

Johnson Takes in Entire World as Arena for Political Operations

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of three dispatches on the career of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

By HARRY FERGUSON
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Lyndon B. Johnson called politics "the art of the possible" and he is a master of the art. There was a time when politics meant to him the care, feeding and cajoling of his constituents, but in recent years Johnson has taken the entire world as his arena of operations. He proved that he can charm a camel driver in Pakistan with the same easy technique he uses on a farmer living outside of Lubbock, Tex. President Kennedy used him

with great effectiveness as a good will ambassador and trouble shooter at a dozen spots around the world. Johnson is a single-minded man. He talks politics, eats politics and thinks politics throughout one of the most strenuous working schedules maintained by any man in the federal government. There are many areas of American life about which he has no curiosity and no knowledge. He was on the West Coast several years ago and somebody suggested he might like to visit a movie studio and meet Lana Turner. "Who's Lana Turner?" Johnson asked. He wasn't making a wisecrack. There is no time in his think-

ing and his activity to inform himself about Hollywood and its personalities. A close friend said Johnson occasionally attends football games in Texas. "But I doubt," he added, "whether Lyndon ever saw a touchdown scored or knew at any given moment which team was ahead. He usually was leaning over to talk with somebody in the row ahead or turning to engage in earnest conversation with somebody behind him."

When Johnson says politics is "the art of the possible" he speaks from a reservoir of knowledge going back to 1932 when he first came to Washington as secretary to Rep. Richard Kleberg, owner of the King Ranch in Texas. What he means is that there is no point in knocking your head against a stout stone wall. You try to figure out some way to find a gate or climb over the wall. Don't waste your time on the impossible. Concentrate on the possible.

No Faith in Oratory
President Johnson puts small faith in high-blown oratory as a means of influencing people and getting results. The nation is unlikely to hear from his lips such phrases as "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself" and "ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." He puts great store in private talks as opposed to public pronouncements. Last Saturday he gave an indication of how things will be run in the White House from now on when he sat down for an immediate chat with De-

fense Secretary Robert McNamara on the pressing problems of the moment. Johnson has a passion for information and is an excellent listener. When he was a senator, he had on his office wall a saying of his father: "When you're talkin', you ain't learnin' nothing." His mind soaks up information like a sponge and he constantly is demanding more. He wants everything checked and rechecked. A story about him—possibly exaggerated—is that he once asked his assistant to find out the date of the Army-Navy football game.

"The Navy says the game is on Dec. 3," the assistant reported. "What does the Army say?" Johnson asked. Search for Information
This restless search for information frequently goes on 18 hours a day. He never is far from a telephone. He has one

attached to a tree in the backyard of his home in Austin, Tex. and paces as he talks, carrying a long extension cord with him. He once booked simultaneous long distance calls in three adjacent phone booths in an airport. When he was in a hospital some years ago, a nurse was asked how he was getting along. "He would be getting along much better if we could take the telephone out of his room," she said. "He has been here three days and already has called Austria twice."

As Senate leader—probably the most effective one in this century—he knew the strength and weakness of every other senator, and he used his knowledge to get results. He knew when to turn on the heat and when to use gentle persuasion. It was said that there was hardly a man in the U.S. Senate who didn't owe Johnson at least one small political debt, and he knew exactly how and when to demand payment. Johnson doesn't panic and he doesn't scare easily. President Eisenhower once turned into Johnson and the Democrats for not cooperating enough in his legislative program. Johnson made a short and typical speech: "We are not going to carry out instructions like a bunch of second lieutenants."

Next: A big day: FDR and the Manhattan cocktails.

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Lyndon Johnson Tends To Be Westerner in Learnings



A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune
Washington
Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Lyndon B. Johnson is more a westerner than he is a southerner. This was the burden of his personal appeal to western Democrats when he was seeking the presidential nomination in 1960. Texas, he noted over and over, is west of the Mississippi, not just south of the Mason and Dixon line. While this was a futile appeal, there is no doubt that Lyndon B. Johnson today is more oriented toward the new west than to the old south. That orientation goes much deeper than the symbols of his western-mindedness—the 10-gallon hat, the big cattle ranch and the LBJ brand he stamps upon everything that is his, including the initials of his three daughters.

