the existing steel mills in India are generally running at less than capacity. They lack raw materials, transportation, water and skilled labor. The Kennedy Administration has approved, in principle, the idea of a Foreign Aid loan of \$900 million to put an Indian nationalized plant in competition with existing private endeavor. Such a plan would be automatically outlawed by the Clay Doctrine, regardless of India's pleas and needs. And the unyielding refusal to subsidize socialized industries—no matter how appealing any individual case—would apply everywhere, including Latin America.

Up till this year, it was never quite respectable for internationalist-minded statesmen in Congress to put any truly restraining hobbles on Foreign Aid. But the Clay Report has changed that. We may get a Lausche-type amendment which will make Foreign Aid a potent instrument for combating socialism and Communism, not just militarily, but in their basic anti-capitalist aspects.

BERRY'S WORLD



"You'd be a 'Worry Wart,' too—if you were overinformed!"

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

It was just a few months ago that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was wooing Republican conservatives and plighting his troth with their principles. His sudden turnaround, in which he seems to erase all distinctions between conservatives and "radical right" extremists, has left many Republican politicians somewhat aghast. For to them, Rockefeller's onslaught can only be harmful to the Republican Party. It is stated in terms, moreover, which put the governor in the same camp as Americans for Democratic Action, the leftwing of the AFL-CIO, and the ideological doctrinaires of the Democratic National Committee.

No matter how much Rockefeller may plead that he was only attacking the "extremists" who have allegedly fastened themselves to Sen. Barry Goldwater's coat-tails, the net effect is to classify all conservatives as part of a subversive lunatic fringe. The Rockefeller statement that this right wing is as dangerous as the radical left—which could include Communists—will anger many Americans. They know that an international conspiracy with all the resources of the Soviet Union at its back can hardly be equated with the several thousand members of the John Birch Society who (whatever one may think of them) are not the arm of a hostile foreign power.

The question remains: Why did Nelson Rockefeller lash out with such violence at the conservative movement? There is more than one set of motivations.

Foremost among these was the advice of those who surround him and develop his public relations. They have been warning him that he must do "something dramatic" to re-inject himself in the Presidential race. The effects of his re-marriage would then be forgotten in the ensuing controversy. And since many of the governor's advisers are former Democrats or "never Republicans,"

the form of this grandstand play almost dictated itself.

At the same time, Governor Rockefeller has always had a somewhat exalted view of his position within the Republican Party. It may be recalled that in 1960, he was scolding the GOP and its candidates in terms which hurt the party badly. Like Wendell Willkie, the governor sees it as his role to keep the Republican Party in line—his line, at any rate—no matter what the consequences. Intimates have noted his penchant for unsubstantiated enthusiasms and have deplored his "arrogance of wealth."

Some analysts, who subscribe to the theory that Rockefeller's blast was simply a strategem or rule of ruin, believe that the thinking behind it and its timing follow these lines: A. He cannot get the nomination in 1964. B. If Senator Goldwater gets it, that will be the complete end of Rockefeller's chances, if only because control of the GOP would move effectively out of the hands of the Eastern wing. C. By the kind of statement on conservatism he made, he can conceivably cause such a conflict within the GOP that Goldwater will be stopped. D. This will allow Rockefeller to fight another day, namely in 1968.

The probability is that every one of these factors figured in the decision. The Rockefeller

statement was not a sudden aberration but carefully planned. However, it will leave very deep wounds in the Republican Party. And in the long run, it may hurt the fortunes of every New York Republican. For example, Sen. Kenneth Keating, who will have a difficult time at best being re-elected, has thrown in his lot with Governor Rockefeller. This could mean defeat for him when he runs again. The young Conservative Party will now undoubtedly field a candidate against him—and this may deprive him of the margin of victory.

