

Plenty of Irritations Remain Among Allies, Despite General Berlin Accord

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor

Despite the honeyed words of the official communiques, there remain plenty of irritations and differences of opinion among the Western Allies on just how to deal with the Berlin question.

Fortunately, on one significant detail there is agreement: The West must not be forced out of Berlin, nor can it afford to sacrifice any of its rights there as defined under the Potsdam and subsequent agreements reached among the Western powers and Russia.

But after that, the divergences are both wide and deep.

British newspapers have accused German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of undermining Prime Minister Harold Macmillan who has taken a leading role in attempts to find a basis for honorable negotiations between East and West.



British newspapers have been equally caustic in their criticism of some American generals, including Gen. Lauris B. Norstad, Allied commander in Europe.

The criticism springs from Norstad's firmly stated position that there should be no reduction in the North Atlantic Treaty's defensive powers and no agreement reached which would sacrifice its maneuverability.

Among other Allied, including the French, there was general disapproval of Macmillan's trip to Moscow and his private talks with Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Despite Macmillan's known record of having opposed appeasement of Hitler prior to World War II, there remains the suspicion that he would not be above some appeasement of Khrushchev now.

The very enormity of the tasks facing the foreign ministers and the men at the summit lends itself to bitter disagreement even among friends.

For example, one proposal would unify Berlin but would retain four-power guarantees and would invite United Na-

tions participation to see that the guarantees were kept. Such a proposal would mean that the city administration either of West Berlin or East Berlin would have to be abolished.

It may be considered certain that neither administration would thus invite political suicide.

Another proposal would lead to the gradual withdrawal of foreign troops in Central Europe, the area finally to include Western sections of the Soviet Union.

That idea is reminiscent of the Polish plan of more than a year ago for a neutralized missile and atom-free belt across Central Europe.

Military men scoff at the idea of disengagement and point out that it would take modern missiles only a matter of minutes to cross any neutralized belt which might be set up.

Further, they point out that military maneuvering space in Europe is limited anyway and that any plan to pull Allied forces back from their present positions would give all the advantages to the Russians.

Finally, there is the ques-

tion of East Germany itself. The ultimate objective of the Russians is to gain international recognition for a permanently separate East Germany. A first step is the Khrushchev plan to turn air and land controls over to the East Germans, thereby forcing Western recognition.

Any sign of Western retreat here is met by the deepest suspicion both by the Adenauer government and by the West Berlin administration of Mayor Willy Brandt.

It has been obvious the United States approaches the forthcoming foreign ministers' and summit conferences both with suspicion and pessimism.

There seems only one ray of hope. The questions of Austria and Trieste at one time also seemed insoluble, but solutions were found.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

IT WAS SAID of the late Joe Frisco, beloved but irresponsible night club entertainer, that he put at least 30 boys through college—all bookmakers' sons.

"Only t-t-time I think I g-g-got underpaid," he stuttered once, "is when I hear what they g-g-give Gary Cooper. A g-g-grand a day for just saying 'Yup' and 'Nope!' Think what he'd m-m-make if he'd only say 'L-l-lemme think it over!'"



A fine symphony orchestra, subsidized for a transcontinental tour, played in an Arkansas town, thereby giving the natives a big-time cultural experience. Next day the town elders gathered 'round a cracker barrel in their favorite grocery to talk over the concert.

Squire Abernathy's comment was the most noteworthy. "All I got to say," he declared, "is they brung that big bass drum a powerful long ways just to bang it wunst."

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Fire Weather Forecasting Eyed

Portland - (UPI) - Plans for long-range fire weather forecasting are being worked up by the weather bureau.

Francis Beere, Oregon fire weather forecaster, is in Washington, D.C., serving as a practical field consultant in the study. John Hunt, fire control officer for the Bureau of Land Management, said such forecasting would be "one of the most important things the weather bureau could do for Oregon."

At present the bureau provides only 24-hour forecasts on relative humidity, temperature and wind data during the fire season. Existing five-day outlooks give trends, but do not specify day-by-day fire weather.

ACTRESS DIES
New York - (UPI) - Rosalind Ivan, 75, English-born stage and film actress, died Monday.

TOO MANY CROWDS
Lisbon, Portugal - (UPI) - One of the conditions of concessions granted Monday for sidewalk cafes near busy Restauradores Square was that there be no television.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS
London - (UPI) - The Ministry of Labor announced today that unemployment dropped by 58,000 persons in Britain during the period between Feb. 9 and March 9.

