

'And remember, I'm guaranteed for life. No other doctor-president can make that claim!'



Douglas MacArthur, 1880-1964

What was undoubtedly America's greatest military career came to an end with the death of General Douglas MacArthur. MacArthur was an authentic military hero, one of our few. He was one of few American soldiers who developed outstanding records in both field and administrative jobs. In so doing he managed to gain the respect, if not the affection, of millions of his fellow citizens. And he managed to make some of them exceedingly angry.

MacArthur's life story sounded almost too good to be true. He was the son of a Civil War and Spanish-American War hero. He grew up at a series of frontier West Army posts. He made a brilliant academic record at West Point, and managed to win his varsity "A" at the same time.

His personal heroism first was manifested in the Philippine Islands, an area of the world which was to loom large in his future. He was not unknown in Washington, even at an early age. He served as military aide to President Theodore Roosevelt.

MacArthur became successively the youngest brigadier general of his time, the youngest major general, the youngest division commander, the youngest superintendent of the Military Academy, and the youngest Army Chief of Staff. He was kept on in the latter job beyond the statutory term of office, at the specific request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Two incidents during MacArthur's term as Chief of Staff probably caused more long-lasting adverse criticism of the man than any other factors. One was his handling of the assignment to remove the Bonus Marchers from Washington. As is almost inevitable when a mob clashes with established authority, someone was bound to get hurt. Some persons were hurt, and MacArthur was blamed by many for using unnecessary force.

In testimony before a Congressional committee, MacArthur suggested abolition of the Marine Corps

Cherry-Blossom crisis

Viet Nam and civil rights legislation make urgent copy out of Washington these days, but the real springtime crisis in the nation's capital is what to do with all those out-of-town visitors. Some 700,000 or so are expected for the five-day National Cherry Blossom Festival, opening on Tuesday, April 7. It was 52 years ago that Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, and the Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, jointly planted a Japanese cherry tree on the banks of the Tidal Basin.

Well over 1 million tourists pass through Washington in the 30-day period beginning each Easter, most of them high school students on traditional pilgrimages to the capital. For all of 1963, some 7.5 million persons visited Washington — a drop of almost 1 million from 1962. Washington Board of Trade officials say unfavorable publicity about street

London greets its visitors in demure fashion

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of dispatches telling of "Great Cities of the World." They will be written by correspondents who have lived there for many years.)

By Robert Musel
UPI Staff Writer

LONDON (UPI)—Some cities offer themselves as mistresses to the world.

But not London.

Some cities wear their hearts on their sleeves, hiding nothing, like that brazen metropolis across the English Channel, all smiling boulevards, whispering lime trees and invitations to romance.

But not London.

Her grey skirts spread about her, she greets her visitors demurely. Those who have hurried along for a fleeting flirtation often grumble at the waste of time. London can be won but those who win her must come prepared to woo her as her real lovers have done for nearly 2,000 years.

Life-long Affair

It can be the start of a life-long affair. For of all the great cities of the world London is the most continuously surprising. The grey cloak conceals a heart of fire. Her charms are not obvious but a bouquet of delights awaits those with the patience to seek them out.

Some cities parade their attractions on their main streets.

But not London.

Her biggest and most famous thoroughfares are too often her dustiest. But behind them are the almost secret places that all who know her learn to look for — the little markets, the cobbled mews, the sudden tree-framed squares, the ancient alleys and masked yards like

Pickering Place, opposite the palace of St. James', last of her dueling grounds.

"London thou art the flower of cities all..."

So wrote one of her suitors about the time Columbus set sail for the new world with the blessing of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain (who gave St. Margaret's Church in Westminster its stained glass window).

London is the second metropolis of the world in population next to Tokyo. It straddles the River Thames and from its geographical center at Charing Cross Station extends from 12 to 16 miles in all directions. Within its 722 square miles live 8.2 million people.

By the middle of the first century A.D. a Roman historian was describing the town as "a busy emporium for trade and traders."

It still is. The London he was writing about was on the square mile called "The City" — the present-day financial heart of the British Commonwealth and the sterling area which is at the core of 40 per cent of the trade of the world: The home of the great commodity markets, the hub of international insurance, one of the busiest of all ports.

The capital is overcrowded, there is a housing crisis and some way must be found to tempt the people to work elsewhere.