But worst of all, Governor Rockefeller seems to be forcing a choice on all conservatives: Either you accept my views and give up your principles or I will denounce you as racist. He may succeed in frightening some conservatives out of the Goldwater camp, but they will not wander into his. Without their unstinting help, as Richard Nixon discovered in 1960, no Republican has a prayer to make it to the White House. And those who are not stampeded will fight for Senator Goldwater with redoubled energies.

In short, Nelson Rockefeller has opened a political Pandora's box. When the GOP meets in San Francisco in 1964, the country will know who was most badly stung by the angry insects—Rockefeller or Goldwater.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

"It's a hard thing to say about anyone, especially your own son," remarked the woman, "but I strongly suspect that Bill has to get a bad marriage out of his system."

She was talking about her 20-year-old boy, who is restless and troubled and lost, like so many of his contemporaries. And she was wise enough, or accepting enough, to recognize that the way he would probably act out his problems would be by making a bad and impulsive marriage.

William James, in one of his books, speaks of the "once-born" and the "twice-born." The once-born he defined as those who early in life know who they are, what they need, and where they want to go. These are rare and fortunate souls.

The twice-born are those who, some time in later life, have to shed their skins like a snake and become in a way reborn. Their search for identity and stability is often painful and punishing, to themselves and to others. These are the ones who cannot learn without suffering—and sometimes not even then.

One of the most discouraging aspects of personal life is that even misfortune does not correct our faults. What most of us learn from one kind of mistake—is to make the opposite mistake.

It may be true that the boy, like many others of his age and

STRICTLY PERSONAL

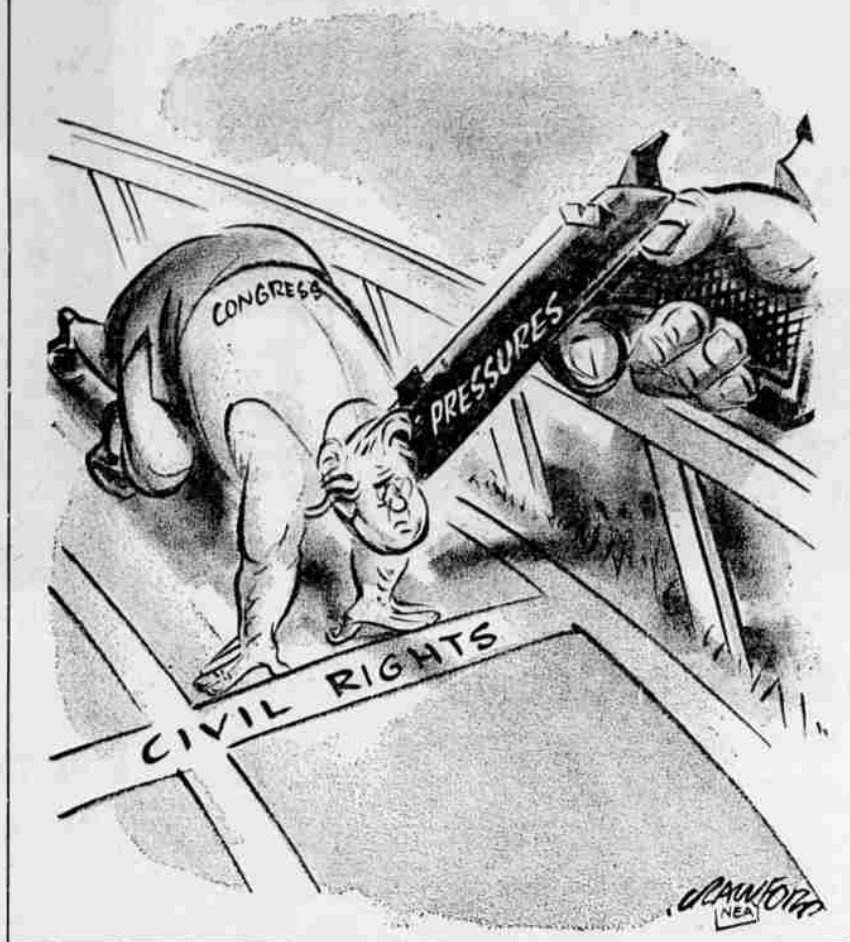
sort, "has to get a bad marriage out of his system." The tragedy is that he thereby gets it into somebody else's system—and like a combination shot at billiards, the balls keep caroming one another until the whole "table" of modern matrimony is quivering with vibrations of insecurity.

