



FAMILY REUNITED—Chung H. Ream, a native North Korean, proudly shows his family his diploma from Denver University after their reunion at Denver. Left to right are Hyuan Moo, 15; Ream, Nyuan June 3; Hyuan Sir, 12, and Ream's wife, Helen.

—(UPI Telephoto)

North Korean Family Finally Reunited in Land of Dreams

Denver — (UPI) — After war, separation and "incurable illness," a North Korean family finally is together again — this time in the land of its dreams.

The happy ending came recently in Denver when Chung H. Ream's four children stepped off a plane, joining him and his pretty Hawaiian-born wife Helen. The reunion ended years of separation and uncertainty.

Ream can't remember exactly when he decided he wanted to come to America and be a teacher, but the idea grew into a definite plan during and after the Korean War.

Purged From Party

Born in North Korea and educated in Japan, Ream, his wife and children spent the last two years of World War II on a farm in Manchuria. When the war ended, Ream went back to his native North Korea.

Ream joined the North Korean Democratic Party and was appointed to the Educa-

tion Department in the capital city of Pyongyang.

In 1948 he was purged from the party, then growing strongly communistic.

"The vice premier of North Korea called me in and said 'Ream, you go to church and work for the party. It is not possible for you to reconcile your political beliefs with your religion.'"

After that Ream was blacklisted from getting any job, and it was touch-and-go supporting his family. When the Korean War began, orders went out to kill the family.

"We fled through the night," Ream said.

His wife agreed "it was very frightening."

Interpreter for Army

Along with thousands of North Korean refugees, Ream and his family reached South Korea. He got a job as an interpreter for the U.S. Army in Pusan in 1951.

Contacts with the Army

helped Ream get to America, the first part of his dream. He enrolled in Denver University in 1957 and obtained his master's degree in economics. Next he wanted to bring his family over here.

But his wife had contracted tuberculosis while living in refugee-crowded South Korea. When Ream applied to the Denver Council of Churches for aid in bringing her here, her Korean doctor wrote the council:

"Her case is hopeless. Doctors in America could do nothing for her." The Council said sorry, but no.

One day Ream walked over to the National Jewish hospital.

"I walked up to a man who looked like a doctor," Ream recalled. "His name was Dr. Hirsch. I told him about my wife. He said if I could bring her over here, National Jewish would take her."

Then Ream wrote the State Department. "Because she was a native Hawaiian, they granted her a permanent visa," he said. "That is how we can all stay in this country."

Completely Cured

Helen Ream entered National Jewish Hospital in March, 1959. Last month, the woman once pronounced "hopeless" emerged from the hospital "completely cured," according to Ream.

With help from the Denver Council of Churches and an American adoption home, the children arrived by plane from Seoul.

Ream, his wife, and their children, Hyuan Moo, 15, Hyuan Sir, 12; Hyuan Kun, 6; and Hyuan June 3, now live in an attractive, but crowded basement apartment in East Denver. Ream works in the admission department of Rose Memorial Hospital.

Trouble With Customs

"I would like to teach, and have only a few hours to go for my doctorate in economics," the 42-year-old Korean said.

Dark-haired Helen Ream is happy in her new country, though she's having some trouble with the customs.

Coffee cups to serve reporters were molded into weird shapes.

"She forgot the cups were plastic, and the hot coffee melted them," Ream laughingly explained.

Hyuan Sir, the oldest boy, is particularly impressed with the television set Ream bought. He also said he likes "demo-crazy" in America.

Sitting with his family in their apartment, Ream reflected on his dream.

"There were many difficulties." Then he glanced at his wife. "But whenever I go with my wife, everything goes well."

Taxes Keep Few Jumps Ahead Of Goods, Services Production

By **ELMER C. WALZER**
UPI Financial Editor
New York — (UPI) — Production of goods and services more than doubled in value in the period from 1946 to 1959 and taxes kept just a few jumps ahead.



Net national production amounted to \$200 billion in 1946. By 1959 it had risen to \$439 billion, an increase of 120 per cent.

state, and local taxes rose from \$50 billion to \$124 billion, an increase of 148 per cent.

