

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## A Hazard Of The Job

The office of the United States presidency, being the most powerful on earth, inevitably works a special magic on those who hold it.

When its full weight descended on Harry Truman in April, 1945, he said to a group of newsmen: "Boys, pray for me."

Eight years later, at the end of his regime, he would more likely have suggested that they pray for his opponents.

During much of his White House career, former President Eisenhower was pictured as chafing under the burdens of office and eager to gain the retirement of Gettysburg.

Now that he has it, he is said to be bored with it, and is hitting the road often to rip into President Kennedy.

Most observers—whatever their view of Eisenhower's criticisms—sense in them the ring of conviction. And it seems fair to suggest that this is born at least in part from the natural feeling of an ex-president that he knows the White House job.

Historians frequently point out that presidents commonly want a second term because they believe their "work is unfinished."

Some scholars have noted that even before the time of Franklin Roosevelt an occasional White House occupant toyed with the third term idea.

Kennedy was annoyed at a strong speech Eisenhower delivered in Chicago. He is said to be further irritated by a repeat performance in New York. He feels that Ike's knowledge of the "inside" should act as a curb rather than a spur to criticism.

The record of history indicates this is too much to expect.

The ex-president, whoever he is, thinks himself uniquely qualified to judge the acts of his successor.

Moreover, if his party looks to him for leadership, as Republicans do to Eisenhower, he will be more encouraged to speak out.

One responsible Republican puts it this way:

"The notion that Eisenhower should muffle his criticism strikes me as nonsense. He is our star. He is still a commanding figure in the nation. Why should his voice, above all, be silenced?"

Obviously Eisenhower does not intend to fall silent.

Obviously, too, Kennedy is going to have to live with his assaults as one of the facts of presidential life.

When it comes his turn to retire, he'll probably be chopping at his successor in the same way.

## State Budget Ills

(Oregon Statesman, Salem)

Money worries broke out almost by the time members of the 1961 Legislative Assembly reached their homes. Now they are piling up high enough to frighten them against coming back. The State Public Welfare, trying to live within a budget, narrowed the flow in the money pipe last summer. Later, under pressure from Multnomah County, they opened the tap. Now they profess to see their money gone before the end of the biennium and propose another "review" of spending.

State institutions of higher learning are caught with their enrollments up and their budgets sagging. They will need an additional \$2.7 million so it was announced last week. But there's only a million left in the emergency board's reserve which must serve all demands for general fund money.

We are great budget-balancers here in Oregon—but this time requirements were un-

derestimated. One reason is the time lag between time for preparing budgets and spending appropriations. Work on a new budget starts in midsummer before the Legislature meets. It is reviewed by the budget director in the fall, then the total budget is presented to the Legislature. But the spending is to cover the biennium from the ensuing July 1st to June 30th of the second year. In view of the three-year spread the wonder is that budgeting succeeds as well as it has.

One answer to the current dilemma is to call a special session of the Legislature. This would open a Pandora's box of troubles—with daylight saving time one of them. For the longer term perhaps Oregon should consider holding annual sessions of the Legislative Assembly. While sessions are often regarded as a cross to be born (as seldom as possible), the business of government is becoming so big and so important that it's hard to take care of it at biennial sessions.



## Washington Notebook— Cabinet Officers Briefed On Customs Of Japan

By WASHINGTON STAFF  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.  
WASHINGTON (NEA)—Cabinet officers in Japan on the nebulous assignment of promoting better economic relations between the United States and that country had a tough week of briefings for their journey.

Few definite engagements were lined up for them. Most of the time, Secretaries Rusk, Udall, Freeman, Goldberg and Hodges will be strictly on their own in conferring with their Japanese counterparts. (Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, now on an European-Asian tour, joins the group in Japan.)

A great many of the briefings, therefore, were aimed at teaching the secretaries how to comport themselves so they would not unintentionally insult their hosts by violating Japanese customs.

They were warned to take off their shoes before entering homes, restaurants and theaters. Then they were cautioned about community nude bathing.

Should they wish to indulge in this pastime, they were advised to wash before they entered the pool, since soap is definitely taboo in a Japanese bath.

The final straw came when the secretaries were told that recently their hosts had expanded the Japanese custom of drinking sake warm to include such American beverages as Scotch.

"Forewarned is forearmed," sighed one aide. "I just hope their coffee is good."

What with golf fading out with the last administration and touch football becoming too rough and time-consuming, tennis has become the No. 1 sport for many Washington bigwigs.

