

Jews Honor Maimonides During 1955

20th Century Feels Philosopher's Force

WASHINGTON—Israel is observing Maimonides Year during 1955 to honor Moses Ben Maimon, the humble genius who became the foremost Jewish philosopher of the Middle Ages.

Works of the man known as Maimonides rank among the treasures of religious literature. He strongly influenced scholars of other faiths. An old saying gives posterity's verdict: "From Moses (the lawgiver) to Moses (Maimonides), there was no man like Moses."

A son of Spain, Maimonides lived most of his adulthood in Egypt. He died 750 years ago and was buried at Tiberias beside Palestine's Sea of Galilee, the National Geographic Society says. Intellectually, he was a world citizen whose force is felt in the 20th century.

AGE OF THUNDER

Maimonides was born on Passover Eve, 1135, at Cordoba, Spain. He entered the world as a descendant of scholars in a city of scholars. At the peak of its flowering in the 10th century, Cordoba was called the Athens of the West.

According to legend, young Maimonides was a lazy child who disliked study. However, his father apparently soon corrected his indolence. At an early age, the boy rose in the Cordoba synagogue and gave a forceful lecture on the Talmud, the body of Jewish civil and canonical law.

The budding scholar grew up in a world of bloodshed, religious turmoil and crusades. When a Moslem sect attempted to force Spanish Jews to accept Islam, Maimonides' family migrated to Fes, Morocco, then to the Holy Land and finally to Cairo.

Despite the upheavals, Maimonides made extraordinary progress in his study of religion, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics and medicine. At 23, he had written a treatise on the Jewish calendar and another on logic.

Financial troubles and death plagued the family. After his father and brother died, Maimonides took up medicine as a livelihood. Characteristically, he ruled out teaching as a profession. He maintained that his soul needed no material support, so he should not be paid for mental labor. For him, wealth had no attraction.

NAMED AS DOCTOR

Maimonides became a brilliant doctor with an advanced understanding of medicine. His fame spread to many lands. Saladin the Magnanimous appointed him court physician of Egypt. Maimonides supposedly refused a similar offer to join the court of the British king, Richard the Lion-Hearted.

In the field of religion, Maimonides undertook to illuminate and simplify the massive complex of old Jewish law.

At 33, he had finished his "Commentary on the Mishnah," the traditional doctrine of Jewish faith. This commentary is now published as an integral part of the Talmud. His 14-volume masterpiece, "Mishneh Torah," is recognized as the authoritative code of Jewish law.

In "Guide to the Perplexed," Maimonides sought to reconcile the facts of science with religion. His injection of a scientific spirit into religious study blazed new trails for the scholars of Christian Europe.

JEWELRY STOLEN

LONDON (U)—Burglars stole jewelry and furs valued at \$2,800 from the home of Sir Alexander Fleming, 73-year-old discoverer of penicillin.

Farmers Try to Fix Responsibility For Record Over-Abundance of Wheat

By OVID A. MARTIN

Of The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (U)—Farmers in various parts of the country have been pointing accusing fingers at one another in attempts to establish responsibility for agriculture's biggest headache—an oversupply of wheat.

The supply is so large that if not a single bushel were grown this year, the country still would have enough wheat to meet its domestic needs for nearly 3 years.

Because of this big supply, accumulated from past big crops as exports declined, the government has found it necessary to involve rigid production restrictions that are now pinching incomes of farmers who depend heavily on this crop.

The extent of the financial squeeze is illustrated by the fact that growers have been required to reduce plantings from post war peaks of 80 million acres to 55 million. That's a cutback of slightly more than 30 per cent.

And what makes it all the more disturbing to growers is the fact that there is no brightness on the horizon.

THAT'S THE RUB

That's where the finger-pointing comes in. Growers out in the Great Plains commercial wheat areas tend to look accusingly at farmers in other areas, particularly east of the Mississippi.

"If you folks in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and in other states of the East had not expanded wheat production after the war, we would not be in so much trouble now," the Great Plains farmer says.

