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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
Aug. 13, 1948 (Friday)

Only evidence of this day's traditional evil is a burned house near Gold Hill and a fainting spell in a local department store.

The list of applicants for extra parts in "The Last of the Wild Horses," being filmed locally, is presently being checked.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 13, 1938 (Saturday)

Beavers from the Union Creek district are to be transported to California to help Uncle Sam in flood control by building dams.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "When the city gets through fixing and re-paving the streets, there will be no excuse for traveling less than 60 per."

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 13, 1928 (Monday)

A local "cocktail" cat reportedly insists on a daily nip, and devours two pounds of shaved ice and three bottles of ginger ale weekly.

The Georgia Minstrel company will play at Central Point and Ashland this week.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 13, 1918 (Tuesday)

Ashland police officials last month fined the Medford fire chief \$5 for not having a state license on the fire department's runabout he drives, it was revealed today.

One hundred women and girls are reported picking 90 per cent of this year's pear crop.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Name the present British ambassador to Washington.
- 2. According to astrologers, persons born between Oct. 23 and Nov. 21 are governed by what zodiacal sign?
- 3. According to the New Testament (Matt. xii, 40), how many days did Jonah spend in the belly of a great fish, called whale, before he was cast out?
- 4. Madagascar is a colony of which European nation?
- 5. In reference to the quotation "Sugar and spice and everything nice," what are little boys made of?
- 6. How long is a fortnight?
- 7. Are spiders insects?
- 8. Was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation established under the administration of Hoover, Roosevelt, or Truman?
- 9. Lightning never strikes twice in the same place; true or false?
- 10. Do the pistons in an automobile engine come to a standstill before reversing their thrust.

Answers: 1. Sir Harold Caccia. 2. Scorpio. 3. Three days. 4. France. 5. "Snips and snails and puppy dog tails." 6. 14 days. 7. No. (They are arachnids.) 8. Administration of Hoover. 9. False. 10. Yes.

A New-Old Jacksonville

The "restoration" of Jacksonville—that is, the job of making it look much as it did as a pioneer, gold-mining town of 90 or 100 years ago—is much talked these days, particularly with the Oregon Centennial observance starting less than a year from now.

If it can be done it could make the attractive little city a major tourist attraction.

But to do it would require whole-hearted cooperation from Jacksonville's property-owners, from the city itself, and from organizations in Jackson county which have a stake in promoting the tourist trade.

OTHER historic cities have benefited greatly from such action.

One of these is Weaverville, Calif., west of Redding on Highway 299, in the Trinity Alps area. It, too, was an old gold-mining town, and it, too, is a picturesque community.

The difference is that Weaverville's citizens got together to capitalize on its attractions.

The editors of the Jefferson Review, a weekly paper in the Willamette valley, recently visited Weaverville, and reported on it in an issue of their paper. The column said, in part:

"We reached Weaverville and drove onto Main street. It is one of the most charming small town Main streets in the west—a color picture card from out of the past.

"The downtown stores have been preserved as they were in the 'good old days'—probably much better—and painted in eye-catching colors. We were fascinated by the outside spiral staircases of wrought iron painted a brilliant white. The hotel has two of these staircases, one on either side of the building. An office building across the street has one.

"A long one-story brick building is painted barn red, with a cutout gingerbread trim in white across the top. The business names also were cutouts, painted white. Another white building had the store names in old-fashioned lettering, with each letter a different color.

"Instead of allowing the old buildings to decay, or tearing them down and building new ones, the town businessmen have turned them into an asset. It's one small town a tourist doesn't drive through without stopping."

WEAVERVILLE today, with its bright colors and festive appearance, is probably a far more attractive place than it was during the days of the gold rush, when tough miners and frugal Chinese workers wandered the dusty streets.

But the old town has kept, and accented, the architecture of the old days.

If it is not an exact and literal representation of its own past, at least it offers a clean and colorful face to today's traveler, who may well be surfeited with sleek, glass storefronts, with neon lights, with parking meters and traffic lights.

OF COURSE Weaverville, alone on a highway and not overshadowed in some respects by a large neighbor (Redding is 45 or so miles away), has more at stake in the tourist trade than does Jacksonville.

The California town is more self-centered and self-sufficient than Jacksonville, which is, in effect, a sort of "bedroom" town, with most of the wage-earners working in Medford or other valley towns, while keeping their residences in Jacksonville.

This may be one of the reasons it has shown a notable lack of enthusiasm for plans to "restore" it. As things are, how would the residents benefit from such action?

