

White Trash New Problem In Developing African Nations

By JACK ENSOLL
United Press International
 Nairobi, Kenya - (UPI) - This is the story of one white man in the Africa the white man once ruled and now does not. It is the story of thousands of his kind.
 He rolled into Nairobi recently at the wheel of a strange contraption. It obviously had been at one time a half-ton farm truck. It had built-up sides of rough boards. Its front suspension was an ingenious mass of wire and scrap metal. One rear spring was broken and the back of the vehicle bunny-hopped along the road.

The back was piled high with tattered gutters in the middle of which sat two worried-looking Africans and a scrawny boxer dog.
 The truck's gas tank had been taken from its usual position and was balanced precariously atop the driving cab. The tank was there, the overladen, deeply tanned man gravely told the Sikh traffic policeman who stopped him, for "the purposes of gravity feed." The gas pump was broken.
 The protesting white man was pulled in for having an unserviceable vehicle on the road. He argued it was serviceable enough to have brought him several hundred miles from the upcountry. He was still "grounded."

Exodus
 The Nairobi law had, in fact, interrupted just one more of many private Odysseys from the former white highlands of Kenya to South Africa.
 This man was a one-time British naval commander who through no fault of his own had come unstuck in the uncompromising climate of politically-emerging Kenya.
 He had come to Africa after the war with savings accumulated from his pay during years at sea. He had tried mining and lost his savings. He had worked as a cattle rancher. With a little money earned he had bought a surplus landing craft, sold it for a profit on the Gulf of Zan-

zibar, lost that money in another venture. Then five years ago he had gone to work in mixed farming in the Kenya highlands.
 Now his luck in Kenya had run out and he was heading for South Africa. There they would pay him 30 pounds (about \$84) as an arriving migrant, put him up at a hotel and give him time to look around for work in a land where the political and economic currents still run for the white man.
 The chances are the former naval commander will not get away - now that police interest in his strange vehicle had betrayed his intentions to the authorities.
 Citizen
 Because he has been in Kenya for more than five years, this man is classified as a citizen. It is difficult for him to leave. He probably owes income tax and he cannot get out of East Africa without a tax clearance certificate. His chances of getting another post in a country where Africanization has taken over are almost hopeless.
 He has no money and he cannot get work. But he has to stay. He is one of a growing number of destitute and semi-destitute Europeans in Kenya who are down on their luck and who cannot, these days, get work in competition with Africans.
 Their main mistake, these people will tell you, has been to remain in the colony for more than five years and become citizens. If the ex-naval commander had turned up in Nairobi before his five-year period was up, he would have been classified as a "distressed British subject" and shipped out - not to South Africa - but back to the United Kingdom.
 Now there is nobody who

can officially help him. Though on the late side of the 40's, he still has the guts and the spirit to try to get to South Africa but bureaucracy is keeping him in a country where there is absolutely no future for him.
 Class Develops
 A small but obvious class of "poor whites" is already being created in Nairobi. It now seems about to be increased by one. And perhaps tomorrow another ... and yet another.
 "There are probably 50 or 60 such people in Nairobi," a Kenya newspaper noted recently. They were generally brought here by private firms and had no reason to suspect, provided they did their jobs properly, that they would not finish their working lives in Kenya. Now, due to political change which has made it desirable to employ Africans, they have found themselves

unemployed. They apply for jobs and are met with the answer: "sorry, old chap, but you know how things are ..."
 "It is no their fault that the reason for bringing them to Kenya has ceased to exist, but it is our responsibility to get them back to a place where they will be able to find work."
 The ex-naval commander, and all the Europeans in the same boat, hope somebody will act on this "responsibility."



CANOPY REMOVED—Renovation work began this week at the former Top Notch cafe, 27 South Central ave., Medford. Stanley D. Smith, new owner of the restaurant, said only a little remodeling work would be done, especially to the exterior, before he opened Wednesday, Aug. 29. The restaurant will be primarily a fountain-lunch cafe, and will be known as the "Sip and

Snack." Friday, workmen removed the canopy on the front of the building. At various times during the day crowds gathered to watch the men dismantle the landmark. Beside remodeling the outside, the interior is to be redecorated. Smith also owns Cubby's drive-in restaurant on South Pacific highway and Stan's A and W drive-in in Ashland. (Knackstedt photo)

Employment Years Shortened To 15

By CLAIRE COX
United Press International
 New York - (UPI) - The working life of the average American has been telescoped to a point where he is likely to have only 15 good, productive years between the completion of his education and being regarded as "too old" for advancement, a sociologist claims.
 Dr. Jesse J. Frankel, who left a successful career in business to study sociology at New York university and become a consultant in problems of older people while still in his early 40's, said in an interview that it is becoming increasingly apparent that the man over 40 loses out in the competition for success and prestige.
 "The peak period of earning power is now telescoped from both ends," he said. "The number of years of education now considered necessary in this technological age in rapidly increasing and many more young people will be going to college."
 "A young man may therefore not complete his educa-

tion till the age of 22, or even 24 or 25, if he needs further professional or scientific training. At the other end, he may begin to encounter discrimination against himself around the age of 40 if he should have to look for a new job.
 "He must therefore compress all his progress into approximately 15 years, instead of being able to look forward, as young men once could, to a lifetime of achievement. Our future, as it has been said, is no longer what it used to be."
No Middle Age
 Frankel regards this as a disturbing situation because, as far as he is concerned, the classification of middle-age, regarded as the time of a man's greatest expectations, has all but vanished. This means, he said, that the unemployed man over 40 now is classified "older." Employment discrimination against him is so prevalent that 10 states have laws protecting the civil right to work of persons between 40 and 65.
 Even the now widely accepted retirement age of 65 should be outlawed, in Frank-

el's estimation. He feels that a person should be allowed to work as long as he is able to contribute something and wants to work.
 In his practice as a private consultant, Frankel has guided a number of older men and women back to earning livelihoods. He is adamantly opposed to volunteer work by anyone of any age. Everyone should be paid something for any work he does, Frankel says.
 "Old age clubs are all right in their place," he said, "but I'd like to see persons working during the day and going to a club in their leisure time. The terms 'senior citizen' and 'golden age' should be abolished and the clubs for these people must be regarded as places for constructive recreation, not adult kindergartens.
 "We are a work oriented society. All our basic satisfactions in life are through work. We have 17 million older persons whose civil right to work is being chipped away. They must be reintegrated into the community without dizzy labels such as senior citizen and olderster.
 "Did you ever hear of Mrs. Roosevelt, Bernard Baruch or General Eisenhower being called senior citizens? They are regarded as useful older people and others belong in the same class."

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