

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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. 14, 1948 (Saturday)
The Medford Safety Council will sponsor a "Child Safety" campaign next month.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 14, 1938 (Sunday)
The fourth annual Ashland Shakespeare Festival has set a new record for attendance and quality of productions.

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 14, 1928 (Tuesday)
Rogue River valley spokesmen are boosting the idea of a cross-state railroad to help market local produce and products.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 14, 1918 (Wednesday)
Fred Cowles, returning from Crater Lake with a carload of guests, discovered that surgeons tape from a first aid kit could be used to patch a punctured tire — for a few miles at a time.

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

1. Which veterans' organization is abbreviated G.A.R.?
2. Coral belongs to the animal or vegetable kingdom?
3. Four of the States of the Union have names which end with "e"; how many of them can you name?
4. Did Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands reign 25, 35 or 50 years?
5. In which Western State is the Sequoia National Park, containing the majestic, towering giant redwoods?
6. Name the composer of our National Anthem.
7. A young hare is known as a cub, kit, leveret, or chick?
8. If afflicted with ergophobia, would you dread work, self-praise, or poison-ivy?
9. There are four standard time zones in the continental U.S. of which two are Eastern and Pacific; name the other two.
10. A part of Pennsylvania is bounded by Lake Erie; true or false?

Debating Society vs. War

The United Nations is anathema to some. The national convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for instance, thinks the whole idea of a responsible international organization is subversive.

Others also believe that the United Nations threatens the national sovereignty of the U. S. And even the clearest-headed, broadest-minded people occasionally have qualms about placing the interests of this nation before an international forum.

THE biggest single idea behind the U.N. is the prevention of war. And it is easy to say the U.N. has done nothing to prevent war. But to say so would be to tell an untruth. The U.N. has done a great deal to mitigate international tensions.

And it is entirely within the realm of possibility, even probability, judging by some of the situations of the past decade, that only the United Nations has made it possible to avoid all-out war. This, of course, cannot be proved. One cannot prove that something which didn't happen would have happened if such-and-such had not been done.

BUT as a moral force, as an "international debating society," if you will, as a forum of world opinion, as a place to take grievances, the United Nations has functioned to take much of the steam out of nationalistic disputes.

In doing so it may have prevented a major war. We'll never know, and we'd better be darn glad we won't. But even at its weakest and least effective, the United Nations stands as a bright spot in a troubled world, a hopeful sign that perhaps, someday, man will learn to get along without the ultimate stupidity of nuclear war.

The western democracies learned, long ago, that as far as internal government is concerned, legislatures and courts (debating societies!) are far better solutions than battlefields. Why not in international affairs, too?—E.A.

Freedom to Spell

Newspapers and wire services, which usually put considerable emphasis on correct spelling, have had a tough time of it since the focus of international news has been the Middle East.

The Arabic tongues do not lend themselves well to transliteration, and it apparently depends largely upon the preference of the translator as to how names, particularly, should be spelled. Should it be Shehab or Chehab? Feisal, Faisal, Feysel or Feisel? Bagdad or Baghdad? All, apparently, are correct.

HARRY Ferguson, executive editor of United Press International, discusses this problem in a letter to UPI subscribers, and comes to the conclusion that "the trick is to pick out one spelling and stay with it."

He also pointed out that T. E. Lawrence (the fabled "Lawrence of Arabia") in his book, "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," spelled names different ways in different places, and that the publisher, after the proofs were completed, wrote to Lawrence asking about it.

A selection from their correspondence, quoted by Ferguson, goes like this:
Q. I attach a list of queries raised by F. who is reading the proofs. He finds these very clean, but full of inconsistencies in the spelling of proper names, a point which reviewers often take up. Will you annotate it in the margin, so that I can get the proofs straightened?
A. Annotated: Not very helpfully perhaps. Arabic names won't go into English, exactly, for their consonants are not the same as ours, and their vowels, like ours, vary from district to district. There are some "scientific systems" of transliteration, helpful to the people who know enough Arabic not to need helping, but a wash-out for the world. I spell my names anyhow, to show what rot the systems are.
Q. Jeddah and Jidda used impartially throughout. Intentional?
A. Rather!
Q. Bir Wadeida, was Bir Wadeidi.
A. Why not? All one place.
Q. Nuri, Emir of the Ruwaila, belongs to the "chief family of the Ruaila." On slip 23 "Ruaila horse," and slip 38, "killed one Rueli." In all later slips "Ruaila."
A. Should have also used Ruwaila and Ruaila.
Q. The Bisaita is also spelled Biseita.
A. Good.
Q. Jedha, the she-camel, was Jedhah on Slip 40.
A. She was a splendid beast.
Q. "Meleager, the immoral poet." I have put "Immortal" poet, but the author may mean immoral after all.
A. Immorality I know. Immortality I cannot judge. As you please: Meleager will not sue us for libel.

