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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 Nov. 18, 1947 (Tuesday)

A decree in the Little Butte creek water case, pending in Jackson county courts for nearly 40 years and involving approximately 200 landowners, establishes for the owners the amount of water to which they are entitled for their acreage along the stream.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Reports from the hills say the snow line is within two feet of the clothes-line."

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 18, 1937 (Thursday)

Sale of property of the Southern Oregon Brewery company and Gold Seal Creamery, under a mortgage foreclosure, made today.

The city is to be decorated more extensively than in recent years and musical organizations will provide Yuletide music on several occasions, the program shows.

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 18, 1927 (Friday)

More than 100 male employees of the California Oregon Power company attend Copco forum smoker.

The city of Ashland contracts with Max GeBauer of Medford to bottle Ashland Lithia water from the city springs.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 18, 1917 (Monday)

Third resignation from the Medford fire department within a week comes when one of the men announced plans to enlist.

All members of the International Order of Electrical Workers in the employ of the California Oregon Power company discontinue work protesting discharge of one of their members.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. On what day is the famous Mummer's parade held in Philadelphia, Pa.?

2. Bible: According to the O.T. quotation, what is better than rubies?

3. Which of these is not a breed of cat: Manx; Dalmation; Maltese?

4. How many gills are there to a gallon?

5. New England is famous for the sap of which species of trees.

6. In croquet is the ball struck with a bat, mallet, or racket?

7. Turtles do or do not have teeth?

8. Concord grapes are white, dark blue, or green?

9. Unsanitary means lacking sanitation. Does it also mean contrary to sanitary principles or injurious to good health?

10. "At length he stretched out his head to a conjugal halter." Juvenal. To what does the saying refer?

Answers: 1. January 1. 2. Wisdom. 3. Dalmation (it's a breed of dog). 4. Thirty-two. 5. Maple. 6. Mallet. 7. Do not. 8. Dark blue. 9. No. Unsanitary is the proper word. 10. Marriage.

State 'GI' Loans

In Oregon, out of a population of somewhere around 1,700,000, there are about 196,000 men and women who are veterans of either World War II or the Korean conflict.

Most of these are eligible for a state veterans' farm or home loan. Of the total, only slightly more than 20,000, or around 11 per cent, have received such a loan.

It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that many, many more will want to take advantage of the exceedingly favorable terms of a state loan someday.

WHAT are their chances of doing so?

At the moment, not too good. The reason for this is the extreme popularity of the loan privilege, based on its low interest rate and its liberality.

The "State GI Loan," as it has come to be called, was approved by the voters of Oregon in 1945, who authorized the state to issue bonds up to 4 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the state. The original loan limits were \$9,000 for residences and \$15,000 for farms, with the maximum loan not more than 75 per cent of the assessed value of the property.

Under this program, there was a steady rate of issuance, and in the spring of this year, loans were within a few million dollars of the bonded maximum.

HOWEVER, the Oregon legislature early this year liberalized the loan provisions, raising the maximums to \$13,500 for homes, \$30,000 for farms, and the top limits from 75 to 85 per cent of the assessed valuation. It also prepared for the 1958 election ballot a constitutional amendment to raise the bonding capacity from 4 per cent to 6 per cent.

In the six-month period after the liberalized provisions went into effect, 2,573 loans totaling \$24,028,500 were made—or some \$7 million more than had been loaned during the entire year 1954.

The loan program, always popular, had become much more so. As a result, the department of veterans affairs has "run out of money" sufficient to meet the demands of the loan-seeking veterans. It reached its maximum bonded indebtedness on July 29, for the first time under the loan program.

SINCE that time, the loan program has operated on a reduced basis, limited by the amount of money available. Generally speaking, this is now about \$1 million per month from the repayment of existing loans. This will mean that only some 105 loans can be made each month, compared to a rate of more than 550 per month during the summer.

