

Saddened Japan faced by new disappointment

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

This was a week of disappointment as well as sadness for Japan.

Originally it had been scheduled that a distinguished United States delegation headed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon would meet this week with their Japanese counterparts for a three-day discussion of mutual interests and problems.

Instead, on the day the meetings were to start, Premier Hayato Ikeda and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira were in Washington attending the funeral of President Kennedy.

And the discussions which the Japanese had hoped would be so fruitful were put off indefinitely.

It was just one more example of the paralysis that had fallen over many other nations with close ties to the United States as it settled back into a period of enforced waiting upon the policies and decisions of the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson.

Until the death of President Kennedy, the conservative Liberal-Democratic government of Ikeda had been off to an auspicious new start.

General elections earlier in the month had returned his party to power with a comfortable majority of 283 in the 467-seat House of Representatives.

His Socialist opponents had gained seven seats for a total of 144. But that total was far short of the 180 the Socialists had asked in order to be sure of blocking any changes in Japan's no-war constitution.

The Socialists had campaigned on two old standby issues, expanded trade with Red China and an end to Japan's alliance with the United States, and on a new one, Japan's mounting inflation.

Ikeda's answer had been to point to the millions of new television antennas sprouting from Japanese rooftops, thousands of new refrigerators in Japanese homes and an average annual gain of 10 per cent in the gross national product.

Except for the candidates, the Japanese yawned their way through. Nonetheless the Japanese had problems.

Wanted Rules Relation

They were worried about the possibility of new barriers against the entry of Japanese goods into the United States and they wanted the United States to agree to a relaxation of trade rules with Red China.

Now discussions of both issues would be put off.

President Kennedy's death brought new worries.

The Japanese stock market plunged downward, reflecting investors' fears that the new Johnson administration would slow the drive toward freer international trade.

There also was wonder whether the Johnson administration would maintain the same close ties with Japan as had been followed by Kennedy, and finally there was another reflected throughout the world. The newspaper Asahi expressed it editorially by saying:

"In view of the magnitude of the personal leadership of Mr. Kennedy in foreign affairs and the depth of mutual understanding that existed between Mr. Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev, we are bound to feel some anxiety."

Chairman named for committee on handicapped

PORTLAND (UPI) — The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped Tuesday elected local television newsmen Ivan Smith as chairman.

He succeeds the late Dorr Quayle.

Other officers were re-elected. They are Mrs. Bettie Chase, Portland, first vice chairman, and Elmo Mills, Salem, second vice chairman. Robert J. Arnold continues as executive secretary.

Barbs

The only harm in a coffee break for some people is that it turns out to be a cigarette break.

We like the youngsters who are really smart instead of just acting that way.

It took two dentists to handle a ten-year-old boy when a tooth was filled. A drill team.

It's easy for a husband to have the last word if it's, "Okay, here's the money."

Mr. Kennedy's Thanksgiving proclamation

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Johnson urged Tuesday that the Thanksgiving proclamation issued by the late John F. Kennedy be read in churches throughout the nation this Thursday as a memorial to him.

The President's statement said: "One of the last messages of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy to his fellow countrymen was the Thanksgiving Day proclamation which he issued on November 4, 1963. I urge that his proclamation be read in the churches of the United States in their services on November 28 as a memorial to him. I also ask that the newspapers, and the television and radio stations make it available to all of the American people by including it in their recognition of this first and most solemn of our holidays. We dedicate Thanksgiving Day, as we have for over 300 years, as a day to give thanks to God for His gifts and the sustenance which He has provided in undertaking the tasks of our nation."

The proclamation:
The White House
Thanksgiving Day, 1963
By the President of the United States of America

A proclamation:
Over three centuries ago, our forefathers in Virginia and in Massachusetts, far from home

in a lonely wilderness, set aside a time of thanksgiving. On the appointed day, they gave reverent thanks for their safety, for the health of their children, for the fertility of their fields, for the love which bound them together and for the faith which united them with their God.

So too when the Colonies achieved their independence, our first President in the first year of his first administration proclaimed November 26, 1789, as "a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God" and called upon the people of the new Republic to "beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions... to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue... and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best."

And so too, in the midst of America's tragic Civil War, President Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday of November, 1863, as a day to renew our gratitude for America's "fruitful fields," for our "national strength and vigor," and for all our "singular deliverances and blessings."

