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Flight o' Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
April 19, 1952 (Saturday)
Republican candidates who have opposition in the coming primaries were given a chance to state their views at a luncheon meeting of Jackson county Republican Women yesterday; about 75 attended.

Mail Tribune reviewer recommends last night's opening performance of Medford Footlighters' play, "Goodbye My Fancy."

20 YEARS AGO
April 19, 1942 (Sunday)
Jackson county merchants notified they must pick up data on food rationing program as use of first ration stamps scheduled to go into effect May 5.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Farmers are planting their corn, and crows are after the kernels with more rapacity than robins after strawberries, when and if."

30 YEARS AGO
April 19, 1932 (Tuesday)
Classified as "Modern five-room bungalow, beautiful grounds and trees, three acres irrigated lands, fine neighborhood, near school, total price, \$1,650."

Ashland public schools announced that starting fall term they will cut teaching staff and salaries in effort to keep within budget.

40 YEARS AGO
April 19, 1922 (Wednesday)
New York fruit distributors predict "very good year" for sale of Rogue valley orchard products.

William von der Hellen and Raymond Reter start construction of large new fruit warehouse at end of South Central ave.

50 YEARS AGO
April 19, 1912 (Thursday)
Medford residents organize Driving club to place fair-ground track in "first class condition, holding matinees and maybe schedule races on July 4."

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. If you use a micrometer in your work are you probably a machinist, baker or carpenter?
2. Who was the author of "The Acts of the Apostles"?
3. What was the name of the late author who wrote a story concerning his adventures on the ship "Snark"?
4. In the Troy system of weight, how many ounces are there in one pound?
5. To which of these relatives are you more closely related by blood: wife, sister or mother?
6. Was James Madison the third, fourth, or fifth U.S. President?
7. Is the lower party position in Congress that of Minority Leader or Party Whip?
8. In which South American country is the Amazon river?
9. What animal was formerly called a camelpard?
10. Who composed the "Unfinished Symphony"?
Answers: 1. Machinist. 2. Luke. 3. Jack London. 4. Twelve. 5. Sister. 6. Fourth. 7. Whip. 8. Brazil. 9. Giraffe. 10. Franz Schubert.

Medical Care Bill

Is the proposal for medical care for the aged, financed through Social Security, "socialized medicine," as the American Medical Association keeps trying to insist?

Not in the view of one of the nation's best-known doctors. He is Dr. Benjamin Spock, author of "Baby and Child Care," which has assisted so many young mothers in the care of their offspring.

Dr. Spock is a strong supporter of the King-Anderson bill, which would utilize the Social Security system to provide some care for older people.

AND, in answering whether or not it is "socialized medicine," Dr. Spock has this to say:

"Socialized medicine is a system under which the government pays for and manages ALL the health care for ALL the people, doctors' salaries as well as hospital costs. The President's program applies only to those who are 65 and over. It pays hospital and nursing home bills only. It does not pay the private doctor's bill. It guarantees the right of the individual to choose his own doctor and his own hospital.

"The King-Anderson bill . . . clearly states that the health insurance plan will be carried out 'without interfering in any way with the free choice of physicians or other personnel or facilities by the individual, without the exercise of any Federal supervision or control over the practice of medicine by any doctor, or even the manner in which medical services are provided by any hospital'."

DR. SPOCK also addresses himself to the A. M. A. charge that the plan would "destroy the doctor-patient relationship."

To the contrary, Dr. Spock says, it will improve and strengthen it. He said:

"Take the case of an aged person who no longer has to fear that he will become a hospital 'charity' case. He will go to his doctor more readily at the first signs of illness. If his doctor recommends hospitalization, he will not be embarrassed because of the lack of money. And, if he goes, to his own doctor's hospital, he can feel confident that he will have the continuous supervision of his own physician, whose bills he will pay himself."

The principal question we have concerning the King-Anderson proposal is whether it goes far enough. It does not cover everyone—just those eligible for social security benefits. And it does not cover all costs.

HERE, briefly, is what the benefits would include:

—Hospitalization for up to 90 days for each illness, with the patient paying the first \$10 per day for the first nine days.

—Nursing home services up to 180 days after transfer from a hospital.

—Outpatient hospital diagnostic services, with the patient paying the first \$20 for each diagnostic study.

—Home health services up to 240 visits in one year; includes intermittent nursing care and therapy as ordered by physician.

—Drugs as needed when in the hospital or nursing home.

Doctors' bills ONLY if they are those of specialists in radiology, pathology, physical medicine and anesthesiology if they are part of the hospital bill.

DESPITE its drawbacks and shortcomings, the King-Anderson proposal, in combination with the various existing welfare medical assistance programs, comes closer to a practical approach to this problem than anything so far proposed.

