

Medford Woman Describes Work of UN Food Agency

(The following article by Mrs. I. E. Schuler, Medford resident spending a year in Europe, was prompted by the visit here last spring of Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who urged travelers to visit UN agencies whenever visiting in foreign countries.)

By Mrs. I. E. Schuler
Rome—Eiat Panis—Let There be Bread.

A large, handsome portrait of a good-looking Oregonian hangs in the eternal city of Rome. Proudly I stand looking at it, smiling. He is from my home state. I don't say that until that moment I hadn't known there was a Norris Dodd of eastern Oregon. To say nothing of how high he rated here in Rome as the head of what is popularly known as FAO, (Food and Agricultural Organization of the World).

I probably never would have heard of him if Olive Starcher hadn't written to me to visit FAO. It is quite a story. I had as much difficulty getting into FAO as one might encounter in trying to gain admission to Alcatraz of the United States. I went from one place to another and was passed on to some one else for permission. Out at headquarters I was treated like an undesirable alien. Finally, I went to the U.S. Embassy. I presented my magic letter from the Mail Tribune, "an official representative of this newspaper and any courtesies, etc."

Press Powerful
Never underestimate the power of the press. The red carpet rolled out. I sailed into important looking offices, meeting important looking people. Telephone calls discussed me as a "writer from the States who wished to visit FAO." A limousine awaited my pleasure, and I rode in state out through the Embassy gates, out past the Colosseum and Forum, right up to FAO. I drove through the gardens, right up to the front door of one of the big buildings housing FAO. It all took about one-half hour.

But that wasn't all of my importance for a day. Sir Herbert Dudley, acting secretary general, and his assistant, knew my name, were awaiting me and in

as far as the Food and Agricultural Organization of the World could provide it. I was given the works.

Miss Boire walked me miles through the buildings, up and down elevators, into various conference rooms (big and beautiful like the United Nations) through some of the 295 offices, and down to the 250,000 volume library—and, at long last, up to the seventh story penthouse terrace, where is the FAO restaurant. It was then that I concluded it had cost me I chose food from an international menu, and we sat and drank cocktails, looking down onto the ancient baths of Caracalla and over the city.

From one of the original instigators of FAO—Mr. F. L. McDougall of Australia, I heard what FAO is, what it has accomplished in 12 years, what its problems are and what the future might be. These are the facts.

FAO History
Before the war was ended, Mr. Roosevelt had called the Allied Nations to a conference at Hot Springs, Va., to talk about food and nutrition. He said, "Freedom from want is one of the basic freedoms." Out of this conference of 44 countries grew FAO with its motto, "Eiat Panis"—Let There be Bread. Now, 72 nations belong to FAO—not Russia, not China. They work under the United Nations. They aim to raise living standards, by teaching better methods of raising food, distributing and handling food, and all its branches.

More than 1000 employees from all over the world live here in Rome. These include experts in agriculture, food, forestry, the fishing industry, scientists in engineering, economics and nutrition. They are sent in whatever country requests help.

The following are examples showing the scope of the work

FAO Combats Disease

Near East and Africa—FAO's experts study and wage war on the age old plague of locusts, teach and test ways to raise grain which is resistant to disease, test range land for good grasses, combat animal diseases, root out nutritional deficiencies of children, stimulate efforts at reforestation.

Japan and the East—FAO's experts helped form an international rice commission, trading seeds of various countries, teaching better milling, marketing, etc. Fishing, being one of Japan's biggest industries, FAO sent experts to train people to carry out programs for better fishing. They studied ponds, lakes, streams; taught how to use motors in boats; how to repair the motors; how to market better. They stressed the fact that millions of people need more protein, and that fish can supply it.

India—There are 198 million buffalo and cattle in India. FAO is helping teach how better to feed them; how to improve grass for forage; how to produce more sanitary milk. FAO experts are helping to teach how to treat hides and skins for export. This in turn creates more work. FAO experts teach the value of manure as fertilizer, rather than burning it for fuel.

