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Advice on Voting

There are two bits of time-honored election advice with which we are all familiar. The first is, "When in doubt, vote no."

We take exception to both of them, either in whole or in part. In place of the first, we would substitute: "When in doubt, don't vote."

ON the second point, we'll go along to the extent that we believe it is the duty of every voter to go to the polls if he or she has decided opinions, preferably based on a study of the candidates and measures.

But for a totally uninterested and uninformed voter to cast a ballot is not only a waste of time; it is also a denial of one of the basic tenets of democratic theory, that an informed electorate should govern itself.

The Medical Care Debate

Practically everyone agrees that medical care should be readily available to all—particularly the elderly—under circumstances surrounded by dignity and free choice for the patients.

The argument is how to go about obtaining it. Elsewhere on this page is a well-written, closely-reasoned and forcefully-stated letter from a highly respected and well-liked Medford physician. In it, he argues against the concept of medical care for the aged being linked to the Social Security mechanism.

WE not only respect his opinions; we are glad he has taken the trouble to set them forth so vigorously.

Still, we do not agree with his conclusions. We find ourselves more in agreement with the statement of a group of leading physicians from all parts of the nation, contained in a recent letter addressed to President Kennedy. It said:

We join in this statement to reassert the social and public responsibility which has long characterized the motivation and dedication of the medical profession in America.

Through modern scientific achievements much has been done to prolong the life potential of the population. Concurrently, medical care has become more costly.

Old age is a period of need for increased medical care and it is most frequently accompanied by diminishing resources to pay for such care. Today, all but a relative few still live under the constant fear that an unpredictable medical disaster may strike and destroy the financial security of their later years.

We believe the social security system is the most practical and sound method of financing health benefits for the great majority of the aged.

As a group of physicians, representing general practitioners, scientists, health administrators, educators, and specialists in many fields, and including members of both political parties, we welcome the opportunity to meet on this occasion and convey to the American people our belief that with such a method of financing health benefits for the aged, the physicians of America would be better able to maintain their commitment to provide high quality medical care and excellence of standards while preserving independence of professional judgment, and that the aged will be better able to enjoy with dignity the best of modern medical care.

DR. HIBBS makes one valid point, which we have stated repeatedly in this space before—namely, that the King-Anderson Social Security approach does not go far enough; that even if it were passed, there are still many among the elderly who would not be served.

Also, King-Anderson would be confined to part-payment of hospital and nursing home bills, and not to payment of physicians' fees away from hospitals.

These two deficiencies make the King-Anderson bill less than ideal, but they do not invalidate it as a badly-needed step in the right direction.

QUITE recently a man we know became ill and had to go to a hospital for a series of three operations.

He is retired, in his 70s. Both he and his wife worked practically all their lives until their retirement. They had raised two children, made modest investments, and had a tidy savings accumulated, which, together with pensions and social security payments, was enough to keep them in modest but comfortable circumstances.

The surgical costs were considerable, but the couple could have handled them without too much difficulty. They had hospital insurance, which helped. But hospital costs mounted to more than \$100 per day for a long period of time. Despite savings, pensions, social security, and insurance, how long could any family stand this sort of expense?

NO, THE King-Anderson approach is not perfect, but it is so far and away better than any program now in existence, or even in sight, that it deserves immediate enactment.

While only about 60 per cent of those now over 65 years of age are eligible for Social Security, the total will be 90 to 95 per cent in years to come.

And, coupled with the Kerr-Mills act (now in effect in 18 states including Oregon) for non-welfare cases who still cannot afford massive medical costs, and with the welfare medical programs, it will give us a start at obtaining what we all agree is terribly needed—medical care for the elderly under circumstances surrounded by dignity and free choice for the patients.—E.A.



"WHICH ARE YOUR GUEST TOWELS, MRS. WILSON?"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

GAULLIST REBELLION AGAINST U.S. NUCLEAR MONOPOLY
Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of three articles on Mr. Lippmann's recent European trip.

