

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Group Therapy The Answer?

Among the many unsolved mysteries in today's complex society is the strange change that takes place in individuals when they join a group or movement.

As individuals, most people are inclined to be charitable, kindly and reasonable. They will risk their lives to save the life of a kitten or a puppy. They will go all out to help a needy person or family they never heard of until they read a story in a newspaper.

But let them join a group—any kind of a group—and they seem to change completely.

Their viewpoint becomes narrow and restricted. The self-interest of the group to which they belong becomes the only way of life. And any other group which happens to have conflicting views or aims is automatically regarded as a foe and must be dealt with accordingly.

You doubt this? Read the dogmatic and arbitrary pronouncements of the representatives of groups engaged in any type of organizational squabble. Tune in to any television program on which such a person is being quizzed.

Note the finality of the conclusions this embattled warrior has reached. Study his face and the grim determination it reflects. Ask

yourself how you would like to effect a compromise between this group leader and his counterpart on the other side.

Then make yourself feel even more melancholy by remembering that the representative of the opposing group is very likely to be just as self-centered, just as stubborn, just as demanding and unreasonable as our first boy.

You end up by asking yourself, "How can a nation hope to progress and flourish when so many of its people are dominated by self-interest, by narrow viewpoints, by frightening disregard of the rights and welfare of any group but their own?"

The problem is heightened by the fact that any real solution would seem to be spiritual rather than material.

Here is something you can't solve by feeding facts into an electronic computer. It has to be solved in the hearts of human beings.

For everybody's sake, it's time we started solving it—person by person, group by group.

Sounds simple? Then, consider the other side—do we want a nation in which everyone of us shares the same viewpoint? And, if we reach that zenith, will we have the same nation?

Where Your Money Goes

Indebted, we are to Sen. John J. Williams (R-De) for telling us that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has approved a research grant of \$46,731 for a study of the "regulation of development of the mouse egg."

He also mentioned that approval has been

granted of \$4,120 to promote a study of the "effects of frustration on a reflex response."

Only a bureaucrat could explain the latter, but it's entirely possible it's caused by the New Frontier's expenditures so far as the frustration part of it is concerned, and the reflex response, well, that could come annually along about April 15.



HOLMES ALEXANDER ...

The Trail Of Leviathan

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

WASHINGTON — Although Congress has paused to consider two measures of surpassing importance in domestic and international affairs, the Leviathan of Big Statism still drags its monstrous length across the land.

In one way, it is the old Biblical story about the Mess of Pottage vs. Human Birthright. In another way, it is the impudent story of paternalistic interference in other people's lives. In a third way, it is the imperialistic story of empire-building under the routine excuse that the rulers know better than some people. Here are some current episodes:

Truth in Lending: For years Senator Douglas (D., Ill.) has felt that installment buyers should not be allowed to make their own mistakes, exercise their own judgments, but that they should be protected from loan sharks by the federal government, which the Founding Fathers mainly intended to issue currency, make treaties and provide for the national defense. The Douglas bill would require all businesses which sell on the installment plan to provide intricate information to the customer, under penalty of civil suits and criminal punishment for failure to do so.

The bill is a business-buster. It will add to the expense of book-keeping and inhibit the old ballyhoo of salesmanship. It could be called a Pax Federalia, imposing a truce on the old battle of wits between customer and merchant. It would supersede laws and regulatory agencies in the states. It would establish another bureaucratic garrison, with storm troopers, in either the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Trade Commission. Which is worse: the abuse of a few glibly customers by a few rascally merchants, or the radical remedy of federal intrusion?

Surplus Stockpile of Kilowatts: On July 30 the Senate considered and passed its annual rivers and harbor bill, known everywhere as the Pork Barrel. One of the items had to do with the \$32 million Burns Creek project on Snake River in Idaho. The project would affect business in neighboring states. It would damage a thriving coal business, dump additional hydro-electric power on a community that already has surplus power, adding little by way of irrigation and flood control. The three Republican senators from the affected regions of Idaho, Wyoming and Utah, one governor, one congressman, the Wyoming Natural Resources Board and a good many economists from other states tried to knock the Burns Creek project out of the bill. They were overwhelmed by the

juggernaut of spenders who always oppose thrift and private enterprise on the theory that bureaucracy knows best.

