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Five Years of De Gaulle

Five years ago — on May 19, 1958 — Gen. Charles de Gaulle, a statesman who manages news in his austere way, held a press conference. He repeated a willingness to help France toward "the beginning of a sort of resurrection."

De Gaulle's offer was a response to a coup of rightists and French military leaders in Algeria, May 13, which threatened civil war. There were some 400,000 French Army troops in Algeria plus Air Force, Navy, police, and security forces. Of 950,000 men in France's armed services, only about 250,000 were in metropolitan France. The Algerian rightist rebels were committed to insuring the "everlastingness" of French Algeria, traditional home of the French Army.

De Gaulle said he understood "very well the attitude and action of the military command in Algeria." One of the rebel leaders, Lt. Gen. Raoul Salan, on the following day responded with the declaration that the Army's role in Algeria and De Gaulle's comments on it gave rise to "an immense hope of greatness and national unity."

TODAY, five years later, De Gaulle is President of France, the nation has had a very real "resurrection," Algeria is an independent state, and Salan languishes in prison, saved from a firing squad only by the mercy of a special tribunal.

De Gaulle today must be considered the strongest man in Western Europe. After the spectacular victory in last November's elections, when Gaullist candidates won a clear working majority of 299 seats in the 536-member National Assembly, The Christian Science Monitor observed that De Gaulle was now "at an absolute pinnacle of power and influence in France and in the world." But De Gaulle's passage to the pinnacle has not been easy.

On May 27, 1958, eight days after the historic press conference, De Gaulle announced that he had "started yesterday the regular process necessary for the establishment of a republican government capable of assuring the unity of the independence of the country." The National Assembly invested him as premier on June 1 and two days later gave him full powers of decree for six months.

The draft constitution of the Fifth Republic was made public July 29. As expected, it won overwhelming approval—86 per cent of ballots cast—in the September 1958 referendum. Election of De Gaulle as President on Dec. 21—for a seven-year term—consolidated his control over the Fifth Republic, which he had brought into being virtually unaided.

THE army leaders in Algeria did not really understand what De Gaulle was about. He began treating with the National Liberation Front before the year was out. Referenda in France and Algeria in January 1961 backed self-determination for Algeria.

Then came the abortive four-day generals' putsch in April, with Salan as one of the leaders. The regular Army and the Air Force refused to go along with the parachutists and Foreign Legion, and the threat to invade mainland France was lifted.

The revolt was crushed, but the rightist network was not. Today France is prosperous and stands tall as De Gaulle in the power politics of Europe. But Secret Army Organization fanatics still threaten the life of the man and thus possibly the life of the Fifth Republic.—E.R.R.

The SS Hope

How to overcome the impersonality and low visibility of many U.S. foreign aid projects has been demonstrated most dramatically by a privately-financed medical mission known as Project HOPE.

The hospital ship SS Hope has been sent on year-long missions to Southeast Asia and, more recently, Peru. This autumn a third voyage, possibly to Ecuador, is planned—provided \$5 million can be raised. A fund-raising HOPE Ball is scheduled in Washington next Monday, and other events will be coming up throughout the nation.

When the reconverted Navy hospital ship docked off Trujillo, Peru, in May 1962, Communists had plastered the city with "Cuba Si! Yankee No!" signs.

THE signs came down in the next 10 months as the ship's medical staff performed 2,000 major operations, treated 46,000 disease sufferers, inoculated 80,000 persons against polio, 56,000 against other infectious diseases, and distributed milk, medicine, and supplies reaching 500,000 Peruvians in 10 cities and towns. Some 20,000 grateful Peruvians crowded into a stadium in Trujillo for farewell ceremonies last March, and about the same number threw flowers from shore when the SS Hope lifted anchor.

The permanent medical staff of the SS Hope includes five physicians, 36 nurses, and 26 auxiliary personnel. Volunteer teams of physicians working without pay are flown to the ship on a rotating basis for tours of from two to four months. With the completion of her latest voyage, more than 300 American medical experts had served aboard the ship. Applications for the Peru tour came from 3,000 doctors. So the only obstacle to expansion of the HOPE project is lack of funds to outfit and maintain more ships.—E.R.R.

Ask The Un-American Activities Committee To Investigate What This Strange Flag Is Doing Down Here



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.

Riddle Answered
To the Editor: This is to answer the riddle published by V. Card under "Communications" in the May 16 Tribune.

