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Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
July 24, 1948 (Saturday)

Thirty-five Guernsey breed-
ers of Jackson county tour
local herds.

The eight touring travel edi-
tors from eastern papers say
they are impressed with the
greenness of the valley and
the clean, well-kept appear-
ance of homes and farms here.

20 YEARS AGO
July 24, 1938 (Sunday)

Southern Pacific company
adds latest-model air-con-
ditioned sleeper to the train
from Portland to Ashland.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
valley was as full of smoke
Fri. as a room with 16 wom-
en playing bridge."

30 YEARS AGO
July 24, 1928 (Tuesday)

The mercury climbed to
113 1/2 degrees in Grants Pass
yesterday.

Notes containing malicious
gossip have been showing up
on local front lawns, causing
residents to pick up "with
great expedition" any pieces
of paper which might appear,
though most are "innocent"
scraps.

40 YEARS AGO
July 24, 1918 (Wednesday)

From Reese Creek Riplets:
"The farmers in this vicinity
who expect to thresh are
waiting on the machine."

Miss Dorothy Conner writes
of a thrilling escape from the
Hun's clutches when the can-
ten she was operating on the
French front was captured.

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

1. What is meant by the
expression, "the quick and
the dead"?

2. Approximately 81 years
ago, Thomas Edison announ-
ced the invention of the tele-
graph key, the phonograph, or
the radio?

3. Name the man who came
to the U.S. from Scotland and
later founded the vast system
which is now the U.S. Steel
Corporation.

4. The three wise monkeys
of Nikko are said to represent
what saying?

5. The human race is often
divided into five colors; name
them.

6. A white globe map on a
light blue field is the flag of
which international organiza-
tion?

7. Which two seas are joined
by the Dardanelles and the
Bosphorus?

8. Lemons and bananas are
picked when green, or when
ripe?

9. What is the significance
of "VIP" as it refers to a per-
son?

10. What "VIP" from the
White House is currently in
the limelight because of a
connection with Mr. Goldfine?

Answers: 1. The living and
the dead. 2. Phonograph. 3.
Andre Carnegie. 4. Hear
no evil, speak no evil, see no
evil. 5. White, black, red,
brown and yellow. 6. United
Nations. 7. Black Sea and the
Mediterranean. 8. When green.
9. Very important person. 10.
Presidential Assistant Sher-
man Adams.

Kuwait Next?

Middle East tensions could explode next in the waterless desert sheikdom of Kuwait, the British protectorate on the northwest shore of the Persian Gulf.

Sheik Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah, the benevolent but virtually absolute ruler of Kuwait, met President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic twice in Damascus, Syria, on July 20, conferring at the same time with high Syrian officials.

British and United States naval and air forces in the Persian Gulf area are being bolstered.

Kuwait's importance to Britain—and to the United States—is told in one word: Oil. Half of the 207 million barrels of crude oil that Britain imported in 1957 came from Kuwait. The Kuwait Oil Company, the principal shipper, exported 405 million barrels during the year.

Kuwait Oil is half British, half American. Under an agreement of December 1951, Abdullah receives 50 per cent of oil profits before U.S. and British taxes. His take last year is reported at \$305 million. The British and American (Gulf) companies split a similar melon.

GREAT Britain since 1899 has had a treaty relationship with the Kuwait dynasty, guaranteeing control of foreign relations and defense. A British political agent is stationed in the country for these purposes, though Britain since 1914 has recognized Kuwait as an "independent" government. The special relationship binds the Sheik not to "cede or lease any portion of his territory to any foreign government or national except with the express authorization of the British government."

Another American company in 1953 discovered oil in the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. And both states have granted Japan offshore oil concessions on a 57 per cent-43 per cent profit basis favoring the Arabs.

In part because of a dispute over territory and oil rights, Saudi Arabia has on occasion menaced Kuwait, as it has other Arab sheikdoms protected by Britain. The London "Economist" noted more than two years ago: "The Ruler of Kuwait is notoriously nervous of pressure from his big neighbors—Saudi Arabia and Iraq."

Moreover, about half of Kuwait's 250,000 population is not native. Much of it comes from Iraq. Abdullah paid a state visit to Iraq in May, as the federation of Iraq and Jordan was being ratified.

