

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## Antarctica Is A Man-Tamer

Psychologists long ago concluded that selfishness is one of the most natural and inevitable aspects of human life. Few of us can manage to be more than occasionally selfless.

Genuine altruism, humility, self-control—all attributes admirably exhibited by some people, but not nearly enough—provide the only personal checks on self-expression. The law and the moral code and other factors, of course, supply external curbs.

From time to time we are quite sensibly advised to put ourselves in some sort of perspective by noting that the little fragment of time we call recorded history is hardly more than a flyspeck on the backdrop of the earth's long span and the measureless eons of the universe.

Yet for most humans this is an almost impossible exercise in imagination.

There is an alternative, if only Antarctica can be opened some day to tourists. For the awesome, primitive, brutal grandeur of that white continent can take the self-importance out of anybody.

This is a place where summer temperatures seldom go above freezing and where

winter readings, averaging 50 to 80 below, occasionally plummet to 125 below.

Winds funneled through glacial passes called "hell holes" rage up to 200 miles an hour. Most of the land lies depressed beneath an ice sheet 7,000 feet thick. Except for a rare patch of lichens or a few venture-some birds, there is no life.

The cold seas ringing the continent bear a menacing burden of great icebergs—now and then 50 miles long—broken from great ice shelves at the continent's edge. Their crashing collisions fill the air with an unearthly roar.

In Antarctica you are in the presence of nature at its most commanding. You may also witness, in the view of many scientists, a kind of preview of the "ice death" predicted for this planet as it slowly chills under a gradually expiring sun.

One can find comfort in the prospect that this fate may be billions of years away. Nevertheless, Antarctica's overpowering presence is a marvelous cure for the inflated ego.

There are a great many people thus afflicted, walking the streets of the world, who deserve to be on the first regular flight south.

## Could Cut Divorce Rate

From the (Pendleton) East Oregonian

The recommendations of interim committees do not do well when they get to the state legislature. In fact the record shows they have done so poorly that one wonders how it is possible to perpetuate the interim committee procedure.

This isn't because interim committees do not perform well. Most do. It is because it is difficult to get a majority of 90 legislators to see, under pressure, what the small membership of an interim committee has seen in calm, unhurried deliberation. An interim committee is not harassed by pressure groups as a legislature is.

Having said that, we trust that the recommendations of at least one of the interim committees are approved by the next legislature. This interim committee has been studying all aspects of the divorce problem in Oregon and has prepared some recommendations for the legislature.

The interim committee would like the present three-day waiting period before marriage extended to seven days. At present parental consent is required when the girl is under 18 years of age or the boy under 21.

The interim committee proposes that the consent of a circuit judge also be required. Post-marital counseling also is recommended. This would be performed by conciliation courts that would have trained counselors to assist young people whose marriages are threatened.

Another recommendation is for a post-divorce cooling-off period. Marriages now are terminated at the time of divorce decree. The interim committee suggests that the marriage would not be ended at the time of decree but would be continued for six months.

It is impossible to know how any one of these courses of action or the combination of all of them would affect the rate of divorce in Oregon. It seems to us it would be better to agree to try them than to debate at length the effect each might have. Adopting these would show that Oregon legislators recognize the immense problem that divorce is and want to do something about it.

Surely in a state where there are some years almost as many divorces as marriages it should not be necessary to say to the legislature that anything that gives the slightest hope in the direction of reducing the divorce rate should be tried.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

It is always easy to tell when a man is too small for his job—he gives his subordinates a great deal of responsibility, but no authority, so that he can take credit for the right decisions, and blame them for the wrong ones.

The money one gets for selling one's soul is always spent in deadening the conscience, so that the net gain at the end of a lifetime is no greater than if the diabolic bargain had not been made.

Most of what we call "history" is gossip in top-hat and tails.

America, more than any other country today, is a land where boys refuse to grow up, and where girls grow up too soon; whatever the stated cause, I am convinced that the majority of divorces occur because the woman has attained a level of emotional maturity that the man does not even aspire to.

And should anyone ask what this vague and tantalizing phrase "emotional maturity" means precisely, I refer him to an anecdote of Confucius: "What the superior person seeks is in himself; what the inferior person seeks is in another."

