

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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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
April 29, 1942
Total of between 3,500 and 4,000 Jackson county men between ages of 45 and 64 register for draft with local draft boards.

20 YEARS AGO
April 29, 1932
Registration figures show that Medford Republicans lead Democrats; total of 17,302 persons registered in county.

30 YEARS AGO
April 29, 1922
George Neuner, Douglas county district attorney, appears here to assist state attorneys in bootlegging trial.

40 YEARS AGO
April 29, 1912
Medford named terminal of Hill system railroad for proposed Oregon Trunk line connection with Pacific and Eastern railroad.

50 YEARS AGO
April 29, 1902
Medford realtor sends 1,000 postal cards throughout midwest in effort to interest people in moving to Rogue valley.

60 YEARS AGO
April 29, 1892
New York—(U.P.)—Radio news correspondent Dan Kurzman reported from Cyprus Monday night that King Farouk of Egypt was shot last month by an Army officer who unsuccessfully tried to assassinate the monarch.

70 YEARS AGO
April 29, 1882
London—(U.P.)—The official Soviet Tass news agency broadcast a six-line Washington dispatch Monday night reporting without comment the new commands given General Matthew B. Ridgway and Mark W. Clark.

80 YEARS AGO
April 29, 1872
Aberdeen—(U.P.)—Four thousand CIO fish cannery workers in Washington and Oregon planned Tuesday to seek a 12-cent hourly wage increase in this year's contract negotiations.

Why We Like Wayne Morse

Every now and then we are asked why we are so crazy about Wayne Morse? "Crazy" is not the word we would choose. But we do regard Senator Morse as the ablest representative Oregon has ever had in congress—upper or lower house—and we also regard him as of definitely presidential timber—which we agree is a superlative compliment.

MOREOVER Morse has one quality which is extremely rare in public life, and is greatly needed at this period in our history, namely:

Unswerving devotion to certain fundamental principles and the courage at all times, to place principle above party.

The record of Oregon's junior Senator is packed full of examples of this quality, and none more striking than the speech he delivered in the Senate April 17th, on the presidential seizure of the steel industry.

WITH practically all other members of his party in fully cry against President Truman, with David Lawrence's (editor of U.S. News) demand for his impeachment echoing through the halls, Wayne Morse rose to his feet, and delivered what we regard as the 100% "perfect answer" to this hysterical outburst.

And it was no blanket—no partisan—endorsement of President Truman's action. In fact Senator Morse disapproved of the "timing" of the seizure, maintaining such drastic use of executive power could have been avoided had the President entered the controversy earlier and consulted with the congress on ways and means.

IN THE course of his remarks Senator Morse took on all comers including the No. 1 legal luminary of the GOP minority, Senator Ferguson of Michigan, Senator Bridges, the minority leader; Senator Knowland of California and all the rest of them.

Here, for example, is Senator Morse's reply to Senator Ferguson's claim that the President in his answer to a "loaded question" regarding the seizure of newspapers and radios, declared in effect he could seize them, whenever he felt impelled to do so.

This of course was not what the President said or implied, and Senator Morse continued as follows: quote:

"Just imagine there developed in this country a national crisis in connection with which some action or conduct on the part of a radio station, or newspaper, WAS endangering the security of the United States. (I hasten to state I cannot imagine what kind of a situation that would be.) However as I interpret the President's remarks he said that under SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES—in other words under circumstances that did jeopardize the safety and security of the nation—he would have to take such action as he deemed necessary to protect the nation.

"So my reply to the Senator from Michigan is that if there developed such circumstances—those circumstances would support (until the Supreme Court ruled differently) the inherent right and power of the President of the United States to proceed to protect the security and safety of the nation, until the Congress acted. I think that is what the President meant. Incidentally that is what the newspaper editors to whom I talked last evening clearly thought the President meant."

EQUALLY effective and convincing was Senator Morse's rejoinder to the cry for impeachment, quote:

"I do not think members of Congress should talk about about impeachment unless they are ready and willing to try to make good on their threat of impeachment. Frankly I think all this talk of impeachment is a lot of campaign oratory in an election year. It is silly stuff, because everyone deep down in his heart should know that Harry Truman is trying to keep the production of steel going and has no more intention of violating the Constitution than have his critics who are beating the political war-drums over this matter!"

