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Flight o' Time Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO Nov. 23, 1946 (Saturday) Assessed valuation of tax-exempt properties in Jackson county for 1946 totals \$52,376,239, according to assessor's office.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Snudge Pot column: The younger set of the valley have started looking for Santa Claus' tracks to the parental domiciles.

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 23, 1936 (Monday) Senior class of Central Point High school sponsors a "gym-bore" house warming celebration for remodeled gymnasium, according to H. P. Jewett, principal.

J. C. Hunter plans to open a Medford School of Languages and International Business in the Farmers and Fruitgrowers building.

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 23, 1926 (Tuesday) Circuit Judge C. M. Thomas leaves for Portland, where he will preside on circuit court cases there.

Instances are multiplying throughout the county of flowers continuing to bloom in the unseasonably warm weather.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 23, 1916 (Thursday) At request of the mayor and city council, Col. Howard A. Hanson, Seattle, will address a mass meeting at the Natatorium Monday.

The Phoenix band will give a concert here Friday evening.

50 YEARS AGO Nov. 23, 1906 (Friday) The Nome Nugget has recently stated that a Mrs. Condon, of Dome creek, has the largest nugget yet found on that stream.

From Local and Personal column: Andrew Jeldness has transferred to W. C. Green a half interest in Blue Canyon mining claims two and three for \$1, and other considerations.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955 Editorial Research Report

1. President Eisenhower's farm at Gettysburg is about (a) 17, (b) 70, (c) 170 or (d) 700 miles from Washington?

2. H. A. Caccia is ambassador to the U. S. from Italy, Argentina, Great Britain, Spain, Israel or Egypt?

3. About one-third, one-half or two-thirds of all U. S. passenger cars in use are four-door sedans?

4. Who is the only President of this century so far who lived to be over 80?

5. Most oranges consumed in the U. S. come from Florida; right or wrong?

6. The normal for Intelligence Quotient (I.Q.) is 100. About 1 per cent, 4 per cent, 7 per cent or 10 per cent of all Americans have one over 135?

7. Did any large state elect a Roman Catholic as U. S. Senator this year?

The answers: 1. About 70. 2. Great Britain. 3. About half. 4. Mr. Hoover. 5. Right. 6. 1 per cent. 7. Yes, Ohio (Lausche).

Police Public Relations

Some survey or other recently came up with the information that a majority of employed persons were discontented in their present jobs.

It follows that they'd like to be doing something else. Now we can think of nothing we'd rather do than work on a newspaper (despite the amount of time it takes dodging verbal brickbats), but if it weren't for that—well, we've always had a sneaking and secret sort of desire to be a policeman. It probably was born in childhood dreams of a badge and a gun, and are never quite lost.

A policeman is—or should be—a symbol of all that is good in civilized community life:—honesty, decency, integrity, order, peace and security.

PERHAPS it is because the office is held in high esteem that, when an individual fails to live up to this mental image of what a police officer should be, the reaction is stronger than it is for defections in less important positions.

If the standards are high, so are the rewards, for the officer who proves himself worthy of the public's esteem.

In few other walks of life is the effective worker the trusted friend of everyone except the malefactor, the defender in time of danger, the advisor in times of confusion, the righter of wrongs.

And in few other walks of life is it as difficult to live up to this sort of esteem and public confidence.

GAINING and keeping this confidence, then, is one of the most important tasks a policeman has, for without it he cannot do the job he is employed to do.

A training manual issued to members of the Medford police department recently takes cognizance of this fact, and devotes a couple of pages to "police public relations," in an effort to assist officers in their contacts with the public.

Following are excerpts from it:

"The importance of good public relations is frequently overlooked. This is probably because the best officer loses sight of the help he gets from the public. . . . Another obstacle to an effective public relations program is that some officers feel they show signs of weakness and fail in the firmness necessary to enforce the law when they apply courtesy to all their dealings with the public. Yet it is from the public that the department draws the information regarding crimes and criminals without which we would be unable to operate. The citizens we are required to cite for traffic violations or arrest for petty crimes are the taxpayers to whom we come asking for better working and wage conditions.

Since our business is dealing with people, it is essential that the people we contact realize and appreciate police problems. Under a democratic form of government, the citizenry has a good deal to say about how our department operates. The good will we are seeking from the public will not be a gift. It must be developed and earned. The best medium at our command for earning this public favor is through the routine contacts made by officers of every rank. . . .

"Another advantage directly resulting from public favor is the cooperation of the people in clearing criminal offenses. This comes about through faster and better reporting of criminal incidents. . . .

