

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

I wonder if you read the tales in the papers the other day about the Russian budget. And, if so, I wonder if you were as much confused as everybody else — including, probably, the Russians.

THE story, as given out in Moscow, went something like this:

The Soviet government proposes to spend in 1959 the ruble equivalent of about 177 BILLION DOLLARS. This more or less fabulous sum will be expended for industry, research and social welfare (what is referred to in these days as cradle to the grave security).

Nothing is said about military spending. The Kremlin communists are quite secretive about that, going on the theory that the less said about it the better. Their expenditures for military purposes are presumed to be tucked away somewhere in the 177 billion total.

SO MUCH for what commies propose to put out. Let's take a look now at what they propose to take in. It amounts to a sizeable chunk of dough. They estimate their income at about 180 billion dollars (meaning the ruble equivalent thereof) which will not only balance their budget but will leave them a SURPLUS of some three billions.

And— They add— They'll accomplish all this without levying any direct new taxes! Pretty neat, is it not?

BUT wait a minute. This Russian fiscal system is a good deal like an iceberg. All one sees of an iceberg is what sticks up above the surface of the water. What sticks up above the surface is

A STUDENT REMEMBERS Ithaca, N. Y. — (UPI) — A new \$1,400,000 residence center for 200 Cornell University Law School students will be named after the late Charles Evans Hughes, one-time Chief Justice of the U. S. Hughes served on the Cornell faculty in 1891. One of his students, Myron C. Taylor, he later became chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, donated one million dollars toward construction of the new building.

Georgia is the largest state in area east of the Mississippi river.

a very small part of the total. It's much the same with the Russian fiscal system. A lot of it is HIDDEN.

FOR example: the government owns everything. If there were a General Motors in Russia, the government would own it. If there were a Ford Motor company, the government would own it. If there were an AT&T in Russia the government would own it. And so on down the line. Russia's communist government takes in all the money and it spends all the money.

AND— It keeps the books. So, you see, it has the inside track all the way around.

A WORD now about Russian taxes.

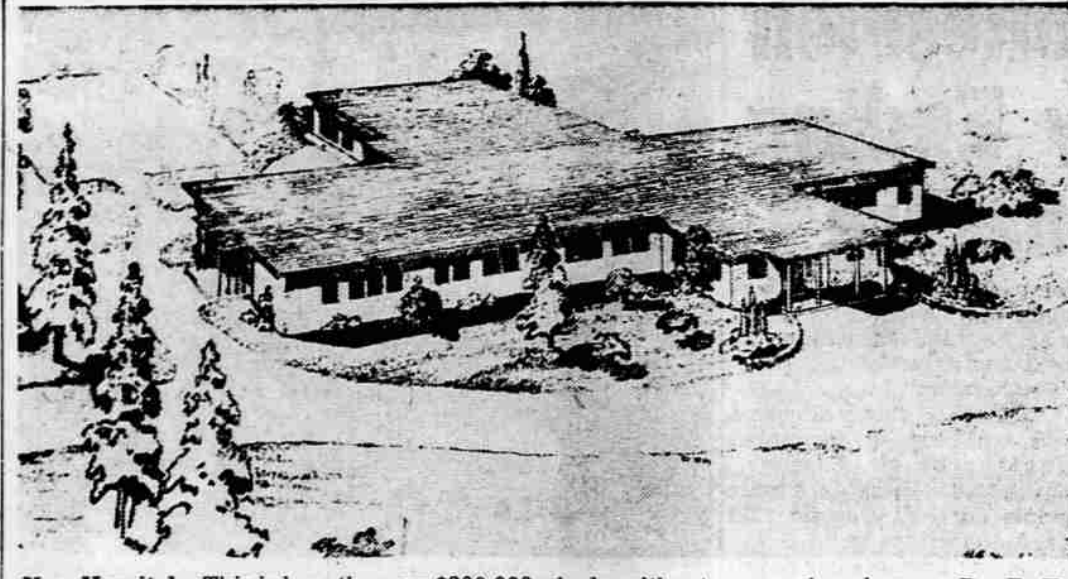
One would think that in a country where the government owns everything and takes in all the money and pays all the wages there wouldn't be any taxes—just like Papa and Mama, who own the house and pay all the bills and give the children an allowance. Papa and Mama don't charge the children for the privilege of living in the house.

In Russia, it's different. Russia DOES charge the children. It levies taxes on them. It takes the taxes out of their allowance.

IN RUSSIA, the government has another cute little trick. It sells bonds to the people. It doesn't really SELL them. It TELLS them. It tells them how much in the way of bonds they must buy—or else! Even that isn't all. It pays them no interest on their bonds.