The great revival of interest is due primarily to the fact that it's possible to reel off a set inside an hour. Thus, busy executives can duck out to the courts during lunch hours and in the evenings. Tennis buffs around town in-

clude Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, key presidential adviser McGeorge Bundy, Undersecretary of the Navy Paul Fay, and Senators Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., Joseph Clark, D-Pa., and Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.

These all agree that tennis is a prime conditioner, and that a luncheon game or two gets a person in top shape for an afternoon of work.

The recent announcement that Air Force general officers would be required to leave their desks for four hours of physical exercise a week was greeted with derision by the tennis set.

Soorted Senator Pell: "I wish someone would pay me to play tennis for four hours a week."

One of Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman's favorite kickoffs to a speech is the line, "We all have a job to do here tonight. My job is to listen. I hope I get done with my job before you get done with yours."

State Department strategists would like to set up a guest house outside London to use for weekend entertaining of neutral diplomats they'd like to win over.

The Chinese, they say, do this type of weekend entertaining here and there around the world with telling effect.

But the diplomats have about given up on the idea. Says one discouragingly, "Even if we did get an O.K., you know who would be occupying the guest house weekends—visiting U.S. congressmen."

Janet Jagan, who recently visited Washington with her husband, the self-styled Marxist and premier of British Guiana, was until recently a Cabinet officer in her husband's administration.

On one occasion, when questioned by the British, she denied vehemently that she was a Com-

unist. When asked what then did she do for a living, she calmly replied that she was the British Guiana correspondent of the London Daily Worker, a Communist newspaper.

Civil Defense men are careful to point out that when they put fallout shelters in schools they provide emergency sanitary facilities for both boys and girls. They add that these are separate and distinct facilities: one for girls, and one for boys.

They note that a great many parents are deeply concerned about this problem.

U.S. politicians always seem to have a sharp eye out for new ways to keep political fences in repair. Evidently they can pick up a hint almost anywhere.

Witness Sen. Albert Gore, D-Tenn., just back from a four-week African tour with Democratic Senators Philip Hart of Michigan and Maurine Neuberger of Oregon:

"We heard in one of the countries we visited that the smartest politician in the area had a habit of starting rumors at the well, where everybody gathered.

"The rumors soon were all over the country, with results not unfavorable to him."

Gore paused a moment, smiled, and added: "I think maybe I'll try it some time."

Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., tells of a rather unusual phone call his office in New Haven recently received. A female voice inquired if the congressman was available for the weekend.

Giaimo's secretary asked the usual question about the purpose of the request, and was mildly shocked to get the answer: "I need a baby sitter for the weekend."

The voice went on to say that a recent newsletter from Giaimo had said that he was always willing to be of service to his constituents.

After further explaining that her 2-year-old son had just eaten the tobacco from six cigarettes, the woman added, "And now's the time I need him the most, just to get away from the kids for a weekend."

A very important figure in the Pentagon is rumored to have solved the problem of handling the tricky letters he receives.

When he gets a request for an answer on some touchy subject or an outlandish request for an impossible amount of information, he sends back the original letter with the postscript:

Dear Joe:

Got this letter the other day obviously written by some nut who uses your name. Thought you'd like to know.

So far, the system is reported to have worked perfectly.

In the wake of the recent remark by a Red Chinese general that Red China would never abide by any treaty banning atomic tests, one government official got a laugh by cracking:

"Well, at least here's one thing on which the Chinese Reds and Gen. Charles de Gaulle agree."



CROMLEY IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Cites Reasons For Russ Lead In Space

By RAY CROMLEY  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.  
WASHINGTON (NEA)—Several things have come to light that explain why the United States is lagging in space despite superior over-all U.S. science and technology.

These U.S. mistakes and omissions explain why Russia will probably get to the moon first, even though the \$2 billion the U.S. has spent on space is considerably more than the Russians have poured in, and though the \$20 billion to \$40 billion U.S. moon program is considerably more ambitious than the Soviet plan.

First: There are strong indications the Russians are ahead on key basic instrumentation. There is reason to believe the Reds can measure high temperatures more accurately. They can measure great heights more precisely. They can measure extremely heavy weights more closely. They can measure some electromagnetic waves more finely.

The ability to measure high temperatures is a prerequisite to developing superior metals for rockets and space ships.

The ability to measure electromagnetic waves is crucial in developing better space communications.

Second: The Russians have shown a greater willingness to standardize in all aspects of their space work.

This standardization results in more reliability, less cost. It means that any particular space project can be accomplished more quickly.

The United States has more or less tailor-made every job. The U.S. tends to build a separate vehicle for almost every space payload. We thus have too many varieties of stabilization systems for satellites, too many different types of power supplies for our satellites and space vehicles. We

have too many different varieties of telemetering systems.

