

'It's A Rough Crossing. Can You See The Shore Yet?'

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK...

EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

Editorial Page

Stop Muddling; Attack In Depth

In an America basically prosperous and growing greatly, there is a tremendous amount of disgruntlement among its citizens at the course of events.

Complaints are lodged against the President and Congress for not doing enough to cure high unemployment, secure rights and opportunities for Negroes, and keep down the cost of government while enlarging its services as demanded.

When action is taken and "solutions" are offered, the protests are as loud or louder. For more often than not, the action is by the federal government. The protesters either do not like the action, or the fact that the government is performing it.

Through all this, it is dawning on many people that we may be dealing with the problems of 1963 in ways not adequate to produce either effective or satisfying solutions.

Robert Heilbroner, author and teacher, suggests in the magazine *American Scholar* "our existing means of correction and control" are not good enough to surmount today's massive difficulties.

Our attacks on crime, on slums, on joblessness, on racial bias, on urban congestion, all these and many other efforts seem merely to hack at the fringes. There is a feeling of being engulfed by the unmanageable.

Many respond to this overpowering circumstance of modern life with shrugging resignation—and seek simply to escape, to

find "fun" amid the chaos that baffles and defeats them.

But the protesters are legion. We have always had our share. Sometimes they have gathered in minority third parties, other times they have swollen to commanding strength in the major parties. Right now they may be close to doing that in the Republican party.

One cannot say such protests should not exist, that they are inherently negative phenomena which contribute little to American life.

They are negative only if coupled with an unrealistic call for a return to the past. There are no true flashbacks in history. The simplicities of the days before the great wars are gone forever.

Protest is a healthy social and political weapon if it leads to the forging of brand new devices for control of a society's problems. We need those new devices.

We will not begin to get them until both the complainants and those who still think we can muddle through with the old techniques reach some kind of common understanding that wholly new approaches ARE required.

Such agreement will come with painful slowness.

But without that step, the likelihood is that we will simply go on offering too little that is too old to cope with science-age problems that have grown too big.

Under The Rug

When Sen. Byrd, the West Virginia Democrat, found out months ago that 59 per cent of those drawing relief in Washington, D.C., actually were ineligible for it, he wondered how things were around the rest of the country.

The Health, Education and Welfare Department hastened to investigate itself, and the results were as might have been predicted. They found the situation nationally less than a tenth as bad as it was in Washington. HEW had to admit that there were more people drawing relief illegally than it ever had admitted before, but in Washington the waste of a few million dollars here and there is expected.

Now the General Accounting Office has reviewed the HEW's review, and finds the facts were swept under the rug.

Accounting Office investigators found that HEW had assigned inexperienced people to do the investigation without supervision, and that they had done a pretty sloppy job. They made calls during the convenient daytime hours, and seldom at night when the family is together and conditions can be ascertained.

Key Legislation Drags

Administration forces predict enactment of civil rights legislation and a tax cut bill at this session of Congress. But if things continue to go as they have been going the year may end without final action on either.

Time enough remains for Congress to get the job done on the two major pieces of legislation. As Walter Lippmann has pointed out, however, "this Congress has gone further than any other within memory to replace debate and decision by delay and stultification." It gives few signs of changing its ways.

Treasury Secretary Dillon is now trying to sell President Kennedy's 11-billion-dollar tax reduction to Senator Byrd and

his Senate finance committee. It will be no quick sell. The Virginian wants a rigorous—and necessarily time-consuming—examination of the bill, and he dislikes a tax cut without commensurate spending cuts.

Civil rights legislation also is in danger. Although a House Judiciary subcommittee has approved a far-reaching bill, advocates lack the votes to pass one meeting their wishes. Moreover, they also must face a filibuster.

Congress has been in session for more than nine months. The obstructionists have enjoyed resounding success. There now appears to be a chance that civil rights and tax reduction may not even come to a vote.

Letters To The Editor

Enforcement

Local political issues have again raised the question of law enforcement. This is a principle of first importance in any organization. Neglect it, or allow it to be neglected, at any time and you have sown the seed that destroys democratic law and brings corruption, dictatorship, and eventual destruction of the organization in which it is allowed.

The failure of the membership in labor unions to take responsibility in seeing laws are carried out and enforced within their organization has accounted for at least 90 per cent of all the corruption, internal fighting, and weakness in action beneficial to wage workers, that has occurred in our labor movement.