Most parents of any affluence give their children too many lessons too early—skating lessons, swimming lessons, dancing lessons—which merely rob the children of initiative and turn out "well-rounded" mediocrities who can do many things fairly well but lack the passion and drive to do any one thing supremely well.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Government Throttling

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Any government body develops a life of its own. It becomes an organism which grows just like any other—and before you know it, something temporary becomes as permanent as death and taxes. In many cases, the job it was supposed to do becomes secondary to self-perpetuation.

What prompts these remarks is a series of speeches by David Lilienthal which he delivered at Princeton University. Mr. Lilienthal is considered one of the architects of the TVA. He served as the first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He is also known for his dedication to public power and the increase in government intervention in the nation's business. But Mr. Lilienthal is an unpredictable man, and his strictures on the AEC come as a surprise. Since they will never make the best-seller lists, they are worth (1) discussing, and (2) relating to another proliferating government body, the Rural Electrification Administration.

The Atomic Energy Commission, to recall its history, was set up in 1946 to further the military use of nuclear power and to make sure that it would not be improperly exploited, by what Rep. Clet Holford of California called the "trigger-happy generals" at the Pentagon. Since then, however, the AEC has branched out every which way into what we describe as the "peaceful uses" of atomic energy.

Few people know that if Company X sets up an atomic power plant and it blows up, the federal government is stuck with all the damages. Few people know, too, that the Atomic Energy Commission is up to its eyeballs in controlling all phases of nuclear power, civilian or not (and classified or not) in the United States.

However much he may be a socializer in the public power field, David Lilienthal believes that whenever the time comes that civilian uses of nuclear power become necessary, it should be produced by the privately-owned utilities—even as private ownership provided the telephone, the automobile, the diesel engine, and radio-TV communication—all without pushing or financial support from Uncle Sam. If a power shortage arises, as a result of the exhaustion of present fuels, or if atomic energy can be made competitive, there will be no need for multi-billion federal expenditures to bring this new power to the consumer, Mr. Lilienthal thinks.

Until such a time arrives, of course, the federal government is pouring its rapidly dwindling financial resources into AEC experiments, tests, and research—all of which could be handled by private companies which do not subsist on the bounty of the U.S. Treasury or the American taxpayer.

In a roundabout way, this gets us to the Rural Electrification Administration, a federal agency which tends to get all the reverence due to motherhood. The REA was set up in 1935 to bring electric power to the nation's depression-paralyzed farmers.

But the REA, like Old Man River, keeps rolling along. Today, 97 per cent of all the nation's farms have electricity. But REA keeps going back to the congressional well for wads of more money. Today, REA—financed projects have branched out so that more than 50 per cent of their customers are industrial or residential. Today, REA, which "borrows" money from the Treasury at interest rates far higher than it lends it, is going into the business of generating electricity—rather than simply supplying it. Though its average rates are higher than those of private utility companies, it operates on a tax-free basis.

REA is a fixture, a Washington sacred cow. It asks Congress for money which it uses to put private utilities out of business—which in turn reduces the federal income. It is no longer necessary to read between the lines to discover that REA hopes eventually to take over the nation's entire generation and transmission of electricity as a government agency.

In short, the REA has served its very laudable purpose. It should fold up its tents and disappear. The Atomic Energy Commission was set up at a time when nuclear power was a big question mark. Today, the military aspects can be turned over to the Pentagon and the civilian aspects can be handled by those companies which believe that research and development will refine our techniques to the point that nuclear power can compete with oil, coal, and hydroelectric energy. This, I believe, is the point David Lilienthal was making.

My point is very simple. There is no need for a government agency to hold a monopoly on the most radical development in fuel energy. Experience has shown that private control, when adequately supervised by the government, is cheaper and more efficient than anything the federal bureaucrats can do.

Never Had It So Good



## STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

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A puritan is too often a person who thinks he has to make a hell of this world in order to enjoy heaven in the next.

Those many among us who overestimate the good effects of education would do well to ponder the observation made by Addison more than two centuries ago: "Learning, like traveling and all other methods of improvement, as it augments good sense, so it makes a silly man a ten thousand times more insufferable, by supplying variety of matter to his impertinence, and giving him an opportunity of abounding in absurdities."

It takes a husband a long time to learn that it is useless to argue with a woman—for if she is right, she will overwhelm you with facts, and if she is wrong, she will undermine you with feelings.

For every evil that is perpetrated out of vice, a hundred are committed out of boredom; most viciousness is not so much an act of the will, as a lack of will, a restless uncreativity, a negative rather than a positive gesture toward the world.