"We are subject to unjust and groundless charges from citizens we handle. This has happened here in the past and only general support from the public kept this type of charge from being criminally serious to the members concerned. An indifferent or ignorant public reaction will impede our programs for improving the enforcement of the law and the general safety of the community.

"Much law enforcement is dependent upon voluntary obedience. . . . With an antagonistic public attitude against him, the officer hesitates to perform his duty and the community suffers, departmental morale is low and the city is fair game for vice and crime. . . .

"A police officer who acts a normal human being is the department's best ambassador of public relations. Be yourself!"

The public relations section takes only two pages in the thick manual. The rest of it deals with all phases of law enforcement methods and techniques. But the fact that it is near the front of the book is a measure of the importance placed upon it, and on the fact that only with public understanding and support can the important job be done.—E.A.

Museum's Value

Miss Mary Hanley, the pleasant and history-wise curator of the Jacksonville Museum, reports that 1,877 persons from 31 states, Canada and South America visited Jackson county's historical showplace.

Since the Museum was opened in July, 1950, a total of 234,797 persons have registered there.

Now anything that can attract almost a quarter-million people in less than seven years is more than a local wonder—it is a major asset to a community; not in the same class as Crater lake, perhaps, but no small factor in the tourist industry.

MANY of this number are, of course, local people who visit the museum again and again, which is another reason that it is valuable. For sometimes we are a bit prone to forget what has gone before—the real and valued contributions of our pioneer forebears and predecessors.

And among the most important of the visitors are the classes of school-age youngsters, who can get more from a visit to the museum than many of the elders, the real "feel" of the past as they see the every-day implements of the past which are now so rare they merit showcase space.

The museum is of real value to this Jackson county community, and its value will grow as the years pass.—E.A.

Girl To Be Notified Of Police Examination

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—(U.P.)—Kay McGill, 13, already has decided that she wants to be a Los Angeles policewoman when she grows up.

In a reply to Kay's letter, Joseph W. Hawthorne, general manager of the Los Angeles Civil Service Department, said she will be notified of an examination to be given in 1966 when she meets the age requirement.

Kay frequently visits the office of her grandfather, Sheriff Charles E. Kennard.

Red Decision in Middle East To Be Factor in Business Outlook

By ROGER BABSON

Babson Park, Mass.—First, let me say that Russia's decision as to the Egyptian situation will be a great factor in the U.S. business outlook for 1957.



Roger W. Babson

If Israel had not stirred up this trouble, business in 1957 would be fair—with a maximum average decline of not more than 5 per cent. The stock market could, however, sell nearer 500. Israel, however, has upset any definite forecast at this time.

If Russia keeps out of the conflict, we can depend upon the above forecast. If, however, the Middle East should flare into a small war and if the United States remains neutral, 1957 could be the busiest and most profitable year we have ever had, with all basic commodities going higher.

What Has Happened to Date? Israel has apparently already pulled out, regretting that she ever started the row. She now

Soviet Engaged in Reappraisal of Foreign Policy

Washington—(U.P.)—The Soviet Union is engaged in a foreign policy reappraisal for some of the top Kremlin command, diplomatic officials said today.

The heart of the Kremlin's problem is Soviet policy toward the restive satellites.

Signs Seen in Disorders Various signs of the reappraisal are seen in the recent disorders in Hungary where Russian troops were used on a mammoth scale, the Moscow negotiations with Polish officials, and new wrangles with Yugoslavia over satellite policy.

Diplomats said the crises in the satellites may mean a shake-up in the Soviet hierarchy in the near future.

The Stalinist wing of the hierarchy, which advocates a return to tougher satellite policies, is led by former Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov. Nikita Khrushchev and Nikolai Bulganin brought the more liberal policies into effect.

No Confirmation Diplomats said they had no confirmation of reports first heard in France that Molotov soon would get Khrushchev's top Communist party job and that former Premier Georgi Malenkov would succeed Bulganin.

Officials are watching and waiting before giving any final assessment of Molotov's new job as minister of state control. But they doubt it is a move back up the Kremlin ladder.

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

Hungarian snapshot: A spokesman for the office of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees (the office is located in Geneva, Switzerland) reports that nearly 52,000 Hungarian refugees have fled to Austria since the start of the Hungarian rebellion. Eight thousand have arrived in the past few days.

The statement continues: "Among these latest arrivals there are many wounded, because Soviet infantry has arrived at the border and has OPENED FIRE ON THE REFUGEES."