This will continue at least until the November, 1958, election. If at that time the voters approve an increase in the bonding limit, some \$43 million more will become available. But because of the many veterans who have not applied for loans—including Korean veterans who are just now coming to the age where they are seeking to purchase homes—it is expected demand will triple at that time.

This simply means that eligible veterans will have to wait for their loans, and that not all of them can be accommodated.

THERE are those who feel that the program, as modified by the 1957 legislature, is far too liberal. They argue that the overdemand for loans and undersupply of money substantiates their position.

There are others who feel that the state has not provided enough money to support the program.

Whoever is right, it is a fact that the loan program has been a sound one, and has provided material assistance to a lot of veterans needing help in buying homes or farms. The program is entirely self-sustaining, and the rate of foreclosures for non-payment has been exceedingly low. Bond redemption is on or ahead of schedule.

One of the most popular features is a low-cost mortgage cancellation life insurance plan available to all borrowers.

A lot of would-be borrowers are going to be disappointed in not being able to take advantage of the attractive benefit—and principally because it is attractive. As of now, it is first-come, first-served, with a long wait necessary.—E.A.

Important "Week"

(The following letter, slightly condensed, is from Roy Gilbertson, principal at Lincoln school, to his students on the subject of "American Education Week," Nov. 10 to 16. It appeared in the school publication, The Lincoln Legend.)

Dear Students:

There are many weeks which are "set aside." Such weeks are spotlights on some idea or thing. None could be of more importance than that which we call "American Education Week."

Have you ever asked yourself, "What is the greatest force or power that you know of in this world of ours?" You may reply, "The atom bomb must be the most powerful." Some of you might say, "I think it must be powerful forces of nature such as a tornado or hurricane."

Yes, they are mighty forces. However, there are greater powers and forces. The force of "Good" is much greater than any of those we mentioned; it is far more powerful than all the atom bombs which have been set off or which shall be.

Through our schools we try to create the force of "Good" within people; to make of them useful small forces. Put all the small goods together and we have much good.

Each of us has a life to live. Life is the greatest of all gifts. It is necessary that each of us make the light within us somehow not only less dull, but greater, with each day. This is where your education comes in. There is no way for you to know just what you will be some day. We do know that "How good you are at what you do" will depend upon how you learned to work in school.



"DON'T WORRY, MOM. HE'S JUST CHECKIN' YOUR MOTOR."

Pressure Groups Seen Obstacle to Cutting Federal Expenditures

By LYLE C. WILSON, United Press Correspondent

Washington — The government's own figures identify the pressure groups among which President Eisenhower confidently expects to have trouble in the next session of Congress.

Pressure groups are so called because they exert pressure on Congress for this or that—usually some of the taxpayers' money. The President told his Oklahoma City audience last week that increased defense expenditures would require off-setting economies. He added:

"But the savings of the kind we need can come about only through cutting out or deferring entire categories of activities. This will be one of the hardest and most distasteful tasks that the coming session of Congress must face, and pressure groups will wail in anguish."

With such language the President put the congressional politicians' feet to the fire, his own along with them. There will be a congressional election next year. Pressure groups not only wail in anguish against proposed economies, they probably also will threaten the economizers with political death at the polls.

There is, for example, the farm bloc in Congress representing the more direct beneficiaries of the five billion dollars which the administration proposed to spend on agriculture and agricultural resources in the present fiscal year. Farmers comprise a

powerful pressure group. There are the organized veterans of World Wars I and II, a pressure group which has been the major factor in boosting government spending for veterans' services and benefits above the five-billion dollar mark.

Labor and welfare projects accounted for more than three and a half billion dollars in the 1958 fiscal year budget; natural resources \$1,500,000,000; commerce and housing \$1,700,000,000; international affairs and finance \$2,400,000,000.

Untouchable is the interest charge against the national debt which this year will amount to more than \$7,300,000,000. The President holds untouchable, too, the cost of military and other aid to foreign nations.

The entire categories of activities to be killed, therefore, must be found among expenditures now established in the areas of agriculture, labor, welfare, veterans' services and benefits, commerce and housing.