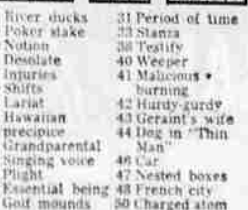
## THEY SAY . . .

If we serve them (the nation's youth) better now, they will serve their nation better when the burdens are theirs alone.

— President Kennedy, asking Congress to create a Youth Conservation Corps and domestic Peace Corps.

### Doggy Data

- ACROSS
- 1 Young dog
- 2 Mother
- 3 Hubbard's lack
- 4 Dog's appendage
- 12 Way (ab.)
- 13 European river
- 14 Within (comb. form)
- 15 Tree
- 16 Perfume
- 18 Quivers
- 20 New York city
- 21 Lad's nickname
- 22 Extinct wild ex.
- 23 Book part
- 24 Chinese
- 25 nasty (var.)
- 27 Coterie
- 30 Reluctant
- 32 Apocry
- 34 High Sierras
- 35 African fly
- 36 Seine ad.
- 37 Fital musical
- DOWN
- 1 Golf teachers
- 2 Western state
- 3 Small pet dog
- 4 Irked
- 5 Smell
- 6 Centaur
- 7 Before
- 8 River ducks
- 9 Poker stake
- 10 Notion
- 11 Desolate
- 12 Shifts
- 13 Lariat
- 14 Hawaiian
- 15 Recreant
- 16 Grandparental
- 17 Singing voice
- 18 Plight
- 19 Essential being
- 20 Golf rounds
- 21 Period of time
- 22 Sluts
- 23 Teatily
- 24 Weeper
- 25 Malicious
- 26 Burning
- 27 Hardy-gurdy
- 28 Geraint's wife
- 29 Dog in "Thin Man"
- 30 Car
- 31 Nestled boxes
- 32 French city
- 33 Charged atom



Mrs. Joe Leonard

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What do churchmen mean by the word "ecumenical?"

A—Ecumenical comes from the Greek "oikumenē," which means "the whole inhabited world." The World Council of Churches, and other groups use it to signify the whole household of faith, embracing all races, all nations, all branches of the church itself.

Q—Is what term do Europeans refer to water power?

A—White coal.

Q—In space terminology, what is the meaning of coriolis force?

A—Deflection of a projectile in flight caused by the earth's rotation.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Morocco King Seeks Closer Ties With U.S.

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.  
WASHINGTON (NEA)—Thirty-three-year-old King Hassan II of Morocco is visiting the United States for 11 days state visit at the invitation of President Kennedy.

This is of more American interest than most such ceremonial calls because the United States is committed to evacuate its four military bases in Morocco and the Voice of America transmitter in Tangier by the end of 1963.

Morocco now uses two short wave VOA transmitters for 80 hours of local broadcasts a week. But it has no use for the \$10 million transmitter complex which now covers all of Africa. By the end of the year VOA will shift its African services to relay transmitters now being built in Liberia.

The military bases aren't considered as essential as they used to be, either. One was never activated.

The SAC bases are gradually being outmoded as missiles replace strategic bombers. The naval base would be of use to the U.S. Mediterranean fleet, but operations are being shifted elsewhere and, as the Air Force pulls out, the need of a supply port is reduced.

The bases cost the U.S. \$500 million. Their maintenance costs have been about \$15 million a year, not counting pay and subsistence of U.S. personnel. When they leave, Morocco loses an important source of dollar earnings which it needs.

That the U.S. has been able to keep the bases in eight years of Moroccan independence from France is considered something of a diplomatic achievement in itself. It is said to demonstrate the friendliness of the Moroccan government.

Nevertheless there has been considerable criticism of the State Department and Pentagon for this "retreat," which was announced by President Eisenhower when he visited Morocco in 1960. French and Spanish troops are also scheduled to complete their evacuation of Morocco by the end of 1963.

From the point of view of King Hassan, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father two years ago, the presence

of any foreign troops on Moroccan soil is a domestic political liability.

His visit to Washington is presented as a gesture to show that he is on the side of the West, although his official policy is "nondependence," which seems to be an American press agent's new name for neutrality.

With a leftist and right-wing nationalist opposition, the King has had to defend himself against charges of selling out to the West, and particularly to France, which he has also visited officially.

Morocco also has accepted Soviet MIG fighters—which are based at an American-built field—and limited quantities of Russian artillery and small arms.

This became something of an issue when the U.S. foreign aid bill was before Congress last year, with a request for military assistance for Morocco. It may come up again.