THERE is supposed to be a strong pro-Nasser feeling within Kuwait made manifest during the Suez crisis of 1956 by demonstrators seeking the removal of all British subjects. According to "U.S. News & World Report," Abdullah was "so short of teachers that he allowed Egyptians and pro-Nasser Palestinians virtually to take over the school system."

Despite outside influences, the U.S. Commerce Department reports: "Relations between the state of Kuwait and the Kuwait Oil Company were maintained throughout (1957) . . . on a generally cordial basis, and the company began systematic construction of large new facilities to enable it to expand production." Abdullah is reported to turn over two-thirds of his vast oil revenues to welfare and the running of the sheikdom, which is about the size of Connecticut.

A recently completed five-year plan cost \$267 million. It encompassed new schools, public housing, hospitals and a 2-million-gallon-a-day plant to distill sea water for drinking.—E.R.R.

Lebanese Election Violence

To choose a president to succeed President Camille Chamoun will be the ticklish task of the Lebanon Parliament on reconvening Thursday, July 31. Its 66 seats are allocated according to the religious affiliations of the people, with 36 of the 66 held by Christians.

When elected in 1957, more than three-fourths of the deputies were classified as Chamoun supporters. However, some of these are now listed as strongly opposed to the U.S. armed intervention.

Although Chamoun had to agree, finally, to step down when his six-year term ends on Sept. 23, his opponents demand that he quit as soon as his successor is named. It was primarily to enforce that demand, they say, that they continued the armed revolt against him.

AND it is noteworthy that riots, strikes and shop-closings forced Chamoun's predecessor, Beshara el-Khoury, to speed up his departure from office in September 1952. Corruption in government was then the chief Opposition charge that led to the election of Chamoun, considered anti-Government. Chamoun in turn charged corruption—bribes taken by deputies of the new Opposition to vote against him—in dissolving the parliament and ordering elections for a new one in July 1953.

These 1953 elections also produced much violence. Four years later, the Opposition again called strikes and otherwise demonstrated against alleged Government interference in the election process. Thus violence before elections has been the usual Lebanon story, always pointed to by those who ascribed the present disorders less to Syrian-Egyptian machinations than to internal combustion.—E.R.R.

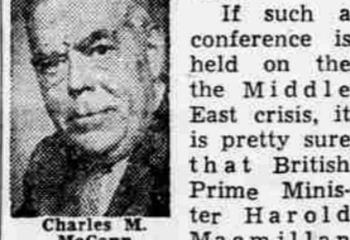
Dennis the Menace



"DOES NEW WALLPAPER COST VERY MUCH?"

Britain, France Take Leading Roles in Summit Negotiations

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Great Britain and France seem to be taking the ball away from the United States in negotiations for a "summit" conference.



Charles M. McCann
Macmillan

and French Premier Charles de Gaulle will have a full say in preparations for it.

The Allied replies to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's demand for a conference disclose a radical departure from customary procedure.

In the correspondence with the Soviet government during the last seven months on a summit conference, British, French and American notes to Russia were practically identical—up to this week.

These notes also have followed pretty closely the viewpoint of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

This is not true of the replies to Khrushchev's bellicose demand for an immediate conference on the United States and British troop landings in Lebanon and Jordan. Macmillan Takes Lead

Acceptance of Khrushchev's demand would have meant the three Allies would have appeared before him and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to defend themselves against his charges they were aggressors.

Naturally there was no chance the Allies would agree to that.

But in their notes to Khrushchev Tuesday, the Allied governments did agree to a summit conference on their own terms.

It is indicated strongly that Macmillan took the lead in insisting the replies meet Khrushchev's demand at least in part.

During the long negotiations for a summit conference on general cold war issues, Macmillan had been under severe pressure not only by the Labor Party but by the British public to work for a summit conference on almost any terms.

The French government, up to the time De Gaulle took over, had been favorable to the conference idea.

Dulles had held back. He had insisted there must be proper preparation for a conference, to insure that Russia could not make use of it as a pure propaganda sounding board.

Opposes Immediate Meeting
Macmillan, in his note to Khrushchev, said he agreed a conference on the Middle East would be "useful." He said it should be held under the United Nations Security Council.

De Gaulle did not favor an immediate conference. He said the U.N. should continue its meetings on the Middle East. If the U.N. failed to settle the crisis, he said, a summit conference could be held.

Eisenhower's note showed clearly his reluctance to agree to a special summit conference on the Middle East. But he said he was ready to hold one under Security Council procedure.