More Parks for Playgrounds: Although the great need in America is for people to go to work, the administration persists in numerous schemes for recreation, often to the detriment of existing businesses and residential areas. A while back, Interior Secretary Udall stepped out of a helicopter on the Kansas prairie where he planned to establish a 60,000-acre national park amid bluestem pastureland. An irate rancher, whom Udall thought was part of a welcoming committee, told him, "You're trespassing — get off." It was the voice of private ownership.

Nevertheless, against agitation



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

When play producers have guessed wrong, and have put on a turkey that closes on Saturday night, they are inordinately fond of blaming the drama critics for "hurting the theater," because only one out of each four or five on Broadway succeeds in becoming a hit.

Apparently no one has ever pointed out to them that this is a high percentage of success in the arts. Thousands of books are published each year, but only a handful make the best-seller lists. A book publisher is fortunate if one volume out of 50 makes a great deal of money.

And yet, consider how much easier it is for a book to be a success than for a play. Only one person, the author, is fundamentally responsible for it. If it is well written and grasps the imagination of the public, it can sell hundreds of thousands of copies.

With a play, a dozen things that can go wrong have little to do with the playwright's own contribution. The writing may originally have been good, but was cut and patched during rehearsal. The director may botch his job. The actors may be miscast. The advance publicity may be inadequate or inept. The relatively narrow audience that comprises the average Broadway first night may not be hospitable to the theme or the treatment.

The obstacles that a play needs to overcome are tremendous and varied. It is a huge collective effort—especially, as is the trend today, if it is a musical involving

by the ranching population, both Republican-Kansas senators have backed the Prairie National Park project—as have the Kansas legislature and the governor. It is an example of seizing the pottage and letting the birthright go. In the dunes area of Michigan, 18,000 persons signed petitions to keep Udall from bringing in a national park. But the Michigan senators, Democrat Phil Hart and Pat McNamara, have a bill to take 77,000 acres for the federal government.

All the arguments are weary. The pros and cons have been heard from the time the first monarch took forests and lands from the peasants, or tried to dictate how the lands should be used. But every such action, however highly-intentioned, subtracts from the total of human freedom.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

choruses, dancers, orchestrations, and elaborate scenic effects, with an investment often approaching a half-million dollars.

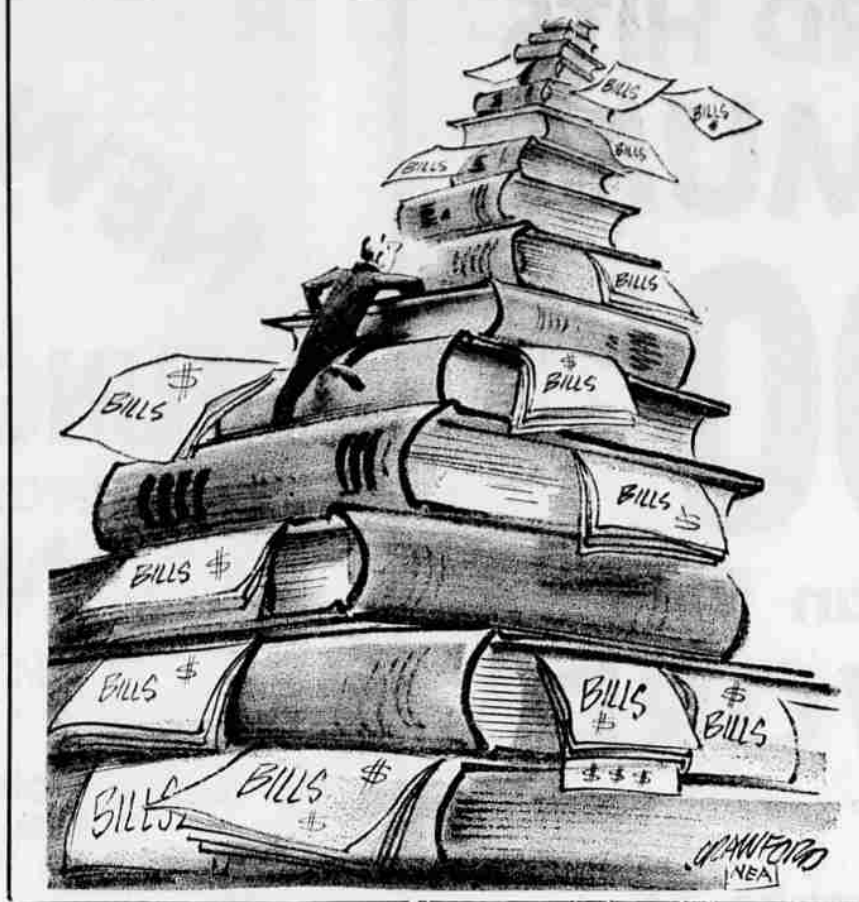
One success out of four or five seems incredibly high to me, considering the innumerable possibilities of failure. And when third-rate musicals, like a dozen I could mention, can run for a season or more on Broadway, it bespeaks an immense tolerance—a tolerance that is not extended to mediocre novels or poems or essays.

