

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturdays by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North Fir St., Ph. SP 2-6141
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An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 8.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 4.25
Sunday Only - One year \$4.20
By Carrier - In Advance - Medford
Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and no meter routes, Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 1.20
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 1.00
All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Leased Wire
U.P.I. Telephone Newsletters
MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Advertising Representative:
WEST HOLIDAY CO. INC. Of- fices in New York, Chicago, De- troit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, At- lanta, Vancouver, B.C.

1960 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
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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 26, 1950 (Wednesday)
The Far West League favorites, the Pittsburg Diamonds, will open their season against the Medford Rogues, there, tonight.

The sixth petition asking for the recall of the Ashland mayor and a city councilman was filed with the county clerk today, bringing the total number of valid signatures to 694, well over the number necessary for a recall election.

20 YEARS AGO
April 26, 1940 (Friday)
Voters registered in Jackson county for the May primary total 16,129 with Republicans numbering 8,884 and Democrats 7,041. Total is down from the 1938 total registration of 17,988.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A California judge holds the average boy of 14 is mentally qualified to drive an auto. One more question judge. Are his legs long enough to reach the brake pedal?"

30 YEARS AGO
April 26, 1930 (Saturday)
Census shows Medford has a population of 10,847; Chamber of Commerce starts move for a recount, claiming many were missed.
Three arrested for gaffing salmon in Rogue river near Gold Hill.

40 YEARS AGO
April 26, 1920 (Monday)
Famous English captain is here to catch a fish in the Rogue river.
Dr. H. P. Hargrave resigns as city councilman.
50 YEARS AGO
April 26, 1910 (Tuesday)
More than 100 cars, manned by Commercial club members, greet touring Portland businessmen here and take them on a tour of the Rogue valley.
Ladies of the Greater Medford club are in an inter-club verbal battle over whether to support a new city park or a new library.

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

1. Name the merry English outlaw who lived in Sherwood Forest and robbed the rich to give to the poor.
2. Yellow fever is transmitted by what kind of insect?
3. Did Benito Mussolini meet his death in 1943, 1944, or 1945?
4. Which English ruler was called the "Merry Monarch"?
5. Who was the first King of Israel?
6. Lightning never strikes water: true or false?
7. When you think of Saruk (or Sarouk) it brings to mind which of these items: fur- niture, crystal, or rugs?
8. In which western state is the famed resort Las Vegas?
9. In five seconds name the 17th letter of the English alphabet.
10. Where did Samson's strength lie?

Answers: 1. Robin Hood. 2. Mosquito. 3. 1945. 4. Charles II, who reigned 1680-1685. 5. Saul. 6. Fairs. 7. Rugs. 8. Nevada. 9. Q. 10. In his hair.

New 'Profession'

"A new profession has been growing to maturity under our noses."
So starts an article in the New York Times. It goes on to describe an activity which is relatively new, which has grown tremendously in importance in the last decade, and which, if not exactly a "profession" in the same sense as medicine and the law, is working toward such a status through improved standards, aims and ethics.
The activity is social work.
It has a "bad name" among some people. But this is chiefly among people who know very little about the objectives and methods being employed by modern social work.

BY THE very nature of the activity, which is, essentially, the alleviation of human woes, most social workers are employees, and except for the relatively few working for charitable organizations, are employed by government units.
This subjects them to the same criticisms, express and implied, with which teachers have had to live for years.
The formula goes this way:
"I like money. Taxes take money. Social workers cost tax money. So social workers are bad."

THERE'S more against social workers, too. The functions they perform are not productive of immediate, tangible or visible results, like the functions of, say, police officers, firemen, or road construction crews.

Social workers labor in an area of human necessity and need; oftentimes the jobs they do are screened from public view by legal prohibitions against publicity; and often the results do not show up for months or years—long after the job itself has been done and forgotten.
Social workers also work in areas of society which, by some, are considered unworthy: among old people struggling to keep body and soul together on old age assistance; among juveniles who have gotten into trouble; among ex-convicts on parole or convicted men on probation; among unwed mothers and mothers-to-be—in short, among areas of society where human waste is the greatest, and where, too often, being one's brother's keeper is a pretty academic exercise.

