


Horse sense

By ERNEST V. JOINER



● Strange are the workings of the United States government. It encourages importation of foreign beef in order to drive prices down so Oregon cattlemen can't make a profit and thus face bankruptcy. It has authored the demise of the American textile industry by allowing imports of cheaply produced cloth to compete with American goods produced by expensive domestic labor and high taxes. It has all but wiped out U.S. manufacturers of typewriters, cameras, precision instruments and optical goods by encouraging imports to compete with U.S. manufacturers. It forces the cost of labor so high that only a few shoe manufacturers are left in this country, with the bulk of footwear coming from abroad, principally Italy. Shipbuilding used to be a major American industry, but no more. Today American ships are built abroad, mostly in Japan.

● On the other hand, when the U.S. needs migrant labor it permits Mexicans to cross the border and harvest our crops. American universities, often with federal assistance, bid for foreign professors to teach in this country. Skilled workmen and professional people can easily be imported when needed. Except in one notable instance. Medicine. This country is crying for doctors. Nearly every small community and city in America clamors for one or more physicians to care for their people. But will the government relax its ban on foreign doctors to save the health and lives of its own citizens? Hell, no!

● A news item in the Sunday Oregonian a couple of weeks ago reported that medical schools in Denmark can only place half their graduates in that country. The other half go to Switzerland and other countries to practice. But not to the United States. We won't allow them to practice here, not until the people rise up and override the powerful American Medical Association and break its grasp on the Congress. For the AMA and its affiliated state organizations have decreed that there is to be no competition to established American physicians. The AMA likes to cite the inferior quality of medicine that might result by importing foreign-trained physicians. It makes us wonder how Europeans stay alive and in comparative good health; why so many Americans send their children to foreign medical schools for training; and why so many Americans who can afford superior medical treatment go abroad to find it. I've been treated by a foreign doctor and he didn't kill me.

● Heppner needs a doctor. But none will come here. Danish doctors would come here and practice, if permitted. Perhaps a group from Heppner should call on the Oregon Medical Association and try to convince it that "some kind of medical care" is better than "no medical care," and ask it to support importation of a Danish doctor.

● The AMA will admit that medical care in rural America is a pressing problem. When I was in Muleje, Baja California, a while back I talked with the only young doctor in town. He told me that in Mexico a certain number of medical school graduates are required by law to practice in rural and remote areas for five years or face the loss of their right to practice. That law is solving Mexico's rural medical problem. Yet the AMA has not, to my knowledge, asked for such a program to take care of rural America. Which leads me to wonder just how "advanced" we are in solving a similar problem.

● "The doctor from abroad might have the finest reputation and the finest training in the world, he might be a graduate of a foreign medical school of the very highest reputation, and still he would not be considered (for practice in the United States). He would not even be allowed to prove through examination by his professional peers, that he was fit to heal the sick."—Editorial, Milwaukee Journal.

● The AMA has an iron-fisted control over hospitals. No physician may practice there who is not a member of the AMA. The AMA dictates what medical schools will be built, how many students will be accepted, sets the standards, and imposes membership upon its graduates. The regulatory staffs in state health agencies must meet AMA acceptance, and states are so politically intimidated by the AMA that they accept it recommended members and, for the most part, the rules and regulations that govern all public health agencies and regulatory bodies dealing with health matters.

