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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 March 18, 1946 (It was Monday)

Medford school district residents to vote on \$500,000 bond issue tomorrow for school improvements.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The Older Girls are anxiously awaiting the next combination stampede, smash through left tackle and Klondike rush for a pair of nylons.

20 YEARS AGO March 18, 1936 (It was Wednesday)

Special committee formed to make recommendations on re-surfacing several streets; to report to Medford city council at next meeting.

McAndrews ford and Bear creek bridges, PWA projects, nearing completion, County Engineer Paul Rynning, says.

30 YEARS AGO March 18, 1926 (It was Thursday)

The first general smudging of the season done last night; little if any damage, results from frost.

Vernon H. Vawter of Medford named to committee of regents of the University of Oregon to interview possible presidential candidates.

40 YEARS AGO March 18, 1916 (It was Saturday)

Medford Commercial club and Jackson County Business Men's association to discuss possibilities of extending Bullis Electric line to Blue Ledge mine.

From Local and Personal column: The work preliminary to installing the frogs in the crossing of the Southern Pacific track on Main street by the Southern Oregon Traction company is proceeding rapidly.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Minnesota delegates to 1952 Democratic convention, after voting on first ballot for Sen. Humphrey, voted on the second mostly for Stevenson, Kefauver, Truman or Harriman?
2. Total population of the Arab states is about (a) 5, (b) 10, (c) 15, (d) 25 or (e) 50 times that of Israel?
3. Much more than half the business on the N.Y. Stock Exchange originates in N.Y. City, or about half, or much less than half?
4. The Holy City of Mohammedans is Baghdad, Cairo, Istanbul (formerly Constantinople), Jerusalem or Mecca?
5. Federal tax on transportation tickets is now (a) 5, (b) 10, (c) 15, or (d) 20 per cent?
6. The FBI is or isn't specifically authorized by federal law to tap wires in treason cases?
7. Leon Trotsky, Communist leader exiled by Stalin, was later assassinated in Moscow, Lenin, Warsaw, Mexico City, East Berlin or Peiping?
The answers: 1. Mostly for Kefauver. 2. About 25 times. 3. Much less than half. 4. Mecca. 5. 10 per cent. 6. Isn't specifically authorized. 7. Mexico City.
Steak contains about 17.3 per cent protein and milk about 3.5 per cent.

A Good Move by McKay

The decision of Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay to run for the Republican nomination for United States senator is good. It is good for the politics of this state, is good for the country, and in the long run it should prove good for Senator Wayne Morse.

It is good for the people of Oregon because it will provide them with a clearcut choice next November between the forces of the public weal and the forces of the public be damned. This is, of course, assuming that McKay wins the Republican nomination, and that's almost a foregone conclusion.

THE DECISION is good for the country because it will get "Generous Doug" McKay out of his important cabinet post, where he has done more to damage the economic advancement and good name of this region than any other secretary of interior within memory. His replacement may not be much better; it can't be worse.

And the decision is good for Senator Morse because it will remove any necessity of shadow boxing come November against the outpouring of millions of dollars from all over the country that will be sent into Oregon against him. He will be running against a known quantity in McKay and can draw the issues cleanly. McKay has a record, and that record is easy to criticize.

LET THERE be no misunderstanding about it. Wayne Morse is in the fight of his life this fall. This battle-scarred veteran of principled politics is the number one target of every Republican leader in the United States.

Oregon can look forward to a dirty, expensive campaign. It will parallel the 1954 senatorial races throughout the West when Republican candidates were backed by a conservatively estimated \$10 million in partially successful efforts to defeat liberal Democrats, primarily in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

The smears and stench of that campaign, led on-ward by Vice-President Richard Nixon, were just short of bad enough to demand investigation.

IT SHOULD be even worse in Oregon. Wayne Morse is the pet hate of every conservative Republican in the nation. Not only is he an ex-Republican, but he has had the colossal gall to stand up and blow the whistle on give-aways and corruption and—worst of all—to doubt the sainthood of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

But we think that Senator Morse, cast in the image of George Norris and other great independents of the past, will win. This much is certain, Oregon and the entire nation cannot afford to have him lose.

FOR MCKAY, the decision to run was almost a necessity. With the death of Governor Patterson, Oregon Republicans were left without a "name" candidate to oppose the best known political figure in the state. McKay, as ex-governor and secretary of the interior, was the only logical Republican to make the race. Indications are he would rather have stayed out of elective politics, but that when he was asked to run by General Eisenhower, he could not refuse.