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Probate Judge Calls Attention To Fairview Overcrowding

(Editor's note: The following article, written by District Judge Paul A. Thalhoffer of Umatilla county, calls attention to what he terms the state's "No. 1 problem concerning institutions"—the overcrowding at Fairview Home. It is printed here slightly condensed.)

I am the probate judge for the County of Umatilla. I am charged with committing mentally retarded persons to Fairview Home in Salem, the state institution for the mentally deficient and retarded. I also commit mentally ill persons to Eastern Oregon State Hospital.

I would like to bring to the attention of our people and our legislators the magnitude and the deplorable status of Oregon's most pressing problem insofar as state institutions are concerned—the problem of the mentally retarded. I would like to bring to the attention of our people and our legislators the long waiting list which confronts each mentally crippled person (most of whom are children), each tragedy stricken family, and each probate judge.

During the past year, every time I committed one of these poor, unfortunate children to Fairview Home, I found it a painful experience to inform the parents that it would take approximately two years for their child to work his or her way up the long waiting list into the institution. When parents ask me why their child must wait two years after they have made the big decision to break up their family, I simply must tell them that the State of Oregon has never made adequate provision for the care and treatment of the mentally retarded. They are not satisfied with this answer—Neither am I.

There are no waiting lists of which I am aware at the state hospitals. Many of our retarded cases are more serious and urgent than many of our mentally ill cases. Yet, these retarded persons must wait two years before they can be admitted. Why? What is to be done with them while they wait?

As of March 1, 1958, there were 512 persons on the waiting list for admission to Fairview Home. The 1957 Legislature provided for 400 additional beds and the new buildings which will house these beds will be ready for occupancy soon. However, by the time the last of these buildings is occupied late this summer or early in the fall, the waiting list very probably will number over 200 persons. This list, of course, will continue to grow and grow.

In their 1959-61 proposed building program budget, Fairview Home authorities have requested 806 additional beds. These officials estimate that the 806 additional beds will be needed between now and January 1, 1963.

The Fairview authorities maintain that funds for these additional beds should be requested from the 1959 Legislature so that construction will be completed in the first part of 1961. They contend that if the 806 additional beds are provided by the 1959 Legislature, there will be no waiting list between January 1, 1961 and January 1, 1963.

Experience has shown that the process of final planning, architect's drawings, bidding, awarding the contract and the construction of major buildings require at least 18 months

from the time funds are appropriated.

However, it is distressing to note that only 215 additional beds have survived the economy axe. If the present Legislature makes provision for these 215 beds only, as is now indicated, then there will be a waiting list of approximately 600 by January 1, 1963. It would take 2½ years, anyway, to climb to the top of such a list.

To make matters worse, at the present time there are some 300 retarded persons in other state institutions. This is not a good situation because the other institutions, such as state hospitals and correctional institutions, are not equipped in either facilities or personnel to handle retarded persons.

In all fairness to the judges who have committed retarded persons to other institutions, it should be pointed out that, in most cases they do so only because the urgency of the case requires immediate and usually permanent custody. There are many urgent cases on the waiting list now and there will be more—ask any probate judge.

The present Legislature has in the hopper legislation which, if passed, would provide more facilities than presently exist on the local level for the education and rehabilitation of the retarded. This is highly desirable. However, these facilities will not be the custodial type living facilities which are so badly needed. How about the many retarded children and some adults who must be taken from their homes for their own good and for the good of their families? How about the pathetic little children who will never be able to adjust to a normal family life nor to a normal social environment? How about the retarded persons who must be institutionalized for their own protection and for the protection of society? What in the world are we going to do about them?

It is up to the 1959 Legislature to face up to its responsibility to provide treatment and care for these poor unfortunate, but lobbyless, retarded persons. The legislators should meet squarely and come to grips with this, the Number One problem among our state institutions! They should not allow this very important matter to get lost in the sea of political bickering. The 1959 Legislature should not adjourn until it has made adequate provision for the mentally retarded and this means providing a lot more than a mere 215 additional beds!

Of course, even if the Legislature provided for the 806 additional beds today, it would be approximately 18 months before they would be ready for occupancy. Why wouldn't it be feasible then, as part of the over-all program, to convert The Dalles Tuberculosis Hospital into a Fairview type institution?