LET'S listen now to some American testimony. Congressman Francis Walter of Pennsylvania—who is in Austria to look over U. S. aid to Hungarian refugees—reports that as he was touring the Austrian-Hungarian frontier with U. S. Immigration Commissioner Swing he saw Russian soldiers SHOOT DOWN A POOR DEVIL OF A HUNGARIAN WHO WAS RUNNING FOR THE SANCTUARY OF THE BORDER. They shot him just like you or I would shoot a jack-rabbit.

In the travail and the terror of Hungary, this is just an isolated incident—but isolated incidents can tug at the heart-strings.

ONE more snapshot: With each new batch of Hungarian refugee arrivals at the Austrian border comes additional testimony of mass deportations of their countrymen to Russia.

Soviet and COMMUNIST Hungarian representatives at United Nations deny the deportations, but the UN says it knows of at least 16,000 persons shipped from Hungary to the east—presumably to Siberian slave camps.

SUCH is the monster of Russian communism. I know it sounds sentimental—but I'm sentimentalist enough to believe that the institution of Russian communism is so foul

realizes that if it should develop into a real war, she could be wiped out. Certainly Israel is no longer a factor. The United Nations has agreed to police the Suez canal, but not to police the world's greatest oil reserves nearby. This may "save face" for Britain and France; but the canal is not much good to these countries if there is no oil to take through it.

Will Russia Remain Neutral? Thus far Russia has refused to do so and is threatening to help Egypt and the Arab world by contributing to Egypt airplanes, munitions, and "volunteers," as she helped the North Koreans some years ago. This could result in the United States remaining neutral for the present at least. Eisenhower does not want another "Korean" war.

If we can long remain neutral, I repeat that United States business in 1957 should be excellent and that most stocks should now be held rather than sold; especially hold the oils.

I cannot now foresee Russia and the United States joining forces even to bring about real world peace. Russia does not want stable world conditions unless she is the "top dog." To this President Eisenhower would never agree even though—as a general—he realizes the hopelessness of any nation winning another war; in fact, he believes all nations engaged therein would lose. Russia surely will not engage in war directly, for fear of losing the satellites.

On the other hand, I can understand why President Eisenhower would be willing to see England and France worry for a while. They refused to take the advice of our President and Mr. Dulles. These men both urged England and France to refrain from using force in Egypt. Furthermore, our President is disappointed in the way western Europe has failed to cooperate in his plans for an economic and military union. He feels that a scare might do them good.

Don't Forget the Arabs Remember that Eisenhower knows and likes the Arabs, having become acquainted with them during the course of World War II. He knows that their desert lands need only water to be the most productive in the world. He hopes to give them atomic power to irrigate and get this needed water. He knows, too, that the Arabs are fairly close to the Belgian Congo, which is the largest producer of uranium in the world.

In closing, let me say that one real goal of Russia and England and the United States is to keep open the Middle East oil fields and retain the good will of the Arab world.

I forecast that France is now out of the picture and will lose all of North Africa. Neither Russia nor England can win except by force; but Eisenhower hopes to win by negotiating and by helping Egypt and her Arab friends, through economic aid, to become strong and to build her dam and secure atomic power. The Arabs should know by this time that Russian promises are no good.

Hungarian Refugees Sending Messages

Munich, Germany—(U.P.)—Refugees who fled Hungary are sending nearly 1,000 messages of assurance and hope by radio every day to friends and relatives in their Russian dominated homeland.

Radio Free Europe said it is now beaming 17 special programs a day into Hungary to carry as many as possible of the brief, poignant messages which have flooded into its studios here.

The messages all are worded in such a way that neither the sender nor recipient can be identified by Soviet monitors although they will be recognized at their destination.

In the last three days, RFE said, more than 2,500 messages, hastily scribbled on scraps of paper, or passed on by word of mouth have reached RFE representatives in Germany and Austria.

Force in Hungary Seen War III Spark

Tokyo—(U.P.)—British historian Dr. Arnold Toynbee said today any resort to force to get Russian troops out of Hungary would spark World War III.

"The Russians will not leave Hungary willingly," he told the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan. "Any resort to force to drive them out will erupt into World War III."

The West, Toynbee said, will have to sit back and "wait for internal unrest in the satellites and let world public opinion force the Russians to withdraw their forces" from the occupied countries.

"I feel now that the safety valve has been opened after Stalin's death, the people who have given their lives in the fight for freedom will not have given them in vain," he said.