SO, SOCIAL workers are "do-gooders," "uplifters," "tax eaters," "parasites," "bureaucrats."
Now, with the derogation out of the way, let us ask, honestly, are social workers worth the tax money they cost?

The answer depends on one's point of view. Insofar as they can be shown to save more tax money than they cost, few will quarrel with their work. (And this is an aspect too infrequently considered, for social work DOES save money, although sometimes it is long range, and thus "invisible," saving.)
For the rest, the "bleeding hearts" who value a human life, saved for usefulness by social work, above the money it costs to save it, social work is worth while.

BUT what is it that social workers do, and how do they do it, and why should anyone care? Let us borrow from the Times article:

"... Once thought of as basket-of-the-arm assistance to the poor, it (social work) is now a discipline, scientific in method and artful in manner, that takes remedial action on problems in several areas of society. It ministers to families in economic or emotional difficulties. It helps communities to bring their welfare and related services into good balance. It works in medical, group and school situations. It seeks to correct the causes underlying delinquency and adult criminality...
"On the case-work level, the social worker may use his theoretical and practical knowledge in any number of ways. He may check a man's downward slide by improving his skills and by showing him how he has been self-defeating in his jobs. He may aid a woman with a disability by advising her to turn an avocational interest into income. When a social worker guides a violent boy to constructive activity—an accomplishment that comes about only with a big investment of time and patience—the benefits to all of use are enormous. Not only has a boy been saved from a life of crashing against others, but his progeny line is favorably affected as well..."

ONE asks, "But why should we spend tax money on these things? Aren't there organizations to deal with this? And why should government meddle in family affairs?"

- (1) It is the affair of every citizen to see that those in need are helped and that, if possible, damaged lives are salvaged for usefulness and participation (including the paying of taxes, by the way).
- (2) No, not on the scale that is necessary; private organizations function in only limited areas.
- (3) Government should NOT meddle in family affairs—except when the overriding needs of society require it.

WE HOLD no starry-eyed illusions that all is well everywhere in the realm of social work. It has its deficiencies, both theoretical and practical, as well as in some personnel.
But, on the other hand, neither do we believe that trained, humane, social work is "pouring money down a rat hole."
Government is nothing but society doing, through organization, what it cannot do or do as well on an individual basis.
And with an exploding population, families which are disintegrating, stresses and tensions on many people who are not equipped to handle them, acute need among millions of people in the midst of unprecedented prosperity—how else are the resulting human problems to be treated if we write off social work with a sneer?—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



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East German Collectives Now Have Firm Grip on Economy

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
The barracks-like dormitories of the Marienfelde Refugee Camp in the American sector of West Berlin bulged with this last week with the influx, the aged, the young and the very young refugees from the latest surge of Communist brutality.
There have been many examples of such in the past—the Red Chinese communes, jamming millions into state-run cooperatives, for one; Stalin's action condemning millions of restive Ukrainians to starvation, for another.
And alongside these must come the campaign of the last few weeks which in one savage sweep completed the collectivization of every farm in East Germany.
From April 15 to April 19, more than 5,000 East German farmers fled their former lands and reached the haven of Marienfelde refugee center.
Statistics fail to tell the story.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

NIXON'S OBJECTIVITY
Washington—It is the curious fate of Vice-President Nixon to be always dangerously under-estimated by his antagonists and a lawyer's foolishly over-rated by his supporters.
Only Richard M. Nixon himself takes a truly objective view of his own prospects as he moves cautiously toward his goal, the presidency of the United States.

Let him run behind the Democrats in popular vote in a primary where public interests happens to be wholly in the Democratic contests, as in Wisconsin. Instantly his enemies cry out, "Nixon is slipping badly." This, quite rightly, does not scare him. For he knows perfectly well that trying to predict November from such episodes of the spring-time is nonsense.
Let another primary end with a thumping victory for a "modern" Republican senator, Clifford Case of New Jersey, over ultraconservative opposition. Eager Nixonites trumpet the glad news that the way is now absolutely smooth before him. All he need do is run as a "modern" and not an old guard Republican.