The public's almost pathetic desire to be entertained, to get out of itself for an evening and escape the anxieties of the day, offers the play producer a huge advantage over the book publisher; for many people look upon reading as a chore and the theater as a lark.

We could count on the fingers of Mordecai Brown the number of truly good plays that have failed because of critical attacks: when plays fail it is because, as Bernard Shaw observed, "the public would rather pay to see a naked body than a naked mind on the stage."

Actors themselves are often contemptuous of the plays they appear in; they need employment, but they do not deceive themselves about the quality of the productions they lend their talent to. Indeed, the real theatrical tragedy of our time is the super-abundance of actors and actresses with genuine gifts who are forced to waste their talents on plays they privately despise, before audiences who have little notion of the shoddy goods that is being sold them.

Higher Education



IN WASHINGTON ...

British Guiana Hijinks

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Until today, I had never held in my hand a draft for \$1 million. The innocent-looking piece of paper was "taken" from a British Guiana bank that handled the transaction. The money came from the Castro Communist National Bank of Havana. It was sent to the Guiana Import Export Corp. (Gimpec), a "front" that transferred it to the Communist-dominated government of British Guiana.

The British government could have stopped this transfer of funds, earmarked for indoctrination, propaganda, arms, and the expenses of Red agents moving between the South American continent and Cuba. But the British did nothing. Both the Macmillan government and the shadow cabinet of the Labor Party would be much happier if they did not have to think about British Guiana at all. No matter what the cost to the Western Hemisphere, Great Britain wants to be rid of the small country. "It's not our hemisphere," says the British Colonial Office with the superior air which has lost it an empire.

The United States, which is far more concerned, takes a hardly more enlightened attitude. With the \$1 million draft, there was also evidence of a \$120,000 transfer from the Soviet Ministry of Education to Freedom House, the

headquarters in Georgetown, B.G., of the People's Progressive Party. Yet Premier Cheddi Jagan, who heads that party and bows every hour on the hour to Moscow, has so far been treated with kindness by the same State Department middle echelon which argued so passionately for Fidel Castro.

The striped pants boys, following a pattern that is so consistently wrong that it raises eyebrows, has refused to give any moral support to the anti-Communist middle-of-the-road opposition parties in British Guiana. They gave Miss Anne Jardim, one of the handful of opposition senators in British Guiana, the cold shoulder (which must have been difficult since she is an attractive 26 years old) on the ground that it would be improper to confer with someone not in the Jagan administration. That they conferred at great length with Harold Wilson, the leader of the British Labor opposition, seems not to have mattered. After all, he's not fighting the Communists or attempting to keep them from establishing another beachhead in Latin America.

The State Department is also doing what comes naturally by pressing the British to stay in British Guiana but to suspend the Constitution and out Jagan. Senator Jardim has warned that this would make a hero of the Red would-be dictator and destroy any opportunity for a peaceful solution to the problems he poses.