Washington dispatches say Eisenhower agreed to an early conference only under British pressure.

Whatever happens with regard to the negotiations now being conducted, it is indicated both Macmillan and De Gaulle will have much

more to say than in the past about Allied tactics.

It is also most likely that German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will be getting into the act. Through his ambassadors in Allied capitals, Adenauer has been following the Middle Eastern negotiations closely.

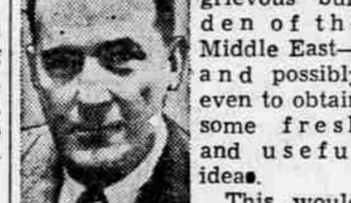
He is sure to let the American, British and French governments know that West Germany has a vital interest in the crisis. He realizes quite clearly that if a big war broke out over the Middle East or any other issue, West Germany would be a battle-ground.

Washington Report

By William S. White

BIPARTISAN OPPORTUNITY

Washington—The Eisenhower Administration has an opportunity to broaden its domestic base of support, to share the grievous burden of the Middle East—and possibly even to obtain some fresh and useful ideas.



This would William S. White seem the time to grasp the chance for genuine bipartisanship. The Democrats, it may be stated authoritatively, would welcome it.

The two past Democratic Presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, brought the Republican opposition into the inner councils at every foreign peril. Mr. Roosevelt after 1940 created a coalition war cabinet. The post of Secretary of War went to a Republican, Henry L. Stimson. Another, Frank Knox, became Secretary of the Navy.

BOTH the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations made the present Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, an intimate adviser with high privileges. Except for a short break while he was a member of the Senate, Dulles kept a foot in the door on Democratic foreign policy from 1940 to the last days of the Truman era 12 years later.

The Eisenhower Administration has stayed coldly clear of both Mr. Truman and his Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. This circumstance has always been surprising. In the present crisis it appears on any detached observation to be very poor business.

Every member of the national Democratic leadership—Mr. Truman, Adlai Stevenson, Senator Lyndon Johnson and Speaker Sam Rayburn—is backing the President loyally in his movement of troops into Lebanon.

This support will go on, in any case, so long as the crisis endures. There are few leading Democrats who do not wish things had been done quite differently in the long past. All the same, the Democratic hierarchy is determined not to see the party making mere irresponsible, harassing attacks on the Eisenhower Administration.

Careful intraparty liaison accordingly is being maintained. Mr. Truman, for illustration, has known in advance what Senator Johnson, the Senate Democratic leader, would say in public.

THUS, there will be no Democratic "demand" on the point. But very powerful Democrats think all concerned—including Mr. Eisenhower—would be better off if Mr. Acheson were invited in to advise the Administration. One Democrat so believing is the one who must keep a powerful and restive Senate in line, Mr. Johnson.

Such an action to welcome a visiting Acheson back to

Ike's Message on Changes in Veterans Laws Long Delayed

Washington—(CQ)—President Eisenhower evidently has had some second thoughts about asking Congress to overhaul veterans laws this election year.

Mr. Eisenhower has been promising since 1956 to send a message to Congress spelling out recommendations for improving the patch-quilt of laws covering such veterans benefits as pensions and civil service preference status. But with adjournment less than two months away, no such message is in sight.

Associate Press Secretary Anne W. Wheaton said there has been discussion at the White House about revising veterans benefits but that it has not crystallized into the form of a message.

This is good news to Republicans in Congress who

would be obligated to support the President's recommendations. Said one Republican Representative up for reelection this fall, "I've got enough troubles already without taking on the veterans."

Bradley Report
The President's long-promised message was expected to follow recommendations of his special commission, headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, which studied veteran laws. Its recommendations, submitted to the President April 23, 1956, drew fire from the big veterans' organizations. They called them a brush-off of the veterans.

The Bradley Commission said that veterans who came home from the war unscathed should not expect special treatment from the Federal Government. It recommended repealing pensions for non-disabled veterans and letting them rely on social security. It also recommended restricting the preference for civil service jobs now enjoyed by veterans. It said this preference should be limited to veterans disabled while in service.

These and other recommendations in the Bradley Commission's 415-page report were opposed by the American Legion, American Veterans of World War II and Korea (AMVETS) and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Together they claim a membership of over four million veterans.

