

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

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

10 YEARS AGO: June 6, 1946. (It was Thursday). Medford Lions' club members selected C. W. Leonard president for the coming year.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Everybody is supposed to be dressed up in a cowpuncher outfit, and call his horse "the critter."

20 YEARS AGO: June 6, 1936. (It was Saturday). The reorganized Crater club will hold its first institutional dinner meeting for members and wives Monday.

Frank P. Farrell, Medford city attorney, elected president of Southern Oregon Bar association at annual dinner meeting.

30 YEARS AGO: June 6, 1926. (It was Sunday). The Red Cross swimming and life saving course opens with about 100 people taking part.

Yesterday the Copco Forum staged its annual picnic at the Elks picnic grounds.

40 YEARS AGO: June 6, 1916. (It was Tuesday). Tomorrow evening the Hotel Barnum will introduce Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sutton of San Francisco in the latest dances and Parisian novelty steps.

From Local and Personal column: Fred Root left today for a visit to California.

What's the Answer?

- 1. American Tel. & Tel., Ford Motor Co., Standard Oil (N.J.), or N.Y. Central R.R. held its 1956 annual stockholder's meeting in a tent?
2. Russia is or isn't the same geographically as the Soviet Union?
3. Total estimated U.S. population on April 1 was between 155 million and 160 million, between 160 million and 165 million, or over 165 million?
4. The initials TNT stands for a chemical compound, a new nuclear bomb, or a government agency?
5. Single women outnumber single men in (a) 1, (b) 5, (c) 16, or (d) 29 states of the Union?
6. Former President Truman favors or opposes establishment of U.S. diplomatic relations with the Vatican?
7. More Americans travel overseas by air than by ship, right or wrong?
The answers: 1. Ford. 2. Isn't: it's one of the states making up the Soviet Union. 3. 157,440,000 pop. 4. Chemical compound (trinitrotoluene or trinitrophenol, a high explosive). 5. One (Massachusetts). 6. Favors. 7. Right (70% by air, according to Pan America's president).

Congressional Quiz

- Q—Can you name the biggest dollar value import the U.S. buys?
A—Coffee. By far the biggest import, valued at \$1,337,000,000 in 1955.
Q—Which is greater—the value of goods which the U.S. (a) imports or (b) exports?
A—(b) Exports. In 1955, exports totalled \$15.5 billion; imports, \$11.4 billion, for a favorable balance of \$4.1 billion.

Remembrance of Things Past

Most of the time, the writings of our "community correspondents," who report the news from a baker's dozen areas within the Mail Tribune's circulation territory, deal with things of chief interest to residents of the communities involved.

They report visits, and PTA meetings, and Grange meetings, cooked food sales, parties, and the comings and goings of their friends and neighbors.

Occasionally, however, our correspondents are moved to write things which are not, strictly speaking, "news."

IT IS A problem for those who edit their copy to know what to do about such offerings. If they are well-written, and interesting, and topical, they usually are printed. If they lack these qualities, and perhaps have a more personal approach than is deemed proper, they are black-penciled—usually with reluctance. Once in a while, however, we run across something a correspondent has written which fits into no easily determined category, yet is of sufficient merit to justify printing. Such a one came across our desk last week from the pen of Mrs. H. H. Chapman, who writes for the Mail Tribune from Hornbrook.

MRS. Chapman, in a reflective mood, had read in Mrs. Helga Mitchell's Applegate-Jacksonville column a query as to whether the "idealized" view of farm life—quiet, contemplative, unhurried—ever really existed.

Mrs. Chapman answered as follows: Yes, dear friend, those "pastoral scenes" did exist. They existed in the days before the advent of our many time-saving and labor-saving devices; in the pre-ulcer days when people took time to "live"—when making and cultivating of friendship was a much-desired part of life—in the days when "civic betterment" and "rural improvement" were accomplished, and juvenile problems held at a minimum, not by the frantic mad dash from club meeting to club meeting, but by the simple and soul-satisfying expedient of each family taking it upon themselves to develop their place into the best one in the community, and raise their children to be the "best kids in town."

This was considered a God-given privilege—not just a "cross to be borne"—and was done according to the dictates of their own good judgment, and an occasional trip to the woodshed, and other methods advocated by the teachings in the Good Book. How well we remember some of the lessons thus taught by our Grandfather. Grandfather never threatened to "whop" us for our wrong-doings. Transgress once, and Grandfather "whopped" first, and explained later. That kind of "child psychology" we understood.