She calls instead for a referendum that would change the present unfair election system. In the last election, Cheddi Jagan's party polled only 42 per cent of the vote, whereas the two opposition parties together amassed 58 per cent. Yet Jagan's party holds all but a tiny handful of seats in the national legislature. In a referendum on changing this unjust and inequitable system, Jagan would be decisively defeated.

The situation in British Guiana is "desperate," says Senator Jardim. Because of the threat of a Communist takeover, the middle class—which represents the skilled technicians, the civil servants, and the professionals, and those who have the know-how to keep the country going—is leaving as fast as it can. Already five thousand of them, in a population of 600,000, have departed. Unless steps are taken to block the subversive plans of the Jagan regime and its Communist supporters, another 30,000 will leave. The chaos that has marked the departure of Europeans from Algeria will be repeated in Guiana—and the Communists will profit further.

At present, a steady stream of Castro-trained agents moves from Havana to British Guiana—a major way station—and then into Latin America. Air strips have been reactivated, and the Jagan government is planning to take over air lines—staffing them with its own people. Twenty Cuban fliers have already surveyed the country. Propaganda printed in Georgetown is shipped on Soviet freighters to Cuba and then smuggled into the islands of the West Indian Federation and Jamaica.

The opposition needs help. The support of the American people is important. Money to finance the campaign against Jagan is vital. There are only a few months left—if that long—Miss Jardim says. The Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba (Albee Building, Washington, D.C.), which includes Admiral Arleigh Burke and nuclear scientist Edward Teller, is sponsoring Miss Jardim in this country. Since the State Department and the White House won't help, it's now up to those citizens who don't believe that the answer to all the world's problems will be found when the test ban treaty is signed.

BERRY'S WORLD



"... Probably one of Senator Byrd's ideas!"

EDSON IN WASHINGTON ...



Salary Increases For Civil Servants Pend

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Kennedy is handing Congress its hottest potato of the year in an advisory panel report recommending salary increases of more than \$22 million a year for the top 1,640 civilian officials in the federal government.

This adjustment would grant pay raises of up to 50 per cent for members of Congress, the judiciary and executive department brass. Pension increases would add another \$1 million.

There are definite political complications to any action now on the report of the 10-member panel headed by Clarence B. Randall, former board chairman of Inland Steel.

Members of the panel include Gen. Omar Bradley, former Defense Secretary Robert Lovett, former Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Marion B. Folsom and retired Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed. They recommend that the proposed salary increases go into effect Jan. 1.

If the raises are not approved this year, it will be almost impossible to get them passed in 1964.

For few Congressmen would have the gall to vote themselves a \$1,000 a month pay raise in an election year.

Here are highlights of the Randall recommendations, with present and proposed salaries:

Vice President, House speaker, \$35,000, \$60,000; chief justice, Supreme Court, \$35,000, \$60,000; associate justices, Supreme Court, \$35,000, \$60,000; cabinet level secretaries, \$25,000, \$50,000; ambassadors, class 1 missions, \$27,500, \$50,000; career ambassadors and ministers, \$20,000, \$35 - \$45,000; courts of appeals judges, \$25,500, \$45,000; undersecretaries, top agency heads, \$22,500, \$45,000; commission, chairman, smaller agencies, \$20,000, \$40,000; asst. secretaries, commission members, \$20,000, \$35,000; members of Congress, \$22,500, \$35,000; district, tax and customs judges, \$22,500, \$35,000; chiefs of major bureaus, \$19,500, \$33,000; smaller agency heads and deputies, \$19,000, \$30,000.

Congress is so far behind in its work that the President is said to be unsure he wants to recommend these raises.

Nevertheless, it is expected some bills to raise salaries will be introduced soon. The administration may wait to see what these bills look like and what the reaction from the country will be before pulling together its own proposals.

The general expectation is that Congress will not accept these recommendations in full. One suggestion is that the \$50,000 for cabinet members will be cut to \$40,000. Lower grades would then be cut down proportionately to about \$26,500.

This would lead into the career civil service pay scales, where top salaries are now \$25,500, grading down to \$17,000 for class 9.

Since salaries of these high civil servants were increased by the Federal Pay Act of 1962, with a second stage raise due next Jan. 1, it is believed unlikely there will be immediate pressure for further raises at these levels.