Johnson tends to be a wide-open spaces liberal, favoring the bread-and-butter federal policies traditionally supported by his Texas constituents—government dams, irrigation and electric power works, highways, rural electrification, farm price supports, etc.—as well as the federal emphasis on outer space research and development. In this respect Johnson tends to be like many southern members of Congress who came to Washington as he did during the New Deal and continue to be rural New Dealers, but who reveal conservative tendencies when it comes to urban problems. They would, in a word, oppose an Urban Affairs Department of government while defending every project or expansionist tendency of the Department of Agriculture.

Defense Spending
Johnson also is a firm believer in abundant spending for national defense, and the thrust of his congressional record was in this area rather than in the realm of social concerns which attract most northern liberals. But now he must pick up the threads of Kennedy's program, shaping them to suit his own beliefs but never abandoning outright what Kennedy advocated, at least until such time as he may be elected to the presidency in his own right. In this he will need the legislative assistance of Rep. Edith Green, probably the most influential Democrat on the House Education and Labor Committee, and Sen. Wayne Morse, chairman of the Senate education subcommittee and the Senate's most knowledgeable member on labor issues. Both are deeply involved in efforts to put through federal aid for colleges, as well as other education measures.

Adlai Stevenson, but due to the death of her senator husband early that year and her own personal bid for his Senate seat was not involved in any great degree in the presidential rivalry. Sen. Morse sought the presidential nomination himself. When he lost the Oregon primary to Kennedy he turned his back upon the presidential nomination fight and stayed away from the national convention in which the Kennedy-Johnson ticket was selected. Morse's preference among the major contenders was Stevenson.

Two Favored Johnson
At that convention in Los Angeles, although the Oregon delegate was pledged to support Kennedy as long as he was in the running, two delegates were reported to favor Johnson. Lew Wallace and Jack Bain of Portland were named by Mrs. Beulah Hand as possible defectors for Johnson. Both died this during the delegation's first caucus presided over by Mrs. Green. Mrs. Hand identified herself as a possible defector for Stevenson, but Kennedy's nomination on the first ballot ended all chance of such a split.

Six Presidents In Capitol Rotunda

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy was the sixth President of the United States to lie in state in the capitol rotunda on the black-draped catafalque which was built for Abraham Lincoln. In addition to Lincoln, in April 1865, the tribute was paid to Presidents James A. Garfield (September, 1881), William McKinley (September, 1901); Warren G. Harding (August, 1923) and William Howard Taft (March, 1930). Taft was no longer President but was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the time of his death. Like Kennedy, the first three Presidents so honored—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—had been assassinated. Other distinguished Americans, including the Unknown Soldiers of three wars, Adm. George Dewey and Gen. John J. Pershing and Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant—planner of the city of Washington—have also been so honored. Sen. Robert A. Taft, R-Ohio, son of the former President-Chief Justice, lay in state in the rotunda in August, 1953.

Funeral Get Memento
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Guests at the funeral of John F. Kennedy each received a reverent memento of the occasion—a Mass card distributed as they left St. Matthew's Cathedral. On one side, the card bore a 3-by-5-inch picture of the dead President. On the reverse side was a prayer inscribed with his name and the date.

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The Medical Roundup

By

Walter Alway
Emeritus Consultant in Medicine
Mayo Clinic
Professor of Medicine
Mayo Clinic
(Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1953)



Need for Growth Hormone
I feel so sorry for the many people who write to say that a boy of theirs with a short stature seems to have stopped growing, and everyone is unhappy about the situation. Often under the strain the boy becomes "ornery" and perhaps one decidedly bright, he may start falling in his school work. Once social, he may now become surly and solitary.

For a while we physicians had great hopes when, many years ago, my dear friend Professor Herbert Evans and his associates isolated a growth hormone from the pituitary gland (which it situated just below the brain). This drug, when injected into small dachshunds, quickly caused them to grow into big hounds. The only trouble was that this growth hormone—made most easily and cheaply from the large pituitary glands of cattle—when injected into boys, did not work well. Later, it was found that the growth hormone made from cattle is so different chemically from that made from men or from monkeys that it is of no use to boys.