THEY wouldn't directly, for the stores and shops there tend to cater to local residents, rather than to the tourist trade, actual or potential.

But if Jacksonville were to be restored, and to serve as a far more potent tourist attraction than it is now, the entire valley, including Jacksonville, would benefit. And Jacksonville people could "cash in" through catering more directly to a tourist trade much larger and more enthusiastic than that at present.

It would be a gold mine far more productive than the old shafts under the city's streets ever were.—E.A.

Good News

The last few days have seen a number of developments which we classify as "good news."

Item—The bureau of public roads has approved the trans-Cascade highway by way of the Lake of the Woods for inclusion in the forest highway network, which means that improvement of this important new route is not too far away.

Item—The house and senate conferees have agreed on a compromise on the Klamath Indian Reservation timber sale bill, which means that final passage is a mere formality, and which in turn means that the Indians should receive a fair share of the funds due them from the sale, while at the same time the valuable timber stands will be preserved on a sustained yield basis.

ITEM—The Main street-Eighth street one-way couplet, first major portion of the city's arterial street program, opened smoothly and without incident, and minor jamming at peak hours will be eliminated by next spring with a new bridge across Bear creek; also, progress on other segments of the program is coming right along.

Item—The Army has agreed to purchase part of the old Housing Authority project area for a new \$300,000 armory—which is good news for local Army reserve units, who need a "home of their own," and for youngsters on the west side, who will benefit from a swimming pool there, which may possibly be ready in time for next season's swimming.

In a world where news is too often gloomy or chilling, it is a pleasure to note the good things. They DO happen, occasionally.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"THAT'S PRETTY GOOD. YOU WAT RIGHT THERE AND I'LL GO GET YOU A PEANUT."

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

APPEARANCE AND REALITY
Washington — The appearance of the next days can already be imagined. With many a grandiose ad man's gesture, a "positive" American program for the Middle East will be presented to the United Nations. We shall be self-righteous. The Soviets will be indignant. It will make a lot of headlines.

But none of this will matter very much, beyond adding to the humiliation already suffered by the Western Powers. It will not even matter greatly if, as seems likely, the "positive" American program turns out to be nothing more or less than Aneurin Bevan's old mustard plaster for the Middle East's deep cancer—an American-financed, internationally managed Middle Eastern Development Corporation. None of this will really matter, because all this will be mere appearance.

MEANWHILE, the place to look for the hard facts and rude developments that truly do matter—will be in the Middle East. Judging by the reports now pouring into Washington, Gamal Abdel Nasser's already-garnered triumphs are no more than appetizers before the main courses are brought on.

One such report, which is probably reliable, forecasts the federation of Saudi Arabia with Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic in a few weeks time. That, in itself, will be a main course for Nasser that would have been unimaginable not so very long ago. Only a year and a half ago, in fact, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was telling our British allies that King Saud of Saudi Arabia was to be the "key stone of the arch" of the brand-new American policy that would surely cut down and contain the ambitious Egyptian dictator. Even so, the report concerning Saudi Arabia is not the most serious of the lot.

As has been stated before in this space, the British have long cherished a plan to use the small, hot, sparsely populated, oil-rich sheikhdoms on the Persian Gulf, and above all the ultra-rich sheikhdom of Kuwait, as their hole card in the desperate Middle Eastern game. The plan has been to hang on to these sheikhdoms at all costs, and by military occupation if need be, since they can produce enough oil to meet Britain and Western Europe's petroleum fuel requirements all by themselves.

THE most serious report referred to concerns the meeting between the aging sheik of Kuwait and Gamal Abdel Nasser, which occurred in Damascus after the coup d'etat in Baghdad. This meeting is said to have produced an accord with Nasser that will temporarily protect the position of the Kuwait ruling house, the As-Subah clan. For this protection, however, the sheik is stated to have paid in two ways: by promising to contribute the lion's share of his fabulous oil revenues to Nasser's own Middle Eastern Development Corporation; and by further agreeing to accept some form of federation with Nasser's United Arab Republic.

The sheik's action is understandable. If the position in Saudi Arabia has been correctly reported, the position in neighboring Kuwait will soon be utterly untenable. But the sheik's action, if correctly reported, also means that the moment of choice for Britain is already almost at hand. For if any such agreement be-

tween the sheik and Nasser is carried into effect, the British hole card on the Persian Gulf will be lost for good.

