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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.

Mayor Thomas Williams of Ashland inspires furor in the grand style by his new appointments to municipal posts. The answer to the "Sleepy Hour" quiz program's mystery question is placed in a safe deposit box at the U. S. National Bank.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 5, 1949 (Thursday)  
A total of 605 Christmas greeting cards are destroyed at Medford post office, victims of incorrect or insufficient addressing.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudges Pot" column: "The first lady of the land contemplates with horror, what would happen if there were no newspapers for 30 days. We also view with alarm."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 5, 1929 (Saturday)  
A 12-passenger airplane lands at the local airport. Medford and the Rogue River valley reportedly have enjoyed the most prosperous year in history during 1928.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 5, 1919 (Sunday)  
Oregon soldiers in the 91st Division are ordered home from France. F. L. Tou Velle is scheduled to take over as county judge tomorrow.

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

1. What is the name for an instrument marking time (in music) by means of a pendulum?
  2. What famous document was promulgated at Runnymede in 1215?
  3. In what comic opera is there a character "Little Buttercup"?
  4. In the mining industry in the United States, what are "captive" coal mines?
  5. Correct the following: John is the best of the two men.
  6. Name the three States of the Union that have four-letter names.
  7. What is the opposite of clockwise?
  8. Which are the "one-eyed" Jacks in a modern deck of playing cards?
  9. In Spanish what does "Puerto Rico" mean?
  10. How many Cardinals did Pope John recently appoint?
- Answers: 1. Metronome. 2. Magna Charta. 3. "H.M.S. Pinafore." 4. Mines owned by the steel mills using the entire mine output. 5. "John is the better . . ." 6. Iowa, Ohio, Utah. 7. Counter-clockwise. 8. Spades and Hearts. 9. "Rich Port." 10. 23.

**Millman Named Bend Mayor by Committee**  
Bend - UP - Jack C. Dempsey, millman and local union leader, has been named mayor of this city by a seven man committee. Dempsey took over the city gavel from Melvin L. Rogers. New commission members are George Breast, Dr. R. E. Johnson, Dr. Charles J. Rice and William E. Miller. Hold-over members are W. M. Loy and T. D. Sexton.

## More Legal Bingo

The playing of bingo is being put on a formal, carefully supervised basis in New York City. Under terms of a city Bingo law signed by Mayor Wagner on Aug. 2 and approved by the voters by better than two-to-one Nov. 4, religious or benevolent organizations may run the games only under the stern eye of the municipal Department of Licenses. Holding of illegal sessions is a misdemeanor.

The New York law formalizes a situation under which religious and benevolent organizations had been holding games under protection of a Court of Appeals ruling of 1952.

PRIOR to a constitutional amendment approved by New York State voters in November 1957, Bingo under the auspices of churches and fraternal organizations had been winked at by local law enforcement officers in New York State—as in many other jurisdictions. Even so, making Bingo altogether legal had the strong support of many Roman Catholic churches in the state. Protestant leaders were strongly opposed.

Under the revised New York constitution, voters must approve legalized Bingo by referendum before the games can be set up. Prior to the Nov. 4 vote, some 500 localities in the state had adopted Bingo. And almost 700 eligible groups had asked for licenses to conduct the games.

These licenses—one for each session, with a monthly limit of six—come at a fee of \$10, which is split by city and state. Prizes are limited to \$250 for a single game; \$1,000 for any one "occasion."

THE New York system is modeled after New Jersey's legalized Bingo. There, according to a Feb. 12 report of the New Jersey control commission, "Commercial interests and professionals have been successfully barred from participation in legalized Bingo and raffles."

Bingo and certain forms of raffles were made legal in Jersey in May 1954. More than 90 percent of Garden State communities have authorized the gambling games.

In the first full year of legalized play, 1955, Bingo attendance totaled 4,426,800 at 20,400 games, with receipts of \$13,797,156. Two years later, 5,228,110 players participated in 22,887 games, with receipts of \$19,025,938. Raffles brought the total take to \$26,042,630.

CONGRESS in the Federal Revenue Act of 1951 in effect exempted Bingo from new controls and taxes imposed on organized gambling. The same liberal treatment was accorded "card games such as draw poker, stud poker, and blackjack, roulette games, dice games such as craps . . . keeno games, and the gambling wheels frequently encountered at county fairs and for charity."