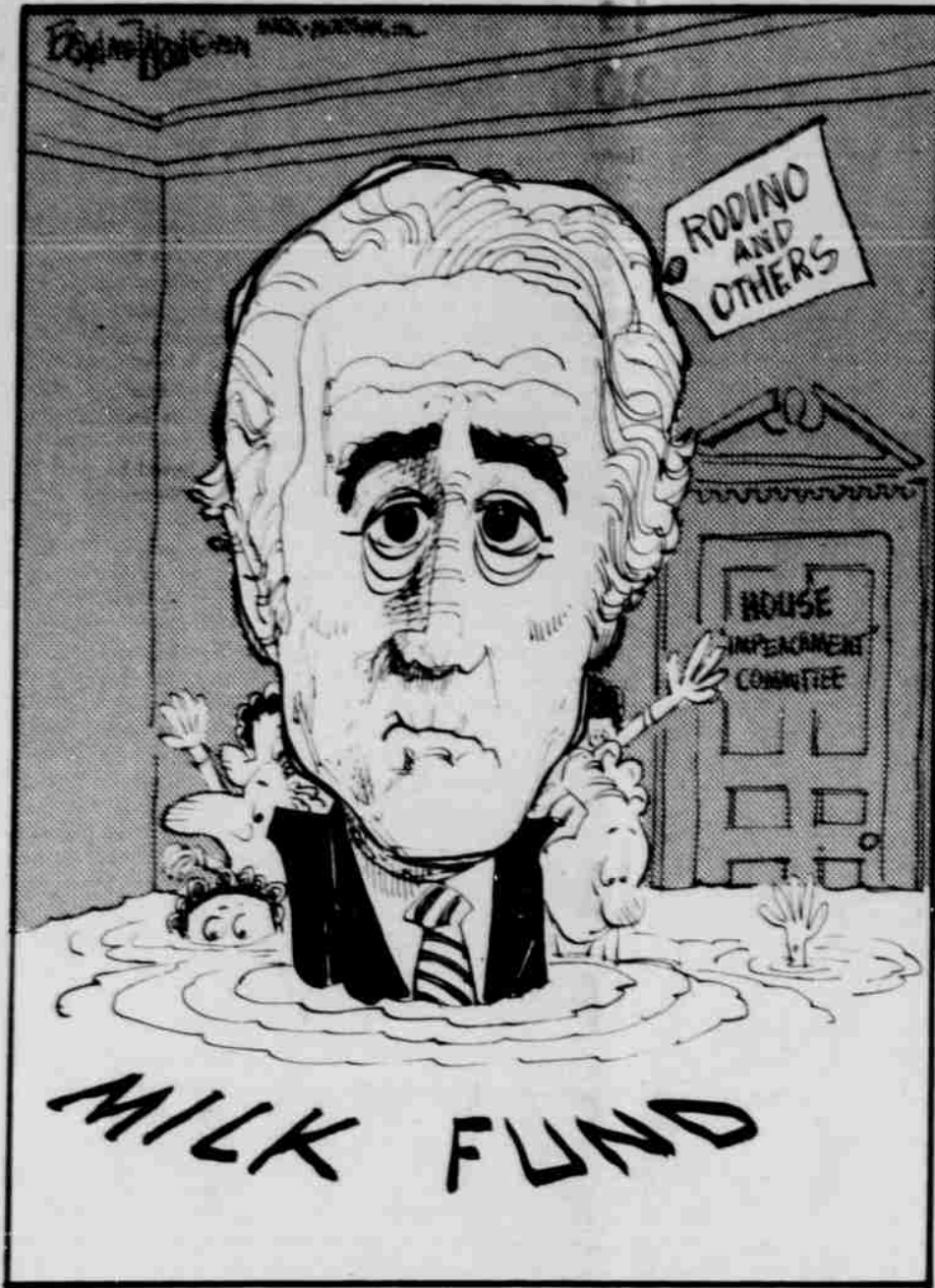
● "As a consequence of its monopoly position, financial resources, and political strength, organized medicine is able to maintain a quasi-legal status in medical affairs. In many states, laws authorize state and local medical societies to appoint or recommend members of regulatory bodies. AMA standards in medical education, training, and practice are usually adopted by law. In addition, AMA inspection to determine whether its own standards have been satisfied is seldom subject to judicial review. Thus the political authority of the state itself has in effect been delegated to organized medicine."—Yale Law Journal.

● In recent years there has been a proliferation of engineers, Ph. Ds, lawyers and professional people of all kinds. But in the medical field there has been no corresponding ratio of increase. Why? Because the AMA deliberately limits its membership to create a scarcity of doctors to keep medical fees high and to protect the financial interests of its members. It is not because young people are not interested in getting into a lucrative and satisfying field. It is not because medical schools are expensive or because of the number of years it takes to graduate.

● What are the chances of a student being accepted in Medical school? Here are a few extreme cases: At Boston Medical School, 999 applied, 72 accepted; at Columbia, 1268 applied, 120 accepted; at Cornell 1416 applied, 113 accepted; at New York University, 1469 applied, 130 accepted; at Northwestern, 1431 applied, 128 accepted. This means there is a vast potential of skill waiting for a chance to relieve the acute shortage of physicians which exists today. But the AMA dominates the schools for obvious purposes; and it opposes all proposals for state and federal funds to build more medical schools to train more doctors. Why? Perhaps Friedman and Kuznets, in a study made for the National Bureau of Economic Research, has the answer:

● "The current shortage of physicians is also reflected in the high income of physicians. The physician's income is higher than other professional incomes by 85 to 180 per cent, even when allowance is made for the high cost of training."