A month ago I went to Western Europe in order to have a look at the grand project of the Western Alliance—the Common Market, enlarged by the admission of Great Britain and joined with us in a wide free-trading area. I set out with a strong conviction that the project was desirable, indeed necessary, that it was in the manifest destiny of the Western world.

I still think this. But I confess that my enthusiasm was stronger than my knowledge of what are the dominant forces in the new Europe as it has come to be recently. I had not realized that the grand project was complicated by the nuclear stalemate, by the success of the Common Market, by the lack of any known and clear succession in France and Germany, and by our own fading economic pre-eminence.

The road ahead will be a rough one, and if the hopes of the Western Alliance are to be realized, it will not be soon. The grand project is caught up in a crisis of power and leadership within the Western Alliance. We have a right to believe that with patience, lucidity, and resolution the crisis will eventually be overcome. For it is true, I think, that throughout Europe there is a deep and ardent determination to conquer the obstacles, if necessary by outliving them.

When I went abroad I had braced myself for heavy doses of briefing on what is surely a dull exercise for a journalist, namely the commercial problems of the Common Market, of Britain and the Commonwealth, and of the European neutrals. I soon learned that important as the commercial issues are, the critical issue within the alliance comes from a rebellion against the American monopoly of nuclear power.

There are, as I shall be writing next, exceedingly difficult economic issues between Great Britain and the European community. But in the eyes of General de Gaulle, who leads the rebellion, the unacceptable fact about Great Britain is its "special relation" with the United States. That special relation does not mean merely that the "Anglo-Saxons," as General de Gaulle calls Britain and America, speak English and quickly call each other by their first names. Specifically, the unacceptable special relation is that Britain has access to our nuclear monopoly while France is denied access. Mr. Raymond Aron, for example, writing in The Figaro, says it is hard to see why it is safe for nuclear knowledge to cross the Atlantic to England and not to cross the English Channel to France.

For General de Gaulle this special relation in nuclear affairs would make Britain an agent of the United States within the European community. Not only would Britain have an especially strong position, but it would have knowledge which prevented it from speaking freely within the community. There would be questions which could not be discussed fully and frankly in the community because Britain would have special knowledge which she could not convey to her fellow members. So it would be a wonder indeed if for this reason alone General de Gaulle did not seek a way to prevent Britain from entering the European community.

He should not have too much difficulty in doing this inasmuch as the British are very much divided among themselves about whether they want to "join" Europe.

I DID my best to understand exactly the nature of the French rebellion against our nuclear monopoly. I do not doubt that pride, prestige, status, and all that sort of thing are involved in it. But they do not fully explain it. What I am about to report is my own personal conclusion, although it is based on some first hand inquiries.

In all of Western Europe, and particularly in France which is the most articulate in this field, there is a conviction which does not exist equally in this country, that the balance of nuclear power as against the Soviet Union is an accomplished fact. Quite generally, the Europeans believe that the East-West political stalemate which results from the nuclear deadlock is not soon going to be broken, and that therefore while there will be no nuclear war, and no small conventional wars about Berlin and Germany, nothing constructive and large can be negotiated either.

Where we differ from the continental is not that we expect great things to be negotiated. It is that they treat the nuclear stalemate as an accomplished fact, while we are continually concerned with how much it costs in sweat and worry to accomplish it and to keep it accomplished.

Thus, for example, General de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer take a "harder" line about Berlin than we do. This is not because they are more ready than we are to go to war about Berlin. It is because they look on war, given the nuclear stalemate, as inconceivable. We do not regard it as inconceivable. Thus we mobilized when Berlin was divided by the wall. The French and Germans did not. It is rubbish, therefore, to write about this kind of thing as if it were an argument between the legendary old heroes and the soft young men. Seen from Washington, where the button would have to be pressed, it is not so altogether certain that the nuclear stalemate is an unequivocally accomplished fact.

THE rebellion against the American monopoly is taking place within the context of the American capacity to prevent a nuclear war. The so-called independent nuclear force is often talked about as if it were a conceivable alternative to the American capacity. It is not in any sense an alternative. General de Gaulle says that by the end of 1963 France will have a "force de frappe," that is to say a nuclear striking force, capable of killing 20 million people. That is something, in the way of force, but it is no match for, and is no independent defense against, the Soviet Union.