Brazil—FAO's experts are helping solve the problems confronting Brazil in connection with their forests. Half the trees of South America grow in Brazil, and only the choicest have been cut, the hard woods. The people have used only the most primitive of tools, the axe. Scientists are surveying plans to make forests more accessible, food easier to obtain. They are studying the problem of timber marketing and wood industry.

Burma—FAO's experts from Austria had 60 tons of a certain wood, for house construction, sent from Burma to Austria where it was processed and returned to Rangoon to be built into houses to see how they stood up under monsoons.

Examples Typical
And so it is with all countries—whatever the problem. The above examples are typical of hundreds of others.

The buildings housing FAO are donated by Italy. Mr. Mussolini had started them for a very different purpose. He had planned to use them for his European-African empire.

FAO problems and future: The program is colossal and hampered by a small budget, and the lack of trained technicians to go to all the countries requesting help. There are also the difficulties which occur when people are from such varied backgrounds and speaking such different languages. But the mere fact that the blue flag of the United Nations flies over FAO, that any effort at international understanding is made, is a step forward.

After all, ancient civilizations died because they frustrated man's inherent desire for a really human existence. It seems fitting the flag flutters over this ancient city.

High-Priced Designers Tell How To Make Over Old Dresses

By ELIZABETH TOOMEY
United Press Correspondent
New York—(UP)—A week in Manhattan:

The new look every husband approves of is the one a woman manages to give an old dress. And the happiest thing a woman can hear who's in the midst of making over old clothes is that some of the highest priced designers approve.

The young men who are making names for themselves as partners in a custom dressmaking salon, where women can afford to pay \$175 for a simple wool dress, set down this week to discuss old clothes and how to make them look new.

"We do it for our customers," said Frank Martier. "We just finished changing a dress with a high neck and long sleeves into a sleeveless dress with a V-neckline front and back for one of our customers."

"The best way to change a dress is the neckline," added Raymond Rivenburgh, his partner. The two men put Martier-Raymond labels in their custom-made clothes.

Suits Difficult
The two most difficult things to make over, both men agreed, are suit jackets and skirts. They can't advise it unless you have an expert seamstress or are very clever with a needle yourself.

"We sometimes cut a long suit jacket off and make a bolero of it, but we rarely try to make over a jacket any other way," Martier said.

Here are several ideas they recommend for giving a 1956 look to 1955 or older clothes: Cut off the top of a dress, either silk or wool, and buy a

matching or contrasting sweater to wear with the skirt. Sweater-topped dresses are one of the new fall fashions.

If you knit, try knitting sleeves for a slim wool dress.

Add back fullness with a panel fastened to a belt, or as the two designers do it, graduated layers of lined fabric strips that are looped and fastened to a single strip, which is then hooked at the waist of a slim dress.

Make a bolero-length Edwardian jacket of tweed to wear over a plain wool dress to give it the new high-waisted emphasis.

One word of caution added by the two experts—don't try to buy identical black fabric to add panels or jackets to a black dress. Black is almost impossible to match, they say. They advise buying a different black fabric—stiff to add to silk for instance.

Campaign Skirts
Women can now support their favorite political parties by wearing campaign skirts. The first 1956 campaign skirts appeared this week in Saks Fifth Ave., designed by Californian Juli Lynn Charlot and priced at an impressive \$49.95.

The circular black felt or black poplin skirts are decorated with slogans. "Go to hell for the Democrats," advises the Democratic skirt. The opposition skirt is lettered, "More than ever, I like Ike."

Sunday, July 29, 1956

MEDFORD (OREGON) MAIL TRIBUNE—SEVEN



For day and dates, Dorothy Cox of Tanner of North Carolina styles a dress with soft details. For traveling light, it's made in a sheer lawn of oriental patchwork design.

Coffee Cake
Measure 1 cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons hot water and 1 tablespoon butter or margarine into a greased 8-inch round pan. Heat slowly. When sirupy, add 1/2 cup broken nuts. Place about 10 biscuits on top of brown sugar mixture. Bake until golden brown, according to recipe into a greased 8-inch round pan. Turn out of pan immediately, topping side up.

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Cotton lace is transformed into a vision of opulence by Cell Chapman. The shell pattern cocktail-length dress features a scooped bodice with full circular skirt.

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