One can imagine his reluctance. He is at an age when retirement entices most men after a long and prominent career. In addition, he has been one of the chief targets in the Eisenhower administration for blows from the opposition.

MOST OF these blows, from our point-of-view, were justifiable. Examples were the giveaway of the Hells Canyon damsite to Idaho Power Co. for erection of a two-bit generating plant, the strange, strange Al Sarena case where some of the best timber along the Rogue River was given away from the price of a gold mine claim, and the systematic rape of the country's wildlife refuges for the benefit of a small group of oilmen. McKay was up to his hips in each of these cases.

All this will be brought out strongly in the coming campaign, and this newspaper hopes to have a part in bringing them out.

It is a good thing that McKay has decided to run. It is good for all of us.—F.W.A. in Coos Bay Times.

Non-Fatality Record Completes 814th Day

By GEORGE C. LONG Chief of Police. Written for United Press

La Crosse, Wis.—(U.P.)—We have completed 814 days in La Crosse without a traffic fatality and it has taken every one of us to keep up this wonderful record.

It is the common talk on the street. The longer it goes, the more jittery we get. Every time an accident occurs and a person is injured and taken to the hospital there is a silence and we wonder if "this is it."

All we can say about how we've accomplished this record is that we've exercised every caution we possibly can.

We have received fine cooperation from the citizens and the motoring public, from various organizations, from schools and the School Boy Patrol, from the courts and from other law enforcing groups such as the Sheriff's Department and the County Highway Police.

The City Street Department has done a fine job during the winter months in keeping intersections well sanded and plowing snow from the streets.

The La Crosse Tribune and radio stations have diligently warned the people to drive safely, giving them the weather and road conditions and also the number of days without a fatality.

As a result, the people in the surrounding territory are all aware of the safety record in the city and are driving accordingly. The Police Department has cracked down on speeders and all moving violations. The use of radar has helped us considerably, and so has the practice of putting all patrol cars on the street with one man to a car.

We have put up four-way stops at dangerous intersections and eliminated right and left turns on downtown streets. Squad cars with amplifiers have been posted at downtown intersections during shopping hours, warning motorists and pedestrians to abide by traffic laws.

Officers are stationed at high schools to see that students drive carefully during the noon hour. There probably are other things I haven't mentioned here. But briefly, we've tried everything in the book to keep this record.

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

STEVENSON'S PROSPECTS Washington—Adlai E. Stevenson took a bad knock in New Hampshire, but he is still in the game. Maybe Estes Kefauver will take a bad knock, in his turn, in Minnesota, where Stevenson's personal campaign seems to have gone over pretty well.

In any case, Joseph Alsop what has just happened sharply underscores the seriousness of the Democratic Party's present dilemma. In Kefauver, the party has a candidate with proven mass appeal, who enjoys the hearty detestation of the party organizations, both in the North and in the South. Even if he triumphs in other primaries as he has triumphed in New Hampshire, it is hard to see how Kefauver can win the Democratic Presidential nomination in the teeth of so much organization opposition.

In Stevenson, on the other hand, the Democrats have a universally respected candidate who has also ingratiated himself with the party organizations since the 1952 election. But Stevenson is not only a one-time loser; in addition, he seems to have lost some of his original appeal to the general mass of voters during the last three and half difficult years.

Stevenson's problem, essentially, is how to attract the attention of the voters and impress them with his personality. The problem has been, and is, complicated by the conviction of Stevenson and his political managers that he is a mile ahead in the race for the nomination, which indeed he still is, despite New Hampshire. Fear of jeopardizing this lead in the intra-Democratic race has caused Stevenson to play it cooney in all sorts of ways.

Playing it cooney is perhaps the right pre-convention strategy for Stevenson, although it seems likely that the Democrats would prefer a candidate who has stirred and excited the country to candidate who has been merely moderate, literate and inoffensive.

But this year, the real election campaign is to endure for only about seven weeks. It is almost impossible to see how President Eisenhower's enormous present lead can be overcome in this short period by a Democratic opponent who has played it cooney right up until convention-time. For this reason the Stevenson camp is now rather sharply divided on the problem of strategy.

One group of Stevenson's advisors, who probably constitute the majority, want him to carry on as before. Another group has been pleading for an altogether novel approach. They say that with the exception of the farm issue, every domestic issue has been smothered by the country's booming prosperity. Therefore the real issues, according to this second group, ought to be foreign and defense policy. They want Stevenson to stop nibbling at these issues, as he has been doing to date, and to make them principal themes of his campaign.