The State Lottery Control Commission in New York is headed by Richards W. Hannah, ironically enough, in view of the religious controversy over Bingo, a lay leader of the Protestant Episcopal church. In command in New York City will be a Roman Catholic, Commissioner of Licenses Bernard J. O'Connell, whose job is to oversee such diverse activities as the city's entertainment and theatre presentations, its auctions, and its garbage collection.—E.R.R.

## President and Vice President

That Vice President Nixon is in any way "dictating" the President's annual state of the union message has been indignantly denied by the Administration. But the White House admitted freely it has been consulting Mr. Nixon, not only on the message but also on policies.

This close political partnership, if it can be called that, between President and Vice President has been relatively rare in U. S. political history. For one thing, in the old days it was customary to "balance the ticket"—that is, to choose for Vice President a quite different breed of cat from the choice for President.

The country did have birds of a feather in Taft and Sherman, both conservative, and in Truman and Barkley, both haters of stuffed shirts. Nevertheless, for anything as close as the Eisenhower-Nixon political cooperation, we'd probably have to go back more than a century, to President Polk and George M. Dallas and to Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.—E.R.R.

## Higher Federal Gas Tax?

Increase the federal tax on gasoline, the President says he'll ask the new Congress. But whether Congress complies with the request could be something else again. After all, the tax was raised only 2½ years ago, to 3 from 2 cents a gallon.

The federal gas tax was first levied in 1932, during the dire depression of that time, at one cent a gallon. It rose to 1½ cents in 1933, went back to one cent in 1934, stayed there for six years, was hiked to 1½ cents again in 1940, to 2 cents in 1951.

THE increase to 3 cents in 1956 accompanied the new program for an elaborate interstate highway system. And the take from the whole gasoline tax, also from all the other federal taxes involved in highway use, was earmarked for a special highway trust fund.

Now, however, it is found that the program will cost more than originally anticipated—like everything else these days. So proceeds from the "gas" tax increase, if Congress votes it, won't swell Treasury revenues, but will simply help to keep the Treasury deficit down.—E.R.R.

## Dennis the Menace



"KEEP AN EYE ON HIM, MADGE WILSON INVITED HIM TO HER DAUGHTER'S BIRTHDAY PARTY AND HE AGED MADGE FIVE YEARS!"

## Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

### ROCKEFELLER-SINGING

Washington - The fact that Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York has now let the other shoe drop and all but openly announced his candidacy for the 1960 Republican Presidential nomination is only the surface of this political story.



Th joke in both parties here is that the new Governor's inaugural address at Albany has almost ruined the one he intends to make in Washington as President in 1961. It is too bad, the irreverent politicians say, that he has used up so many of his good lines ahead of time.

But the cream of the jest—though it has a certain sour taste to a good many people here, including Vice-President Richard M. Nixon—is quite beyond all this. It is not simply that Rockefeller has confronted the regular and Old Guard Republicans with a very early challenge. Worse yet, there is every indication that he will be harder even than Dwight D. Eisenhower to bring down from the high, amiable stratosphere in which he floats with such amazing grace and skill.

AT ALBANY the problems of New York State—which must at least for a time strongly engage the new Governor—were well and truly subordinated by Rockefeller to a message not merely to this nation but to all the world.

President Eisenhower, from his very first campaign onward, until lately had been frustrating the regular Republicans beyond belief by observing periodically that he was both conservative and liberal. He was conservative in spending, he used to say, but he was liberal in dealing with the people's needs.

Those Republicans with old-fashioned and clear attachments to conservatism—like the Eisenhower rival for the 1952 Presidential nomination, the late Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio—found this hard to take. They did not mind the President's being conservative or, if he chose, even liberal. But they complained, it was very difficult to make issues against a man who said he was both—and all at once.

BUT if they had trouble in pinning down the President, think what their task will be with Governor Rockefeller!

For he went President Eisenhower one better: He announced that he would be conservative and liberal—and "progressive," too—and all at once.