The Eastern farmer has a quick retort: "What makes you think you folks out in the Great Plains should have a monopoly on growing wheat? Why, we were growing wheat here long before the Plains were ever plowed up."

So it goes. This argument has been steamed up in recent weeks by statements of some government officials and some farm organization leaders to the effect that wheat expansion in states east of the Mississippi has contributed to the surplus problems.

UPS AND DOWNS

Taking this view, Secretary of Agriculture Benson does not blame the Eastern farmer, however. He puts responsibility on the war-born high-level farm price supports which, he said, induced farmers to grow wheat for sale to the government under the support program regardless of whether it was needed. Under a new law, wheat supports have been lowered this year.

Agriculture Department statistics show that wheat acreages in many states east of the Mississippi increased directly after World War II from the wartime levels, but in most states did not climb back to prewar levels.

During the war, many farmers east of the Mississippi turned to other crops and farming enterprises that offered better returns. This left the major wartime wheat production job to the commercial areas of the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountain area and the Pacific Northwest.

Wheat acreages in such states as Pennsylvania, Indiana, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee were lower in 1953, the last year before rigid planting restrictions were imposed, than the average before the war. Some increases were made in Illinois, Ohio and Michigan.

The big increases in wheat

acres began between the prewar and postwar periods occurred in the Great Plains, including such states as Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Texas and Montana.

Cutting off wheat production in some sections of the country for the benefit of others would not solve the problem. Each major geographical area produces a special type of wheat, due mainly to weather factors.

In the Southern and Middle Great Plains, a hard winter wheat is grown. It is called winter wheat because it is sown in the fall and lies dormant during the winter before being harvested the following summer.

In the Upper Great Plains, a hard spring wheat is grown. It is planted in the spring of the same year it is harvested.

NORTHWEST TYPE

Each of the Mississippi, a soft wheat is grown, while the Pacific Northwest produces a white, soft wheat. Each class of wheat serves a special use.

Hard wheat makes the best bread, while soft wheat makes the best pastries, cakes, cookies and crackers. In some areas of the Upper Plains, a durum wheat is grown. It is used for making macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.

It is not possible to take these classes out of their normal areas and produce them successfully elsewhere.

Steps to drastically reduce soft wheat east of the Mississippi would draw protests from millers and eventually from consumers.

It has been reported often lately that the present big supply of wheat is heavily loaded with soft wheat produced in the East. Agriculture Department reports do not bear this out.

The 902-million bushel carryover of wheat on hand at the time last year's crop started moving to market included 545 million bushels of hard winter wheat, 62 million of soft wheat, 196 million of hard spring wheat, 5 million of durum and 94 million of white.

Thus, the major portion of the surplus is hard wheat, not soft. The government itself holds very little soft wheat in stocks acquired under price support programs. This matter of sharing the nation's wheat production job is likely to come up when the administration and Congress get down to work a little later on the problem.

Secretary Benson, calling it the biggest one facing farmers, has

asked the National Advisory Commission, an 18-member unit set up by the President to advise the government on farm problems, to look into the wheat situation.

NOT SATISFIED

Benson indicated that he is not satisfied that the present program will be effective. This embodies flexible price supports, production controls, and broad export subsidies.

No less than 5 or 6 years ago, the world was taking all the extra wheat this country could supply. But as wartime areas re-established production, they withdrew from markets. Other wheat exporting areas increased production. The result has been a sharp contraction in export demand.

U. S. production did not start adjusting to this decline in demand until last year, when Benson invoked controls. By then, surpluses had already been accumulated.

In seeking the major wheat producing role, the Great Plains grower argues that he deserves priority over the Eastern farmer because the latter has a more varied list of crops at his disposal.

sal. In the Great Plains, crop alternatives are limited because of shortages of moisture.

Inasmuch as Americans themselves are eating about all the wheat they want, the only hope of enlarging the market lies abroad.