THE publisher gave up and the book went to press with this assortment of spellings. We cannot escape a grudging admiration for this casual approach to spelling, a discipline which has always been one of our stumbling blocks. The good Lord knows that English spelling is irrational enough as it is, but the rules stick with us—time-consuming, illogical, finicky, and apparently permanent.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"I'M GONNA TRY TO CATCH A FALLIN' STAR!"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE ANATOMY OF DISCONTENT
Last week, speaking as a man who is deeply concerned, Sen. Fulbright brought into open the dismay and anxiety about our foreign policy which are so widespread in this country today.

There is, to be sure, no massive popular discontent such as there was, for example, when the Korean war had degenerated into a bloody stalemate. But among the leading minds and spirits of the country there exists a sense of foreboding that much of the post-war structure of our policy is undermined and that we are in grave danger of losing control over our affairs.

It might not take more than one more spectacular entanglement and embarrassment, like the present one in Lebanon and Jordan, to provoke so serious a public reaction that it might be impossible to correct our errors and agree upon a coherent and rational policy. We must, therefore, take a close look at the discontent with our policy in the hope that it will throw light on the problem.

AMONG the discontented critics of the Eisenhower-Dulles conduct of foreign policy, there are two principal schools of thought. The one holds that we could and should be powerful enough to contain, and some would say to reverse, the revolutionary movements which have their centers in Moscow, Peking, and Cairo. The complaint of these critics against the Administration is that it has starved our military establishment, and that it lacks the courage and resolution to intervene forcibly when, as for example in Iraq, a former ally of the West is submerged by the revolutionary tide.

THE other school holds that our foreign policy in the post-war era, though often constructive as in the Marshall Plan and NATO, has been in many ways vitiated by a very unsound estimate of the power available to the United States and of the forces at work in the contemporary world. Those of us who take this view believe that, while the United States must work to keep even in the race of armaments, it can never be powerful enough to contain,

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

DRESSED TO THE TEETH, a woman in a rather repulsive chemise model came through Chicago the other day, and was confused about a connection she was supposed to make. She tapped the conductor on the shoulder and inquired anxiously, "Do you suppose I should change here?" He took one look at her costume and replied, "If you don't, lady, I predict they'll mob you in Milwaukee."
The parlor-game set, by the way, has revived the pastime of fitting odd words into sentences. Classic examples: One: Machiavelli. "My old man'll Machiavelli good pair of pants for twenty dollars." Two: Meretricious. "I wish yez a Meretricious and a Happy New Year."
There's a huge truck parked on a New York side street every morning (and undoubtedly owned by a Democrat) that bears this sign in red lettering on the back: "We are delivering golf balls for Ike."

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Indonesia, on 13th Birthday, Plagued By Troubles, But Shows Determination

By ROBERT MONAHAN
UPI Correspondent
Jakarta —UPI— Indonesia marks its 13th birthday as an independent Republic Sunday and moves into a new period which its leaders hope will bring peace and prosperity to Southeast Asia's biggest nation.
On Aug. 17, 1945, two dedicated nationalists stood at attention outside a private home in Jakarta and watched

while the Republic's red and white flag was hoisted ceremoniously for the first time. The two men were Sukarno, a Dutch-educated civil engineer, and Mohammad Hatta, a scholarly economist. Sukarno (like many Indonesians, he has only one name) has served as the republic's president for the entire 13 troubled years of independence. Hatta resigned from the

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
THE SIXTY-FOUR BILLION DOLLAR QUESTION
Washington—Before very long, the British and American governments are likely to have to answer the final ugly question raised by the catastrophe in the Middle East. And to answer this question is a far more urgent and weighty problem than any problem involved in the bizarre debate at the United Nations.

For the British government, this all-important question will take the following form: "Are you going to risk an open military occupation of Kuwait and the other little oil sheikdoms in the Persian Gulf, in order to keep at least enough Middle Eastern oil under your own control to meet your national oil needs?" For the American government, the question will be whether to support such a British operation, which Britain dare not carry out alone.

AS REVEALED in the last report in this space, the rot in the Middle East has gone so far that Gamal Abdel Nasser's hand is already threatening to close on the British-protected oil sheikdoms. Through various friendly embassies in Cairo, the British have forwarded messages to Nasser that they will resort to force rather than let these vital positions in the Persian Gulf fall under his control. Nasser has reportedly replied to these messages with arrogant defiance.