Tailor-making complicated electronic space gadgetry means creating new variations, each with a series of bugs that must be ironed out before the project can go ahead. The cut in reliability as a result of this variety is tremendous. The U.S. has only 50 per cent success in getting its space vehicles into orbit.

Third: The United States tries to squeeze the last ounce of performance out of every space component. This means increased complexity and a further lowering of reliability. This constant refining is very expensive.

If the U.S. had spent more time and effort on making larger rockets and less time on refining the size of components, we would have done better.

In other words, our space scientists have spent too much of their time on minor refinements instead of looking for radical new approaches.

Fourth: The Russians are apparently pouring more time and effort than the U.S. into some key areas of basic space research. They are, for example, putting a great deal of effort into celestial mechanics.

The development of U.S. rockets and space vehicles has been held back by a lack of basic research. Builders have often had to go beyond present-day U.S. scientific knowledge by guess and by rule of thumb. This has usually resulted in minor improvements at great cost.

With more basic research, the U.S. could leapfrog ahead at much less expense and in much less time, over the long run.

As one space scientist puts it, "No matter how many billions you spend you can only increase the speed of a race horse by a small amount in terms of miles per hour. Whereas if you invent an automobile you can multiply that speed up to a point.

"And if you invent an airplane, or a rocket, you immediately jump into a whole new realm of speed. It's much cheaper to make these big jumps by new routes."



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

## Return Of Mental Patient Difficult

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Quite aside from its devastating effects on the patient, severe mental illness places grave responsibilities on members of the immediate family. It also raises continuing problems whose solutions often raise additional problems, sometimes of increasing perplexity.

Here's an illustration. Consider the plight of the family that has struggled with the problem of hospitalization of a dear one. They have finally agreed it's best for all concerned for the patient to be "put away."

No sooner has the unfortunate person entered an institution than he begs to be taken home. The food is no good. The bed is too hard or too soft. There's friction with other patients. Attendants are inattentive. The doctor is always in a hurry.

And then, on the emotional side, there are pleas such as missing the parents or the children, the old homestead, familiar faces, one's own things and so on.

Eventually the day comes when the person is released, either as a result of these heartrending pleas or because, thanks to treatment, there has been sufficient improvement to try a cautious return to the world beyond institutional walls.

What happens then is the subject of a highly informative pamphlet called "Mental Aftercare" obtainable at a cost of 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, a nonprofit organization located at 22 East 38 Street, New York 18, N.Y.

Here are some of the conclusions reached in this study: "Families that may have agitated

ed for years to get a patient released from a mental hospital may prove utterly inept in coping with the patient when he does return home and have been known to call for his rehospitalization at the slightest alarm.

"Studies of returned patients and their families show that, although families try, they are often anxious. They watch the patient suspiciously, dreading the onset of symptoms of recurring illness.

"It is significant that patients who live alone and without undue family pressures often improve more rapidly and go back to work faster than those who return to their families."

In another column I'll tell you what's being done to improve mental aftercare.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Understanding Mental Illness" send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

## Almanac

By United Press International  
Today is Monday, Nov. 6, the 316th day of the year with 55 more to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning stars are Mercury and Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

Those born today are under the sign of Scorpio. Polish pianist and statesman Ignace Paderewski was born on this day in 1860.

On this day in history: In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States.

In 1869, the first formal intercollegiate football game was played at New Brunswick, N.J., between the teams of Princeton and Rutgers.

In 1899, the curtain went up for the first time in New York City on Sherlock Holmes, starring William Gillette.

In 1953, the attorney general of the United States Herbert Brownell Jr. charged that former President Harry Truman promoted the late Harry Dexter White to head of the International Monetary Fund with full knowledge that he was a "Russian spy."

A thought for today: Former President Abraham Lincoln said: "There is no grievance that is an object of redress by mob law."



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

## World Of The Magician Holds Constant Change

He's a quiet, almost shy man with brown hair—a man who spends a lot of time studying his fingers, and adjusting his horn-rimmed glasses—but Mark Wilson plays to audiences of twelve and thirteen million persons every week. He's a magician and, more than that, the most analytical magician since Thurston.

Mr. Wilson is 32 and, not too long ago, was a cheerleader at Southern Methodist University. Today, he stars on a CBS show on Saturday mornings called "The Magic Land of Allakazam." The argument against the use of a magician on television is that, once he runs through his tricks, he's dead.

Mark Wilson assured CBS he could go on forever and never run out of new tricks, new illusions. He has been on three years now, and he has a huge audience which has never caught him repeating. Mr. Wilson has a house on St. Ives Drive in Hollywood and, in it, new magical devices are invented and polished every week.