Unfortunately, for every one person who genuinely learns something about himself and his legitimate needs from a bad marriage, a dozen catapult promptly into a different kind of bad marriage. And since the disturbed personality has conflicting needs that cannot be reconciled on the level of reality, "experience" does little but deepen discontent and despair.

Things do not "get out" of our system simply by living and making mistakes; if they did, the person who made the most mistakes would be the wisest eventually, which is not the case. Our actions are symptoms, and many go through a lifetime merely exchanging one set of symptoms for another, without ever probing effectively to the basic ailment.

The mother, as I said, was a more understanding than most—but a dozen years too late. Bill's system should have been rechecked long before the need for a "bad marriage" crept into it. We give our cars more careful scrutiny than our children, who can't be traded in.

Starting Gun



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Rockefeller Attacks GOP

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

It was just a few months ago that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was wooing Republican conservatives and plighting his troth with their principles. His sudden turnaround, in which he seems to erase all distinctions between conservatives and "radical right" extremists, has left many Republican politicians somewhat aghast. For to them, Rockefeller's onslaught can only be harmful to the Republican Party. It is stated in terms, moreover, which put the governor in the same camp as Americans for Democratic Action, the leftwing of the AFL-CIO, and the ideological doctrinaires of the Democratic National Committee.

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By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Planned enlargement of the U.S. Peace Corps from 7,000 to 13,000 volunteers overseas in the next year is probably going to be approved by Congress eventually.

But right now, the New Frontier's most successful two-year-old experiment is having more troubles in Washington than abroad.

If President Kennedy's request for an increase in the Peace Corps budget from \$39 million last year to \$108 million this year had gone to Congress as a separate bill, it would have sailed through with almost no opposition.

But the Peace Corps appropriation is part seven of the eight-part foreign aid bill which Congress wants to cut by \$300 million to \$400 million.

Psychologically, congressmen find it inconsistent to cut the other seven items, then turn around and give the Peace Corps more funds.

The Peace Corps also has become confused in some people's minds with the proposal to create a Youth Conservation Corps, a National Service Corps which has been described as a domestic Peace Corps, and the Home Town Service Corps.

The three are parts of Kennedy's youth employment program, which has run into considerable congressional opposition.

The real Peace Corps suffers by association with these new proposals, although they're in no way related.

Finally, the U.S. Peace Corps has taken a beating in Washington because it had been accused of promoting an International Peace Corps. They're two different things.

Richard N. Goodwin, former White House and State Department Latin American adviser, has been assigned to head up an

Peace Corps Having Trouble In Capitol

International Peace Corps secretariat.

This unit rents space in the Peace Corps building in Washington. But its job is to pass along information about the U.S. Peace Corps to other countries which may be interested in setting up similar organizations of their own.

Thirteen countries expressed such interest at a Puerto Rico conference earlier this year. Seven European countries already have organized Peace Corps. And Israel Peace Corpsmen will take over a road-building program in Tanganyika, where 35 young American Civil engineers have completed two years' service.

Sargent Shriver Jr., U.S. Peace Corps director, says the United States can't begin to fill the worldwide demand for this type of technical assistance.

Shriver estimates the total at 30,000.

There just aren't that many young Americans volunteering to serve.

The Peace Corps now has a

file of 3,000 applications. Examinations for corpsmen will be held in 800 U.S. post offices July 20.

These exams are not just for youngsters out of college, but there is a demand for hundreds of senior corpsmen—older people with more experience.

So rigid are Peace Corps requirements, however, that only one out of every six applicants is accepted for training. The Peace Corps will fill only 6,000 new jobs next year.