Nixon is now under formal notice that Rockefeller is a major contender against him for the top place in 1960. There is no surprise in this, perhaps, except for its timing. What is really sobering is this: The Vice-President himself is no amateur at putting the "high level" tone into political speeches when he is of a mind; but after Albany no one here believes that he can possibly hope to match the Governor in this regard.

There probably is no national politician, moreover, who would seriously deny that the Rockefeller inaugural was as glowingly delivered as it was glowingly written. Its inspirational quality was such as to make the ablest of the White House ghosts feel rather crudely down to earth in their prose. For this was a Rockefeller prose that sings, sings, and sings.

AND THE intonation reminded many here—including some Republicans still acutely sensitive to the memories of two decades ago—of the rich, cultivated and quietly triumphant voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

As the situation is seen here, the Governor has, indeed, thrown a rock into the pond, the fat into the fire and his hat into the ring. The repercussions will be wide and possibly unruly among the reduced and already quarrelsome Republican minority in the new Congress.

For what the new Governor has said at Albany will give the partisans practically no breathing space before the hard necessity of making up their minds as to whether it should be Nixon or Rockefeller in 1960.

They are understandably still rather bruised from what happened to their party in the November Congressional elections. They feel it too bad that Rockefeller could not have given them at least a little time—say, a couple of months—to rest and catch their breath before calling upon them to stand up and be counted for 1960.

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**HAROLD W. CLOSE**  
Princeton, N.J. - UP - Dr. Harold Wilberforce Close, dean emeritus of the School of Arts and Sciences of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, died here Thursday. Close, 70, resided here.

## Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

FRED RUSSELL tells about a spiffed gent sitting in Row 65 at a bowl football game who staggered to his feet time and again to yell, "Hey, Gus! Look at me up here!" Whereupon, down in Row 20, another man would rise, look up, and wave ecstatically. Finally, however, the man in Row 20 had enough. "Stay in your seat and watch the game," he shouted testily, "And besides, my name isn't Gus."



TV producer in Hollywood was complaining of the trouble he had encountered casting the role of a detective in a new serial just contracted for.

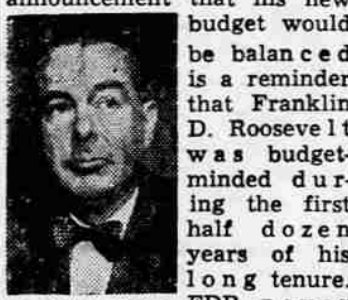
"Be patient," counseled Frank Sinatra. "It's a well-known fact that not every Tom and Harry can be a Dick!"

Cartoonist Charles Addams, who leans toward the macabre in most of his famous drawings, is seriously considering eliminating people with two heads from his future productions. He explains, "Too many angry letters from the two-headed set."

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## Ike's 'Balanced' Budget Reminder That Budget-Cutting Hasn't Been Successful

By LYLE C. WILSON  
Washington - President Eisenhower's jump-the-gun announcement that his new budget would be balanced is a reminder that Franklin D. Roosevelt was budget-minded during the first half dozen years of his long tenure.



FDR never made it, and finally stopped making any promises that the government could or would live within it. Harry Truman, who followed him, rang all bells not only as spender but as tax collector. Their tax collections rarely overtook government spending, however. So both Roosevelt and Truman borrowed heavily to cover the difference. The public debt was a mere 19 billion dollars in 1932, the year FDR first was elected President. It had grown to 258 billion dollars by 1945, the year he died. It was 266 billion dollars in 1953, the year Eisenhower

took over. To candidate Eisenhower in 1952 this was a shocking situation, accompanied by a condition of creeping inflation which was reducing the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar to about 50 cents.

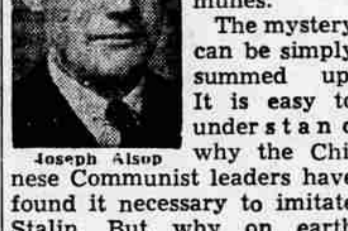
On Oct. 22, 1952, candidate Eisenhower was in Troy, N.Y., seeking the vote of the shirt and collar workers. Truman was President and candidate Eisenhower charged on that day that the Truman administration deliberately had caused monetary inflation as a political ploy designed to create an illusion of prosperity.