There is also mounting evidence that a substantial majority of Americans who have thought about it have come to a similar conclusion. The Gallup Poll indicates this. Congressmen's mail also indicates a widespread and vigorous interest in the proposal.

Observers in Washington are of the opinion that once the King-Anderson bill is allowed on the floor of the House, it will pass. The problem is in the ways and means committee which is divided 10 to 10, with five "doubtful" members holding the key to passage. Senate approval is considered likely.

TO US, the single most convincing advantage of the King-Anderson proposal is that it would be administered through the long-tested mechanism of the Social Security system, the same system which also was attacked as "socialism" when it was first adopted.

To older people—some of them—it would be assurance that they would be protected against massive medical bills. Eventually, as Social Security is extended, it would cover an estimated 95 per cent of the population aged 65 or over.

To younger people, it would give similar assurance about their old age, and also guard against the threat of excessive medical payments on behalf of parents or grandparents.

It would be paid for during an individual's working life through his own contributions (about \$1 per month for an average worker) and those of his employer.

THE United States is far behind many other nations in the attention it has given to the medical welfare of its citizens. Pressure is mounting for some kind of program, either in place of or in addition to the Kerr-Mills bill, which has not been adopted by all the states, and which is too generous to some, too penurious to others.

The King-Anderson bill (S. 909 and H.R. 4222) is the best answer now in sight.

It should be adopted by congress this session, and if you agree, we suggest you let your Congressman (Dr. Edwin R. Dunn) and Senators (Maurine Neuberger and Wayne Morse) know about it.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"I DON'T UNDERSTAND MR. WILSON. I THOUGHT HED LIKE A PURPLE TREE TRUNK!"

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

America the Fluoridated

To the Editor: Throughout history man has been plagued by revolutionary ideas and changes. One of the recent liberalisms to strike America has been the proposition that water should be fluoridated. This problem is not only radical; it is unreasonable.

A very real and relevant peril which the term "fluoride" has become associated with is rat poison. In the average American city the water department is run by a band of culpable addicts who would stop at nothing in an attempt to poison the citizens for whom they work. A chance to administer improper portions of fluoride into a town's water systems would only bring about the manifest result—the murdering of the people of the United States.

More conclusive proof of the hazards of "water pollution" (fluoridation) is the striking number of deaths incurred by malfunctioning fluoridation systems. Startling generalizations have substantiated this fact.

From already overworked dentists one hears avid approval of water fluoridation. Since dentists approve fluoridation, one might draw a conclusion, that fluoride promotes dental business.

Areas in which pseudo-enamel building materials such as fluoride exist in the soil have proven to be detrimental to one's dental health. People reared around Denver, an area noted for mineral deposits, are nationally known to have the worst teeth in America.

Anti-fluoridationists rightly fear the cost of a fluoridation system. It is not difficult to realize the great cost involved in running such a system. Chlorination systems, which are similar to those used for fluoridation, have already fettered many family incomes to the point of bankruptcy. The few cents that a fluoridation system would cost the individual each year amounts to far more than the usual petty dental bills.

(P.S. For those with a limited imagination, this is intended to be satirical.)

Bill Dames,
33 North Barnburn,
Medford.

No Place to Hide

To the Editor: I hope there is room to print my letter. I get so very angry that I will explode if I can't get an outlet. Imagine not being able to vote, just have someone tell us what is good for us. Isn't that all the South wants, just the right to pull away from the union and make their own laws?

No! We must all stick together and be Americans. We want to keep the right to vote, and to make any mistakes we ourselves might make. Home Rule, how we would be ruled. They better start building the compound now, because when people wake up and find they can only say yes or no, the jails will bulge.

As one of our best ladies said, "Why destroy the fine government we now have?" Wake up, people of Jackson county, because if you let Home Rule crash us, you will have no place to hide.

Harriette Gibbs,
1375 South Columbus,
Medford.

King-Anderson

To the Editor: Some weeks ago there was brief stir in the Communications column of the MT concerning the King-Anderson (H. R. 4222).

Medical care for the aged through Social Security, in which I engaged.

It seems that interest in this measure has not caught on as it should among the very ones it is designed to help, and I cannot help but feel it is because of lack of knowledge in the merits of this bill.

I am not writing this for the sake of argument, but rather to inform others of the value of this legislation.

In a nation-wide survey by the National Council of Senior Citizens it is revealed that very few of the 17 million people over 65 years in our country would be financially able to stand the expense of any considerable length of hospitalization. This bill would not pick up the full tab of such an illness, but would enable most people to take care of the remainder without financial ruin.

Ours is the only civilized country in the world without a government-backed health plan and many have a broader plan than is proposed in this bill.

In view of the few facts set forth herein and the increasing cost of medical care, I strongly urge all interested persons to write your Congressman asking his help in getting this bill (H. R. 4222) out of committee, also that he use every effort to enable its passage into law.