Much time has passed since the first Colonists came to rocky shores and dark forests of an unknown continent, much time since President Washing-

ton led a young people into the experience of nationhood, much time since President Lincoln saw the American nation through the ordeal of fraternal war—and in these years our population, our plenty and our power have all grown apace. Today we are a nation of nearly two hundred million souls, stretching from coast to coast, on into the Pacific and north toward the Arctic, a nation enjoying the fruits of an ever-expanding agriculture and industry and achieving standards of living unknown in previous history. We give our humble thanks for this.

Yet, as our power has grown, so has our perils. Today we give our thanks, most of all, for the ideals of honor and faith we inherit from our forefathers—for the decency of our posture, steadfastness of resolve and strength of will, for the courage and the humility, which they possessed and which we must seek every day to emulate. As we express our gratitude, we must never forget that the highest appreciation is not to utter words but to live by them.

Let us therefore proclaim our gratitude to Providence for manifold blessings—let us be humbly thankful for inherited ideals—and let us resolve to share those blessings and those ideals with our fellow human beings throughout the world.

Now, therefore, I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, in con-

sonance with the joint resolution of the Congress approved December 26, 1941, 55 Stat. 862 (5 U.S.C. 87B), designating the fourth Thursday of November in each year as Thanksgiving Day, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 1963, as a day of national thanksgiving.

On that day let us gather in sanctuaries dedicated to worship and in homes blessed by family affection to express our gratitude for the glorious gifts of God; and let us earnestly and humbly pray that He will continue to guide and sustain us in the great unfinished tasks of achieving peace, justice, and understanding among all men and nations and of ending misery and suffering wherever they exist.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of November in the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

By The President:
John F. Kennedy
Dean Rusk
Secretary of State.



This is a day to count our blessings, and we have many of them to count

The events of the past week have been full of emotion to most Americans. As a result, there may be a feeling we have less to be thankful for on this day than most Thanksgiving Days. But, it isn't so.

We grieve, of course, for the loss this country suffered last Friday. Whether we agree with him or not, the President of the United States belongs to each one of us. And each one of us suffers a loss when he dies. We suffer a little from the loss of self-respect when he dies in the fashion in which he did.

But we can be thankful, too, for the way our system of government stands up under tests like these. The transition from one head of state was made quickly, and peacefully, on Friday. In many other countries it would have been the subject of endless debate, of a grinding halt in the normal process of government. In still others it would have caused revolution, and a complete breakdown in public order. We are thankful none of these things happened here.

And there are other things for which to be thankful.

It's a day to be thankful, for example, that we are yet neither Red nor dead, as hard as the extremists on both sides seem to be pushing us in one or the other of the two directions. It seems probable, at this stage, that we will neither be Red nor dead for a number of years, if not forever.

It's a day to be thankful, too, for the fact our country still seems to be able to change, usually for the better for many of our people. We have made, in the past ten years, considerable progress in providing the equality of opportunity to which all our citizens are entitled. We have done this even though that equality was ignored for so many years.

It's a day to be thankful that we live in a country which has such nearly unlimited opportunity for all, a country in which anyone with brainpower and desire can find so

many chances for personal, social, and economic success.

It's a day to remember that our system, for all its faults — and it does have faults — has produced a government uniquely responsible to the people. It has produced a constantly-bettering standard of living, far above that enjoyed by anyone else in the world, a standard of living which was the unfulfilled wish of kings only a few years ago.

It's a day to be thankful that we live in a country where John Doe can still speak his mind. It's a country where John is still entitled to equal protection of the law, even if he doesn't always get it. John's basic rights are as good as those of his rich neighbor. He can take his religion, or leave it alone, as he sees fit.

It's a day to remember that our children have the opportunity to obtain, free, a better education than can be purchased by the wealthy in almost every other place on this globe we call the earth.

It's a day to be thankful that in this country, unlike some others, Big Brother does not watch over our every move. We can remember that we have come a long way in helping to protect the weak from the ever-diminishing number of the unprincipled strong.

It's a day to be thankful for the state and area in which we live, which looks better the more you see the rest of the world. It's a day to be thankful for the growing family, for the privilege of watching, and helping, a happy bunch of youngsters grow, and develop, and learn.

It's a day to be thankful, too, for the opportunities which have come to serve the area, the state, and the country, to provide for that family, to serve our profession.

It's a day to be thankful for the people who work so closely with us, who battle with us occasionally, but who loyally assist in trying to help do what all of us honestly believe is for the good of everyone.