Guerrilla Tactics in Southeast Asia Basis for Political Maneuvering Also

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Mao Tse-tung, Red China's leader and chief strategist, once wrote:

"When the situation is serious the guerrillas must move with the fluidity of water and the ease of blowing wind. Their tactics must deceive, tempt and confuse the enemy."

They must lead the enemy to believe that they will attack him from the east and north, and they must then strike him from the west and south."

These tactics, outlined by Mao in 1937, may very well be the ones being followed by the Communists in Southeast Asia today.

This would suggest that the Red Chinese and Communist North Viet Nam axis regard Thailand, Laos and South Viet Nam as a single theater of action.

Political boundaries become meaningless from a military point of view in an area of jungle and mountain. Thus, as the United States steps up its aid to South Viet Nam and the Communists are threatened with a military setback there, they are able to shift their emphasis rapidly to northern Laos, creating a consequent threat to Thailand.

Western observers around the perimeter of Red China say the lightning capture of Nam Tha by Communist Pathet Lao forces is a prestige victory for Peiping over Moscow.

The Red Chinese oppose Moscow's peaceful coexistence policy and have no liking for any understanding between Russia and the United States, especially if it concerns what they call a "national liberation movement."

Their basic contention has been that "the victory goes to those who fight the imperialists, not to those who negotiate with them."

They will use the capture of Nam Tha as proof of the validity of their position.

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

SLAP AT NEHRU
Washington - Congress may shortly administer an unexampled and richly earned rebuke to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's neutralist India by a mandatory cut in the large foreign aid given to India by the President. If it does so - and inquiries in Capitol Hill indicate the odds to be no less than

50-50 that it will - Congress will have, if somewhat harshly, freed American foreign aid policy from a self-made prison.

The prison has been this: Having once granted assistance to a neutralist country which is especially critical of us, we have always shied away from reducing it. The fear has been that it would be said we were using the program as a stick to enforce "conformism."

THUS, neutralist nations, of which India is a prime example, have often seemed to fare better with us the more constantly complaining of us they have been. Our real allies for years have spoken bitterly of this truism, which undeniably puts some premium on international irresponsibility.

Against all this background, the Senate Foreign Relations committee has voted 8 to 7 to direct the President to strike \$200 million from \$727 million in aid earmarked for Nehru.

Nehru's counterattack on the world's most smug politician, Nehru, was led by a liberal pro-foreign aid Democrat, Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, who only two years ago was Democratic-presidential aspirant. His amendment will have the force of law if the Senate and then the House adopt it, as it now looks they well may.

Though it seems not to have been too widely noticed yet, the Symington rebellion may be historic in the end. It will embarrass President Kennedy. Though privately he gets about as tired of Nehru's self-righteous finger-pointing as nearly everybody else here, the President still doesn't want to have to take this public slap at India.

THE issue is complicated, and it does not pay to be too dogmatic about it. Undoubtedly, a thrust of this kind would outrage the Indians, worry and annoy all the other neutrals, and give the Russians a chance to howl a bit louder about "American imperialism."

This will be the administration's position. And it will add that Nehru has, after all, kept the world's largest country, apart from Red China, out of the Communist embrace.

The administration will find, however, that the Senate will not be deeply worried about whatever Nehru may think. Its best argument will be merely that no matter how one sees Nehru, a requirement on the President to cut his aid would amount to senatorial interference with the President's right to conduct foreign policy.

This columnist, for one, would not support the Symington rider if he believed it to be a genuine trespass on constitutional presidential powers. But to say simply that Nehru can have some but not all is surely not the same as saying he must have nothing at all. One is degree; the other is principle.

THE time had to come when this country decided once and for all whether it has a right to make its own decisions on how much aid it will extend to others.

Risky? Yes. All the same, we ought to tell Nehru and all the world's little Nehrus that if our exercise of a perfectly valid right of national sovereignty is to be made the excuse by them to run off to the Communists, then they must simply go ahead and join.