● But, you may protest, perhaps the wisdom and skill of the AMA membership makes them better judges of what good health care should be, and maybe they're actually acting in the public interest by dominating the health scene. The Committee for the Nation's Health in its handbook, "National Health Insurance Handbook," lists a few reforms which the AMA, acting in the name of all doctors, has fought against: Social Security; federal funds to save the lives of mothers and babies; the reporting of communicable diseases; compulsory vaccinations for smallpox; public provision for immunization against diphtheria; Workmen's Compensation laws; Old Age and Unemployment Insurance; public health



"EveryBODY needs milk!"

The mail pouch

EDITOR:

Your Horse Sense this week sure makes sense. I think we all would like to know what our tax money is used for. I have paid taxes here since 1916, and I have wondered how anyone running for office can raise his salary almost the day after taking office.

There are No Parking signs on my street which I have asked to be removed. This is one of the wider streets off Main. The council doesn't always know who is attending meetings, so think they can be sarcastic and think it's funny. We do need the hospital and better road repairs. Not just some special roads, which happened in the past.

I do miss the columns we did have on the inside of the front page, of weekly doings, and more local news.

I agree also we have to many bosses and need more workers in the road department.

And I still think the money for the dam is needed more for water and sewer improvement more than it's needed to make a frog and mosquito pond.

MARTHA VAN SCHOIACK,
Heppner.

EDITOR:

Enclosed is my check for \$6 to cover one year's subscription to the paper. I didn't realize when the due date was until I happened to check the address and noted it was April.

The editor's comments in his column pertaining to the oil issue made more sense than anything we have read in the Wall Street Journal, San Francisco Chronicle or any other publication.

I really enjoy the pictures you occasionally publish of the old churches, meadows and other country scenes.

JUNE A. McINNIS,
Menlo Park, Ca.

EDITOR:

It seems strange that we seldom see stories about the great Heppner Flood in the newspapers in recent years. It happened on June 14, 1903, and since that anniversary date is upon us I venture to write a first-hand account of it as it was told to me by my mother, Mrs. Oscar Minor, who was one of the survivors, along with my sister, Leah Minor, and a hired girl.

My parents' two-story house stood where the bowling alley is now located.

June 14, 1903 was a very warm Sunday. Toward 5 p.m. I saw two clouds come together, the blackest clouds I had ever seen. A cloudburst was in the making, and it was upon us immediately. It was followed by the worst electrical and hailstorm I had ever seen. Rain fell in blinding sheets. The tremendous roar of thunder and the lightning was terrifying. Sheets of water would hit our window panes, propelled by the strong winds. Hailstones half the size of hen eggs covered the ground not less than a foot deep. Les Matlock said all the waitresses at the hotel were frightened and crying.



services to control tuberculosis; Red Cross blood banks; creation of public venereal disease clinics; Blue Cross insurance and free diagnostic centers to detect cancer. That's just for openers!

● This criticism is directed at the AMA hierarchy, and is not intended to discredit the thousands of member physicians across the nation who do not subscribe to the policies of their leaders, and whose voices are often raised publicly and in medical circles against policies of the AMA hierarchy. There are thousands of doctors who take their Hippocratic Oath seriously, but cannot risk loss of their professional status by rebelling against the AMA. Dr. L.D. Tibbles, for example, has given practically his entire life to medical ministry in this area. He has not enriched himself at the expense of his patients, for his fees are less than modest. He would have retired long ago, I am told by his many friends, except that he realizes the community needs his services.

● AMA policies are keeping a doctor out of Heppner. But the people, through pressure applied to their state and federal legislators, overcame the protests of the AMA in the matters listed above. Perhaps it is time to put the pressure on to open up more medical schools and to override the ban on foreign-trained physicians. Old Fighting Wayne Morse once took on the AMA on the floor of Congress. Maybe Hatfield, Packwood and Ullman are brave enough to open this can of worms!

Crossroads Report

EDITOR:

My factual neighbor says he notes the Tar-and-Feather-Nixon mob is still demanding that he give them the evidence they need to prove he is a crook.

+++

And if he doesn't come across with such proof, they will charge that his refusal to help them clobber him proves he is unfit to give us people good moral leadership.

+++

Which we surely need, considering how long we have been brainwashed by morally indignant clout-peddling congressmen and by "news" people who buy and sell stolen state and defense department documents.

D.E. SCOTT,
Crossroads, U.S.A.

quote/unquote

"I used to think I was poor. Then they told me I wasn't poor, I was needy. Then they told me it was self-defeating to think of myself as needy, that I was culturally deprived. Then they told me deprived was a bad image, that I was underprivileged. Then they told me underprivileged was over used, that I was disadvantaged. I still don't have a dime, but I do have a great vocabulary."—Jules Feiffer

The first we knew of a flood coming was when I saw a man climbing over our fence and running toward our house to keep ahead of the high water that was nearly touching his heels.