A fever over cold remedies

Fever, said Milton, is the eternal reproach to the physician. A high temperature sometimes accompanies the common cold, and some physicians apparently are sensitive enough about it to prescribe anti-cold compounds that contain antibiotics. They do so despite a paucity of clinical evidence that antimicrobial agents are of any value in the treatment of a cold, or are of value in preventing bacterial complications in patients who are otherwise healthy.

After hearing these conclusions from a six-man panel, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration proposed a ban on further certification of prescription anti-cold compounds that contain antibiotics.

For some years the American Medical Assn. has counseled phy-

sicians against prescribing antibiotics for colds. Through its Journal it even has criticized drug companies for offering antibiotics in combination with cold remedies. It says such combinations make it too easy for a doctor to give the antibiotic when it is not specifically called for. But the medical group is opposing the F.D.A. on the ground that this is not a matter for legal action but one of educating the physician.

One way to render the whole controversy moot would be to find a means of keeping people from coming down with colds. Nietzsche thought this could be accomplished by making the population happier. "Has a woman who knew that she was well dressed ever caught cold?" asked the philosopher. "No, not even when she had scarcely a rag to her back." Physician, cure thyself!

Washington Merry-go-round

LBJ will run and win; most of cabinet will be replaced

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — There are four big questions the American public is asking about their new President: Will his health stand the strain of the presidency? What will be the cabinet changes? Will he run again? Will he continue the policies of John F. Kennedy?

The answers to these are such that, in my opinion, the American people can be thankful on this Thanksgiving Day that they had Lyndon Johnson waiting on the sidelines in case of tragedy.

The job of waiting on the sidelines, incidentally, is probably the toughest part about being vice president and is the reason why there has been friction between almost every President and vice president in American history. The relation between JFK and LBJ was a notable exception.

Some people figured that Johnson, a human dynamo, would never be content to be the tail on the Kennedy dog. But Lyndon, long trained in politics, knew where the political power was. He knew the vice president couldn't run the country. So, despite the wisecracks about "What's become of Lyndon Johnson?" he concentrated on being obscure. It was hard for him to do it. Yet he did it with good grace.

Kennedy, in turn, brought him into more policy-making conferences, into more vital decisions than any other vice president in history.

LBJ's Heart Attack

That's the background. Here is an attempt to answer the three big questions:

No. 1 — Johnson's health? — When Jack Anderson queried the vice president about this, Lyndon referred him to his physician, Dr. Samuel Clark, who reported that six months after Johnson's massive heart attack he was normal in every way. His pulse was normal, the size of his heart was normal, and his weight was normal.

Some scar tissue remains, but the doctor said there was no reason why Johnson could not lead a completely normal life.

Having watched Johnson operate as Senate majority leader, I confess I have been amazed at his energy, his late hours, and the rigor and vigor of his life. He used to sit at his desk, drinking black coffee, phones ringing, two stenographers taking dictation. And he kept this up all day.

The way Johnson passed the first civil rights bills in 80 years is very simple. He brought in the bills. He worked the floor night and day. He him-

self slept little. No majority leader of the Senate in my recollection, and I have seen a lot of them, ever worked harder.

Kennedy was considered a great man to use the telephone, but he didn't compare with Johnson. I have sometimes received calls from Johnson as late as 1:30 a.m. He was still working in the Senate.

No. 2 — Changes in the cabinet? — After the first period of White House transition and adjustment passes, Bob Kennedy may well resign as attorney general. His was a very close relationship with his late brother. He will want to retire. Johnson will urge him to stay and will be sincere about it. If he insists on retiring, Johnson may well appoint his own attorney, Abe Fortas, former under secretary of the interior.

Rusk Will Stay

The cabinet member Johnson will lean on most heavily will be Secretary of State Dean Rusk. There will be no change. Adlai Stevenson will ask to be relieved as ambassador to the UN. He and Johnson have not been too compatible. This will be a loss because Stevenson has done the best job in history for the United States at the UN.

The cabinet member who will come under heaviest fire will be Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. Though the best secretary of defense in history, the top brass don't like him, and the top brass have been close to Johnson. He was a member of the Armed Services Committee and the Preparedness Committee. He will listen to their complaints and as a result McNamara may go.

This is a by-play the Republicans will be watching with intense interest. Because if McNamara, a Republican, should retire, he would owe no political debt to Johnson and would be the ideal GOP nominee for president.