Cost Said Great
The hormone that is obtained from a man will help a boy, but the cost of securing pituitary glands from men is so great that only a little of the human hormone has been obtained—just enough to show

that it can work, especially for what is known as pituitary dwarfism. Because the molecule is so big and so complicated, there is not much hope of its ever being synthesized. About the only hope is that a small fraction of it, split off, may have the faculty of promoting growth in boys and girls. There is some reason to hope that someday such a fraction can be obtained. Work is going forward on the problem. People ask why one of their children is so short, and it may be that he is a "throw-back" to some ancestor who was small and short. Often a very short man is perfectly healthy, and can live into his 70s. Rarely, a man is short because when he was a boy he did not eat enough food. One study made a while ago suggested that some small, short boys are so finicky that they just don't eat enough. Perhaps if they would eat normally, they would grow taller.

Bone Firmly Fastened
Fortunately, in many cases, a boy who at 14 or 15 is much too short, in his 16th year will shoot up some three inches or more. Some physicians try giving a little thyroid substance, or a little male hormone, or some gonadotropin (which stimulates the cells that make male hormone), but I cannot find out if this helps or if it is safe. Many parents should know that about the age of 16 the two epiphyses (growing ends of the long leg bones) become firmly fastened to the shaft of the bone, and after that no more growth is possible. An X-ray man can tell when this firm fastening together of the three pieces of each bone has taken place. After that there is no use trying any treatment for short stature. Some parents ask me how to hold down the height of a girl who is growing too tall, and I am sorry to say I haven't yet heard of any good method.

Family Council

Editor's Note: The Family Council consists of a judge, a psychiatrist, three clergymen, a newspaper editor, a women's editor, and two writers. Each article is a summary of an actual case history. The council reports on problems that have been dealt with by responsible agencies and counselors. (Copyright 1963—General Features Corp.)

Theresa Y. — His apartment looks like a junk-shop.

Mr. F. Y. — Sentiment is more important than neatness.

UPI Film Shows Assassination

NEW YORK (UPI)—United Press International Newsfilm early today was first on the air with exclusive film showing the assassination of President Kennedy. The film is 16mm enlarged from 8mm. It was shown on a New York City television station.

The sequence, shot by an amateur photographer in Dallas Friday, begins with motorcycle police coming around the corner followed by the Kennedy motorcade. The President is then seen leaning over when the bullets strike. Mrs. Kennedy puts her right arm around the President and he slumps out of view. The film then shows a Secret Service agent running toward the car.

The film was shown in slow motion and also stopped at key points in the assassination. The scene was shown four times at different speeds and under different magnifications. Copies have been rushed to United Press Newsfilm clients all over the world.

Funeral Held for Salem Councilman

SALEM (UPI)—Funeral was held today for Henry G. Howiesner, 70, Salem City Council member, who died Friday night at his home here. Howiesner was president and general manager of Starr Foods, Inc., Salem. He was appointed to the City Council in 1959 and elected to a four-year term in 1960.

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Swift Plans Packing Plant at Portland

PORTLAND (UPI)—Swift & Co. Monday announced plans to build a new meat packing plant in North Portland. The new plant, a one-story building, will replace its present plant, a seven-story structure which will be razed. The firm said that one of its major operations, cattle dressing, will not be included in the new plant.

Las Vegas Gambling Center Draws Crowd

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (UPI)—This gambling city's downtown "Casino Center," darkened for 17 hours Monday in honor of the late President was more crowded than ever despite the lack of gambling. Many of the city's 120,000 went to the center—where gambling normally goes on 24 hours a day in brightly lighted casinos—to see what it looked like without the lights on. Casinos, showrooms and bars in all the major hotels both downtown and on the "strip" were closed from 7 a.m. until midnight. He has said he would make a decision in January whether to become a candidate for the now may delay that decision presidential nomination. He

LITTLE SOLDIER SALUTES — Like a little soldier, John F. Kennedy Jr., who celebrated his third birthday Monday, salutes as the casket of his father, the late President Kennedy, is carried from St. Matthews Cathedral in Washington. (UPI)



Republicans Take Renewed Look at Johnson's Policies

By RAYMOND M. LAHR
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Republicans today are taking a renewed look at President Johnson's policies. The Republicans must begin to function under a new set of rules because they must prepare to campaign against Johnson instead of the late President Kennedy.