The corps' largest project took 500 U.S. teachers to the Philippine Islands, each to upgrade the work of 20 native teachers. In training are 150 more U.S. corpsmen for the Philippines, but the government wants 600.

Such stories can be repeated in

nearly 30 countries. This is perhaps the best measure of Peace Corps success in its first two years of operation.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

State Department Disregards Advice



By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah, a self-deified Prime Minister - for-life, who two years ago abolished freedom of the press, might teach the State Department a thing or two about "managed news."

Just might.

For Department spokesmen were something less than candid last week when they rushed to the defense of President Nkrumah, subject of a 165-page report by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Ghana's president was described by Sen. Tom Dodd, acting subcommittee chairman, as a dedicated Marxist who has set up on the West Coast of Africa the continent's first Soviet satellite.

Absurd, said the State Department, "in international affairs the government of Ghana follows a policy which it describes as one of positive neutralism and in furtherance of this policy has established relations with both the Western and East-bloc countries. Ghana has not aligned itself with either grouping."

A far different story was told by State Department intelligence experts in a comprehensive report drafted earlier this year.

"Communist influence," that report warned, "is strong in (Nkrumah's) Convention People's Party, the Ghana Trade Union Congress, youth organizations and the press."

This influence is enhanced by the close relations between Ghana and the Communist states and by the important role played by left-leaning radicals within the ruling Convention People's Party and the government. An estimated 500 Ghanaians are studying in the Communist orbit. There are a larger number of visits than before of Ghanaians to the Communist states and of Communist personnel to Ghana. In July the Lenin Peace prize was conferred on Nkrumah.

Nkrumah—who received \$10 million in U.S. foreign aid last year—has a long history of pro-Communist activity. As a student at Lincoln University in this country, he associated with Communist Party members as he later did in Great Britain.

It was there he founded a secret organization known as "The Circle," composed of persons "who are trained and engaged in political revolution as a profession," to serve as the "vanguard for the creation and maintenance of the Union of African Socialist Republics."

A British Commission of Inquiry set up to investigate 1948 disturbances in Ghana (then the Gold Coast) reported:

"Mr. Nkrumah has never aban-

doned his aims for a Union of African Soviet Socialist Republics and has not abandoned his foreign affiliations connected with these aims."

A witness before the Dodd subcommittee was Dr. K. A. Busia, a world-renowned sociologist who was run out of Ghana for opposition to Nkrumah's one-man rule. Dr. Busia entered in the record a 1957 report of the Central Committee, Communist Party of West Africa.

The document contains specific instructions for all members of the Communist Party to go underground. There is a reference to Nkrumah as a comrade who "surfaced too soon," who revealed his party leanings at too early a date.

When Ghana became independent in 1947 and Nkrumah its first prime minister, among those invited as official guests of the new government were British-born Cedric Belfrage, deported by this country on grounds of Communist Party membership; and Cheddi Jagan, who would later, as prime minister of British Guiana, reveal that he was a Communist.

Nkrumah invited to Ghana for the remaining years of his life W. E. B. DuBois, the American Communist, who has urged his countrymen to "join the Soviet Union and China and usher in a new world."

Under Nkrumah's direction, Ghana has become the focal point for Soviet subversion in Africa. "Like Castro's Cuba," says Senator Dodd, "it carries on a propaganda campaign that would tax the resources of a major country. It trains natives of other countries in the arts of infiltration, sabotage, terror and guerrilla warfare. It exports arms by clandestine means to the terrorist groups in other countries which it has fostered and today supports."

On the morning of Jan. 13, 1963, one of Africa's leading statesmen, Togo Republic President Sylvanus Olympio was shot to death in the streets of Lome. A few hours later, his self-advised assassins asked for—and got—immediate support from Nkrumah's Ghana.

THEY SAY . . .

This is going to be . . . the general pattern from here on out . . . constant stories of Russians in the air.

—Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, chairman, Senate Space Committee, on Russian double space spectacular.