U.S. aid to Morocco began with a \$20 million grant in the first year of its independence, 1957. Since then there have been loans of more than \$150 million. A U.S. surplus wheat distribution program on public works projects where part of the wages are paid in grain has worked well.

The King has just won a great political victory in a national referendum accepting Morocco's first constitution, which he, in effect, handed down from the throne.

In the next few months there will be elections for Morocco's first parliament. Today the King runs a pretty tight limited monarchy in which he is also prime minister and army chief of staff.

Morocco's voting record in the United Nations has not been all pro-West, but in the Congo crisis Morocco contributed 3,600 troops.

They were withdrawn after leftist Premier Patrice Lumumba's death, when the King feared the U.N. peace-keeping and unification effort in the Congo would fail.

Subsequently, King Hassan called the Casablanca conference of six North African countries. They adopted a strong anti-colonialist policy and will meet again this year.

But they are still a long way from any kind of unification, although the King is keeping close touch with Tunisia and Algeria, which he visited just before coming here.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

## U.S. Dollars Go To Pro-Commie Brazil

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Good-looking, fast-talking Joao Goulart, president of Brazil, has proved anew the famous adage of P. T. Barnum: "There's a sucker born every minute."

Two years ago, Goulart, then vice president, led a Brazilian delegation to Peking, bearded Mao Tse-tung (whom he calls "the great emancipator"), and signed long-term trade agreements with the Red Chinese.

Goulart will soon receive from Uncle Sam \$1.5 billion, bringing to almost \$4 billion the total U.S. aid funneled to Brazil. The money will be used, says Goulart's finance minister, to increase trade with several countries, including those of the "socialist camp."

Says Carlos Lacerda, anti-Communist Governor of Guanabara, the populous state which includes Rio de Janeiro: "It seems the plan of the men in power is to hand Brazil over to Soviet Russia with U.S. money."

Brazil is getting the money despite assertions by Lincoln Gordon, U.S. Ambassador to Brazil, that Goulart's administration is Communist-infiltrated. Gordon's statement, made before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has not been wholly contradicted. For the facts are clear that Goulart's regime contains pro-Communists.

Foreign Minister Hermes Lima, who accompanied Goulart on his 1961 Red China jaunt, is a notorious pro-Communist.

Joao Mangabeira, minister of justice, and Almino Afonso, minister of labor, are Marxists. So is Celso Furtado, Brazilian economic czar.

When a Brazilian plane crashed near Lima, Peru last year, documents of a Cuban Communist killed in the accident were recovered. They revealed that several top-ranking military men were active in the National Congress of Solidarity with Cuba.

Among them was General Luis Gonzaga de Lacerda Leite, president of the Brazilian Association of Reserve Officers. Also: General Henrique Cordeiro Oeste, Colonel Jocelin Brazil, and Colonel Oscar Bastos.

Anti-Communists have been purged from the military. When Vice Admiral Helio Garnier Sampaio urged Brazil to send two destroyers to help the naval "quar-

antine" of Cuba, he was deposed as fleet commander.

When General Mucier Lopez refused to follow what he termed Communist directives, he was relieved of command of the Fourth Military Region. A similar fate was met by General Emílio Maurel Filho, who ran the First Military Region.

General Filho then charged publicly that the Brazilian army was infiltrated by hard-core Communists. When another high-ranking officer undertook a study of Communist guerrilla operations, he too, was fired.

Angered by U.S. aid to the Goulart regime are two Republican Congressmen. Ohio's Bill Harsha puts it this way: "Not only is any negotiation that would enhance Red trade foolhardy and detrimental to our national security, but in direct conflict with the stated purposes of our tremendous defense budget and foreign aid outlays."

Florida's Bill Cramer says that he looks with "extreme distaste and indeed abhorrence" on aid to Brazil.

"There is no question that there is substantial subversive activity in the Brazilian government, including the armed forces. This is a real danger and threat."

## Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, April 1, the 91st day of 1963 with 274 to follow.

The moon is at first quarter. The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars. Those born today include Prince Otto von Bismarck, founder of the German empire in 1815.

On this day in history: In 1833, Cincinnati set a precedent by paying its fire department a regular salary—ordinary firemen \$60 a year, lieutenants \$100 a year, captains \$150 a year and pipemen \$365 a year.

A thought for the day—Prince Otto von Bismarck said: "Not by speechifying and counting majorities are the great questions of the time to be solved . . . but by iron and blood."