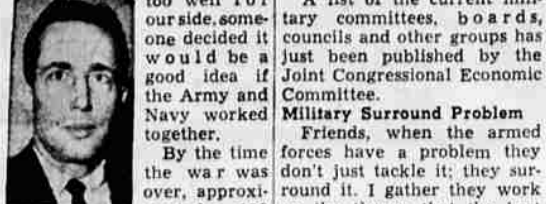
THE Nixon who refused to be unduly frightened before is not, this time, unduly elated.
For the question is not now, and never was, whether he should be a "modern" or an old guard Republican. He never had the slightest intention of taking an old guard line. In the first place, he simply isn't an old guardist.

In the second place, he has for seven years been an inseparable part of the "modern" GOP administration of Dwight Eisenhower. He would not and could not suddenly try to act as if those years had never happened. And when as he departs from that record it will be toward more, not less, GOP liberalism, specifically in matters like farm subsidies and medical care for the old.

In the third place, Nixon can add, He knows that five successive national elections—two for the presidency and three for the congress—have shown this: Ultraconservatism would as surely defeat the Republicans in 1960 as irresponsibly extreme "liberalism" would defeat the Democrats.
Thus the vice-president is not made half so happy as are most of his backers by such straw as the New Jersey GOP primary. For Senator Casey's victory there over the right-wing challenger, Robert Morris, only "proved" what had long been obvious. It "proved" that "modern" Republicanism is stronger than old guard Republicanism, in the east, at least—as it has been for these last 20 years.
What was not proved was that the Republicans nationally will be as strong as the Democrats in November. This is the real question for Richard M. Nixon. And he, for one, is realistic enough to see that: as they are.
For the true Republican problem is quite simple. Here is a minority party in terms of voter registration. There are more people who are more-or-less Democratic than there are people who are more-or-less Republican. It therefore follows that Nixon cannot win in November without (a) a highly disciplined party organization and (b) a successful appeal to independents and dissatisfied Democrats.
DISCIPLINE remains shaky. The powerful irregular Republican, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, still coldly refuses to endorse Nixon or even to predict his victory in the fall.
And looking at the thing head-on, Nixon's ability to recruit independents and rebellious Democrats will be determined largely not by him but by the Democratic party itself. It will be determined by how many mistakes the Democratic party makes.
Nixon himself would never put it so baldly. But he knows that his greatest chance of all lies in the strange capacity of the Democrats to beat themselves.
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557 Committees Keep Pentagon Going; Problems Not Solved, But Surrounded

By DICK WEST
Washington—(UPI)—In the early days of World War II, when things weren't going too well for our side, someone decided it would be a good idea if the Army and Navy worked together.

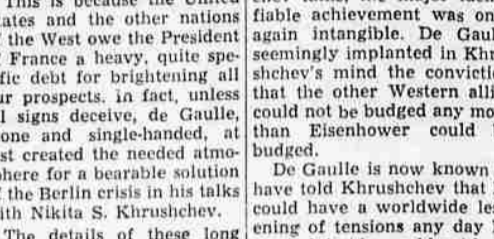


By the time the war was over, approximately 100 committees had been created to maintain contact between the two services. Nevertheless we won.
I mean we fortunately had enough people to staff all the committees and still get some fighting done.
Realizing that we might not be so lucky next time, Congress created the Defense Department to draw the services closer together. The rest is history and I need only add that it no longer takes 100

committees to keep them in touch with each other.
Now it takes 557 committees.
A list of the current military committees, boards, councils and other groups has just been published by the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.
Military Surround Problem
Friends, when the armed forces have a problem they don't just tackle it; they surround it. I gather they work on the theory that the best way to solve a problem is to smother it.
For instance, I was not surprised to see on the list an Army committee on leather footwear and another Army committee on rubber footwear. After all, Army shoes are a pretty big subject.
But I never realized how big until I noted that the Army also has a committee on sole leather, a committee on upper leather, a committee on rubber heels and soles, and a committee on shoe laces.
I trust these committees are on speaking terms with the committee on men's seamless hosiery. It would be nice to think that they likewise work hand-in-hand with the committee on leather and fabric gloves, the committee on glove leather and the committee on rubber gloves.
Committee On Crackers
The Army, of course, travels on its stomach and to help it along there is a committee being done by the Navy Noise