Jefferson once wrote that the

execution of the law is more important than the making of the law. In his farewell address Washington points out that allowing organized action that blocks execution of the law is to take the road that leads to rule by the man on horseback.

Often you hear the hypothetical argumentation that we have so many bad laws it would be worse if they were enforced. There is one way to get rid of bad laws. That is to enforce them. An ever increasing number of bad laws result where laws are not enforced. That is part of how organizations whose members do not see to it that their laws are enforced are on the road to destruction.

It is up to the people of this community to carry the principle of law enforcement into all their organizations if they would improve things. Not to

allow their attention to step on just the enforcement of laws concerning houses of prostitution, gambling devices, etc.

O. O. Womack

Appreciation

This is written in appreciation of your publication of items concerning the employing of the handicapped during National Employ the Handicapped Week, Oct. 6-12.

We have appreciated your rendering service to the handicapped by calling attention to the fact that they can be valuable workers, and only want a chance to prove it.

Again we thank you for your cooperation and service.

Robert A. Mitchell, Chairman, Klamath Falls Employ the Handicapped Committee.



IN WASHINGTON...

Nixon Gives Signal For Standby Group

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Though still coyly disclaiming any intention to run for the Republican Presidential nomination, former Vice President Nixon is still very much a participant in the quadrennial contest. It is known that he gave both his wife and his law firm strong assurances that his days of candidacy were over. But as the Rockefeller star increasingly refuses to rise in the heavens, Mr. Nixon has given his "inner group" of supporters the signal to begin creation of a standby political structure.

At the moment, Mr. Nixon is doing little more than to project his image as a possible candidate should there be a deadlocked 1964 convention in San Francisco. But the feelers have gone out to various state Republican leaders. Among them, the initiates know, is former Governor Wesley Powell of New Hampshire who has declared himself opposed to both Senator Barry Goldwater and Governor Nelson Rockefeller. At the same time, there are reports of some credibility that the Wall Street contingent which maneuvered the Eisenhower nomination in 1952 has begun mobilizing for Richard Nixon.

It has not escaped the attention of political reporters here that Mr. Nixon's onetime right-hand man, Robert Finch of Los Angeles, has been inspecting the posts in Washington and points west. Mr. Finch is an amiable but close-mouthed individual and no one has been known to pry a secret out of him. So the efforts of those who bird-dogged him during his Washington visit came to nothing. But Robert Finch does not journey across the nation simply to touch base, as he claimed he was doing, with the various GOP factions. Where Mr. Nixon's hopes stand the greatest risk of being shattered is in the hard residue of bad feeling that followed the 1960 campaign. Whatever the public may have perceived, Mr. Nixon stepped on a good many toes when he was running for President. He allowed himself to be insulated from advisers, political supporters, and heretofore close friends as if he were already in the White House. For this there was considerable forgiveness.

Hurting him most, of course, is the conviction that he just can't rally to his cause the divided anti-Goldwater forces. No one will gamble on a Nixon candidacy until he demonstrates far more muscle than is yet discernible. But hope springs eternal in the political breast.

Also of importance in assessing Mr. Nixon's comeback chances are the attitudes of those who do not have bruised feelings. And among them there is a strange kind of suspicion. They had assumed that Mr. Nixon moved from California to New York City because he had fully rejected a return to politics. They assumed, too, that Governor Rockefeller had something to do with the change of scene. Clearly, it was at that time to Mr. Rockefeller's advantage to see a possible rival eliminated.

That Mr. Nixon is so discreetly championing at the bit seems to some Republicans a kind of renegeing on a deal. The existence of the deal is merely conjecture, and until it is confirmed should not be the basis for any harsh judgments. But politics is a strange and unfair calling. Men are blamed and praised for what is frequently none of their doing. So the assumptions about Mr. Nixon and Governor Rockefeller are taken for fact without any corroboration—and this is hurting Richard Nixon.

BERRY'S WORLD



"You heard what I said... start putting up the Christmas decorations!"

Voters Get Assist On Home Aids

By The WASHINGTON STAFF

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)—Ever since his election to Congress in 1960, Rep. James Harvey, R-Mich., has closed his monthly newsletter to his constituents with the line used by most of his colleagues:

"If I can be of service to you in any manner, let me know." Many constituents took him literally. Recent requests for help in solving what Harvey calls the "little problems" include:

How does one get rid of sil-verfish insects in the home? Or eliminate big black ants who love to stroll on the clothes-line on wash day?