It will not be easy and may not be possible. The alternatives are these: Tax hikes to cover additional defense costs or more government borrowing. The odds against an income tax increase in an election year are very long. Government borrowing is the easier way.

It also can be the way toward national bankruptcy and inflation. In 27 fiscal years since 1930, the government has spent more than its tax take and borrowed the rest.

That is what shrunk the U.S. dollar to about half its old time purchasing power. There is no guarantee that the faithful buck will not shrink further to a dime or, even, to nothing.

In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS

This is written on Friday. Two things happened this morning to take our minds, at least for the moment, off Sputniks, missiles and Russia: 1. The Federal Reserve Board reduced the interest rate on loans to member commercial banks from 3 1/2 percent to 3 per cent. This was hailed generally as the end of the 2 1/2-year-old "tight money" policy.

2. Following this action on the part of the Federal Reserve Board (and presumably influenced by it) stocks scored a sharp advance in the most active trading on the New York exchange in 17 years.

WHY? What happened in Wall Street is a highly technical matter and this writer is no stock market technician. But this much is clear: When the market opened this morning THERE WERE MORE BUYERS THAN SELLERS. When there are more buyers than sellers PRICES RISE.

LET'S Go on from there. When people buy, they are usually in an optimistic mood. When they sell, they are apt to be in a pessimistic mood. So—

What happened in the stock market may be accepted as reasonable proof that—Sputniks or no Sputniks, missiles or no missiles, Moscow or no Moscow—a lot of people still have faith in the future of our country. That is IMPORTANT.

Without faith in our country, we can get nowhere. A word is in order here about the stock market. There was a time when the stock markets were looked upon as the preserves of the big money interests. That time is

Russ Failure Seen in Attempt To Start International Group

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

Soviet Russia apparently has failed in an attempt to set up a new international Communist organization.

There have been persistent reports recently that Soviet leaders were trying to establish such an organization.

Osensibly, the object of the organization would be to promote unity among communist parties inside and outside the Iron Curtain.

Its real object, of course, would be to restore Russia to its onetime position as the fountainhead of Communist wisdom.

But Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet Community Party leader, now says that no such organization is either planned or needed.

In his interview last Friday with Henry Shapiro, chief of the United Press Moscow Bureau, Khrushchev, said:

"The times do not require any Comintern or Cominform, which played their historic role and fulfilled their functions."

Khrushchev referred to the old Communist International, called the Comintern, and the more recent Communist Information Bureau, called the Cominform.

No Successor Planned Khrushchev told Shapiro emphatically that no successor to these organizations was planned. But there is good reason to believe that a new organization may have been discussed in Moscow last week, when the leaders of the Communist parties of many countries were there for the celebration of the 40 anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Assuming that Khrushchev meant what he said in asserting that there is no plan for a successor to the Comintern and the Cominform, it is most likely that the reason is a lack of enthusiasm for the idea.

It was reported last January that Soviet leaders had sounded out Communist chieftains of other countries on a new organization and had been rebuffed. At that time, it was said that Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-Lai of China and Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland were among those who had objected. There was no mention of President Tito of Yugoslavia.

Tito Absent Tito was a notable absentee from last week's Moscow celebration. He cancelled his visit, pleading an attack of lumbago. It is still a question whether his absence was a diplomatic one.

But there are strong indications that the Chinese and Polish Red leaders and Tito want no part of a new organization which would restore Russian Communism to its old supremacy.

The old Comintern was set up in 1919. It was a vicious agency of Red Propaganda, intrigue and

subversion. Josef Stalin dissolved it in 1943 as a gesture to Russia's wartime allies.

The Cominform was set up in 1947 as successor to the Comintern. It never functioned well. Stalin used it as his instrument in trying to ruin Tito when Tito committed the deadly crime of

refusing to subordinate Yugoslavia's interests to Russia's. What happened was that not Tito but the Cominform was ruined. The Reds explained that it was out of date. And so it was—Russia had lost forever its domination of world Communism.