London lives in the present as though reluctant to leave its past. It clings to ancient customs and to the many reminders that it is really a cluster of villages (Chelsea, Paddington, Hackney, Bow, Kensington, Dulwich, Greenwich, Battersea among them) which grew together over 1,000 years. Some find these old ceremonies out of touch with reality; most consider them charming.

London's surprises come in many ways. It has the reputation of being staid and conservative — it could actually teach Paris a naughty thing or two, and sexual dalliance is a problem for moralists. Two out of three girls 20 or under are already pregnant at the time of marriage. One district has an illegitimacy figure of over 25 per cent of births (Paddington).

The weather is happily described as foul by Londoners themselves. But the truth is that its mildness attracted raiders from the continent in olden times. There is rarely any snow, the average mean temperature is 50 degrees Fahrenheit (New York's is 56), the summers are cool and pleasant and fogs are getting fewer every year as the city enforces smokeless zones (first suggested in 1661).

British women are a final (and to most men a very pleasant) surprise. Someone once described them as a nation of pygmals all waiting for professor Higginses.

Tourism is another industry. It is Britain's largest dollar earner and London brings in the biggest share with 9 million visitors a year — behind only Rome and Paris in the number who arrive from overseas.

Perhaps the last word belongs to one of London's many great literary figures, Samuel Johnson, who said (Circa 1777): "Sire, when a man is tired of London he is tired of life."

Capital Report

Majority of U.S. voters do not know what Congressman has done in district

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A political scientist who did undergraduate work at the University of Oregon has come up with a report which may frighten or dishearten hardworking congressmen who believe their political careers depend upon success in bringing home the bacon.

To many congressmen, the average constituent seems to be a fellow who constantly asks, "What have you done for me lately?" This disturbing question keeps him running to provide a multitude of services — from seed pamphlets to river and harbor improvements — for his constituents, or at least to foster the impression through skilled public relations that he is in there fighting the good fight for the home folks in his congressional district.

Prof. Warren E. Miller of the University of Michigan has news for these congressmen. His depth study reveals that 86 per cent of the voters have no idea what, if anything, their congressman has done for the district or for anyone in the district — not just lately, but ever.

This conclusion was based on a study of attitudes sampled in 116 of the Nation's 435 congressional districts, including two in Oregon — the Third and Fourth. The survey was made in 1958, an election year in which Oregon's Fourth district switched from Democrat Charles O. Porter to Republican Edwin R.

Durno.

Prof. Miller, who made the study under grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Social Science Research Council, is working on a book covering his findings. He offered highlights here in a seminar for newsmen.

The study focused on what influences a congressman's votes on key issues. To what extent does he "vote his district," that is to reflect what he thinks is the attitude of most of his constituents? To what extent does he use his own judgement?

Generally, Miller found that in safe districts — those which predictably elect either a Republican or a Democrat — the congressman more often than not reflects his district's point of view in his voting record. In marginal districts which are apt to swing back and forth, the congressman is more apt to rely on his own judgement of what is right, largely because his constituents are probably divided or it is difficult to determine a consensus.

In analyzing the behavior of congressmen, the study showed that northern Democrats tended to be more liberal in their personal beliefs than are their supporters and that their roll call voting records on social welfare issues were even more liberal than either they or their constituents. Liberal, for purposes of this study, means an attitude favoring more federal government activity.

On the other hand, southern Democrats tended to be more conservative than most of their constituents and to vote even more conservative.

It is possible that this curious difference can be traced to the source of congressional election campaign funds, although Prof. Miller said his study did not get into this influential factor. Most northern Democrats receive campaign funds from organized labor, which lobbies for liberal social welfare legislation; while most southern Democrats look to conservative business interests for financial help, so their voting records reflect the conservative views of this segment of the community on welfare bills.

Northern Republicans in Congress tended to be a little more conservative than their supporters, but tended not to vote quite so conservative as either, probably because in 1958 the Eisenhower Administration was urging certain moderate social welfare measures which a number of Republicans consequently felt obliged to support.

On civil rights, the study showed the southerners taking more extreme anti-positions than most of their supporters, while northern Democrats took more pro-civil rights positions than their voting supporters. The Republicans tended to reflect the moderate pro-civil rights attitude of their supporters quite closely.

China charged with racism

MOSCOW (UPI)—A Soviet official charged today that Communist China is trying to "rally the black and yellow people against the white races."

The official, Bobodzhon Gafurov, said Russia would fight this action, which he compared to Nazi racism.