In time of apparent peace, with no immediately visible foreign threat, no American Presidential candidate has ever tried to do quite what these Stevenson advisors are now urging. Yet their argument for this bold new departure is at least logical. The world situation, they say, is now very obviously deteriorating at a frightening rate in every area of serious importance to the United States. The country has thus far accepted the soothing reassurances of the Eisenhower Administration, and the voters are therefore unaware of the growing danger abroad. But this very fact, it is argued, only makes the Administration doubly vulnerable, first for failing to ward off the danger itself, and second for not telling the country the truth about it.

Approximately the same line of argument is applied to the defense problem. The absolute necessity of a determined, unremitting attack on both the foreign and defense issues is further urged, on the ground that the Presidency will not be worth having if no such attack is made. The next President, after all, will have to deal with the world situation that is now taking shape. And if Candidate Stevenson does not make a clear and forceful record of warning against the world situation's growing dangers, then President Stevenson—in the somewhat unlikely event of his election—will be held personally responsible when our troubles begin to come to a head.

To date, the result of the debate in the Stevenson camp has been a rather uneasy compromise. When he appears before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in April, Stevenson is now slated to make a full-dress, searchingly critical speech on foreign and defense policy. One other such speech, again before a national audience, is also planned for a fairly early date. But this, of course, is altogether different from the much more difficult strategy of making the foreign and defense issues the really dominant themes of the whole Stevenson campaign.

All the same, Stevenson is likely to be driven to make foreign and defense policy his main theme before all is said and done. For it really is very hard to see any other themes which will have the remotest chance of making a dent in President Eisenhower's personal popularity, or even awakening the interest of this prosperous and contented country.

That would be all very well if Mr. Dulles were two men, and if the more important one of the two were in Washington making policy about North Africa and the Middle East. As it is, Mr. Dulles has spent his time talking when he is most urgently needed in Washington for the grave business of deciding.

This visible evidence of all this is that in each of the disputed areas—in French North Africa, in Cyprus, Palestine, as regards Egypt and Saudi-Arabia—we find ourselves antagonizing both sides. Our Consulate in Tunis is wrecked by Frenchmen who suspect us of supporting the dissident Arabs. In Cyprus we have provoked the British and we have annoyed the Greeks. In Palestine we are distrusted by the Arab states and were are scolded by the Israelis.

It is true that in international affairs a great power cannot expect to please everybody, and at times to please anybody. But in the present situation the plight in which we find ourselves is not that we are in the moderate middle but between two extreme factions. We are not in the middle. We are in a muddle. That is due to the fact that our central policy is no more than an attempt to avoid decisions and to get by without displeasing anybody at home or abroad too much.

Time has just about run out on the policy of drift and muddle. What can be done about it? What can be done about it is to make up our minds as to where we stand and what we can and what we will support. In French North Africa, we and the British consult seriously with France. We should then decide what we shall regard as a settlement that we mean to support wholeheartedly. We should give France our full support if France will offer the Arab population the full measure of freedom which liberal French opinion already favors.

In Palestine we should convert the 1950 declaration into a firm international guarantee against aggression by either side, and we might then take our stand for the neutralization of Israel with frontiers that have been modified and rectified by international arbitration. We should face up to the tactics of Saudi-Arabia in using the profits from oil from subversion by corruption and bribery and propaganda throughout the Middle East. In dealing with Saudi-Arabia is more dependent upon us for the exploitation of its oil than we are on Saudi-Arabia for the right to exploit it. If ever it was true that appeasement is an unworkable policy, it is true here.

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Potluck Custodian Medford Mail Tribune Sir:

Sure now an 'tis bad enough for ye Orangemen to be makin' jokes about the Irish, but faith and bejebbers, me good man, let's not be after changin' the date of St. Pat's Day.

When the town's leadin' newspaper tries to tell us Friday the 16th is the big day for celebratin', shure 'tis enough to make a self-respectin' Irishman take down his lace curtains and move out the valley.

And since ye're after mentionin' Henry VIII in the very same joke as March XVII, I'm hopin' Henry will be given a Ball for the likes of all of ye, for that's where ye belong —

Behind the VIII Ball. Shamus Dunlavy.

Shure, now an 'tis that same Shamus was not only wearin' of the green yesterday — he was almost smothered in it, he was.