The house once belonged to Boris Karloff. This, Mr. Wilson thinks, gives the place an aura. She assists her husband in his act and finds time to help their little boy, Mike, with his homework. Wilson spends his evenings working out new illusions, and he is fond of reminding friends that no one teaches magic.

lot of simple tricks. His hands were becoming practiced and clever. He got a part-time job at Douglas Magic Land in Dallas, performing tricks and selling books of magic. As he progressed, Mark Wilson learned that a magic trick falls into seven basic categories: (1) Vanishing act; (2) Magical appearance; (3) Transposition, when an object moves mysteriously from one place to another; (4) Exchange, when one object is changed to another; (5) Levitation, when a solid is made to float; (6) Penetration, in which an object, like a pencil, is made to pierce another, like a board; (7) Changes in size, shape or color.

There are at least 10,000 ways of performing the seven tricks. All of them are performed by misdirection. The magician diverts the attention of his audience by elaborate movements of the hand, by monologue, by having a pretty assistant make an appearance from the wings, by pulling a sleeve up, by putting a hand into a jacket pocket.

Wilson found that it was not enough to know the tricks. He had to educate his hands until he mastered dexterity, timing and misdirection. Even this was not enough. He had to learn to act, so that his shy personality became pleasing, so that he could entertain as well as deceive.

When he was ready, Mark Wilson went to CBS and sold the show himself. The television executives surveyed the field of magic and found that almost all of the great magicians are dead or retired: Dante, Thurston, Houdini, Keller are gone. Cardini performs occasionally. Blackstone is retired.

CBS decided to try Wilson's ma-

gic on a short option. In the past three years, his audience has grown bigger and bigger. A few weeks ago, Wilson made a live elephant disappear on stage. It was the first time that trick had been attempted since Houdini did it on the stage of the Hippodrome in New York in 1921.

Among his steady props, Mark has Basil the Baffling Bunny; Harriet the Harmonious Hamster; and Doris, the Daring Dove. She's temperamental and has five standards. Wilson was in New York a week or more ago and he stopped in at my house for lunch. We talked magic because I'm a fan, not a magician.

While he spoke, Wilson performed little tricks for the Stone girls Karen and Kathleen. His fingers massaged a small brown ball and it disappeared. Still talking, he plucked it from behind their ears and their blue eyes bugged out and their mouths flew open.

Later, he produced four small colored pencils and showed the girls a trick. He would hold his hands behind his back, he said, and if the girls would give him one of the pencils, he would tell them which one it was. He did, and the trick was done several times.

They asked how it was done, and he showed them. The pencil is placed in his hands behind his back. He presses the point of it against his thumbnail. Then, still holding the pencil behind his back, he brings the marked hand up before his eyes and pretends to think. He looks at the mark on the thumbnail and names the color.

The little girls are now the social lions at their school. Anybody like to buy a gross of colored pencils? . . .

### Melodic Moods

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|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Stringed instrument  | 5 Uncovered              |
| 2 Musical measure      | 6 State                  |
| 3 Musical group        | 7 Knock                  |
| 4 Changes the title    | 8 Sewed loosely          |
| 9 Musical group        | 9 Singing voice          |
| 10 Musical composition | 10 Christmas carol       |
| 11 Musical composition | 11 Greek commune         |
| 12 Musical composition | 12 Animal doctor (coll.) |
| 13 Musical composition | 20 Offspring (pl.)       |
| 14 Musical composition | 22 Try                   |
| 15 Musical composition | 23 Created               |
| 16 Musical composition | 24 Poems                 |
| 17 Musical composition | 25 Diplomacy             |
| 18 Musical composition | 26 Musical passages      |
| 19 Musical composition | 27 Oriental ruler        |
| 20 Musical composition | 28 Unusual               |
| 21 Musical composition | 29 Hurried               |
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### Answer to Previous Puzzle

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|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1 JAN   | 2 JOSE   | 3 POAS   | 4 ERIA  |
| 5 LIE   | 6 JERIN  | 7 BERS   | 8 TIA   |
| 9 TIDE  | 10 TENTS | 11 REEDS | 12 TIRE |
| 13 TAPE | 14 UNL   | 15 TIRE  | 16 TIRE |
| 17 BE   | 18 BE    | 19 BE    | 20 BE   |
| 21 BE   | 22 BE    | 23 BE    | 24 BE   |
| 25 BE   | 26 BE    | 27 BE    | 28 BE   |
| 29 BE   |          |          |         |