In conclusion, I would like to say that the plain intent of this letter is to inform the people of Oregon and their legislators of the magnitude and urgency of Oregon's Number One problem insofar as state institutions are concerned and to suggest a possible solution.

Fairview Home has long been the forgotten child in Oregon's family of state institutions. However, I feel that if the people of Oregon and their legislators are fully informed as to this tremendous problem concerning the men-

tally retarded, they will demand and take the necessary action to remedy this absolutely horrible situation!

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Casual note from London: The 10-year-old Prince of Wales (who if he lives and all goes well will someday be King of England) started his spring holiday in bed at Windsor Castle, awaiting what doctors thought would be an official diagnosis of CHICKEN-POX.

HMMMMMMMM
Chickenpox is no respecter of persons. Like the rain, which falls alike on the just and the unjust, it comes to the highest and it comes to the lowest. None are immune who get a germ. Treat 'em all alike is the motto of chickenpox.

I sometimes wonder if that isn't the best way. When you start coddling people, whether at the top or the bottom, your apt to be letting yourself in for trouble.

JUMPING from chickenpox to taxes, here are some interesting figures:

A worker who earns \$4500 a year (about \$80 a week) has to labor one working day out of three to pay his taxes. This adds up to seven days out of every 22 working days in a month just to meet tax obligations.

The tax bite, compared with other monthly expenses of the average worker with a wife and two children, goes something like this:

Taxes	7 days
Food	4½ days
Housing	4 days
Clothing	2 days
Medical	1 day
Recreation	1 day

That adds up to 19½ days. The other working days of the month can be budgeted to life savings, insurance policies and such other incidentals.

WHY are taxes so high? Well, one reason is that wars—past, present (cold war) and future (defense)—cost a lot of money.

Another reason is that in these modern days government—city, county, state and national—provides a lot of SERVICES for us. These services have to be paid for out of taxes, and taxes have to come out of the pockets of the people. There isn't anywhere else for them to come from.

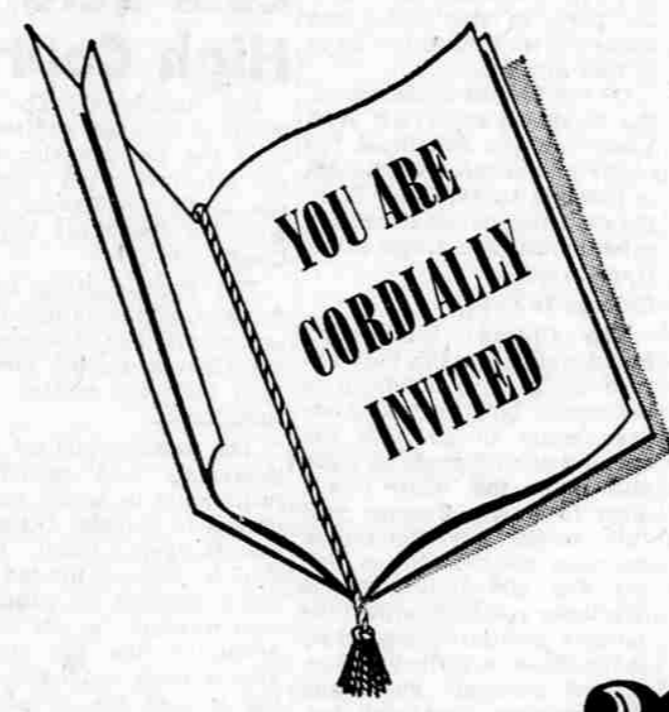
THAT brings us around to Oregon, whose legislature is struggling with high welfare costs and a welfare fund that is running into the red. On that subject, Representative George Annala, of Hood River, made an interesting statement the other day.

"Part of the welfare trouble," he said, "lies in the fact that Oregon is near the top in the nation in all the categories of public welfare, but Oregon is NOT near the top in average income."

Senator Neuberger says Oregon individual incomes average \$1,914, which is 16th down from the top among the states. He adds that Oregon needs more manufacturing payrolls to bring up its average individual income.

THAT brings us to one of the most important problems facing this session of the Oregon legislature:

How can we weep taxes in Oregon LOW ENOUGH to provide a tax climate that will be ATTRACTIVE to the new industries that we need?



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