But the peace and quiet of the country were not overlooked. They were given to be enjoyed, and enjoy them we did. We were taken each year, along with our brother, from the city where we were born and raised, to our Grandfather's farm in western Nebraska, there to spend three glorious months each summer. One of our most poignant memories is of the evenings spent on the front porch, the creaking of Grandfather's rocking chair mingled with the chirp of a cricket, and now and then the "burp" of the giant hop-toad that was our regular visitor.

If we sound a bit nostalgic—well, we are. That item sent us off in a day-dream of reminiscence, and we can say with the poet, "How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood when fond recollection presents them to view..."

Not that we would go back to the drudgery of the "good old days," but that we might recapture the luxury of the calm, unhurried pace of living that made that "idyllic dream" thus portrayed not a fallacy but a reality. —E.A.

"Super Citizens?"

On this page last Sunday, an article by Congressional Quarterly service told how the Bradley commission's report on veterans pensions has stirred the wrath of the major veterans organizations. The report was prepared by a Presidential commission, headed by the "GI's General," Omar Bradley, which suggested an overhauling and reexamination of the pension set-up, and its possible coordination with social security, more benefits for veterans disabled during their service career, less benefits to non-disabled veterans, and the philosophy that military service is "an obligation of citizenship and should not be considered inherently a basis for future government benefits."

IT WAS the last of these points that has done most to raise the ire of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Amvets—or, it would probably be more correct to say, their leaders. Bob Ingalls of the Corvallis Gazette-Times, himself a veteran and a member of two organizations, asks: "How do the leaders of these organizations know how the individual members feel about these proposals? ... The policies are seemingly made at top level and then the individual posts around the country are asked to pass resolutions in support of the policy and the leaders' position. This procedure is wrong..."

FOR ourselves, we go along with the idea that a man disabled in the military service of his nation is deserving of the best possible care by that nation. But we've never been able to figure out just why those with disabilities which have no connection with their service are entitled to preferential treatment, or why a few months or years of service entitle anyone to a pension.

Present laws have come about largely through pressure from the veterans groups, and many of them are good and necessary, giving protection to those needing and deserving it. But attempts to make veterans "super citizens" are something else again. Perhaps a majority of the veterans agree, for of the 22 million veterans in the nation, only a tiny minority belong to any one of the veterans organizations. —E.A.

How's Business? Election Year Dispute Growing Over Question

Washington (CQ)—Washington politicians and bureaucrats are working themselves into an election year lather over that familiar Main Street question—"How's business?"

There's not too much disagreement over the general health of the economy. It's good. But about the state of small business there is disagreement.

Chairman Wright Patman (D-Texas) of the House Small Business Committee says, "The situation is bad and, under this Administration, it's going to get worse. The big get bigger and the small go out of business."

Wendell B. Barnes, the Administration's small business expert, counters: "Anyone who takes the view there is a crisis that is desperate is not going to convince his listeners among the small business audience. We've been in a boom economy and small business has shared the prosperity."

Boom or Gloom? Boom or gloom? In part the disagreement can be laid to normal pre-election partisanship. In part, it's because the men in Washington just don't know.

There are about four million small businesses in this country; more than nine-tenths of all U.S. firms fit into this loosely-defined category. There is no standard yardstick for measuring their growth or decline.

The number of businesses has been increasing more slowly in the past three years than in the previous six. In 1954, in fact, there was a net loss of 15,700 firms; in 1955, a gain of 28,300. These are estimates, of course. Today there's one business for every 39 residents; over the past quarter-century, the average has been one for every 41 persons.

The rate of business failures has risen from 14 per 10,000 firms in 1947 to 42 per 10,000 firms last year. So far in 1956, the rate is 45 per 10,000. For the whole 20th century, the average rate has been 70 per 10,000. These are based on a private firm's study of about two-thirds of the nation's businesses. Shaky Figures

When it comes to sales and earnings, the figures are even shakier. There are facts on manufacturing corporations; but only 3 of 100 businesses are in this category.

Small manufacturers (those with assets under \$1 million) have seen their total net sales decline each year since 1947, from a high of 16.9 per cent to last year's 13 per cent. They sold more in 1955 than 1954 but their share of the market declined and earnings after taxes were higher in 1955 than in 1954.

Similarly, in defense contracts small business dollar contracts increased from 1954 to 1955, but its slice of the total defense contract pie diminished.