The house was almost instantly surrounded by swirling flood waters. It began coming into our house very fast, from around doors and windows. Leah, the hired girl and myself went upstairs to keep out of the water. Our two-story house stood on its foundation until the strong current sent a large tree crashing through the wall. Then the lower story of the house began to fall apart as if it were an egg shell. There was only one room, a hallway and the roof left. We held on to the banister in the hall while the remains of the house was carried along by the current until it lodged against a telephone pole next to the Methodist Church.

It was there we waited until the water went down rather than to be rescued by holding onto someone's horse.

STANLEY MINOR,
Heppner.

EDITOR:

Please cancel the subscription as addressed above (Marion Tasker Weatherford Esq.) and enter a new subscription under the name on this letterhead (Marion T. Weatherford).

I suspect you and Bill (Weatherford) collaborated in hatching this thing, and if I ever catch the two of you together I'll knock your (expletive deleted) heads together!

MARION T. WEATHERFORD,
Arlington.

(ED. NOTE—In order to implement your request and at the same time maintain the confidentiality and integrity of our records it is required that prior to complying with your demand you: (1) File an application with a court of competent jurisdiction for authority to change your name, or (2) apply to the Oregon Department of Commerce, Salem, for a permit to operate under a fictitious name; (3) Submit a Sociological Impact Report with the Department of Health, Education & Welfare assessing projected effect of said name change upon the social, education and business community, with copies to the Environmental Protection Agency with engineered assessment of any possible odoriferous effect among residents of the Arlington watershed; (4) Prepare a 500-word summary, in triplicate, on state and federal statutes pertaining to mandatory penalties attached to an act of threatened physical harm to a card-carrying taxpayer, an unprotected species.)

EDITOR:

I'm crushed I write this in hope some enterprising Heppnerites will read it and take action.

In town today we heard that there's to be no Kindergarten Rummage Sale this month, nor in the fall either, presumably because the kindergarten no longer needs its financial bonus. Though I'm happy to hear the kindergarten are now secure, I'm amazed that no other citizens' group, social or uplifting, has picked up the cudgel. Are there none among the organized now who need this worthy earned money for good deeds or a balanced budget?

I'll admit my concerns are largely selfish. The rummage sales were highlights of my Heppner visits, and as such occasions go, bounties of bargains and social jollity. Always well attended, they seemed a worthy way to raise funds, as well as providing a medium for exchange in place of adding white elephants, discards, gee-gaws and outgrowns to the public dumps.

Up with Rummage Sales! Will anyone join my crusade?

JOAN WELLS,
Spray.

Mayor of Hardman

Ed Doolittle has final figured out how come we pay our taxes by one calendar and the Governments spend our money by another. It is for the benefit of the planning staffs that make up the Government budgets.

Ed told the fellers Saturday night at the country store that this piece, he had saw out of Raleigh, North Carolina made it all perfectly clear.

One week last month, Ed reported, 50 state budget experts had to git out of their offices and do their work at the beach 150 mile away. The hole Office of the State Budget spent four days at a ocean front motel slaving over the new budget. A official of the office said the change in working conditions cost the taxpayers \$3,000, but it was a bargain cause being close to recreational facilities "helped make for a more effective planning and working relationship."

Last Year at the same time, the same crew slaved for a week on the budget in the cool mountains 250 miles from their Raleigh offices, Ed said.

Natural, Ed allowed, if state, local and federal budgets had to be ready the first of the calendar year they'd be a lot of times when the weather wouldn't be fit to work. If it's cold at the beach and in the mountains they might as well stay in their offices, was Ed's words. Setting July 1 as the start of the budget year means the planners can work more efficient and save the taxpayers money in the long run, declared Ed.

Clem Webster was quick to remind Republican Ed how he rejoiced two year ago when North Carolina elected her first Republican governor in this century. The new man came in swinging a new broom and leading a new cleanup crew, said Clem, and vowing to get state Government repaired, remodeled and running agin. Clem said it looks like Governor Holshouser is following the example of his father who art in Washington. It's costing more to git the old bus fixed than it did to keep it on the road in its rundown Democrat condition.

Practical speaking, broke in Zeke Grubb, he is yet to see efficient Government on any level. Zeke said he has studied the situation up one side and down the other, and he is of a mind that all the shortages we're having is caused by Government messing with the price and supply of everthing. And if we ever run short of paper clips, allowed Zeke, we'll have to close all the agencies from the courthouse to the White House. Paper clips is to Government what baling wire is to farmers and ranchers, they hold everthing together.