The relatively small (25,000 members) American Veterans Committee was the only national veterans' organization to support the Bradley Commission's recommendations. Irving Leichter, AVC executive director, charged the veterans organizations have exerted pressure to keep the President's veterans message inside the White House. Called Too Drastic

Another factor in keeping the message from reaching Capitol Hill is the attitude of the man who would receive it for the House of Representatives—Chairman Olin E. Teague (D-Texas) of the House Veterans Affairs Committee. He believes the Bradley Commission recommendations are too drastic to get anywhere in Congress, even if the President went all out to push them through. He said a step-by-step approach by Congress—not a sweeping directive from the White House—was the way to overhaul veterans laws.

Teague compared trying to get the Bradley Commission recommendations through Congress to "trying to knock over a tree by driving your car into it. You would kill yourself trying. But if you took an ax, and chopped away a little at a time, you might get some place."

President Eisenhower May 30, 1956, first promised to send "specific recommendations" to the Congress about veterans benefits. He made the promise again on Aug. 27, 1957, and again in his 1957 and 1958 budget messages.

In his 1958 budget message, Mr. Eisenhower said: "Fundamental changes have taken place in our society in the last several decades which require us to reconsider the laws providing veterans benefits and services which now overlap other growing public benefit and welfare programs. As I indicated last summer, a message on veterans affairs will be sent to the Congress at an early date. In that message there will be set forth for the considera-

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The latest on the Middle East:
The West moves toward a summit conference with Russia. WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS.
Britain accepts Soviet Pre-

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 an eye 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.

Cruel and Wicked
To the Editor: Why do we hate the negroes and other colored people? We can find lots of excuses—but what are the reasons?

Suppose a nice young negro boy, delivering papers, rode past your house on his bicycle and all of a sudden five white boys jumped on him—beat him with clubs, left him on the sidewalk, bleeding and half conscious. What would you do? Would you go out to the boy, pick him up in your arms, even take him into your house and nurse his wounds? Call his parents and medical aid? Suppose his parents should come over for the boy—would you even allow them into your house?

Yes, what would you do? Maybe you'd just leave him lying there, hoping someone else would see and care—or maybe you'd just call the police and feel you'd done your duty? What would you do—and what would you want done if it were your boy?

Who teaches a child to hate anyone? We all know that a very young child will play with a negro boy and love him like a brother—he will see no offense in him—but his parents will. They will say "You can't play with him anymore, he's a negro." The boy doesn't understand—he says "Why can't I play with him—I love him—he's never hurt me!" Yes—who teaches a child to hate?

The Bible says that "Unless we become like a little child (humble and full of love) we cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven." It also says "Love thy neighbor as thyself." This commandment, and the Love of God being first, are the most important commandments.

The Bible says "Whoever is angry with his brother without cause shall be in danger of judgement." Who is our brother and who is our neighbor? Jesus was without sin, yet he was crucified— you say what a cruel and wicked people. Yet, what a cruel and wicked people are we.

(Name on File)
Medford

WHAT is to say:
We BEAT RUSSIA TO THE PUNCH.
And—
No shooting followed.

mier Khrushchev's proposal for a summit conference on the Middle East crisis, provided the conference is held within the U.N. Security Council.

The White House calls this "an orderly procedure," and says the U.S. will go along if it is generally desired.

WHY is this interesting?
Well, what we want is a solution that will allow British and American troops to withdraw from the Middle East without loss of face.

That would calm the tension. It would get the fuse farther away from the powder keg.

THAT prompts this question:
Why did we send troops into Lebanon in the first place?

THAT question makes this dispatch, which came over the wires several days ago, rather interesting:

"West German intelligence officials say the landing of Americans in Beirut (Lebanon's capital) MAY HAVE DISRUPTED SOVIET PLANS TO SEND VOLUNTEERS to bolster rebel forces in Lebanon.

"Officials said Russia began organizing the volunteers late last month. The Czech army (Czechoslovakia is a Russian satellite) reportedly was told by Russia that satellite army volunteers were wanted to accompany Soviet volunteers—possibly to Lebanon."

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CONTRACT TALKS START

Detroit—The United Auto Workers and Bendix Corp. started negotiations here today for a contract covering about 12,000 workers in seven Bendix plants in Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Indiana and California.

tion of the Congress recommendations for specific adjustments and improvements in the compensation, pension and related programs which will enable us to discharge our national responsibilities to veterans with the greatest possible equity to all concerned."

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"No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich according to what he is, not according to what he has."
Henry Ward Beecher

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