What this means to Britain can be gauged, in turn, by two simple facts. Hitherto, under an agreement with the British Government, the sheik of Kuwait has already deposited his surplus oil profits in London, for investment there. This Kuwaiti surplus has in turn constituted at least 10 per cent of all the new capital annually available in London for investment in the rest of the sterling area. And London's position as the capital and center of the sterling area has always quite largely depended, and still depends today, on London's ability to meet the requirements for new capital in other sterling area countries.

AS for the second of these two simple facts, it is the fact that ownership of the Middle Eastern sources in Kuwait and elsewhere currently saves Britain something like \$1,000,000,000 a year on her always difficult balance of payments. The profits from the oil companies pay for Britain's entire oil consumption; and because of Britain's ownership of the oil companies, payments for the oil Britain consumes can be made in sterling. No one can suppose that these arrangements will continue, when and if all the oil sources in the Arab lands, including even Kuwait, are in the hands of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

For just this reason, when he was last here, British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd asked for American support of the British plan to treat Kuwait and the other Gulf Coast sheikhdoms as a never-to-be abandoned hole card. The problem thus posed will be examined in another report in this space.

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U.N. General Assembly, With Only Moral Force, Exerts Considerable Influence

(Editor's Note: What is the United Nations General Assembly? How does it function? What are its powers? What is its role in the current Middle East crisis? Here in simple terms are the answers to these and other questions that may arise in connection with the emergency session of the assembly.)

United Nations, N. Y.—(UPI)—The United Nations General Assembly, about to be given the task of solving the Middle East's problems, is a unique parliament with moral force as its only authority.

Unlike a summit meeting of heads of government, first suggested to tackle the Middle East crisis, it commands no divisions to carry out its decisions.

Unlike the Security Council, where Russia's veto blocked Middle East action, it cannot issue orders nor call upon its members to provide troops to enforce them.

"The General Assembly," the U.N. charter says, "may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present charter . . . and may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters."

Nevertheless, the assembly, limited to the power of making mere recommendations, has proved itself a formidable force for keeping or restoring peace in situations where the veto-ridden Security Council could do nothing.

One Vote Each
Each of the U.N.'s 81 members has one vote in the assembly. Its decisions on any but purely procedural matters are taken by a two-thirds vote. There is no veto, that power being reserved to the Big Five members in the Security Council.

This means that with all members voting 54 votes are required to carry any resolution put before the Assembly.

But U.N. members are not required to cast simple "yes" or "no" votes. They have also the privilege of registering an abstention. Such abstainers are not counted in the overall vote, and thus each abstention lowers the total required for a two-thirds vote.

The United States hesitated before taking the Middle East question to the General Assembly. With the nine-vote Soviet bloc against it and many of the 28-nation Afro-Asian group opposed to the landing of American troops in Lebanon and British forces in Jordan, qualified observers frankly doubted that a two-thirds vote could be mustered for any Western measure put before the assembly.

Form Public Opinion
By the same token, however, it appeared impossible for Russia to gain a two-thirds vote for any proposal it might have. The result appeared likely to be a stand-off with the only harvest at first glance seeming to be propaganda benefits reaped from the rostrum.

But the words spoken from the rostrum often go to form a weight of public opinion which has been known to sway the policy of governments—even of Soviet Russia.

Proceedings in the assembly are on the formal side. Delegates have no microphones on the long tables at which they sit in their golden-sided hall. They must go to the rostrum at the front of the igloo-shaped theater to make even a minor observation. Their words are simultaneously translated into the five official U.N. languages—English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese—through headsets at each delegate's place.

On a high side above the speakers' rostrum sit the three men who run the assembly. Its president, currently Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, sits in the middle. On his right sits Secretary-General

Dag Hammarskjold and on his left Andrew W. Cordier of the United States, Hammarskjold's executive assistant who acts as the assembly's secretary, taking votes and keeping straight the speakers' list.

Each country is limited to 10 persons on the floor. Five

delegates sit with five alternates or advisers ranged behind them. Some countries have many less than the maximum of 10 on the floor at one time.

Got Big Boost
The assembly's prestige in war-and-peace questions received a big boost in 1950.

De Gaulle Victory Foreseen; Stable Government Hoped

By ARTHUR HIGBEE
UPI Correspondent

Paris—(UPI)—The momentum that carried Gen. Charles de Gaulle to power last June 1 is expected to bring his strong executive constitution into effect in a nationwide vote Sept. 28. It is also expected to sweep De Gaulle himself into office a few days or weeks later as the first president of the Fifth Republic.