"This is always done," Eisenhower said, "by administrations that care more for the next election than for the next generation."

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

A HUNDRED MILLION Washington - For the first time, a rational explanation is available for the fearful, crucially important mystery of China's agricultural communales.



The mystery can be simply summed up. It is easy to understand why the Chinese Communist leaders have found it necessary to imitate Stalin. But why on earth have they chosen to out-Stalin Stalin? The Soviet dictator's collectivization of Russian agriculture was quite sufficiently terrible. Why have the Chinese chosen the infinitely more terrible and more unsettling commune system?

The answer almost certainly lies in the almost incredible statistics concerning the current labor corvees in Communist China, which have been obtained from Western official analysts. It is authoritatively stated that the present labor corvees comprise close to 100,000,000 people. In other words, the number of Chinese currently engaged in forced labor is a good deal more than half of the population of the United States, and nearly half the population of the Soviet Union.

IT MUST BE understood, of course, that forced labor of the Chinese corvee is not exactly like Soviet forced labor. Criminals and political dissidents may be included, but in China all law-abiding citizens not belonging to the privileged class are and always have been subject to corvee. In fact, Chinese civilization was largely built by corvee labor; and what is staggering and unprecedented in the figure given above is simply its size.

Even in China, however, you cannot take one able-bodied person in every six for special construction projects, and still have enough left over to till the fields. The most ruthless and cruel military mobilization of peasant man-and-woman-power was needed, therefore, because this was the only way to maintain agricultural output with the hands still available. The system of the rural communes resulted.

This explanation of a phenomenon that has seemed inexplicable has another kind of significance, too. It seems that the chance of grave internal trouble in Communist China is considerably greater than most people have supposed.

HERE the background reasoning becomes a bit more complicated. In brief, the Chinese leaders have been driven to carry out their hideous "agricultural reform" just as Stalin was driven. This problem is financing their enormous program of forced industrialization. Hence they have had to take the countryside in hand, to seize a far larger share of the product of agriculture, and to depress the living standard all to gain more funds for capital investments.

In every respect but one, moreover, Stalin's task in the period of the first Five Year plan was easier than Mao's

man was President and candidate Eisenhower charged on that day that the Truman administration deliberately had caused monetary inflation as a political ploy designed to create an illusion of prosperity.

And how is it now, more than six years after, with President Eisenhower's budget? It is like this: Whereas the Truman budget (for fiscal 1953), which Eisenhower was denouncing that October day in Troy, proposed to spend a whopping \$74 billion, the new Eisenhower budget will be for spending in the general area of \$77 billion.

New Spending Champion Truman, however, had an all-out inflationary budget for fiscal 1953 compared to Eisenhower's new budget which will be for fiscal 1960.

There is more doubt than confidence, however, that the fiscal 1960 budget will be in balance at the end of that year. One year ago, Eisenhower planned to spend about \$74 billion and foresaw a budget surplus of \$466 million. That surplus hope long since was abandoned. The deficit at the end of the current fiscal year—June 30, 1959—may hit \$12 billion.

FDR and Truman were spectacular tax collectors and spenders of other people's money. Comes now President Eisenhower who has licked 'em both. He came into office six years ago this month and already he is the champ. It is a title which has not endeared the President or the Republican party to the voters.

The administration's drive for a balanced 1960 fiscal budget seems to be in acknowledgement of failure to make good on those 1952 economy promises. Under Eisenhower the gross public debt has climbed to a dizzy \$283 billion.

According to the same authoritative analysts already quoted, massive peasant risings were rather near at hand before the Chinese Communist leaders recently backtracked a little. The backtracking took the primary form of a reduction of the work norms for the rural communes. But in a nation already living close to the margin of starvation, reducing the work norms will not alter the effects of sharply cutting the living standards in order to finance industrial outlays.

Today, captive China, "sick and friendless, all a laboring race repines, like a race in sunken cities, like a nation in the mines." In this situation, no one who knows the history and character of the Chinese people can deny the possibility of the worst kind of internal trouble, although no one can guarantee it, either.

(Copyright, 1959, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Eisenhower proposed to combat inflation by "slicing the fat out of our federal budget."

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