

to pay New York more than their charges for treating...

ents are now uni-out the state, and city's doctors have great Medicaid pa-e they say the fees

missioner, Dr. Hollis said the payments et to reflect fees rivate practice. In reas, he noted, the e higher than fees n charged private le in certain sec- y New York City they

'Good Medicine' am said in an in- the difference in roduct of "the days od medicine," which o could afford to rged more to cover ervices provided to

ern trend is toward ing of charges, but ce is still evident, n places like Park e compared with noe."

ham did not indi- or what changes ade except to say d not happen with- six months.

uses Federal, state nds to provide medi- the needy. It dif- welfare in that a s not necessarily on relief. He can being "medically situation in which enses would be an urden.

al practitioner who dicaid patient in his d \$6.50 for the first \$5 for subsequent

s receive higher

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MEMBER TO A CHILD 1967. All. Fund, New York York Times Appeal for Fund. ADVT.

acked. The pilot, identified as Rafael dictator. This Government is a ican pilots destroyed or dan- aged 68 trucks and 58 sampans Continued on Page 2, Column 3 Continued on Page 15, Column 3 Continued on Page 15, Column 1

### Vietnam: The Signs of Stalemate



U.S. marine wades through morass of Mekong River delta

By R. W. APPLE Jr. Special to The New York Times SAIGON, South Vietnam, Aug. 6—A little more than two years ago, on July 28, 1965, President Johnson committed the United States more decisively than ever to the war in Vietnam by announcing the deployment of 50,000 more American troops to this stricken corner of Southeast Asia.

Last Thursday, in response to the urgent entreaties of his commanders, Mr. Johnson disclosed that he would send 45,000 to 50,000 more men, for a total of 525,000, by next June 30.

Between these two benchmarks of the most frustrating conflict in American history, the fighting has careened along, week by bloody week, through wet seasons and dry, through two Christmas cease-fires, through peace feelers and escalations.

By this weekend, 12,269 Americans had been listed as killed and 74,818 as injured, millions of artillery shells and billions of rifle bullets had been fired, and 833 airplanes had fallen to enemy gunners.

The war costs the United States more than \$2-billion each month.

And yet, in the opinion of most disinterested observers, the war is not going well. Victory is not close at hand. It may be beyond reach. It is clearly unlikely in the next year or even the next two years, and American officers talk somberly about fighting here for decades.

The official statements from Washington and Saigon seem optimistic, as they have been

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United Press International