There's plenty of room for opinion in interpreting these figures. The Senate Small Business Committee, under Democratic control, says in its 1956 annual report: "There is an ominous significance in an economic atmosphere which makes it possible for the nation's mammoth corporations to reap record profits while the general run of small enterprises are worse off than they were three years ago."

Narrow the Gap: Barnes, the Republican Administration's spokesman, sees it this way: "Small businesses are worse off than they were in 1947, 1948 or the Korean war period, but in better shape than they were in 1952 or 1953. There is still a large gap between big and little firms but our hope is we can narrow the gap and continue the upward trend."

Barnes is the \$17,500-a-year head of the Small Business Administration, and 800-man agency created by Congress in 1953 to "aid, counsel, assist and protect... the interests of small business." SBA succeeded the Small Defense Plants Administration and the scandal-plagued Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Barnes is a 46-year-old Oklahoma Republican who got his start in the business world repossessing cars for his father's finance agency. An attorney specializing in government contract negotiations, he ran two small businesses himself before beginning his Washington career as SBA's general counsel in 1953. He became SBA administrator in 1954.

SBA makes loans to businesses, directly or in cooperation with banks, when private financing is unavailable. It loans money at low interest to victims of natural disasters. It helps small businessmen get government contracts and scarce materials, advises them on technical and financial problems.

Many Loans: To date, it has approved more than \$47 million in disaster loans and \$135 million in business loans. Demand for its services has increased so much it

SBA's Loan Record In Oregon Listed

Washington (CQ)—From its beginning in mid-1953 through last March 31, the Small Business Administration approved 39 business loans to Oregon firms. The gross value of the loans was \$2,009,000 and SBA's share came to \$1,890,000. The rest was put up by local banks.

In the same period, SBA declined applications for 84 business loans with a value of \$5,438,000 in Oregon.

The government agency also helps businessmen and householders who lose property in floods, tornadoes or other natural disasters. Forty-seven disaster loans have been approved in Oregon, bringing \$266,000 worth of assistance. SBA has declined six applications for \$29,000 disaster relief. (Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

Congressional Debate On Arms Aid Continue

(Editor's note: The administration's bill containing appropriations for military assistance in foreign aid, cut sharply before passage by the House, is due for floor debate in the Senate today.)

Washington, D.C.—Eisenhower administration strategy appears to look to the Senate for restoration of cuts made by the House Foreign Affairs committee in its estimates of new money needed for foreign aid. The House committee carved \$1,109,000,000 from the \$4,900,000,000 requested by the administration. An "open rule" for the bill was granted by the House Rules committee, leaving the way open for restoration of the cut—or for further slashes—when it is taken up on the floor.

The Foreign Affairs committee snipped \$1 billion from the \$3 billion request for military aid. In a formal report filed May 26, the committee said that arms shipments now assigned to Europe should be sent elsewhere until NATO allies clarify the defense policies they intend to follow.

The committee put a ceiling of \$400 million on military aid for Europe, as against the administration request for \$760 million. Chairman James P. Richards (D-S.C.) said that cut was motivated by "reports of slow progress in German rearmament" and "French apathy in defense," also by "French diversion of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces" to North Africa, and a trend in Great Britain toward a slacking off of the defense effort.

So now comes NATO commander Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther to argue the administration's case for European military aid. He testifies before a Senate committee, but his appearance is timed with an eye to influencing the House.

General Gruenther is accused to the role of "Big Gun" in pleading NATO's cause before congressional committees. On June 9, 1955 he told the House committee considering

British Royal Family Gets Advice, Criticism; Habit Of Chiding Royalty Ancient

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent Queen Elizabeth II and members of her family are getting a lot of criticism and free advice from Britons these days.

Accusations of extravagance, idleness and over-indulgence in newspapers, weekly magazines and even in Parliament.

In private circles in British high life, the Duke of Edinburgh, the queen's husband, is being criticized also because he is not idle enough.

The campaign of criticism has been going on for several months. There have been similar campaigns, at intervals, for hundreds of years.

This one may be expected to peter out when the critics get tired, or when they themselves are made the targets of criticism.

The Labor party newspaper organ, the Daily Herald, and Labor members of Parliament have been leaders in the campaign. But much of the criticism of the Duke of Edinburgh has come from court circles.

Duke's Plans Hit: Last March columnists in the Daily Herald and the Sunday Express—which is highly conservative—criticized the duke for suggesting plans of national development that would cost money.

The Daily Herald said also that the \$5,874,000 royal yacht Britannia was built to please the duke. Actually it had been planned years before he married Elizabeth.

