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CHARLES V. STANTON
Editor

EDWIN L. KNAPP
Manager

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CHANGED ATTITUDE

By CHARLES V. STANTON

We found much interest in a recent report by the Washington Bureau of *The Oregon Journal* stating that the Veterans Administration is considering expansion of the hospital at Roseburg. The proposed plan, it is announced, calls for construction of a tuberculosis-neuropsychiatric isolation ward at an estimated cost of \$163,000. Expansion of medical rehabilitation facilities also is proposed.

A few months ago when we were considering bonds to enlarge the Roseburg Airport, this column pointed out that it had been difficult to secure improvements at the Roseburg Veterans Hospital. In fact, recommendations were made at one time that the hospital be abandoned. Inspectors—traveling almost exclusively by air—were so disgruntled by the lack of transportation facilities in and out of Roseburg that their reports were quite generally unfavorable.

We have no proof, of course, that the current proposal to add to the hospital in any way connected with the recent installation of scheduled air service. It is an interesting speculation, however, inasmuch as the hospital suddenly gets favorable expansion recommendations after such a long period of exclusively unfavorable decisions, despite uniformly high praise for the efficiency of management and treatment.

The master plan for the Roseburg hospital calls for a number of additional buildings and enlarged services. We would like to see this fine institution built to the original plan.

If, as might be indicated, the hospital has been placed in a more favorable position as a result of facilities for air transportation, the city's investment in port improvements will have its justification amply evidenced.

EXCELLENT RECORD ACHIEVED

Frank Ashley, who has served eight years as president of the Roseburg Central Labor Council, AFL, has resigned because he is a candidate for public office.

Ashley has been an outstanding leader in the field of organized labor. Aggressive in support of approved labor principles, he has been a strong advocate of local autonomy by the unions, while endeavoring to preserve maximum harmony in local labor matters.

He has worked industriously to bring management and labor together on disputed issues. While insisting upon fair treatment for labor, he has, nevertheless, required from unions consideration for management and management problems. Through his individual efforts and fair and responsible approach to labor problems, he has brought amicable settlement to many disputes which, with less able and patient direction, might have flared into strikes.

During his eight years in office he has succeeded in improving labor's public relations. The Council, under his direction, has been highly esteemed.

Public recognition of his ability has been shown in his election to the Roseburg City Council, of which he is now a member, and by appointment to numerous civic responsibilities in the past years. Few labor leaders at the local level, we believe, have received more evidence of public trust and respect.

We would not have our commendation of Ashley construed either for or against his candidacy in the political campaign in which he now is engaged. We do believe, however, that service such as he has performed in the Roseburg area for the past eight years is deserving of a public expression of appreciation.

"PEG" PHILLIPS HONORED

And while we're on the subject of appreciation for services rendered, we are pleased personally that Alene (Peggy) Phillips, personal secretary to Governor Douglas McKay is among the five "Oregon Women of Achievement" named by the Portland alumnae chapter of Theta Sigma Phi.

"Peggy" is well known in Roseburg, where she was a resident for a time prior to going to Salem. She has served as the governor's personal secretary for a number of years.

Her job, however, is more than that of mere secretary. She would be called the governor's good will ambassador.

In her office, through which one must pass to reach the governor's chambers in the Statehouse, she receives the public with charm, courtesy, and efficiency too frequently lacking in such offices. We have learned to know her well, and most favorably, at the conventions of editors and publishers. She never misses one, and is one of the most popular visitors present.



MENDING BASKET

Vahnett Martin P.O. Box 874 Drain, Ore.

That "month of warm pleasant weather in February or March" will have to hurry if it comes this year, as the Reverend Gustavus Hines (of the Jason Lee party) recorded in his 5-year diary of the 1840's in this Oregon country! That "pleasant month" is, says the Reverend Hines, "generally followed by three or four weeks of cold, chilly rains, from the south and West. During the latter part of the winter there are generally light falls of snow . . . in the valleys seldom more than two or three inches deep.

moderate, mercury seldom falling as low as the freezing point. As a matter of course, the ground is seldom frozen and therefore ploughing may be done a great portion of the winter. At one time the mercury fell in this valley (which the Reverend Hines spells Wallamette) to five degrees below zero, . . . and the Dalls on the west side of the Cascade mountains lasted several days the lakes were all frozen so that cattle and horses could pass over them on the ice and the Columbia was bridged with it as far down as the mouth of the Wallamette, for twelve or fifteen days . . . principally in consequence of the severe cold above

Maybe It's a Good Time to Offer Up a Prayer



Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

(Copyright, 1951, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

WASHINGTON — Three justices of the United States Supreme Court are continuing their giddy disregard for the fact that Communism is a danger to the United States.