If, Mr. Editor, you see fit to publish this and any individual or group reading it wishes more information, I will be pleased to assist in any way to the best of my ability.

C. R. Burrill,
119 Crater Lake ave.,
Medford.

Editor's note: See comment in Editorial column.

Please Explain

To the Editor: Will you please explain what has become of the Democratic party?

A hundred years ago we fought a war about local control of each state. The South felt it had the right to secede and the North objected. Freeing the slaves was a war measure although one of the underlying causes of the war. The South lost and because of that and because of the North's treatment of the defeated states, the South turned into the "Solid Democratic South."

It is one thing to have a proper idea of how a government should be run for the general good, or of having only the idea of staying in power through spending every cent that can be extracted from the people without regard to the troubles that will follow. At present, as far as I can understand it, we have a so-called Democratic party which has no solid, carefully thought out platform for good government.

President Kennedy is concentrating power in Washington in a most arbitrary fashion, using threats to gain his will, such as no head of state except Hitler and the Communist countries have dared to try. Just what are Mr. Kennedy and the so-called "Democrats" trying to do?

At present business, "Big and Small," is confused. Social Security is getting into a bigger mess all the time, the public deficit is increasing with our gold standard in jeopardy, and I also am confused. Please explain.

Florence Dean,
(Mrs. George B. Dean)
263 Janney Lane,
Medford.

French Prime Minister Debre in Odd Position Due to Conflicting Loyalty

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst
It was nearly 9 o'clock in the evening, and outside the Hotel Matignon, traditional headquarters for French prime ministers, a cool drizzle was falling.

Past French security officers at the gate and up a curving staircase, was the office of Prime Minister Michel Debre.

Debre received this correspondence there at the end of a long day which for him had included a speech before the Chamber of Deputies, four cabinet meetings and a reception for the visiting president of Senegal.

A shaded desk lamp provided the room's only illumination and in his chair behind the big desk, Debre leaned back in obvious weariness. This was to be a background briefing session which meant that information passed on by Debre could be written but not attributed to him.

It was Debre's fate that he was to perform his greatest service in the shadow of the deeds and personality of President Charles de Gaulle.

It also was his fate that his loyalty to de Gaulle was to lead him to fight for issues he once had bitterly opposed.

So, in the chamber when he defended de Gaulle's program for an independent Algeria, he took the barbed right-wing shafts which really were intended for de Gaulle.

This was the same Debre who, under previous governments, had been one of France's angry men, bitterly attacking any move that seemed to weaken French prestige or the position of French overseas territories.

That night at the Hotel Matignon he was asked if he expected closer relations with the new U.S. administration of President Kennedy than with its predecessor.

His reply, a smile and another question: "Can I be frank?"

Then he said, yes, because he believed the new men were back-grounded in government and history rather than business and that therefore their decisions would be based on history.

The rest of his conversation ranged over questions of NATO, Berlin and the Algerian war.

The government still had hoped, he said, that Algerian peace would be restored by the end of the year.

Early this month, after de Gaulle's overwhelming victory in the referendum approving his Algerian policies, it was reported that differences arose between de Gaulle and Debre over the latter's belief that now was the time for general elections to strengthen still further de Gaulle's hand. This, it was said, led to Debre's resignation.

This correspondent does not believe it. There may have been differences. But not enough to sway Debre's loyalty. It simply was that France was entering a new phase and Debre was terribly tired.

Drummond Reports
(Walter Lippman is in Europe. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

BERLIN: PERILS AND PITFALLS
Washington - The U. S. press has recently been filled with "leaks" from Bonn about American proposals to solve the Berlin crisis.

Some of them are inaccurate. High officials here state that we have never favored and would not, at least at this stage, accept any reduction in U. S. forces defending West Berlin.

Some of them are accurate. We favor "technical commissions" - made up of West Germans, and West Berliners - to supervise the many and, perhaps, expanding contacts between the two parts of divided Germany. Until Germany is united we see no alternative to such arrangements.

The surfacing of such details, true and untrue, by German sources dissatisfied with either what we are proposing or what their own government is doing, is undoubtedly a diplomatic embarrassment and a handicap to negotiating with the Soviets who use every difference among the Allies to demand more.

But I venture the view that all of these leaks are not harmful. They are alerting American public opinion to the danger of potentially imprudent concessions to get an accommodation over Berlin.

The end result, I think, will show the Kennedy administration that the American people would rather risk no agreement than have a dubious agreement.

I am confident that neither President Kennedy nor Secretary of State Rusk have any intention of selling West Berlin for a paper pact. Their firm determination is to defend Western rights in Berlin and to maintain access to the city by force if necessary.

But there are pressures within the administration and inside the Allied councils to make concessions - sometimes called "non-concessions" - which could have the effect of confirming Moscow's domination of East Germany and its seizure of East Berlin in the name of a settlement.