The very interesting description of an unknown cone is that of the flower stalk of a plant known as the ground-cone. This plant has no green leaves in which it can manufacture its own food but it lives as a parasite on the roots of manzanita and madrone. If one were to follow the stem down into the ground one would come to a large swelling around the root of the host plant from which the ground-cone plant obtains its nourishment.

It is indeed an interesting sight to come upon a group of these impressive cone-like flowering stalks. The botanical name of this plant is Boschniakia strobilacea Gray. Dr. Louis G. Gentner, 22 South Groveland ave., Medford

I hope the people of Jackson give generously to the United Crusade as it is surely a worthy cause. Cordially Yours, Bill Pestka, Eagle Point, Ore.

Economic Royalists
To the Editor: Mr. John D. Lee of 1929 Locust ave., Long Beach, Calif., is a man with a cause. Although the cause will be as popular in some circles as the Russian revolution, Mr. Lee is fully determined to fight it out to the bitter end.

This cause is to end forever economic royalism in America. In essence, Mr. Lee proposes that the wealthiest 1 per cent of the nation be stripped of that wealth and be left with a measly \$1,000,000 apiece. Then he wants a law that limits personal income to \$100,000 a year after taxes.

Silly? Absurd? Well, contrary to what many people think, the rich are getting richer and the poor, poorer in this country. Despite the surface glitter and the sophistry passed off in the classrooms in this fair land, the facts point out that the distribution of wealth is essentially the same now as it was in 1910! Few people realize it but the richest 1 per cent holds 78 per cent of the total corporate stock. Two books published last year tell a barrage of facts about our socio-economic oligarchy. Kolo's "Wealth and Power in America," and Lampman's "The Share of Top-Wealth Holders in National Wealth" push away the myth that has been confusing the economic picture in the U.S.A.

The secret of the economic royalists' success is their adroit maneuvering of the income tax. Those who are supposed to pay 91 per cent in reality pay only about 10 per cent, some even not a penny if they hold tax-exempt securities and bonds. They eat their cake and have it too.

But some sweet day an awakened and angry American people will ask for justice from their tax legislators. They will demand laws that will put a ceiling on personal income and a limitation on individual wealth-holding. The Lee plan for progress through tax reform will then be enacted, and the economic royalists of 1963 will follow the political royalists of 1776 into oblivion.

John D. Copping, 502 Orange ave., Apt. 19, Long Beach 12, Calif.

Contrast
To the Editor: I spent a lifetime driving 3 million miles in a taxicab and along comes a damned Astronaut and makes foah million miles before breakfast.

Everett Aeklin, Ashland, Ore.

Why Do It?
To the Editor: Why obliterate the century old scenery of the quaint and picturesque setting of Jacksonville, the earliest mining town in southern Oregon, with a highway proposed that

would diagonally cross-section the residential area. When one stops to visualize the once lively gold rush panorama, just to think the environment of over a hundred years still persists instead of a faded "ghost-town" that only memory or legend recall.

Already, plans of rehabilitation and repair have been made on old land mark buildings that are planned to last another 100 years. Jacksonville is not only the oldest town, but the first county seat town of Jackson county.

One of the many historical attractions of present day interest is the Jacksonville Museum located in the old court house, one of the outstanding of the west.

Bert Kissinger, 322 South Riverside ave., Medford

Dear Mr. Horton: I was pleased that I had the privilege of going on the tour of the different agencies that Jackson county have been helping to support through

Foreign News: Castro-Khrushchev Talks; Waiting Time in Italy; Macapagal Image

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Notes from the foreign news cables:

Window Dressing
When Fidel Castro winds up his month-long visit to the Soviet Union, the final communiqué may be expected to contain the usual outpouring of mutual friendship and praise. But behind the facade of rousing receptions, serious talks are believed to have taken place, with Castro demanding increased economic and military aid as his price for support in Khrushchev's quarrel

with the Red Chinese. In an interview before leaving Cuba, Castro sounded very neutral. For the moment, Khrushchev is expected to mark time on such cold war issues as disarmament, Berlin and Laos although perhaps keeping the pipelines open with new exchanges.

Waiting Time
For five months Italy had a government which was waiting for the outcome of general elections. Now a new period of waiting is setting in. The Socialist Party Congress opening on July 18 will determine whether the Socialists are ready to break their municipal and labor links with the Communists. If they are, they then will qualify for a full share in another Italian Center-left government.