They are Justices Douglas, Black and Frankfurter, three exponents of the weasel-worded philosophy of so-called liberalism that was captured by the Communists at the beginning of the late President Roosevelt's New Deal.

Beginning with its refusal to upset the conviction of Alger Hiss, the Supreme Court has been forced on several occasions to face the issue of Communism versus security in the U.S. To the everlasting relief of the nation, the court majority has handled current Communist issues to the benefit of the U.S.A. There had been some doubt whether it would.

But the court's three dwarfs of intellectual reality have displayed a rigidity of reason that reduces them to the level of political trained seals. They have objected to majority decisions approving firing of school teachers who are Communists, deporting aliens who are Communists, jailing without bail Red aliens who are a danger to the nation's security, and jailing of Communist lawyers who show contempt for the nation's legal tribunals.

Several of these recent court decisions have been by 6 to 3 votes. The three dwarfs usually are on the same dissenting side. It's a disgusting display that has no basis in legal conclusions.

For instance, Black and Douglas argued that it is improper to deport aliens for past membership in the Communist party on grounds that this deprived them of their constitutional right.

Now, an alien has no rights guaranteed him by the constitution but he is protected by certain statutes which allow him certain privileges, provided he behaves properly, and nobody could ever make me see any merit in the Black-Douglas thesis that an alien can be a Communist and still be regarded as behaving properly.

Here, two of the three dwarfs had the temerity to argue that although the Communist aliens involved had been in this country for more than 30 years without becoming citizens, it was illegal to deport them. Justice Jackson, writing the majority opinion, summed up the thinking of most Americans when he said:

"For over 30 years each of these aliens has enjoyed such advantages as accrue from residence here without renouncing his foreign allegiance or formally acknowledging adherence to the constitution he now invokes. That aliens remain vulnerable to expulsion from the United States is a circumstance which has been a part of our history since 1834."

But to return to the RAINS! Says the Reverend Hines in his 5-year diary of the 1840's, describing the Oregon winter: "In the lower country the rains begin to taper off generally in the middle of March, but continue more or less through April. Some winters . . . are more rainy than others . . . The winters of 1844 and 1845 commenced with a storm on the twelfth day of October, 1844 and continued with a storm of great and uniform violence through November, December, January and February; then taking a respite for three weeks in the month of March closed with a storm which continued through the month of April . . . Half of the winters in Oregon . . . are decidedly pleasant . . . horses and cattle with all other animals subsist on no other feed than to be found in open prairies!"

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Truman Target Of Caustic Blast From Senator

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — In an angry moment an extremely influential Democrat, Sen. George of Georgia, delivered one of the most caustic criticisms ever uttered in the Senate against President Truman on the very day when returns from the New Hampshire election showed the President badly beaten.

Truman, urging the Senate to approve his plan for reorganizing the Internal Revenue Bureau, had suggested that the senators opposing it were moved more by a desire for political patronage than a desire to eliminate corruption from the government.

George, attacking the President, said: "He is the poorest advocate of a cause—good, bad, or indifferent—that the world has ever produced."

This cryptic statement was made at a time when many people, stunned by Truman's defeat in New Hampshire, were wondering about the reasons and whether the vote there truly reflected the feelings of Democrats everywhere toward the President.

Accusing the President of being a poor advocate, George at least brought into focus a question which undoubtedly arose in many minds after hearing the New Hampshire returns: Just how much of a job has Truman done in winning the people over to him and the causes he favored?

No one can accuse him of never having done a selling job.

Grumbling Over War Truman has led the country into some of the most far-reaching ventures in American history—such as the Korean war, the Atlantic Pact, foreign alliances, and arms and economic help for allies—but there has been increasing grumbling over the inconclusiveness of the Korean war, over the high taxes, and the fact that they're being used to provide so much economic help for other countries.

Because there is the grumbling, which may have taken active form in the New Hampshire elections, the question about Truman's advocacy sticks out sharply: Just how much of a job has Truman done in trying to sell the people on Korea, taxes, and foreign aid?

Three of the most controversial programs offered Congress by Truman were civil rights, repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law, and compulsory health insurance.