Political Truce
While the Johnson administration was being launched, however, some Republican leaders were willing to declare a political truce to extend beyond the Christmas holidays. If the Goldwater drive should fizzle, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania will get much attention as possibilities and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York can expect more. There is feeling evident in Republican circles here that another man spoken of as a possibility, Gov. George Romney of Michigan, was badly hurt when his Republican dominated state legislature junked his tax program. In any case, the GOP will watch the Johnson program unfold, beginning with his speech to a joint session of Congress Wednesday, and carry on a continuing re-examination of their own campaign preparations.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A FAMOUS PRODUCER bought a ranch that he proposed to use as a haven to get away from it all. His wife, however, had different ideas and invited everybody she met to come down for a weekend. The producer walked in on one typical brouhaha and heard his wife bemoaning the fact that she had not yet come up with an appropriate name for the ranch. He looked over the assemblage of guests with considerable distaste and announced, "I've got it, 'Bar None.'"

It was reported that one very superior British novelist visited the ranch another time and was asked to write something in the guest book. She scrawled, "Quoth the raven," signed her name—and departed.

Variety tells about a cocky young singer who has an opinion on everything, and doesn't mind expressing it. "Which kind of music do you really prefer? Bach or bebop?" he was asked on a TV show. Halliday answered promptly, "It's all the same thing, friends: it's all music."

One of our most popular advice-to-the-troubled columnist was stumped when she opened this letter recently: "Dear Lady: I joined the Navy to see the world. I've seen it. Now, how do I get out?"

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Guided Rights Bill

Johnson's disassociation from the old south began when in 1957, as Senate majority leader, he guided the first civil rights bill through the maze of filibuster oratory—the first such accomplishment since the reconstruction era. That bill created the Civil Rights Commission, which has since pointed to evidence of racial discrimination in the varied strata of American life.

His disassociation from segregationist sympathies was made clear during his three years as vice president when Johnson took command of the Kennedy administration's efforts to get business and industrial firms to employ Negro workers without bias in hiring. He devoted considerable time and energy, even some passion, to this cause as he identified with the protest of citizens of both races who opposed segregation.

For what diehard segregationists regard as apostasy, Johnson is anathema; and yet ironically he has never gained true acceptance by northern liberals as a civil libertarian of the true faith.

While western liberals find Johnson easier to take than do eastern liberals to whom Texas is virtually a foreign land, most members of Oregon's predominantly liberal Democratic congressional delegation have viewed Johnson in the past with mixed feelings. They have seen him as a masterful legislative tactician, when he was running the Senate, but not one in whom they could place full confidence as a representative of their liberal views. They have trouble, for one thing, accepting anyone who defends the 27 1/2 percent oil depletion allowance, a favorite target of northern liberals, but a "must" for Texans to defend.

More Conservative
Johnson, by their standard, is more conservative than was Kennedy. While neither man ever fit the requirements of the party's left-wing, both Kennedy and Johnson had legitimate claims to liberalism. Kennedy was more of an urban liberal, favoring the bread-and-butter federal policies that appealed to his early constituency in Boston—immigration liberalism, slum clearance, school aid, unemployment in-

Guests at Kennedy Funeral Get Memento

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Claim on Loyalty

During Kennedy's years in office, Mrs. Green had a special claim upon his loyalty which he always honored because she led his successful Oregon campaign in 1960. None of Oregon's top Democrats has any such claim upon Johnson's loyalty. When Johnson was seeking western delegates in his 1960 bid for the presidential nomination, he got little encouragement in Oregon. Mrs. Green came out early for Kennedy. Sen. Maurine Neuberger favored

South Is Power

A typical appraisal recognizes that the South is at least one of the Goldwater bases of power—both for national convention delegates and for electoral votes in the 1964 presidential election. If Goldwater should appear weaker in the South against the Texas-born Johnson than he did against Kennedy, many Republicans will look for a candidate with more appeal in the heavily populated industrial states. They would look first at Nixon and Scranton unless Rockefeller supplies evidence that he is much stronger than most GOP professionals now believe.

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