Aye, and 'tis a sad, sad day for all of us, lads of Erin of all nations, when Shamus must depend for his good luck on horseshoes instid of an honest green shamrock only!

Before we leave the subject of St. Pat's big day, we were honored last week when a chap by the name of Bill Mulligan (surely 'ly' dropped in to the office to show us a document about nine lads who were convicted of treason against her majesty, Queen Victoria, in the troubles of the year 1848. Good lads, all, too, but sentenced they were to die by hangin'.

To make a long story short, the queen, motivated by passionate protests from all over the world, commuted the sentences to transportation, and off the lads were packed to Australia.

Nearly 30 years later, the queen questioned what had happened to those nine Irish lads, and their records showed this: One was governor of Montana, two were brigadier generals in the U. S. Army, one was governor general of Newfoundland, one was attorney general of Australia, and another one succeeded him; one was a member of parliament and minister of agriculture for Canada, and one was a prominent politician in New York and a father of a mayor of that city.

Mr. Dulles should come home, he should stay home for a considerable time, he should stop making so many speeches. He should stop trying to be the voice of America, he should stop trying to produce a campaign platform for the Republicans, and he should put his main attention on the business of being the Secretary of State.

Mr. Dulles finished his latest tour, it is more than ever necessary to ask him to consider whether these long absences permit him to carry out the real responsibilities of his office.

While he has been traveling in South Asia and in the South Pacific, the situation in North Africa and in the Middle East has been deteriorating rapidly. There is an almost desperate need of clarification and of decision about Western policy in North Africa, Cyprus, Palestine and the Persian Gulf states. What Mr. Dulles has been doing is to argue the Administration case—to be a kind of traveling voice of America—in Karachi, New Delhi, Colombo and Jakarta.

That would be all very well if Mr. Dulles were two men, and if the more important one of the two were in Washington making policy about North Africa and the Middle East. As it is, Mr. Dulles has spent his time talking when he is most urgently needed in Washington for the grave business of deciding.

NOT necessarily the cost of national defense. NOT necessarily the cost of a sound farm program to get American agriculture back onto a reasonable supply and demand basis. NOT necessarily the cost of keeping up with the expanding economy.

Just reducing the day-to-day HOUSEKEEPING cost of our federal government by cutting out the waste and the inefficiency.

PUT it this way: The more waste and inefficiency we tolerate in the everyday operation of the routine affairs of our federal government, the higher the cost of government must be.

The higher the cost of government, the higher the taxes must be. The higher the taxes, THE LESS THE PEOPLE HAVE LEFT IN THEIR POCKETS TO SPEND.

That's the long and the short of it. IN conclusion: The congress will never cut the housekeeping cost of government until the voters begin to check up on their representatives in congress and VOTE AGAINST those who spend too recklessly, with too little regard for what is obtained with the taxpayers' money.

Over the long pull, economy in government is UP TO THE VOTER. SPEAKING of government operations, what do you know about civil defense?

What is it all about? Is it worth what it is costing? IF you're anything like me, you don't know anything about it—in which event this little tale that has just come off the teletype will be interesting to you:

CONGRESS has just been told that most of the money spent for civil defense is WASTED. The statement comes from Otto Nelson, who directed "Project East River," an extensive study of civil defense, what it costs and what we get in the way of returns for the money we spend for it. His opinion is contained in testimony he has prepared for the house government operations subcommittee, which is considering legislation on the subject.

He says that funds now going for civil defense are largely wasted because our present non-military defense program is so ineffective and fragmentary that it is WORSE THAN NO PROGRAM AT ALL.

He adds: "As a major goal of civil defense, 30 per cent of our gross national production should be scattered OUTSIDE OF THE METROPOLITAN TARGET ZONES."

WHAT makes sense—in an age when a few well-placed hydrogen bombs could destroy the entire population area of ANY of our largest cities.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE ABSENT SECRETARY As Mr. Dulles finished his latest tour, it is more than ever necessary to ask him to consider whether these long absences permit him to carry out the real responsibilities of his office.

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Vacation Packets

Guide to Oregon Tourist Vacations

A vacation packet containing information about southern Oregon for distribution in motels and hotels, has been developed by the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce tourist and convention committee, it was announced Friday.

The special packet will include information about the Jacksonville museum, a points of interest folder, a map showing where to take good photos, likely fishing spots, information about lost gold mines and directions to hunting grounds for rock hounds.