How much cabbage is needed for 100 servings of cole slaw? With help from the Agriculture Department and the chef in the Capitol, Harvey was able to answer all three pleas.

Incidentally, it takes a half bushel of solid cabbage for 100 full portions of cole slaw.

Sen. Ken Keating, R-N.Y., failed to see the logic in this post card message he received from Albany:

"Vote 'no' on the tax reduction bill — it's Communist-inspired. Vote 'yes' for the Liberty amendment—that's 100 per cent American."

The Liberty amendment is the one which would do away with the income tax entirely.

Information officers stationed at Air Force bases around the country spend a good deal of time answering complaints about sonic booms caused by jet test flights. This letter, therefore, came as a pleasant surprise to officials at Ohio's Lockbourne AFB:

"Tonight I had what seemed like an incurable case of hic-cups. Just when I felt like giving up, hope, there was an extra loud sonic boom and my hiccups disappeared. Thank you very much."

In Harrisburg, Pa., Gov. William Scranton's staff has carved a glass-paneled working section out of the huge, ornate governor's reception room.

In Lansing, Mich., Gov. George Romney's people have spilled out into one of the capitol corridors.

To the casual visitor it might look as if these Republican governors were "big government" boys.

Actually, they're both tight-ened up the budgets for their executive establishments. So, what looks like bigger government really isn't. It's smaller government — more spread out.

An old-hat routine in Congress is the yearly unsuccessful attempt to adopt a national flower for the United States. Several years ago, Sen. Everett Dirksen, R-Ill., introduced a bill favoring the adoption of the marigold. Since then the bill has mercifully been allowed to languish unnoticed.

A reporter recently asked him, "Senator, since National Flower Week is coming up soon, are you planning to do anything about the marigold?"

"National Flower Week might be in the future," Dirksen answered diplomatically, "but the growing season is long past. Therefore, I'm afraid my own modest efforts of growing marigolds in my back yard must wait until next spring."

Rep. Richard Poff, R-Va., received a puzzling letter from a young constituent, who evidently had run into a few problems on a school report: "Dear Mr. Poff—Please send me everything you have on De Soto, Magellan, Vasco da Gama and Sonny Liston."



Utter Confusion Key In Algeria-Morocco

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)—The United States government is leaning over backward to be strictly neutral on the Algerian-Moroccan border dispute. But this is so complicated an issue it must be watched closely.

It is not yet considered a split in the Arab League or a test case for the existence of the new Organization of African Unity—OAU—set up at Addis Ababa last summer. If not settled quickly, however, the dispute might be brought before the United Nations Security Council as a threat to peace.

There is a legitimate border-line dispute between Algeria and Morocco, going back over 100 years to Ottoman empire days when sultans ruled all of North Africa.

After the area became a French protectorate, a 1901 Protocol of Paris established an East-West borderline between Algeria and Morocco. It ran south from the Mediterranean to Figuig, then jogged southwest to Guir. No dispute here.

All the argument concerns extension of the line from Guir to the northeast corner of Spanish Sahara.

This 500 miles of desert on the southern slope of the Atlas Mountains is largely uninhabited. French military commanders shifted borders at will to administer security zones.

There was a Varner Line established by the French in 1912. It ran north of the 1901 line, but it is shown in different places on different maps. Then there was an unofficial "Oued Dra" line, following a sometimes dry and sometimes flooding river that shifted course after every rain. A 1938 Trinquet line is accepted by the Algerians as border.

Morocco bases a claim to territory south of this line on two official letters from the French government; one to the late King Mohamed V has not been released. A second letter to his son, the present ruler King Hassan II, has been released. It

moves the Trinquet line south and east.

Furthermore, on the basis of tribal suzerains of the middle ages, Morocco lays claim to not only what Algeria considers her westernmost territory, but also to Spanish Sahara and the Islamic republic of Mauritania.

Morocco now has no common frontier with Mauritania. To gain a corridor from southern Morocco to Mauritania—according to the Algerian version—Morocco "invaded" the westernmost triangle of Algeria. This is where the fighting has been, around the towns of Tinjoub and Tindouf.

The situation is complicated by the fact that this area is supposed to have rich iron ore deposits. They have never been surveyed. There is no road to get the ore out of there.