Losing the Image
Philippines President Diosdado Macapagal's image as the common man's president has been blurred a bit by the

three-month, first-class tour his three children are taking around the world. The opposition says this does not jibe with the ideal of "simple living" that Macapagal has preached. Macapagal usually has no trouble shedding opposition charges but this one may stick because it comes at a time when the average citizen's cost of living is going up faster than income and the nation is facing a threat of inflation.

Down in Alabama the Ku Klux Klan, which is fighting for all-out racial segregation, says "the most deadly and dangerous organization in the country today" is the Black Muslim Society. Which is fighting for all-out racial segregation.

In hopes of clarifying the split between these extremists, here is an exclusive interview with a middle-of-the-roader, Colonel Jefferson Davis Stonewall, president of The Southern Forces of Moderation. A group often quoted in the press these days.

Q - Colonel, what exactly is the stand of the Southern Moderate on the question of integration?

A - Well, son, we're for it and always have been. Within limits.

Q - Within limits?

A - That's right, boy. We favor taking colored folks into our homes, our theaters, our buses and our hearts. Within limits.

Q - Like?

A - Like the kitchens of our homes, the balconies of our theaters and the last three rows of our buses. But in our hearts, son, we go all the way.

Q - But the fight today, Colonel, seems more over integrating schools and lunch counters.

A - A lot of poppycock. We always allowed our darkies in our schools. Why, some of my fondest memories are of the colored folk I met in my schooling days at Ole Miss. There was Sam, who used to shine our shoes. And Old Homer, ac-scrubbing the halls and . . . I don't know what we all would've done without them.

Q - I assume the same applies to lunch counters?

A - I was here integrated down here for years. I ask you, a man's sitting on a stool on one side and a man's stacking dirty dishes on the other - they're both at the same lunch counter, aren't they?

Q - I think I see, Colonel. You're for integration within limits. But you're also for segregation.

A - That's why they call us Moderates, boy. You might say we stand for segregated integration. And gradualism.

Q - Gradualism?

A - Yep. We see things has got to change. But with effort and sacrifice on both sides it's our real hope that over the years things will gradually stay the way they are.

Q - Now about the Klan, Colonel . . .

A - Well, don't quote me, but we don't allow none of them in our Southern Forces

White Moderates Are a Bit Limited

By Arthur Hoppe

Of Moderation. Some of my Black Muslims? They're . . .

A - Radical, Red, rabble-rousing, racial agitator! Horsewhipping's too good for the likes of them!

Q - But, Colonel, they're for segregation, too. I mean they want all Negroes everywhere to pack up and move out to an all-Negro State.

A - That's going too far!

Q - But that would be real segregation, Colonel.

A - Son, when I look around at all our happy colored folk a-shining our shoes and a-mopping our floors and a-cleaning our lunch counters. I tell you from the bottom of my heart that our Southern Moderates are for segregation just like we're for integration.

Q - You mean?

A - Within limits.

Strictly Personal

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

best friends are I Klansmen, mind you. But I say let 'em in and they're going to give the place a bad name.

Q - But what about the ANTICS WITH SEMANTICS I believe in maintaining my dignity; you are a trifle pompous; he is a stuffed shirt.

My vice is a "human weakness," but yours is "bestial habit."

The extroverted man I happen to like is "jolly and open," the extroverted man I happen to dislike is "loud and pushy."

My witticism was "a well-turned phrase;" his was "a smart-aleck remark."

I was promoted to an "advisory capacity;" you were "kicked upstairs."

When my opinion coincides with the many, I speak of the "inherent common wisdom of the people;" when it disagrees with the many, I refer to the historical fact that "the majority is always wrong."

You don't appreciate my irreverent jest because you are "super-sensitive;" but I don't appreciate yours because "the subject isn't a proper one for joking about."

When you propose an alternative policy, I call it an "untried innovation;" when I propose an alternative policy, I call it "some fresh thinking on the subject."

When a woman calls a man she has just met "awful," she is beginning to be interested in him; when a woman calls a man she has known for some time "sweet," she is no longer interested in him.

The academic paper that meets with my assent is "scholarly;" the one that affronts my convictions is "pedantic."

Readers complain about "sensationalism" in the press, but if an edition comes out without some disaster, they say, "Nothing in the paper today."

"The trouble with this country is too many laws," said the man; then he was fleeced in an unsavory business deal, and wrote bitter letters to all officialdom - asking that a newer, tougher law be enacted to prevent a repetition of such catastrophes.

My boy flunked out of college because he has "poor working habits" and "doesn't live up to his potential;" your boy flunked out of college because he "didn't belong there in the first place."