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
THE DEBT TO DE GAULLE
Washington—This city, which too seldom experiences greatness, has been paying its warm tribute to one of the few great men of the Western world. But Washington's tributes to Charles de Gaulle's half-prehistoric grandeur ought to have mingled far more gratefully with the admiration.
In the de Gaulle-Khrushchev talks, the major identifiable achievement was once again intangible. De Gaulle seemingly implanted in Khrushchev's mind the conviction that the other Western allies could not be budged any more than Eisenhower could be budged.
De Gaulle is now known to have told Khrushchev that he could have a worldwide lessening of tensions any day he wanted; but he could not have this and Berlin too; and if he tried to get Berlin, he would risk war by so doing. No one in the West is better qualified to infuse conviction into such grim words as these. No one can speak such words more meaningfully yet with the kind of Olympian detachment that all but forces acceptance of what is said. And Khrushchev seems to have accepted what de Gaulle said at face value.



THE details of these long conversations have been guarded with unprecedented closeness. De Gaulle confided the full accounts of them to no one in the French Foreign Office except Maurice Couve de Murville, the Foreign Secretary himself. Nonetheless, enough has now been said about them—enough had to be said by Foreign Secretary Couve de Murville to other Western leaders—so that one can discern the importance of the de Gaulle-Khrushchev talks as a really major turning point.
THERE are two main signs which suggest that de Gaulle carries conviction with Khrushchev. One was the recent message on Berlin to the West Germans, from Khrushchev's East German puppet, Walter Ulbricht. For the first time, this shrill, squalid, blood-stained Stalinist struck a note of semi-compromise.
The other sign was a long and deeply significant commentary by "Pravda" on Secretary of State Christian A. Herter's Chicago speech. The criticism of the speech was calm and temperate. More important still "Pravda" significantly pointed to the last Western offer at last year's Foreign Ministers' meeting at Geneva as a hopeful basis for discussion of the Berlin question.
This famous but still unpublished Western paper of July 28, 1959, also formed the core of the Western Foreign Ministers' belated but complete agreement about future Berlin negotiations at the summit. Hence the outlook, until recently so stormy, now offers reasonable hope of a Berlin solution both sides can honorably accept.
The outlook may be altogether deceptive; the signs may be altogether misleading. Khrushchev's dealings with the Berlin problem have always had the wild pattern of a very bad fever chart. But hope is already something, after the recent gloomy forebodings of the Western policymakers.
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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.

Why Wait?
To the Editor: There have been so many letters printed about the poor fellow who not long ago had convulsions, and how wonderful the police were to stick by him until he did receive help, thanks to our wonderful police department.
The following poem should be a reminder for the rest of us that there are a lot more just like this poor fellow who too would appreciate kindness and a smile before their stay on earth is ended.

"Why Wait For Death?"
I would rather have a little rose
From the garden of a friend,
Than have the choicest flowers
When my stay on earth must end.
I would rather have the kindest words,
And a smile that I can see,
Than flattery when my heart is still,
And this life ceased to be.

I would rather have a loving smile
From the friends I know are true,
Than tears shed 'round my casket
When my world I bid adieu.
Bring me all the flowers today
Whether pink or white or red,
I'd rather have one blossom now
Than a trunk-load when I'm dead.

Mrs. Mary Jones,
428 North Holly st.,
Medford.

Doodles and Drums
To the Editor: A few days ago we learned that Jacksonville was to have a city council meeting, so we sat in. It was more fun than a bushel o' cats and no dogs off-leash to chase 'em.
Two gentlemen at the council table just wouldn't talk. Being almost in front of me I watched them.
One had a book in which he doodled constantly, the other a typed sheet regarding the dog control ordinance. He really trimmed that with a pretty red pencil.
Those doodlers brought back memories of younger days when I had more telephone friends than I had hours in which to sit by the phone, but I sat.
I elevated my big feet

OPPOSE BULL FIGHTING
Madrid—(UPI)—A group of Spanish social leaders has formed the "association against cruelty in public spectacles" to work for a ban on bullfighting.

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