While Congress now has before it legislation to raise military pay scales at a cost of \$1.2 billion a year, the salaries of top civilian government officials have not increased since 1956.

In proposing that their pay be increased now, the Randall panel is seeking better comparability, though not equality, with top salaries in private industry.

It is hoped that four principal benefits will result:

The government will stop losing its top career and non-career executives to private industry.

Salary equality of congressmen and assistant secretaries in the executive departments will be restored. This should enable the executive branch to recruit more officials from the members of Congress who now take a pay cut to switch.

The government will have more luck in recruiting top quality brains from the foundations and the universities.

The federal government can better compete with salary scales of the more advanced state governments.

WASHINGTON REPORT ...



Young Republicans Get New Leadership

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Carl Shipley heads up the non-existent Republican organization in Washington, D.C., whose residents next year will cast their ballots for the first time in a Presidential election.

Charged with directing the GOP electoral effort, Shipley has thus far managed to find precinct captains in less than one-third of the city's precincts. Nevertheless, Shipley a fortnight ago fired one of his hardest-working precinct captains, number 96's, Donald "Buz" Lukens. The reason: Lukens, recently elected chairman of the National Young Republican Federation, is an avowed conservative who has publicly expressed his support of Barry Goldwater for President.

Shipley first told the press that Lukens was too busy to run his precinct. He then admitted that Lukens got the axe for his advocacy of conservative views.

It is not the first reprisal directed against the YR chairman. It is no secret that liberal Republicans have sought to have Lukens fired from his post as minority clerk on the House Rules Committee. Congressman Clarence Brown, the committee's ranking GOP member, has served notice that Lukens can have the post as long as he wants.

Lukens has plunged actively into his new job. The former Air Force captain (now an officer in Barry Goldwater's Reserve unit) has mapped a comprehensive program to double YR membership, presently hovering around the 600,000 mark. (In two years as chairman of the District of Columbia Young Republicans, Lukens increased membership from 350 to 1,400.)

The new YR chairman feels the South has been long neglected by party leaders. Scheduled are two strategy sessions, the first in Mississippi, for southern YR leaders. It is Lukens' view that Young Republicans can help the GOP nominee — especially if it is Goldwater — sweep the South in 1964.

Also planned is a National Training School for 750 Young Republicans in Washington, next February. YRs from across the country will assemble to help party leaders draw up plans for the Presidential campaign. Says Lukens:

"Young Republicans can be invaluable in the precinct work that is the brick-and-mortar foundation of any successful political campaign."

All too often, Lukens feels, this is the area where Republican

campaigns have fallen down. "The Democrats have thousands of paid COPE workers," he says, "we must utilize our Young Republicans."

Up Lukens' sleeve is a novel gimmick that will raise much-needed funds for the 1964 campaign. In the past, YR activities have been a drain on the national GOP treasury. If he can overcome a few legal obstacles, Lukens hopes to raise money for the YRs and the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee by raffling off the bullet-proof, bubble-top car of former President Eisenhower, together with all-expense paid tickets to the GOP national convention next year. Professional fund-raisers have told Lukens he can raise more than a million dollars with the raffle.

Georgia's Richard Russell, Senate leader of the Dixie Democrats, surprised many the other day when he predicted a Presidential sweep of his state by Barry Goldwater.

Georgia has long been regarded as the most solid of all the states in the Solid South. Russell, who keeps his ear close to the grass roots, was cognizant of the fact that the executive committee of the Burke County (Ga.) Democratic Party had urged Americans "regardless of party" to support Goldwater for President.

"We view with much alarm and concern the tendency of our present national administration toward a welfare and police state with all power centered in Washington," the 17 Democratic Committeemen said.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, Aug. 23, the 234th day of 1963 with 130 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first phase.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mars and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1630, for the first time in America, legislation controlling labor was passed in the Massachusetts Bay colony.

In 1924, Mrs. "Ma" Ferguson became Democratic nominee for governor of Texas.

In 1926, hundreds of thousands of women mourned the death of Rudolph Valentino.