In this connection, some farm leaders—including Rep. Hope (R-Kan), who represents one of the major wheat districts of the country—and some farm organizations are pressing for what they call a 2-price plan.

Under it, the government would support the price of wheat consumed as food in the country at a high level. Each farmer would be allotted a share of the U. S. market and its favorable price.

Farmers would then be free to grow additional amounts for export at whatever prices they could get.

STRONG OPPOSITION

There has been strong opposition to this plan in the government largely on the ground that it would put this country in a position of destroying world market prices to the detriment of export-ers in other parts of the world.

SOMETHING
to shout about!

EBD

Watch for it



65 W. 8th

Roberts Bros.

740

Willamette

FACTORY DEMONSTRATION

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 8 & 9

HOUSEWARES DEPT., SECOND FLOOR



bright new color
for faded fabrics
at your fingertips!



\$2.95
12 OZ.
PRESSURIZED CAN

Fabspray

BAF Upholstery Cleaner—
1 1/4 oz. pkg.
(makes 1 gal.) 25c

RENEWS COLOR BEAUTY OF FADED, SOILED,
DINGY FABRICS AT THE TOUCH OF YOUR FINGER.



Faded chairs, sofas, draperies and other possessions glow again with FABSPRAY. It's not a paint, tint or dye...it's a plastic resin-base mineral spray that will not stiffen texture or blot out patterns. Covers stains, faded streaks, water spots (according to color selection). Protects against wear, water, sun-fading. Easy to apply. Economical too...renews fabrics at 1/10 the cost of reupholstering. For beauty on a budget get FABSPRAY today.

14 Decorator Colors For Radiant Beauty
EMERALD GREEN • DESERT GRAY • SHERWOOD GREEN • ROYAL BLUE
BLACK • MAROON • TAN • SILVER GRAY • WEDGEWOOD BLUE
RED • BROWN • YELLOW • RUST • DUSTY ROSE

WE GIVE S & H
GREEN
STAMPS

Limeys' Bliss Goes Amiss

LONDON (U)—Robert E. Want, 54, told a divorce court judge his wife had:

Packed his lunch with sandwiches made of mud;
Filled his lunchbox with broken glass instead of tea and included a note accusing him of having a secret love life;

Slammed the car door on his fingers;

Hit him with a poker;

Thrown a can of creosote on his suit;

Emptied 2 buckets of ashes and a pail of wet garbage on him.

Judge Henry Grazebrook granted the divorce.

ROTARY TILLERS

Equipment Rental Co.
Other Garden Equipment
Eugene's most complete line of
Equipment Rental for the home.
Phone 5-6611 1901 W. 6th
Back of Rev's Barbecue

Register-Guard, Eugene, Ore. Mon., Mar. 7, 1955

3A

HICKEY-FREEMAN
CLOTHES
Baxter & Herring
TOWN FOR MEN
McDonald Theater Bldg.

GRAYS
Bracer - Liniment
For relief of sore muscles, muscular aches and pains, bruises, itchy toes. Also pains associated with rheumatism, arthritis and lumbago.
TIFFANY-DAVIS

TWINS EXPECTED SOON!
at ECHO SPRING DAIRY



It's the biggest news since the first cow landed in Lane County.

Montgomery Ward

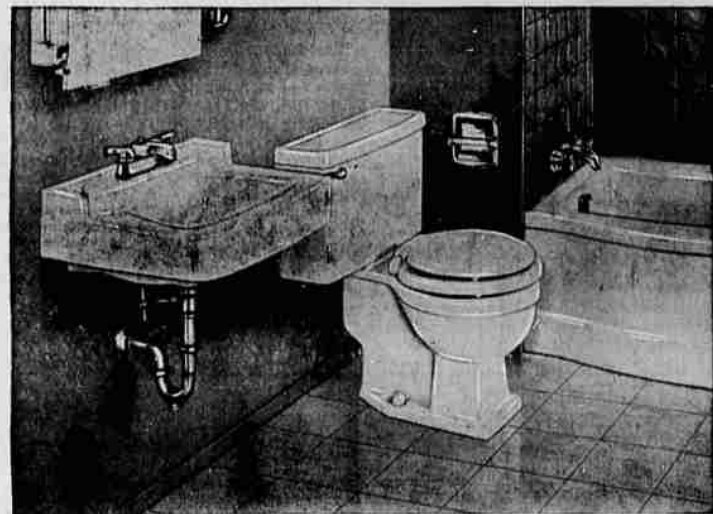
1059 Willamette

Phone 4-1401

Open Friday

Until 9:00 p.m.