Last week the New Statesman and Nation, a leading weekly magazine, asked petulantly whether royal parties at Buckingham Palace, the display incidental to the annual Ascot horse-race meeting and "incessant scurrilous" between country houses really are necessary to

the maintenance of royal dignity? The latest outbreak came from Labor members of Parliament who complained that the 20-year-old Duke of Kent, the queen's cousin, was indulging in wild parties.

Criticism of the Duke of Edinburgh started in court circles soon after Elizabeth became queen in 1952 and they moved into Buckingham Palace. The duke, born a Greek prince in a family where money was none too plentiful, was appalled at the expense of maintaining the royal household.

He found that there were too many royal servants, that hundreds of members of Britain's leading families were free-loading at the queen's expense in houses and apartments allotted them in various royal palaces. As the queen's husband, he started chopping down, and the people on whom he chopped got pretty bitter.

There is official criticism of the duke also because he insists on putting ideas into his speeches instead of confining himself to platitudes.

This is the same thing that happened to the last husband of a reigning queen—Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. His interest in public affairs, and his great influence over Victoria, won him a host of bitter enemies in high British circles. It was only long after his death that his talents and his public spirits were recognized.

The earlier switch—made as the country neared the bottom of the 1953-54 business slump—resulted in reporting considerably more unemployment than under the old counting method. Democrats charged the administration with juggling figures.

Findings for May, using both the current survey method and the new revised method, are scheduled for publication side by side within the next few days.

Employment in April was almost 64,000,000 and unemployment was slightly below 2,600,000 according to the old system.

The new system will be based on a sampling of 35,000 households in 330 areas of the country. The current method covers 21,000 households in 230 areas, all of which will still be included in the new count. The pre-1954 figures were also based on 21,000 households, but in only 68 areas.

Lower Embargo on Red China Urged

Tokyo (U.P.)—Trade Minister Tanzan Ishibashi said today Japan should lower its embargo against Communist China as Great Britain is doing.

"I would like to relax the embargo to the same degree as on exports to Russia," he said. "Japan, like Britain, must try to increase its trade with Communist China."

The West's embargo against Communist China includes more items than does the embargo against Russia.

Britain recently granted its colonial governments discretionary authority to export to Communist China all goods which Russia can buy on Western markets.

Many Japanese feel Japan is being unfairly handicapped by restrictions on trade with its nearest neighbor, Red China, while Western countries sell the same goods to their nearest communist countries—Russia and the eastern European satellites.

Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS Manila, F.I.—Lt. Col. Diosdado Garcia, constabulary commander of Isabela, on the primitive Kalinga tribe's custom of beheading a Christian during the marrying season: "The custom is a menace to peace-loving Christians."

Washington—Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield on dogs, the mailman and taxpayers: "The dog is putting the bite on his master every time he nips a letter carrier."

Washington—Rep Cecil M. Harden (R-Ind.) on doing the washing for a soldier-constituent in Korea who complained his pillowcase had not been laundered in four months: "I have a reelection campaign coming up this year and no time to wash pillowcases for a whole regiment. But I'll wash his."

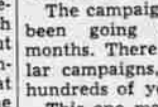
New York—Actress Kim Novak on the report that she is engaged to an Italian count: "It's not true but it's fun hearing about it. It sounds as though I were a woman of the world."

New York—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the Montgomery, Ala., federal court desegregation ruling on buses: "We hope that this ruling foreshadows the early end of segregation in all forms of public transportation."

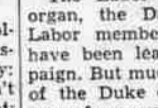
OLD STUFF—R. F. Covert, 87, showed up at the polls in San Francisco for the California primary carrying this Grover Cleveland button. Covert first voted in Cleveland's second term and has voted for 11 Presidents since then.



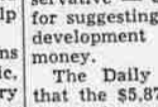
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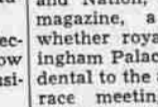
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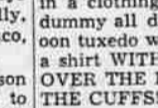
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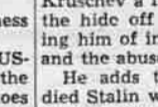
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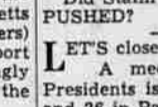
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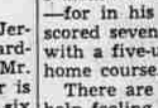
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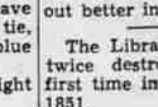
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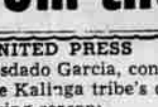
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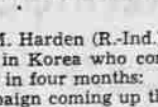
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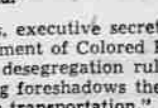
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