We have been much too afraid of the Nehrus in this administration and in the Eisenhower administration.

GETS SPACE CONTRACT
Washington - The National space agency Thursday selected Lockheed Missile and Space Co. to build a flight test version of what is expected to be the world's first nuclear rocket. The rocket, to be tested in 1966-67 as an upper stage of the advanced Saturn, may go on space duty in 1969. Development of the flight test version by Lockheed is expected to cost \$180 million.

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.

Lost Strike

To the Editor: One of the long lost gold pocket strikes that has eluded all searchers for nearly three-fourths of a century lies hidden from rediscovery in the upper reaches of Patrick's creek in northern Del Norte county, California, according to a very few of the old early day prospectors that lived in that isolated area.

The discovery was made in that day when wild Indians were roaming the fringes of an oncoming civilization. A lone prospector had showed samples of gold to others before he disappeared mysteriously one day. The theory among the miners was that he had met with foul play. Many years afterward a group of financial men having heard the ill fated story, set out from Portland to look for the once fabulous strike. Having come to northern California they employed an Indian guide that was thought to be familiar with all of the surrounding territory. As the story goes, the group was led along strange trails deep in the hills.

Finally the guide asked the group to take a five minute rest while he made some observations. After taking leave of absence, he failed to come back to the weary group of fortune hunters.

So that ended their fond hopes and they made their way back to safety.

Bert Kissinger 520 Boardman st. Medford

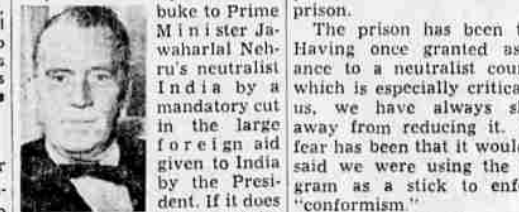
done with conventional weapons? Yes. But would not France be demoralized if it made the first nuclear strike? No, for Russia would be deterred by the United States.

In what sense, then, we may ask ourselves, would the "force de frappe" be an independent deterrent? From inquiries I made previously, as well as this year, I take the answer to be twofold. First, if France has the capability of killing 20 million Russians, it might have the power to resist becoming involved in a nuclear war which broke out, say in Asia, beyond the limits of French national interests.

And second, if France can make the first nuclear strike, one which compelled the United States to join her, the ultimate decision of nuclear war or peace is no longer in Washington.

THE independent French national striking force is the current substitute for the stationing of American troops on the frontier of the cold war. They were put there ten years or more ago to act as the "plate glass window" or the "trip wire" in case the Russians marched to the West. If those American troops were attacked, there would be no debate in Washington as there was in the two World Wars about going to war in Europe. The "force de frappe" is a device to engage the United States so that the initiative in nuclear strategy would be mainly in continental Europe.

I hope no one will regard this as the exposure of a wicked plot. It is not a wicked plot. But it is power politics as played by the masters of the game and we must not be pharisaical about it. We do not have a divine right to have in our own hands, rather than in European hands, the ultimate decisions. But it is in our interest to hold on to the ultimate decision, if we can, and we must not be beguiled and bemused by any sentimental adulation of venerable statesmen who are not moved by sentimentality. In other words, we shall have to play the game and be resourceful enough to protect our ultimate interest and to promote our bigger hopes.



White - inquiry on Capitol Hill indicates the odds to be no less than

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises Inc.

ART FILMS ARTY
For years, I have suffered in cowardly silence, afraid that if I spoke up, I might lose my honorary membership card in the Intellectuals' and Avant-Garde Marching Society. What disturbed me was my negative reaction to so many "art films" that were highly praised by the leaders of the I.A.G.M.S. In most cases, these motion-pictures seem to me to be pretentious, poorly photographed and laboriously directed. But I refrained from saying so, questioning instead my own judgment and taste in such cinematographic matters.

Now, finally, a 100-per cent blown-in-the-bottle intellectual, Dwight Macdonald, has confessed in his film column in "Esquire" magazine that he, too, is bored and irritated by the great majority of art films. He says:

"I am in favor of high ideals, but why are they so seldom entertaining in art films? I am also in favor of Truth and Realism, but why are they here always depressing? Above all, why are most art films poor?"