The \$124 billion tax take amounted to 28 per cent. Back in 1946 it was 25 per cent.

The Tax Foundation presents this thesis on taxes as a "thought to consider as you pop your federal or state income tax form into the mail."

If it's any consolation, the rise in population has kept the per capita average tax

within better percentage bounds than the actual tax figures.

The foundation puts it this way: "On a total taxes per person basis, a one-year-old baby's share of the 1946 total tax bill would have been \$370. By the time that baby reaches 15 this year, his share will be nearly doubled, \$710."

The Tax Foundation is a private, non-profit organization engaged in research on expenditures and taxation of federal, state, and local governments. Its experts spot the steady rise in taxes that often is obscured to the average person and make the findings available from time to time.

The foundation notes that the rise in state and local taxes is more spectacular than that in federal taxes.

Swift Rise in Taxes

Federal taxes amounted to \$39 billion in 1946 and to \$88 billion in 1959, a rise of 126 per cent.

State and local taxes jumped from \$11 billion to \$36 billion in the same period, a spurt of 227 per cent.

MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or.
Thursday, March 31, 1960

"One indication of the swiftness with which state and local tax collections have risen is this," says the foundation: "In 1942, the federal government's tax receipts were \$22.8 billion. Twelve years later in 1954, state and local governments were collecting \$1 billion more than this sum, \$23.8 billion. Meanwhile, of course, federal collections advanced to new highs."

Spending of the federal tax take isn't concentrated on defense, the foundation notes. Non-defense items will take 52 per cent of 1961's federal spending.

"Many people," says the foundation, "thinking of government spending, consider only the \$79.8 billion budget proposed for fiscal 1961. They forget or overlook that something like \$21 billion is to be spent 'outside the budget' from government trust funds such as highways, social security, etc.

"If the two figures are

lumped together, they total over \$101 billion or \$1,824 for each U.S. family.

"Actually, more than \$48 billion or 47.6 per cent, will be spent for major national security and for international affairs and finance, \$47.8 billion from the budget and \$347 million from trust funds."

Budget Surplus?

"Almost \$53 billion or 52.4 per cent will be spent for domestic-civilian programs—agri-

culture, veterans, housing, etc., on which \$32 billion will come from the budget and almost \$21 billion from trust funds."

And, what's to become of that hoped for \$4.2 billion budget surplus for the coming fiscal year?

The foundation lists several spending proposals—aid to education, area development, aid to educational television.

youth conservation corps, and many federal pay rise proposals which would more than wipe out the surplus if they go through.

"If these proposals are enacted and become fully applicable in fiscal 1961," says the foundation, "they would authorize \$5 billion in first year expenditures—over and above budget estimates—more than enough to kill off the prospective 1961 federal budget surplus.

"In addition, they would add at least \$6.8 billion in longer range spending."

Weird Coincidence Aids the Mailman

Boston — (UPI) — On Sept. 14, 1914 a letter carrier tried to deliver a postcard addressed to Charles Barbanti at 571 Tremont st., Boston.

There was no one by that name at the address. So the carrier returned the card, bearing a picture of a bathing beauty, to the post office.

Barbanti was one of a group of boys who, at that time frequented a street corner just outside a variety store at 571 Tremont st. The postcard had been mailed by another mem-

ber of the group who, not knowing Barbanti's home address, had used the address of the variety store.

The other day the postcard was discovered in a post office pigeonhole and a carrier took it to 571 Tremont st. On the site of the old variety store was a liquor store. By an almost incredible coincidence, the proprietor was Charles Barbanti, who received the postcard 45 years late.

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Air Conditioning Popular in Homes

Syracuse, N. Y. — (UPI) — By 1965, more than 300,000 homes each year will be installing air conditioning equipment designed to serve the entire house, says a firm.

The company (Carrier Corp.) said that would be a 50 per cent increase over the number of year-round central systems sold during 1959.

In 1950, the company said, 7,000 households were completely air conditioned. Within five years that number rose to 282,000. At the end of 1959 an estimated 900,000 homes had year-round air conditioning.

The company estimates that by 1965 more than 2 million dwellings will be equipped with some form of total air conditioning, in addition to approximately 8 million homes with one or more room air conditioners.