And— When the bonds mature— The government decides whether or not it will pay back the principal. So far, in most cases that have come to light, its decision has been that it won't pay—that Ivan can keep his bonds, but the government will keep the money.

SO— You see— It isn't too hard for the government of the U.S.S.R. to show a balanced budget—or, if it chooses to put it that way—to SHOW A SURPLUS. If you wonder how the Soviet government does all these marvelous things it claims to do, the answer is really quite simple. It does it with mirrors.



New Hospital—This is how the new \$200,000 Osteopathic hospital will look when it is completed at Central Point during 1959. Ground will be broken on the modern 29-bed structure this spring to replace the present Medford Osteopathic hospital. The hospital is designed for expansion to 50

American Mother Asks for Assistance In Finding Son Who Vanished in Japan

Tokyo — (UPI) — An American mother appealed for help yesterday in finding her only son, a former serviceman who vanished in Japan 21 months ago.

The missing man is Manuel Phillip Kautzman Jr., 25. He cashed a traveler's check in Tokyo March 27, 1957, then disappeared.

"We have gotten about to the end of things," wrote his mother, Mrs. Manuel Kautzman, Eureka, Mont., in a letter to United Press International's Tokyo bureau.

"We don't know where to look for Manuel now. We don't know what happened to the boy or where he went. We wonder if he could have met with foul play someplace."

Shortly before he left his home he was on the verge of telling his mother something that might have explained his disappearance. "Shall I tell you a secret?" he asked her one day at their home during a conversation about Tokyo. "Yes," said Mrs. Kautzman. She was surprised. Her son normally kept things to himself.

Tokyo made fruitless efforts to find her boy. "I've cried a good many tears over his disappearance," she wrote. "He is our only son. We just can't figure out what happened to him."

Kautzman is five feet, ten inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, has brown hair and brown eyes and a small scar on the back of his right ear. He goes by the nickname "Sonny." He carried neither a passport nor a visa.

Mrs. Kautzman asked that any information about her son be transmitted to UPI or to the consular section of the American Embassy.

Returned To Orient Kautzman served as specialist third class with the 57th Field Artillery Battalion in Korea until January, 1957.

He had been home only five weeks when he suddenly announced he was going to visit relatives in Seattle. He left Eureka, about 10 miles from

the Canadian border, March 1, 1957.

He carried \$1,200 in traveler's checks, his honorable discharge papers, a birth certificate and two suitcases.

Kautzman left Seattle March 8 and flew to Honolulu. From there, he probably hitch-hiked to Japan aboard a military plane wearing one of the army uniforms he was carrying and posing as a soldier. This would explain how he entered Japan without passport or visa.

A few days before his disappearance, Kautzman ran into some Army friends from Korea who were on leave at the Gajoen Kanko Hotel in Tokyo.

"When they asked him why he returned to Tokyo so soon after going home," Mrs. Kautzman wrote, "he wouldn't answer them. After many tries they gave up." This was apparently the last time Kautzman was seen by anybody who knew him.

Clergy and Laymen Set Up New Center

Evanston, Ill. — (UPI) — Clergy and laymen of this quiet "City of Churches" have set up a new interdenominational study and research center to link the Christian faith with the problems of the modern world.

The Evanston Institute for Ecumenical Studies is the first of its kind in the United States and only the second such center in the world. The institute is a direct outgrowth of the ecumenical movement—the drive for world-wide cooperation among all Christians.

Twenty-eight denominations are represented on its governing corporation and all major seminaries in the Chicago area joined in sponsoring it.

Dr. Walter F. Leibrecht, 31-year-old German-born theologian who is director of the institute, said it will study "the grave and difficult issues which confront our generation and which are of vital concern to Christianity."

One of its first major projects, he said, will be intensive research on atomic radiation as a biological and ethical problem. The research will be carried out by a physicist and a geneticist at the institute's headquarters. These are about 20 miles from the spot under the squash court at the University of Chicago where man unleashed the first sustained nuclear chain reaction and ushered in the Atomic Age.

Leibrecht said the institute also hopes to train Christian laymen who are going abroad for the government's Point Four program and other aid programs.

"We want to develop special four-week courses for such Americans so they will be better informed when they go abroad," he said. Leibrecht said the need for an ecumenical institute was voiced by delegates to the World Assembly of the World Council of Churches here in 1954.

A committee of Evanston churchmen took up the idea and began planning. Evanston churches chipped in from \$100 to \$4,000 each to help get the program under way.