Direction Signs Another project of the tourist committee is the placement of about 20 colorful signs telling the location of the Chamber office, where visitors can obtain visitors' information.

The tourist committee plans to continue to place small tourist ads in publications in the Los Angeles area. Recent committee activities were approved by a chamber of commerce board meeting last week.

Mrs. Bert Pree has been chairman of the tourist committee for two years. She has been active in chamber of commerce work for the past four years, serving on the greeters committee, membership committee, and was the first woman elected to the board of directors.

Other members of the tourist committee are Ilean Grigsby, Bill Keenan, Ron Gande, Ed Barnett, Don Arant, Chuck Johnston, Bob Dames, Robert Holmes, J. Vernon Marshall, George Potucek, Ken Macdonald, John Lister, Martin Raftery, Pauline Dunlap, John Pletsch and Grace R. Smith.

Bill Jenkins, over the hill on the High Desert, comments in his column in the Herald and News about the difficulty of how to address a letter to a woman when she gives no hint as to whether she is a Miss or a Mrs.

He records, however, the solution of a man he knows who has taken to addressing such letters thus: Dear M's Jones.

This, he says, can be either Miss or Mrs., and is darned handy—but he wishes women would be more considerate.

A Medford couple, married a year, visited Portland the other day and stopped at a hotel which was nearly filled up. They had only one vacancy left—the bridal suite, which had just been redecorated and still smelled of fresh paint.

A beautiful suite it was, too, they report, lovely furniture, nice kitchenette, lace tablecloth and so on. But, in the bedroom of that same bridal suite, they found twin beds.

Definitions: An engineer: One who knows a great deal about very little, and goes on knowing more and more about less and less until he knows practically everything about almost nothing.

An attorney: One who knows a little about a great deal, and goes on knowing less and less about more and more until he knows practically nothing about everything.

A newspaperman: One who knows everything about everything, but ends up knowing nothing about nothing—due to his association with engineers and lawyers.

A week ago Thursday morning, a conscientious Mail Tribune reader called and said: "Yesterday, the date on the paper was Wednesday, March 7, and it was March 8. I thought you might want to know so you wouldn't make the same mistake again."

A staff member assured the woman, that the day was Thursday, March 8, and that the March 7 date on the day before was correct. She said: "Well, my calendar has today as Thursday, March 9."

Staff member asked, "Are you sure you have 1956 calendar?" The woman said it was a 1956 calendar. The staff member checked the calendars in the office—all six of them—and again assured her that according to them it was Thursday, March 8.

"Well," she said, "I guess it's just my calendar. Thank you."

We started out with Shamus Dunlavy, so we might as well end up with him. Anyway, he dropped in to talk to our gal whose husband is a Russian who served in a Scotch regiment of the Canadian army. He offered next March 17, to buy her a drink of Irish vodka.

Man Shoots Former Wife on Public Bus

Whitfield, Miss.—(U.P.)—Cecil L. Gilmer shot and killed his former wife on a public bus Saturday while other passengers looked on in horror.

Gilmer, 35, pumped three shots into Mrs. Wynell Gilmer Foy, 32, who remarried after divorcing Gilmer. He forced the driver to stop and fled into the woods.

Licenses Required

For Warehousemen

Salem—(U.P.)—State Agriculture Director J. F. Short has warned warehousemen that licenses were required to handle public grain under the new warehouse licensing and inspection act.

Short said department inspectors wished warehouse operators to be familiar with three phases of the 1955 law most frequently violated:

1. Anyone receiving grain, including dry peas and beans, for public storage must have a state license from the agriculture department.

2. Warehouse receipts for grains, peas and beans must be obtained from the department's grain inspection division in Portland.

3. It is unlawful for a warehouse to issue or have printed its own receipts for grains, peas or beans. Private receipts may be used for other commodities, however, the department said.

Chamber to Urge More Active Participation

Washington—(U.P.)—John S. Coleman, new president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said Friday night he will urge businessmen to take a more active part in politics and public affairs.

Coleman said another chief goal during his year-long term will be to promote increased foreign trade.

The 58-year-old president of Burroughs Corp. of Detroit was elected as head of the chamber by the 58 member board of directors Friday. He will begin his term May 2.

Following his election, Coleman, who was born in Charleston, W. Va., told a news conference that businessmen, as individuals, "owe it to their country and the nation" to be active in politics "if this democracy is to survive."

The chamber also elected Clarke Bassett, vice-president of the first National Bank of Minneapolis a vice-president. Other vice-presidents were re-elected.