It may be true that most Hollywood movies are unappealingly shallow and juvenile, but at least they have technical proficiency and, above all, they do not pretend to be profound or cosmic or metaphysical.

The art film, with rare exceptions, is a pseudo-intellectual exercise in symbolism for its own sake, and is just as one-sided and distorted in its bleak view of life as the grinningly morose product of the commercial studios.

As Macdonald effectively points out, there is art-film cliché as well as Hollywood cliché. Each genre has its own set of formulas, its own kind of patterning, its own predictable scenes, conflicts and resolutions. In rebellion against the conventional, the art-film too often becomes anti-conventional for no purpose except to show how "free" it is.

Like Macdonald, I am immensely tired of the "obligatory opening sequence of the man walking endlessly through a depressing landscape, the obligatory rape-murder scene, the obligatory chase through tangled woods, the obligatory locations - ruined house, desolate beach."

Such films are "arty" rather than artistic, and have no more genuine vitality or validity to them than an old Jack Oakie college comedy or a Betty Grable musical in horrible full color. Indeed, I would say that the ratio of good art films to bad ones is probably lower than the ratio of good Hollywood films to bad ones.

It is a healthy and heartening sign that so lofty an intellectual as Macdonald has finally spoken out against the pretentiousness of the art film. In avant-garde circles, as in a monarchy, it is considered high treason to point out that the Emperor is wearing no clothes.

See Saw
To the Editor: Riding The Political See-saw: Some of us see: And some of us saw: Some of us "Gee": And some of us "Haw": Some of us fume: And some of us fiddle: And there are you, sir, Right in the Middle!

Mrs. Margaret Roseborough 610 Oakdale Drive Medford

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

May 18, 1952 (Sunday)
Jackson county's budget for the fiscal year 1952-53 will be completed and ready for signing a week from Monday, County Judge J. B. Coleman has announced.

North and south train service between Grants Pass and Dunsmuir, Calif., was "discontinued permanently" for the second time last week, according to Southern Pacific railroad officials.

20 YEARS AGO

May 18, 1942 (Monday)
Jackson county's eight Japanese residents ordered to evacuate this area by June 1. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Snudge Pot" column: "The primary election was held with a minimum of voters participating. There is a report there will be another election in November."

30 YEARS AGO

May 18, 1932 (Wednesday)
Two workmen hurt as scaffold falls during construction of new courthouse at Main st. and Oakdale ave. Friends gather at Medford home of Judge Will G. Steel, "father of Crater Lake National park," on 30th anniversary of park's founding.

40 YEARS AGO

May 18, 1922 (Thursday)
Postal authorities announce start of daily star mail route carrier service between Medford and Klamath Falls. Jackson county court calls for bids on construction of road between Butte Falls and Derby.

50 YEARS AGO

May 18, 1912 (Friday)
Twelve gallons of dirt yields gold valued at \$1,000 at Victor mine on Galice creek. Plans under way to muster in new Medford National Guard company with ceremonies at the Natorium building.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. What is a dried?
2. Did Robert Fulton's steamboat, Clermont, have propellers, side paddles or a paddle wheel at the stern?
3. Does Greenland lie east or west of Iceland?
4. Which contains the law of Moses—the Talmud or the Torah?
5. When a Naval Vessel is laid up in reserve, is it said to be in deep freeze, canned, or in moth balls?
6. Name the Old Testament character who used as a weapon on the jawbone of an ass.
7. Who was known as "The Iron Man of Baseball"?
8. Would a slide rule most likely be used by a plumber, carpenter or civil engineer?
9. Whowas the fleet-footed god of the Greeks who wore winged sandals?
10. What American animal has a pouch like a kangaroo.
Answers: 1. Wood nymph. 2. Side paddle wheels. 3. West. 4. The Torah. 5. In mothballs. 6. Samsen. 7. Lou Gehrig. 8. Civil engineer. 9. Mercury. 10. Opossum.