Hungarian Describes Feeling of Freedom On Arrival in States

Editor's note: A 30-year-old mechanic who led 35 men in their fight for freedom against the Communists in Budapest was among the first group of refugees to reach the United States. Adopting the new name of Imre Nediert to protect relatives still in Hungary, he has written for the United Press an account of his experiences. His story, translated from Hungarian, follows:

By IMRE NEDIERT Written for United Press

Camp Kilmer, N.J.—(U.P.)—I have no money. The only clothes I own are on my back. I do not know the fate of my parents and sister in Hungary. But I still had 100 times more reason to be thankful on my first Thanksgiving Day than most Americans.

If I had not fled from my homeland, I'm certain I would be dead by now. Thousands of Hungarian men have been deported by the Russians to Siberia, but if I had stayed, I don't think they would have bothered to send me away. I would have been shot on the spot. My sins against the Communists were too great.

I was the leader of a 35-man rebel group that fought against the Communists. The Russians had me under arrest for 26 months, and almost killed me once. Their aim was not so good, however; they only wounded me in the ankle. My companion was shot in the chest, even though we were unarmed at the time and carried white flags.

My trouble with the Communists began in July, 1954, when I was struggling to make a living as a typewriter mechanic and repairman. I was overheard to say that it was impossible to earn a decent living under such a regime, with so little pay and food in such difficult conditions.

For that I spent over two years in a "political camp." I guess it was really a concentration camp. It was surrounded by wire and men armed with machine guns. I was released Sept. 27 and had been free for less than a month before the anti-Communist rebellion started. Now I am going to be free for the rest of my life.

President, Taxpayers To Break New Records In Next Fiscal Year

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington—(U.P.)—President Eisenhower and the American taxpayer will break some records in this fiscal year. And that is not good for the President or for the American taxpayer.

Mr. Eisenhower is the spendingest president ever. The treasury figures will substantially support that claim to fame when the 1957 fiscal year books are closed at midnight next June 30.

The treasury now estimates that the government will spend in this fiscal year about \$69 billion. If so, Mr. Eisenhower will have spent in the four years of his responsibility nearly \$270 billion, which is more than government cost in any other four peacetime years.

The American taxpayer is a sturdy animal. The treasury expects him to come up in this fiscal year, one way or another, with nearly \$70 billion. Approximately half of the bite will be on individual income taxpayers. About \$20 billion is expected from levies on corporation income.

1956 Taxpayer Did Well The American taxpayer did quite well in the 1956 fiscal year when the treasury's take was more than \$69 billion. All of these figures are too large for the comprehension of ordinary persons, taxpayers, for example. They can be put in perspective, however, by comparison with

other years. Forty years ago World War I was raging but the United States was not yet in. Government in the year 1916 spent \$713 million. Not billions, millions!

The income tax had been in action for only two or three years and the levies were low. All of the treasury's 1916 income added up to only \$762 million. It was a surplus year with \$48 million for debt retirement or whatever. The national debt was a mere \$1.2 billion compared to today's debt which soars toward \$300 billion.

This fiscal year the treasury will pay out in interest alone on the national debt nearly seven times as much as the sum of the entire 1916 debt.

FDR Years Show Deficit That's how things have been going at the treasury which has been in the red more often than not since 1930. President Roosevelt racked up a perfect score of deficit years from 1933 when he took office until 1945 when he died.

President Truman had somewhat better luck, with some notable assistance by the Republican 80th Congress. The Eisenhower administration balanced the 1956 fiscal year budget and expects to be in the black in fiscal 1957.

The 1957 fiscal year surplus may be around \$700 million. The Democratic leadership of Congress is expected to try again to reduce taxes, probably by raising individual exemptions by \$100. Mr. Eisenhower will resist that and probably oppose tax cuts of any kind next year. He is committed to substantial national debt reduction before further Republican tax relief.

Demos Schedule 'Post Mortem'

Washington—(U.P.)—Top officials of the Democratic National committee will hold a "post mortem" meeting here next Monday and Tuesday to discuss party finances and to plan for the future.

The 14-member executive committee session was called by National Chairman Paul M. Butler "to discuss and recommend fundraising projects to help pay off the party's campaign debt and outline the committee's program for the coming months."

The committee's announcement made no mention of any discussion of a change in the party's leadership. It pointed out, however, that Butler "recently announced that he intends to remain as national chairman."

It was known that some party leaders are disenchanted with Butler's performance as national chairman, despite the fact that the Democrats captured both the House and Senate in the recent elections.

James F. Finnegan, campaign director for Adlai E. Stevenson, has been most frequently mentioned as a likely successor to Butler.

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