Meanwhile, the American government support for a British military operation of the Persian Gulf sheikdoms has already been conditionally asked for. A half-promise given to Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. All in all, there may not be much time left before the final choice has to be made in London and in Washington.

From the American standpoint, the main factor in this choice is quite simple. We cannot simply withdraw the hem of our garment, and say to the British, "No, we will not support you in this matter of Kuwait and the oil sheikdoms."
To begin where the trouble started, President Eisenhower incurred a clear moral responsibility by his intervention in the Suez crisis. He prevented our allies from protecting their vital interests in the Middle East in the way that they thought best. His own plan for protecting those same vital interests has now failed catastrophically. The President cannot, in these circumstances, in foreign policy.

IT IS the reason why Mr. Dulles has gone around the world promising every nation that would accept the promise of an American military guarantee. In this, Mr. Dulles has shown himself to be not a prudent and calculating diplomat but a gambler who is more lavish than any other Secretary of State has ever dreamed of being with promissory notes engaging the blood, the treasure, and the honor of this country. The President who endorses all these promissory notes, is the man who, when they threaten to be cashed in, shrinks from the consequences and pulls back the country and Mr. Dulles from the brink.
It all adds up to the kind of policy which Theodore Roosevelt used to denounce as "forceful - feeble." It is forceful in its promises and it is feeble in its deeds. That will not for long satisfy a nation which respects itself and means to be respected abroad.
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vice-presidency in December, 1956, and has since declined repeatedly to rejoin the government. He remains, however, with Sukarno, a principal hero of the independence movement.
Successfully Quell Rebellion
The last year, without question, has been the most crucial and trying period the young nation has experienced. A campaign to wrest control of western New Guinea from the Dutch focused, sometimes painfully, the spotlight of world attention on Indonesia and brought a fresh wave of economic problems as well.

The campaign against the Dutch was followed by a rebellion in the outer islands which had chafed for years over grievances with the central government. The untested Indonesian armed forces succeeded brilliantly in militarily crushing the rebellion. But the main offensives and the mopping up war that continues in the jungles of Sumatra and the Celebes have put a further strain on the economy.

The Republic's leaders acknowledge that the country is faced with problems that would tax severely even the most stable of nations. But they are confident that these problems can be overcome with the same spirit and determination that gained the island nation of 82 million persons its independence from The Netherlands.

Period of Survival
President Sukarno frequently speaks of the "period of survival" any young nation must go through. The next step, he says, is creation of "a just and prosperous society."
Economic troubles aside, Indonesia takes pride in gains made since independence in

Editorial Comment

HIGH-HANDED
It was the sort of suggestion the loyal residents of Southern Oregon couldn't take lying down, and they didn't. In Portland the Oregonian, after saying sweet things about Ashland's Shakespeare festival, suggested that the festival be moved to Portland for a year, just for the centennial year. It would be a great attraction, opined the Portland daily.
It sure would be—a great attraction for Portland. The Medford Mail Tribune, published in the backyard of the famed Shakespeare festival, immediately took the Oregonian to task. The Medford paper admitted only boredom at the practice of Californians who try to swipe Crater Lake, but intense irritation at Portlanders who want Southern Oregon's big show.

Portland will have to struggle along without the Ashland festival. It was a high-handed suggestion in the first place. The centennial year marks 100 years of statehood for all of Oregon, not just for Portland. Object of the celebration is that it be state-wide. Too many accusations that Portlanders want to steal the whole show for themselves have already been made. Suggestions, such as the Oregonians, serve only to make the rest of us suspicious of Portland's hogishness. It should be made clear that the attitude expressed by the Portland paper is not the attitude of the committees planning the centennial.—Eugene Register-Guard.

About one-half of the surfaced highways in the United States now have painted dividing stripes running down the middle of the roadbed.

Communications

Red Face
To the Editor: Taking something for granted can terminate in embarrassment. That very thing happened to me Aug. 11, and was my face red, when a strange but very pleasing voice said over the phone, "You don't know me, but I did want to tell you there are others here who read the Grafton, North Dakota, paper besides you." She went on to say her paper had arrived and she had read an article I sent to the Walsh County Record, stating that I had sent to the Mail Tribune an account of the series of stories the Grafton newspaper would carry soon, titled "Know Your North Dakota." Everything of interest about the state would be mentioned.
To make sure it would impress the transplanted North Dakotans who would read the Tribune, I copied the Grafton editor's article (verbatim), yes, it was word for word.
I surmise that it is against newspaper policy to reprint from another paper, and therefore the Tribune didn't print my letter, and my face is red because the ex-N.D. people who read both the Tribune and Walsh County Record may consider me a fibber.
I will be forever grateful to the M. T. if this appears soon.
Emma Lou Carpenter,
811 Sherman st.,
Medford.

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