It will be well to be on guard against unintended weakness. It will be well to be on guard against a kind of "settlement" which can be called "strengthening our position" but which could end up weakening our position.

I am not arguing against "technical commissions" manned by East and West Germans to supervise the many needed relationships between divided Germany. I am not arguing against an "international access authority" to assure the day-to-day observance of transportation of people and goods to and from West Berlin. These arrangements, if the Soviets really want to take the crisis out of Berlin, would not weaken Western rights and might strengthen them.

BUT let us bear in mind that the "concessions" offered to the Soviets in the 1959 Geneva conference of foreign ministers were then proposed to avert the kind of illegal actions against Berlin which the Kremlin has undertaken during the past year - such as the denial of free transit between the two Berlins, the erection of the hideous "Berlin wall," the recent harassment of the air lanes. Concessions on our part, which were valid before these illegal actions, cannot be valid today. If we make them, we would be simply notifying the Soviets that they can continue to get what they want by making trouble.

The concessions which we must guard against and which would, in my judgment, represent capitulation are these:

1-Any diplomatic, de jure recognition of the legality of the Soviet puppet government in East Germany.

2-Any so-called non-aggression pact between the Warsaw countries and NATO which would even appear to deny self-determination of the Soviet satellite peoples and which would recognize the East German regime.

3-Any reduction of the Allied garrisons in West Berlin on the "promise" that the Soviets will behave nicely in the future.

4-Any abandonment of the Western Voice of Freedom in West Berlin, RIAS, the U. S. radio station which alone can tell the truth about what is happening in this part of the world. The Soviets silence the East Germans. They also want to silence West Berlin. You can't save freedom by giving it away.

These are the things we can't negotiate without risking the loss of West Berlin while trying to save it.

Both have their attractions. On a cruise, you will have a settled home. There will be very little baggage wrangling. You will see the world in a series of relatively short takes, while the ship is in port, taking on or putting off cargo—since most cruise ships carry a certain amount of cargo as well as passengers.

What you see ashore will be limited by the length of time your ship is in port. If you are to be in port only a day, your shore trips will be short. You will take taxis or hire a car and a driver. If you are to remain longer, trips will probably have been arranged. They may last for three or four days - all depending on the length of time your ship will be in port. But your luggage problems will be simple. You will need only an overnight bag. When you get back to the ship, you will be getting back home.

THAT is the advantage of the cruise ship. The advantage of the plane is that you will have more leeway. You can stay longer at the places that strike your fancy.

The planes are more numerous. When you get off one, you will know that another plane will be along in a short time. And they are faster - MUCH faster. By plane you can see much more of the world in a given length of time.

But wherever you stop there will be baggage to wrangle.

A CRUISE ship is a community. It is much like a village, or a small suburb. When you move in, you are all strangers. But you make friendships quickly. Some of these friendships last for a lifetime.

While you are at sea, life on shipboard goes on much like life at a summer or winter resort. There are organized activities, such as costume parties, home talent parties, and so on. There are deck sports, such as shuffleboard and deck tennis. There are movies at night, including travelogues of places the ship will visit. There are swimming pools. There are reading rooms. There are bars. And, of course, there is deck walking, including leaning over the rail and watching the sea.

Whatever the social perils of a city, it is not nearly so lonely a place for a stranger as a small town where he is not accepted; there is something for everyone in a city, but a small town is rigidly constructed of "ins" and "outs."

A politician is a man who is invariably seen with his wife on two occasions before an election and after an indictment.

All public speakers fall into geometrical patterns: those who have no depth try to make up for it in length, and those without breadth make up for it by going around in circles.

From the MAXIMS of Herb Stein: A man who gives in when he's wrong is wise. A man who gives in when he's right is married. And: There's no telling how old a beautiful sophisticated woman may be. You'd never be forgiven if you did. And: It's a cinch to stick to a strict diet these days. Just eat as much as you can afford.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Are you planning a trip—either now or at some happy later time—to see more of this fascinating modern world we live in? If so, are you planning a cruise or a series of short hops?

Both have their attractions. On a cruise, you will have a settled home. There will be very little baggage wrangling. You will see the world in a series of relatively short takes, while the ship is in port, taking on or putting off cargo—since most cruise ships carry a certain amount of cargo as well as passengers.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

DOOLEY struck it rich overnight and moved his clan from a three-room tenement apartment to a sixteen-room penthouse on upper Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Dooley made him sell the penthouse within a fortnight, however. "I couldn't stand it," she explained to her oldest cronies, "not knowing what was going on in every room."

Mary Wainwright visited a wealthy Dallasite's new mansion and found three beautiful grand pianos in the rumpled room. Noting Mrs. Wainwright's surprise, the host explained, "My wife and two kids all decided to take lessons at the same time!"

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