But this would be something far more worth fighting for than a stretch of desert. Communist propaganda has therefore been whipping it up against the Rothschild banking interests in Paris for backing Moroccan claims to keep control over the iron. This would make it an economic war.

At the all-African conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, last summer, the new nations agreed that for the time being they would accept boundaries as set by European colonial powers. The dispute is the first break in agreement.

The greatest danger as now seen is that if this dispute cannot be settled among the African powers themselves, it may deteriorate into a battle between two philosophies of government that could split all Africa.

Algerians supporting the new regime of Premier Ahmed Ben Bella will say that Morocco is backed by the Western imperialists trying to overthrow African socialism.

King Hassan's supporters will say that making any agreement with the Algerians would be playing into the hands of Communists who want to destroy his kingdom.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Every large event in history is "over-determined." That is, the event affords an outlet for more than one drive or desire; indeed, only when several different drives and desires converge at a point in history do we have a widespread and decisive change.

History is still taught so badly that few persons recognize this "over-determination." Even historians themselves have been guilty of the sin: Marx, who prided himself on his historical acuteness, made the "economic motive" basic in human conduct, and thus arrived at his own particular distortions.

An event like the Trojan War, for instance, cannot be understood if we ascribe it simply (or mainly) to the abduction of Helen. The Greeks did not fight for ten years to get back a woman who was no better than she should be.

Later, and perhaps more sophisticated, classicists insisted that the Trojan War was fought over trade routes. It was basically a commercial conflict, and Helen provided only the pretext for destroying the Trojan hegemony. This, no doubt, would be Marx's view as well.

Other schools of thought would weigh in with their own special factors. They would talk about "honor" and "glory" and the "sociological structure" of the ancient Greek world—and each school would think that its particular interest was the decisive and determining element in the Trojan War.

What most of them fail to see is the "over-determination" in history. Men are moved by lust and by greed, by ideals and by frustration, by rational needs collaborating with irrational impulses. It is when these dissimilar and dissociated aspects happen to come together at a period in time that we witness the phenomenon of a Trojan War, a Holy Crusade, or a Nazism—all of which are wholly unexplainable in their power and ferocity if we accept only the "economic" theory or the "psychological" theory or the "cultural" theory of human conduct.

A war, like a revolution, means many things to people, and may gratify many different levels of need: heroism and hate, avarice and self-contempt, destruction and sacrifice. War, obviously, would have been out-lasted long ago if it did not satisfy a part of us.

We are always looking for simple answers to complex questions: that Hitler was a madman explains nothing about the Germans embracing Nazism; that Helen was a bawd tells us nothing about the Trojan War. An act in history, like a dream, has a wider context than the dreamer knows.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Nov. 4, the 308th day of 1963 with 57 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

Those born today include American humorist Will Rogers, in 1879.

On this day in history: In 1842, Abraham Lincoln married Mary Todd in Springfield, Ill.

In 1918, the Austrian and Hungarian armies accepted World War I truce terms dictated by the Allies.

In 1931, the League of Nations cited Japan for willful aggression in Manchuria.

In 1952, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower was elected president ending 20 years of Democratic administration.

A thought for the day—American author Will Durant said: "The health of nations is more important than the wealth of nations."

Letters To The Editor

Taxes

I think this an apropos time when the public have rebelled on this recent tax measure. The Hawaiian picknickers flopped this on the taxpayer's back without even the right for referendum. Taxes already are confiscatory.

These same Hawaiian picknickers voted themselves a nice raise without asking you and I. Have you noted any improvements on the conditions?

As you will now notice on your new property tax bill a new item of taxation, Vector Control. Not much so far, but this will grow like a cancer. It also gives the officials the right to enter upon all places within the county, your home and mine, day or night, and they treat with poison chemicals of

the nerve gas type. In this one measure they have infringed upon your rights as American citizens. Besides you're paying for your own poison.

It is now apparent with degenerative diseases at epidemic proportions. Cancer now strikes one out of three; heart disease causes one half of the nation's deaths; more than 7,000,000 Americans suffer from arthritis and rheumatic ailments; one out of every ten living Americans spend part of their life in a mental institution. Isn't it apparent that we should seek less poison, not more poison?

Remember the least government is the best government. The right to tax is the right to control. The right to control appears to be the right to destroy.

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