Utterly and completely true!—and judging by the silence that followed, even the senatorial opposition, sitting there beside their "ropes and tar buckets" KNEW it was true!—R.W.R.

Genuine Statesmanship

Another admirable trait possessed by Senator Morse is the quality of his criticism. He is often critical, but practically never is his criticism purely destructive. When he would like to tear something down he also would like to build something better in its place.

This criticism above of the Republican attack on President Truman's seizure of steel for example is a good illustration.

He considered that attack silly and vicious in its blind partisanship. On the other hand he condemned the president's action, as TOO extreme, and offered a bill which would clearly outline the chief executive's future legal powers in this direction.

THIS measure would of course retain the executive power to take drastic action to protect the safety and security of the country, but it would have to be action justified by the circumstances—"reasonable and necessary action"—and the congress would be given authority to determine the conditions under which the private industry would be returned.

IN OTHER words Oregon's Junior Senator would clear up the moot question of just how far the President's implied and inherent powers extend, he would give definite control over them to the congress, and he would have this measure checked by the Supreme Court on constitutional grounds as quickly as that could be done.

He is the only member of congress, senate or house, in this crisis, to come forward with a clear-cut and practical solution to the problem. This again justified the verdict of practically every non-partisan poll of the Upper House, placing Oregon's Junior Senator time after time among the first half-dozen "best" Senators in the country.—R.W.R.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



Illustration by Constance News Features

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

THE INCONVENIENT SEVENTY THOUSAND

Washington—In Korea, the easy way out has proved, as usual, to be a dead end. The great sticking point in the peace negotiations has been the American objection to forcible repatriation of our prisoners of war. Until rather recently, however, it has been hoped that only a few of the Communists, prisoners in our hands would refuse to go home—2,500 was the official estimate.

The further hope was that some system of jiggery-pokery would conceal or condone the failure to return this small number of prisoners. Instead, when a census was taken in the prison camps, it was found that out of 170,000 prisoners in our hands, no less than 100,000 all but preferred death to repatriation. And so the negotiations in Korea have broken down, or all but broken down again.

There has been a sort of grim irony in this episode. The very fact that should make us jubilant—the enormous proportion of these Communist prisoners who wish to change sides—has instead profoundly upset and depressed our policy makers. But the irony pales, unfortunately, when compared to the episode's possible implications. In plain terms, governmental leaders here in Britain and in France are beginning to wonder just how long the present situation in Korea can be kept going. The prisoner problem has proven to be a good deal more than 20-times as big as was thought. At the same time, the Soviet peace offensive which raised slender hopes of a Korean settlement, has also been rebuffed by Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson. And the Kremlin has gone out of its way to indicate that there really wasn't any peace offensive after all, by denying the previous reports of Stalin's alleged advocacy of Big Four negotiations to the retiring Indian ambassador.

MAYBE the UN effort to break the Korean deadlock may get somewhere, but it hardly seems likely. It is much more probable that the armies in Korea will continue to confront each other, while at Panmunjom, the negotiators will continue their empty haggling.

Can this situation be indefinitely prolonged? In theory, of course, it can. The morale and training of the American and United Nations' forces are considered excellent. Their equipment is ample. Gen. Matthew Ridgway not long ago invited the enemy to attack, and promised to make him regret it. But if the enemy does not attack, how long can we afford to have the bulk of the American Army stranded on this distant peninsula?

By the same token, the Chinese Communists and Korean forces have been able, during the long lull, to build up their forward and intermediate stockpiles and supplies to unprecedented levels, thus making possible a more sustained offensive than they have ever previously put on. The build-up of their air power has continued, although at a more gradual rate. Of their strength there is no doubt. But they have suffered fearfully from plague and other diseases through this winter. And where lies their advantage in prolonging this curious stalemate, with all its inherent risks?

It is worth asking these questions to point up what increasingly seems to be the central fact in this Korean situation. The plain truth is that American and Allied policy has not been able to devise any satisfactory answer to any of these questions, which are now so insistent. The positive courses—withdrawal from Korea, or resuming the offensive with enough power to make the Communists want a peace—are too repellent. Hence the basic questions have never been answered, and we have gone drifting along in the vain hope that the Panmunjom talks would somehow, someday, produce an agreed settlement.