Before the year is over, probably all members of the Kennedy Cabinet, except Dean Rusk, will retire.

No. 3 — Will LBJ run again? The answer, unequivocally, is yes. Johnson can no more stay away from government and politics than a race fan can stay away from the track.

Furthermore, he will have no trouble getting the Democratic nomination. The President always has the prestige and the power to get renominated.

In my opinion, Bob Kennedy will not contest that nomination. He is too saddened by his brother's death, too realistic to take on the race — even if he wanted to.

Lyndon Johnson will be renominated and, barring acts of God, elected. It will be extremely difficult for the Republicans to defeat him.

My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

Library atmosphere termed 'serene'

To the Editor:
I agree with Mr. Prichard that the city fathers, county officials and the superintendent of schools should investigate the situation at the library. I'm sure that they would find the library perfectly adequate for study; although the noise level in the library sometimes reaches that of a "morgue."

He says students gather on the pretext of studying. This is exactly what we do—we study. From 6:30 to 9:00 we turn the library into a study center. As a result various hamburger stands and soda fountains are deserted during these hours. Students have been lured away from various social activities such as stealing hucups, snapping antennae et cetera, by the wonderful study facilities provided at our library.

To determine the truths in these statements The Bulletin should send a reporter to the

No. 4 — The policies of the Johnson Administration? — In general they will follow Kennedy's. Lyndon, a past-master at congressional legislation, will take pride in passing the Kennedy program as a personal monument to the late president. He may have to modify the civil rights bill somewhat, but he will not detract from its long range effectiveness. And he will get it passed without much more than token opposition.

Foreign policy remains the real question mark of the Johnson Administration. Generally speaking, Johnson will attempt to follow the co-existence policies of the Kennedy Administration. He will try to restrain his natural Texas impulse to wave the flag. If so, and if he uses his great gift of negotiation that he has used so effectively in the Senate, he could lead the nation a long way down the road to peace.

Flowers and Fruits

ACROSS

- 1 Flower
- 3 Fruit
- 5 Cherries or raspberries
- 8 Radish
- 11 Feminine appellation
- 14 Mariner's direction
- 15 Shark (tool)
- 17 Biblical name
- 18 Figure of speech
- 19 Gladdened
- 21 Trolley case
- 23 Aardie
- 24 Fruit drink
- 27 Sulfur (pl)
- 29 Ancient Irish capital
- 32 Dispatch again
- 34 Peaceful
- 35 Dinner course
- 37 City in Maine
- 38 Asterisk
- 39 Beams
- 41 Summer (Fr.)
- 42 Franklin's nickname
- 44 Winter vehicle
- 46 Most daring
- 49 Lariat
- 53 Boundary (comb. form)
- 54 Advisor
- 56 Legal point
- 57 Propriety
- 58 Weight deduction
- 59 Tree
- 60 Mountain (comb. form)
- 61 Frustrance

DOWN

- 1 Pause
- 2 European river
- 3 Farm structure

library some evening about 6:30 and observe the serene atmosphere.

Sincerely yours,
Michael Mortlock

Bend, Oregon,
Nov. 26, 1963

Responsibility placed on man with weapon

To the Editor:
I was amazed to read in Monday night's paper the following reaction of Rep. Edith Green to the death of President Kennedy: "It's not for us to blame the man who pulled the trigger but rather the breed of political outlaws that we have not taken seriously to date."

This is a typical worldly-wise reaction in which there is no place for the basic precept of individual responsibility. It is the fault of society, or the wrong environment, or the parents, or somebody else — but never the man that pulled the trigger!

Surely no one denies that we are molded and changed by our associates and environment, but once we recognize that fact let us not hold blameless the hardened criminals and the juvenile delinquents and the Oswalds in an effort to be sophisticated. The man that pulled the trigger knew full well what he was doing and if he had been fortunate enough to escape to Cuba or Russia he would have bragged about his deed. The decision rested with him — and the responsibility.

John K. Keiser
Bend, Oregon,
Nov. 26, 1963

MEMORIAL SERVICES DUE

PORTLAND (UPI) — A state-wide public memorial service in honor of President John F. Kennedy will be held at the Labor Temple here Dec. 11 under auspices of the labor movement in Oregon.

The service will begin at 8 p.m. in the Auditorium, with a public address system carrying it to other parts of the building.

THE BULLETIN

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