Except for the Vichy regime, the constitution will be the least liberal that France has had in nearly a century.

The key clauses give the president the right to pick the premier (whose job will be reduced to that of executive officer) rather than chief executive, to dissolve the parliament as often as once a year, and to take over executive and legislative functions in time of national emergency.

Fear Power Abuse
Who decides if an emergency exists? Under De Gaulle's draft, it was the president himself. But ex-Premier Paul Reynaud persuaded De Gaulle to leave this up to a constitutional court.

"It is not Gen. De Gaulle we are afraid of," Reynaud said. "He would never, in my opinion, abuse the powers granted him. But I have told him we are not making the constitution for one man."

He is one of the few men who can talk to De Gaulle so bluntly. Reynaud, 79, is the premier who brought Brig. Gen. De Gaulle into the government in 1940 in a too late attempt to stop the Nazi Panzer divisions.

Reynaud's reform, and others, have eliminated some of the most-criticized features of De Gaulle's projected constitution.

But people like ex-Premier Pierre Mendes-France still say that if it ever goes into effect, it will mean "a figure-head cabinet and a parliament that is only a facade."

Despite such criticisms, De Gaulle is expected to win through. The world is fed up with the spectacle that France has made of herself in the past 12 years.

Frenchmen Fed Up
But nobody could be more fed up than Frenchmen themselves. They have had government by whim of parliament up to here.

Many of them feel that nearly any change toward stability would be a change for the better. There will be many who will argue that the new constitution gives De Gaulle the powers of a dictator.

Becky Heads West Over Atlantic

Miami—(UPI)—Tropical storm Becky, gaining momentum in its westward march over the Atlantic, swirled toward Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands today with winds up to 55 miles per hour.

Gale warnings were ordered up in the leeward islands for "winds up to 50 miles per hour in squalls beginning after 5 a.m." Weather men said the storm may reach full hurricane force as it moves into warmer waters today.

The San Juan weather bureau in Puerto Rico said late Tuesday "if the storm continues its present direction and rate of motion, it is expected to pass about 100 to 125 miles north of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands during the forenoon."

A late weather advisory said highest winds were estimated at 55 miles per hour in the heavier squalls, and the storm was moving west to west-north-westward at an accelerated speed of 20 miles per hour. It was expected to continue moving in the same general direction for the next 12 hours with a "slight increase in size and intensity."

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There will be more who will argue that it does not—or that, if it does, it is preferable to the circus of the past dozen years. De Gaulle probably will win. That leaves a couple of questions unanswered: What other Frenchman but De Gaulle would be entrusted with such powers, and what will happen when he is gone. More immediately what about Algeria?

The present constitution, on paper, provides stable government. But it did not stop every French government in the past years from coming to grief over the Algerian rebellion. In the long run, unless this issue is solved, it may bring a quicker and more violent end to the Fifth Republic than it brought to the Fourth.

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.

Smooth Cut-Over

To the Editor: Please accept the thanks of the city administration for the excellent publicity given by the Medford Mail Tribune on the adoption of the one-way traffic pattern for the Main and Eight street couplet. The map and various news articles contributed immeasurably to informing the public of the cut-over which I am sure is reflected by the smoothness in which this was put into effect.

The motorists accepted the plan with a minimum of confusion which indicated that they had adequate knowledge of the change. Thanks again.
Robert A. Duff
Medford City Manager

Why They Hunt Doves

To the Editor: This is an answer to the person that wanted to know why mourning doves were on the game list in this state.

As I, too, had some doves in my yard I became interested in the subject.

An attempt to close the season was made a couple of years ago, principally through the efforts of some of our Granges. It might have succeeded but the sportsmen fought it tooth and nail. They placed petitions in the sport stores and everyone was asked to sign them. The net result was that we still have a month's open season on doves Sept. 1 through Sept. 28.

I read in a sportsman's magazine that the reason hunters like to shoot doves is because their erratic flight when flushed made them a difficult and challenging target. However, hunters have informed me that they do not fly any different than any other game bird. I am told that the real reason they are hunted so vigorously is that the dove season precedes the pheasant season and gives the hunter a chance to practice up on his shooting and also to poach a few pheasants.

There is no more to them than there is to a robin so they are not shot primarily for the meat.

There are only two alternatives that I can see to keep the mourning dove from extinction and those are, get them placed on the song bird list, which will automatically protect them, or get the game commission to move the dove season back of, or along with, the large bird season.

Hunters will not shoot doves if they have a better game bird to shoot.

(Name on File)
Medford

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