After four years of planning, the institute opened for business recently in an old, 22-room Queen Anne mansion on a tree-shaded residential street in this North Shore suburb.

Leibrecht launched the institute's work with a program of 13 conferences. The first of these studied the responsibilities of the Christian layman in the modern world. The second was on "The Missionary Task of the Church Today." A third dealt with the Christian press and "The Necessity of Dealing With Controversial Issues." Conferences to come in

1959 will take up such problems as human rights, religion and ethics in business decisions, juvenile delinquency, religious tolerance and Christian faith as it relates to modern art.

By next fall, Leibrecht hopes to have a permanent faculty and regularly scheduled classes for theological students and others interested in the ecumenical program. Plans for the future also envisage a 20,000-volume library devoted to ecumenical study and denominational relations.

Leibrecht hopes that the institute eventually will give the United States a study center rivaling the Ecumenical Institute of Bossey, Switzerland, which was formed after the first meeting of the World Council of Churches.

Twenty per cent of all the fires in the U.S. in 1957 were caused by electricity and electrical equipment.



UNCONDITIONAL — Russian Foreign Minister Gromyko, speaking to parliament in Moscow, has said that Russia is ready at any time to sign an agreement with the West on the discontinuance of nuclear tests, with "no reservations or preconditions of any kind." He did not mention the matter of controls.

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Cigar-Smoking Millionaire Fails To Stir Muscovites

By PATRICK RILEY
United Press International
London — (UPI) — What sort of stir would be created in the streets of Moscow by a cigar-smoking, monocle-wearing Western millionaire?

Nubar Gulbenkian, a cigar-smoking, monocle-wearing Western millionaire, decided to find out just that during a recent trip to the Soviet Union.

"I had expected the Muscovites to glower or snigger as I strolled down the streets," said Gulbenkian, whose curled mustachios and broad beard are even more impressive than his cigar and monocle.

"But I found only a few curious stares," Gulbenkian's father was the late C. S. ("Mr. Five Per Cent") Gulbenkian, reputedly the world's richest man until his death.

In Soviet Armenia, where Nubar attended ceremonies marking the third anniversary of the coronation of the Armenian Orthodox church's catholics (chief bishop), he found "no resentment at all" over his very obvious wealth.

"In fact," he said, sipping his Armenian brandy and puffing on a Havana cigar in his luxurious suite at the Ritz, "hundreds of Armenians gathered outside my hotel to greet me."

Gulbenkian was one of hundreds of Armenians living outside Soviet Armenia who were in Vazgen I, to help him celebrate his 50th birthday and the third anniversary of his coronation.

The Western millionaire said there was "every evidence" of complete religious freedom in Armenia. He pointed out that the government had helped restore the 1500-year-old cathedral of Edtchmaidzine, cradle of Christianity in Armenia, (Gulbenkian's late father donated almost half a million dollars to the project.)

Gulbenkian also said that every Armenian churchman he spoke to stressed that church-state relations were "more than cordial."

He said that Armenian churchmen could not be accused of servility to the state. In support of this statement he pointed out that the Catholics publicly urged the foreigners who attended his festivities to be loyal to their adopted homelands.

Gulbenkian added that government officials attending the banquets given by and for the Catholics "remained at respectful attention during prayers."

He said the banquets "lasted five or six hours and 20 or 30 speeches" and that there was "plenty to eat and drink, and plenty to listen to."

Gulbenkian said he was allowed perfect liberty to travel wherever he wanted to while in Russia.

"I was even given permis-

sion to visit the militarized zone along the Turkish border," he said. "I travelled about 200 miles by car in the neighborhood of Erenan, and went to see Mount Ararat as well as the River Alex, sacred in the memory of Armenians."

He said that during a visit of less than three weeks, he "could not form an opinion of Soviet Russia, but only an impression."

"I was impressed by all that I saw in Moscow," Gulbenkian said. "True, I saw only the finer parts of the city. But the streets were broad and there was plenty of construction going on."

He said the Muscovites struck him as "earnest, dedicated and almost dour."

"They seemed to have a slight pity for the Western way of life," he observed. "I was struck by the absence of the profit motive. People do things for you not

Sunday, December 28, 1958 3 MAIL TRIBUNE, MEDFORD, ORE.

because you pay them but because you are entitled to these things. Taxi drivers were courteous to me whether I tipped them three rubles, 30 rubles, or not at all."

Gulbenkian said that of the nearly 200 Armenians who spoke with him ("I counted up to 150, then I lost count") only one asked him for a hand-out.

He said he was cold in the winter and needed a coat. But the very next person I spoke to warned me that he was a sponger."

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