When a public figure I disapprove of refuses to take a lie-detector test, I assume that "he must have something to hide;" when one I approve of refuses to do the same, I point out that "he has a right not to take a chance on a machine that isn't perfect and can make mistakes."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

Heavy, Heavy
Washington - There is an old children's game called "Heavy, Heavy, What Hangs Over?" in which the winner must guess what does hang over. Guessing the cause of the ferment in the Kremlin is considerably harder, but it seems a good bet that the heavy cost of modern defense is what hangs over in this instance.

In 1961-62, the Soviet marshals and their sympathizers on the Presidium not only reversed the shrink-the-army policy which Nikita S. Khrushchev had attempted to carry out. They also secured an increase in the Soviet defense budget in the staggering amount of 40 per cent, according to the Kremlin's own announcement.

It is not easy—in truth, it is close to impossible—to believe this Kremlin claim. For a very long time, open and hidden outlays on national defense have absorbed around a quarter of Soviet national income. This huge annual investment can hardly have been increased by close to half without producing the kind of economic disruption that would have been impossible to hide.

ON THE other hand, there is no doubt at all that the Soviet defense budget was steeply increased in 1961-62. Even a rise of 10 or 15 or 20 per cent would have been burdensome enough, in all conscience, especially when one considers that the Soviet economic growth-rate has dropped rather sharply.

The biggest factor in the 1961-62 defense increase, quite clearly, was the curiously belated Soviet decision to deploy their second generation ICBMs in large numbers. When this decision about the big rockets began to be implemented, it must be remembered, the Soviets were already deploying quite literally thousands of their high altitude, anti-aircraft SAM-2 rockets.

Hence their rocket program was already massive—and proportionately costly—when they also began to deploy the newer AA rocket, the SAM-3. This rocket is designed to fill the low altitude gap in the Soviet air defense system. Some hundreds of SAM-3s are in place by now.

YET another considerable increase in the defense budget will almost certainly be needed, to finance a really lavish SAM-13 deployment on the SAM-2 pattern. The only alternative to spending more, overall, is to spend less on some other branch of the Soviet armed services; and Khrushchev's attempt to do precisely that, by reducing the swollen Soviet ground forces, met defeat by the Defense Ministry's massed phalanx of marshals and colonel-generals in 1961.

The SAM-3s are by no means the end of the story, however. Just as the U. S. Army is pushing for immediate deployment of its primitive but workable anti-missile missile, the Nike-Zeus, so the Soviet Defense Ministry is sure certainly also pushing for immediate deployment of the reportedly comparable Soviet anti-missile-missile.

Even scaled down to compromise-size, the American Nike-Zeus program was estimated to cost around \$10 billion in a few short years. Rather than go ahead with Nike-Zeus output in quantity, Secretary McNamara has taken the calculated risk of trying for a quantum jump, by going all out to develop the far better next-generation anti-missile-missile which is now within reach.

IN THE Soviet Defense Ministry, force-in-being has always been preferred to quantum jumps. Hence it is entirely possible that large scale deployment of the Soviet version of the Nike-Zeus is now envisioned. The cost will be close to astronomical if the Soviets are in truth planning to decorate the Russian landscape with thousands of SAM-3s, which seems all but certain, plus thousands of anti-missile missiles, which seems likely.

Meanwhile, Soviet agriculture, the Soviet industries producing consumer goods, and even certain Soviet heavy industries like chemicals and plastics, are all calling out insistently for massive increases of investment.

With these other calls so insistent, with the growth rate declining towards 4 per cent per annum, with military spending up by 15 per cent or more since the beginning of 1961, and with further calls for large current increases in military spending, it can be seen that the Kremlin has been wrestling with a nightmarish problem of investment priorities.

ALMOST every really major Soviet inner-political crisis since the revolution has been linked, in one way or another, to an argument about investment priorities. In the present instance, one must add to the investment problem the equally nightmarish problem of Sino-Soviet relations.

It can be seen, then, why symptoms of a sharp debate in progress have been noted in Moscow. The causes are clear. It only remains to discover the names and numbers of the debaters; but this will come with time.

Hath not a Negro eyes?

Hath not a Negro hands, organs, senses, dimensions, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same disease, heald' by the same means, warm'd and cool'd by the same winter and summer as a white man is?

If you cut us, do we not bleed?

If you tickle us, do we not laugh?

If you poison us, do we not die?

And if you deny us our rights, shall we not protest?