"The Chinese are trying to rally the black and yellow people against the white races... they are conducting a racist policy which is very much like the racist policy which reigned not so long ago in Europe," he said.

Gafurov clashed repeatedly with Chinese delegates at the recent Afro-Asian solidarity meeting in Algiers.

His remarks at a news conference apparently referred to Chinese attempts to win influence in the poor nations of Asia and Africa by referring to the Russians as another white race like the British and French colonialists.

Earlier, the Soviets claimed the support of the "great majority" of the world's Communist parties in the dispute with Peking.

BALCOMB CRITICAL

PORTLAND (UPI)—Dr. Raymond Balcomb, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon, Sunday criticized the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Balcomb called hearings scheduled by the board in Portland Tuesday "a fresh reminder that the constitutional freedoms of all Americans are endangered."

Sen. Fulbright has now dramatically called attention to these cross currents. Farsighted senators such as George Aiken of New Hampshire, Republican, and John Sparkman of Alabama, Democrat, have supported him. It will be interesting to see whether the rest of Congress begins to catch up.

He has another question about Shakespeare

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Library of Congress recently announced plans for a "Shakespeare Festival" to commemorate the fact that Shakespeare would now be 400 years old had he not been dead for 358 years.

One of the events on the program will be a lecture on the subject "Does It Matter Who Wrote Shakespeare?" It deals with the old question of whether Shakespeare actually authored the works attributed to him.

At the present time the consensus seems to be that if Shakespeare didn't write his plays and sonnets he surely did have one Jim-Dandy of a ghost writer.

Suggests New Topic

Since there seems to be no hope of ever resolving the issue to everyone's satisfaction, I would like to suggest that the library expand the festival's agenda to provide for erudite discussions of other questions concerning the immortal bard.

It so happens that I have in mind a topic which, insofar as I can determine, has never been considered by Shakespearean scholars. Namely, "Was Shakespeare a Fink?"

The suggestion that Shakespeare was a fink came to my attention in a letter I received from one of the young music lovers who have been bombarding me with slings and arrows because of something I wrote a few weeks ago.

I took a few of Shakespeare's better known lines and applied them as comment on four of his countrymen — the Beatles. The Beatles nuts in this country have been on my neck ever since.

Say Fink A Dip

"Dear fathead," began the letter referred to above. "That fink Shakespeare is a dip."

A "dip," by the only definition that I am familiar with, is either a pickpocket or a person who takes snuff. It is, I suppose, remotely possible that Shakespeare may at one time have dipped into someone's pocket and lifted a snuff box.

After all, cases of petty larceny among poets and playwrights are not entirely unknown.

Academic research, however, will not support a categorical conclusion that Shakespeare was a fink.

It is true that some of the characters in his plays were finks of the first water. It has likewise been established that many of his Elizabethan contemporaries were thoroughgoing finks.

But it does not necessarily follow that Shakespeare himself was finkish, or, if you prefer, finky. If the Library of Congress can pin that down, it will have a truly memorable festival.

Barbs

About the worst shape you can be in is to be mentally unemployed.

An argument is proof of one thing for sure — two people are wasting their time.

The attendant at a service station is strong for the fellow who stops in for gas instead of to.

A wife picks things up for a man and a secretary takes them down.

Varieties

ACROSS

- 1 Greek moon goddess
- 7 Distant
- 12 Explorer
- 14 Saunter (slang)
- 15 Workweek
- 16 Prepare as
- 17 Mariner's direction
- 18 Stray
- 20 Scatter, as hay
- 21 Pale colors
- 22 Painter's pigment board
- 23 Inform
- 24 Turn inside out
- 25 New
- 26 Bind afresh
- 27 Sphere of action
- 28 Appendages
- 29 Haze
- 30 Piloted
- 31 Legal profession
- 32 Give a rendition
- 33 Elude
- 34 Humble
- 35 Cut

DOWN

- 1 Withered
- 2 Agers
- 3 Tardy
- 4 Fast (Pr.)
- 5 Educational group (ab.)
- 6 Masculine appellation
- 7 Cubic meter
- 8 Again
- 9 Highways (ab.)
- 10 Redact

Answers to Previous Puzzle

36 Eat away

37 Senior

38 Road edge

39 Toward the

40 Sheltered side

41 Fool (Jewish)

42 Night before

43 Was borne

44 Navigation (ab.)

45 Passage in the brain

46 Mrs. Truman

47 Metal

48 Summer (Pr.)

49 Night before

50 Navigation (ab.)

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