PRICES CUT



3-PC. OUTFIT IN COLOR—REG. 170.69

No money down on FHA Terms 147.88 Save over \$22

Now—save even more over Wards regular low price for this complete Pastel Bath Outfit. Choose from rich decorator colors. Set includes a porcelain-enameled

steel tub with faucet and drain, vitreous china lavatory with faucet, P. O. plug and trap, vitreous china closet with seat. Non porous, easy-to-clean surface stays color bright for years.

8.95 Closet Seat

7.88

Hardwood, covered with smooth celluloid. Hand buffed, white mother-of-pearl finish. Fittings.

11.70

Mahogany Door

8.95

2-8x6-8 flush mahogany panel door, rotary cut.
2-6x6-8 8.50

3.84 Hardboard

2.97

4'x8'x1/4" all wood panel. For interior or exterior use. Can be sawed, drilled.

4.30 Excel-Glo

2.15

Now—two qts. for price of one. Soft-sheen Enamel—looks, washes like a baked-on finish.

4.69 Floor Enamel

3.88

Wards Super—protects your floors against hard, daily wear. QT., reg. 1.38 1.10

2.30 45-lb. Roofing

2.11

Black mica surfaced rolled roofing. 100 sq. feet to roll. Save now.

16.25

Asbestos Siding

12.27

Close out of 42 squares in a choice of 4 colors. Save now at this low price.

Reg. 25c Drawer Pull

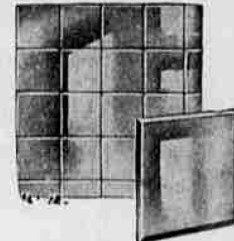
19c

Use on door or drawer for cabinets. Chrome plated, curved design. Save now.

PLASTIC
WALL TILE

34c sq. ft.

No upkeep expense. Just a damp cloth keeps walls clean. Dent-proof. Plain or marbled colors go clear through tile.

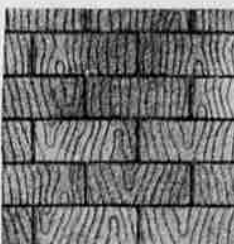


THICK TAB
SHINGLES

Reg. 8.50

7.95 100 sq. ft.

Ask about Terms. Protect and beautify your home. Exposed surface twice as thick as ordinary shingles.



REGULAR 8c
ROMEX TYPE CABLE

5c ft.

Any cut length. Non-metallic Indoor Cable. Two-wire No. 12. Easy to use—strips clean, bends easily. 14/2 Cable—4 1/2c



UNITEM
INSULATION

Reg. 1.34

1.18 6-lb. bag

Use Wards Terms. Save up to 40% on fuel—be 8 to 15 degrees cooler in summer. Bag covers 20 sq. ft., 3-in. deep.



LOOK OVER THE TRUCK THAT'LL
GET YOUR PAYLOAD
THROUGH WHEN OTHERS FAIL

WILLYS ONE-TON
4-WHEEL-DRIVE
TRUCK



AMERICA'S LOWEST PRICED
4-WHEEL-DRIVE TRUCK

NOW 53% MORE POWER WITH 115 HP
SUPER-HURRICANE ENGINE

MADE BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST MAKER OF 4-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES
WILLYS MOTORS, INC., Toledo 1, Ohio

BRODSKY'S KAISER WILLYS SALES

199 West 8th Avenue

Phone 5-8515