Zeke has saw where Senator Thomas McIntyre figured out that the federal Government prints, sorts and files two billion new reports ever year at a cost of \$36 billion. That's enough paper, the Senator said, to fill Yankee Stadium from the playing field to the top of the stands 50 times.

Mister Editor, the Senator must of figured all that out on one of them beach working trips.

Yours truly,
MAYOR ROY.



Jesuit poverty problem along the Potomac

By LESTER KINSOLVING

"I vow poverty, chastity and obedience" — First vows, Society of Jesus

In the slightly decrepit but venerable Quad Building of Georgetown University, overlooking the Potomac River, are the residences of the local community of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Fathers).

One of these starkly furnished single rooms is a veritable cell, 10 by 13 feet, and painted a slightly bilious green. It has a wash stand and closet, but no adjoining bath or toilet.

The occupant of this particular room is very probably the first Congressman in this century to reside in a single room without bath — and share a communal john.

The Rev. and Hon. Robert Drinan, S.J., (Dem. - Mass.) has similarly stark quarters at Boston College when he is at home in his district (the Fourth of Massachusetts). He pays rent for both of these rooms, gives the rest of his salary to various service organizations, and turns in all of his speaking honorariums and writing royalties to the Jesuit Order.

Exactly one and one eighth miles down the Potomac River lives one of Congressman Drinan's Jesuit seminary classmates, the Rev. John J. McLaughlin, S.J. — who doesn't have to share his bathroom with anybody.

For there are no communal lavatories where Father McLaughlin lives — a less historic but now much better known edifice called Watergate West.

Father McLaughlin, a Deputy Special Assistant to the President of the United States, lives in one of Watergate's one-bedroom apartments, Number 1009. This actually includes, according to one Watergate realtor, a living room, dining room and kitchen, as well. But these one-bedroom numbers sell for a mere \$80,000.

Of course, if one wants something more appropriate to White House status, there are Watergate apartments available for as high as one quarter of a million dollars.

Father McLaughlin is paid \$30,000 a year to assist the President — originally as a speechwriter, but now, apparently, to be a speechmaker — on all the media that White House Communications Director Ken Clawson can arrange for him.

The President's Jesuit reached the pinnacle of White House chaplaincy, however, just after the release of the tape transcripts caused a national uproar over Nixon & Co. It was then that the Rev. Father McLaughlin was trotted out to give his classic estimate that Mr. Nixon will be remembered as one of the "great moral leaders of this century." Father McLaughlin even disinfected the Presidential profanity — by describing it as "emotional drainage."

After being inundated with queries from all over the world (including, most notably, Rome) Father McLaughlin's Jesuit superior, Father Richard Cleary of Boston, called a press conference to disassociate himself, the Jesuit Order and the Roman Catholic Church from what he termed Father McLaughlin's "many public pronouncements on various aspects of life and morality." Added Father Cleary, Jesuit Provincial of New England:

But only 10 days later, after meeting with Father McLaughlin in Boston, Father Cleary seemed no longer puzzled.

"Father McLaughlin's work with the government has certain unique aspects," observed Provincial Cleary in a subsequent statement, "which may require a degree of flexibility in his living. I am now satisfied that, although this flexibility is not normative, it is permissible given his special situation."

Whether President Nixon's close friend, John Cardinal Krol, Archbishop of Philadelphia and President of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, had anything at all to do with straightening out Father Cleary's puzzlement about poverty is not known. For Father Cleary's office in Boston says he will have no further comment on the matter.

Perhaps next December's Jesuit General Congress in Rome can iron out a more plausible explanation of holy poverty — in the Watergate apartments.

THE GAZETTE-TIMES
 MORROW COUNTY'S NEWSPAPER
 Address: Box 337, Heppner, Ore. 97826, Ph. 674-9228

The Heppner Gazette was established March 26, 1863. The Heppner Times established Nov. 15, 1897. Consolidated Feb. 15, 1972. MEMBER: National Newspaper Assn., Oregon Newspaper Publishers Assn.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$5 per year in Oregon; \$6 elsewhere. Single copy, 15c. Mailed single copy, 25c. Minimum billing, 11.

Ernest V. Joiner, Publisher

The Gazette-Times assumes no financial responsibility for errors in advertisements. It will, however, reprint without charge or cancel the charge for the portion of an advertisement which is in error if the Gazette-Times is at fault.