After one try on civil rights and one on repealing Taft-Hartley, the Truman administration apparently abandoned the fight.

And the administration's advocacy of compulsory health insurance can hardly be said to have

been strenuous, particularly in view of all the opposition it had.

Corruption Major Issue Corruption on government has been and probably will remain one of the biggest issues in the presidential campaign, with Truman's opponents expected to capitalize on it as much as they can.

Not even his closest friends can claim he jumped into this problem with both feet in a hurry, for a broad investigation has not even begun although Truman might be able to explain convincingly what delayed it.

His defeat by Sen. Kefauver in New Hampshire may spur the President into more direct contact with the people—and it certainly will if he decides to run again—for in New Hampshire Kefauver who went around shaking hands got the votes while the President who stayed away came in second-best.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

Committee's possible invitation to Ike to come home and testify on foreign aid goes on to say:

"The General's supporters want him to RETURN AND CAMPAIGN—and some of them are saying privately he'll be back in time to make a few speeches before the July convention.

"But a few of them want him home on a purely non-political visit. They feel that a return merely to testify before congress could embarrass him and hurt his chances. On the other hand, they think, if he testified and then made talks explaining his views on foreign and domestic policies it could help."

If I were you, Ike, I'd continue to BE MYSELF—which is what you've done so far. You told your political supporters that if the Republican party WANTS you for its candidate you'll be proud and happy to accept the responsibility, but will do no campaigning to win the nomination.

Came the New Hampshire primary. Your political supporters got scared—panicky scared. They wanted you to come home and beat the drum and make the eagle scream.

You stood pat and kept still. You know what happened. You got a wonderful vote of confidence.

Here, I think, is the meaning of New Hampshire:

If you win the Republican nomination for President, it will be because the people are in the mood to demand that this time the office shall seek the man. They like the way you've conducted yourself so far.

So, if I were you, I'd go on doing as you've been doing.

If the Senate Foreign Relations Committee invites you to come home and testify on the \$7,900,000,000 foreign aid bill, I'd come. After all, you are our TOP AUTHORITY on what Europe needs in the way of aid. Our congress needs the testimony of men like you in matters such as this.

I'd answer all the questions the senators ask me, giving my frank,

HONEST opinion. Then, when they were all through with me, I'd head back to Paris and take up my job where I laid it down to come home and testify.

I WOULDN'T make any campaign speeches.

That's the way I feel about it, Ike. I'm just one voter. But I'm also an employer. When I NEED A MAN for a grave and important job I'm inclined to go out and SEEK HIM MYSELF, instead of waiting for him to hunt me up, bragging loudly about himself as he enters my office.

While I'm at it, I'd like to add that in this year of decision the Republican convention won't be through even if it picks a candidate in whom the people have confidence. It will still need a set of principles.

If I were writing the Republican platform I'd write a REALISTIC one—one that recognizes the dangers we face as a nation. In it, I'd spread no molasses to catch flies. I'd use no weasel words. I'd face facts.

Then, when I'd covered the details, I'd add this statement: "We can promise you only blood, sweat and tears for the immediate future, WITH NATIONAL SOLVENCY AND PERPETUATION OF THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE AS THE ULTIMATE REWARD FOR THE SACRIFICES WE SHALL CALL UPON YOU TO MAKE."

That would be a grim platform. But these are grim times.

If the Republican party wins the election next November, and then has nothing better to offer than a new and fancier and more glittering wand to wave, its administration will fail and the result will be a backwash of disillusionment that will sweep us into complete socialism.

The Japanese make "culture" pearls by deliberately introducing small particles of granite into the oyster and keeping it for several years as the pearl is formed.

'Economic' Meet In Moscow Fake, Acheson States

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Acheson Friday denounced a forthcoming international economic conference in Moscow as a fake setup "to confuse and weaken" the West.

He issued a statement saying the meeting "is a Soviet creation" designed to "lure unsuspecting men of good reputation to participate in the Moscow proceedings in order to misuse their names and their public standing."

About 25 of the Americans invited to attend have rejected invitations, but S. Beryl Lush, Philadelphia cotton importer, has announced he will go as head of an American delegation.

Moscow has plugged the conference as a get-together of Eastern and Western businessmen, educators and high-minded citizens who want to expand east-west trade.

He said that present "restraints on the shipments of strategic materials to the Soviet bloc are a consequent—and not the cause—of existing tension."

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