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Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

MORE SMOOTH THAN ROUGH Washington — The American government, unlike the Soviet government, never follows the "zig-zag" course laid down by Lenin. Instead of zigging or zagging, the American government changes its policy slowly, ponderously, while government spokesmen protest that there has been no change at all. Yet, when the change is complete, it may represent a 180 degree turn.

Although the issue is still in doubt, the American government appears to be making such an unacknowledged 180 degree turn. The President's second speech in his speech-making series, with its previously unimaginable hint of an unbalanced budget, suggests that such a turn is in prospect. Yet neither of the President's speeches so far has really spelled out the somber, underlying facts which insistently demand that the turn be made.

On the contrary, the President's speeches, and especially the first, have been interesting examples of the selective use of information. The President had promised to give the country "the rough with the smooth." But so far, at least, he has made the smooth a lot smoother than it is, and the rough a good deal less rough.

CONSIDER some of the things the President has said, and some things he has not said. He has said that "The B-52 bomber... is standard in our Strategic Air Command." What he did not say is that there are only six partially equipped wings of the B-52s in SAC's total of 45 wings—this small proportion being largely due, of course, to his own administration's decision to cut back sharply on B-52 production.

The President has said that "Our ballistic missiles have had successful flights to as much as 3500 miles." What he did not say is that the missile which flew 3500 miles was strictly a jerry-built test vehicle, with no military use; and that it will be several years at least before we have operational missiles capable of hitting targets at ranges of 3500 miles or more.

The President has said that "Our scientists and engineers have solved the (atmospheric re-entry) problem," and he displayed the nose cone of an Army missile to "prove" it. What he did not say is that the nose cone he showed re-entered the atmosphere at a speed at which the re-entry problem is relatively easy to solve, a speed far less than that required for operational long-range missiles. What he also did not say is that the re-entry problem has by no means been solved for missiles which must re-enter the atmosphere at speeds of 20 times the speed of sound or more.

OTHER examples — 11ke reference to the militarily valueless "Snark" subsonic missile—could be cited, of this selective use of information, which makes the smooth seem smoother than it is. But in both speeches, the President has also been reticent about the rough. He has remarked parenthetically, for example, that "The Soviets are quite likely ahead in some missiles and

some special areas." He has not said that his own administration's intelligence estimates assume that the Soviets must already have an operational intermediate missile system—something we will not have for three years at best.

In any speech (as in any article or column) information must be used selectively. But the selective use of information by the government becomes a matter of real national concern when, as today, the government has access to many facts which are hidden from the public.

Some months ago, for example, former Defense Secretary Charles Wilson made public a secret intelligence estimate that the Soviets had cut back sharply on their production of long-range Bison bombers. He used this information to justify his own cutback on B-52s. But he did not make public other intelligence, which showed the Soviets moving into the production stage on long-range missiles—which was the reason they could cut back on the manned bombers.

IN THIS way, the government can so select its facts as to support its policy, while hiding those facts which argue against the policy. The selective use of intelligence in this way is a dangerous thing, however accurate the intelligence may be (and the intelligence record in the missile field has been excellent) for intelligence should never be used as the hand maiden of policy.

There is another way in which the selective use of information is a dangerous thing. Any government naturally tends to put the best possible face on matters involving its own standing and past record. But the effort to overtake the Soviets in the new weapons will be long and painful, if it is to be made at all. And the effort will not be made, in the long run, if the country does not understand the reasons why it must be made. The President has not yet really spelled out those reasons, which are very "rough" reasons indeed.

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HE ATE AND DIED

GEO. N. TAYLOR

"Eat that fruit and you die," so God warned Adam and Eve, our first parents. Adam ate the fruit and he died. Then Adam's sons, away down to you, ate the fruit and died.

"All have sinned," said God who gives or withholds eternal life. But God so loved you that he gave Christ, His Son, to die for you. Receive Him as your Lord and Saviour and God gives you eternal life. Then read the Bible and pray. So you grow.