PERHAPS it is right to bide time in this manner, although if this is the aim, the American people ought to be told about it in plain terms. But it is certainly dangerous to assume, in the way that is now fashionable in Washington, that this drifting involves no risks of its own.

The degree to which this assumption was current until recently is proven, in turn, by the proposal to transfer Gen. Ridgway from the theater he knows and has commanded so brilliantly. President Truman wanted to honor Gen. Ridgway, because of his fine job in Korea, by giving him Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command in Europe. Gen. Omar Bradley, who was Gen. Ridgway's World War-time chief, was his strong supporter for this promotion. The joint chiefs of staff recommend either Gen. Ridgway or Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff, Gen. Albert C. Gruenther.

Meanwhile, the new breakdown of the Korean talks has also caused a new wave of apprehension about a renewal of serious hostilities there. Yet it is still extraordinary that with the Korean task so obviously unfinished, the end of danger in Korea should ever have been taken for granted for a moment. While the drift goes on, the danger will also.

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Meet the Candidates

Editor's note: This is one of a series of statements furnished by candidates for local office in the primary election May 16. They are being published by The Mail Tribune as a free service to the candidates, and for the information of readers wishing to inform themselves of candidates' positions relative to their candidacy.



WALTER NUNLEY

By WALT NUNLEY
Republican, for District Attorney
I am asking you to elect me as your DA. Who am I? What do I stand for? I'm "Walt" Nunley. I'm married and have a small son. We live on Park street. Like most fellows my age I was in the service for almost five years, 35 months overseas. After the war, I studied Forestry and Law under the GI bill at Montana State university. I'm a member of the bars of Oregon and Montana, and have practiced in Medford since 1950. We attend the Lutheran church. I'm Service Officer for VFW Post 1833 and a member of the Legion.

The DA has the duty of upholding and enforcing the criminal laws of the state. If you elect me, I have every intention of enforcing those laws equally. I shall personally file complaints against offenders discovered through my own investigations or otherwise, and shall prosecute them without regard to who they are. This goes for the gambling laws of the state especially, since the law makes their enforcement

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
Let's talk about Democrats today. First let's talk about Senator Paul Douglas, of Illinois. Senator Douglas thinks our federal government is TERRIBLY wasteful. In that opinion, he includes the military. He includes even the VETERANS ADMINISTRATION. Most of us are inclined to look upon these as sacred cows, upon which no breath of criticism must ever be blown.

SENATOR Douglas TALKS OUT. He talked out in a speech to the American Philosophical society, in Philadelphia. Of the military, he said with biting sarcasm: "Over-specification is one example of waste by the military. Army specifications for PING PONG BALLS require five and a half closely-typed pages. Think of the time spent in the Pentagon by the generals, the colonels, the captains and others preparing these specifications."

SUPPOSE YOU think of it, just for a minute.

Imagine men in uniform, with bars and leaves and eagles and even stars on their shoulders, sitting around and drawing up five and a half closely-typed pages of specifications for PING PONG BALLS!

Are we going to fight the Russians with ping pong balls?

OF THE veterans administration, Senator Douglas says: "VA has 32,000 employees working on insurance functions whereas insurance experts say 8,000 would be sufficient."

He takes this crack at the state department: "I think the state department would be less administratively MUSCLE-BOUND with fewer employees."

THEN he swings a haymaker at the postoffice department, which, he says, has a 750 million dollar deficit, mostly occurring in the case of second, third and fourth class mail.

"Government receipts for second class mail (newspapers and magazines)," he said, "are 46 million dollars annually and it costs the government 240 million dollars to service it."

In other words, the government loses about 200 million dollars a year on second class mail. A lot of people, especially critics of the newspapers, call this a SUBSIDY. Some of them say to us, when we criticize other subsidies: "What of the subsidy the government give YOU in the form of second class mail?"

I don't call it a subsidy. I call it just plain POOR BUSINESS on the part of the government.

THIS newspaper is a minor user of second class mail. We deliver the bulk of our papers by our own carriers. We don't want the government to lose money on us. If, with sound business methods, it costs the government more to deliver the comparatively few papers we send by mail than it gets from us—why, in that event, raise the price. We want NO HANDOUTS from government.

I suspect that wasteful methods, such as Senator Douglas is criticizing, account for a lot of the second class mail loss.

NOW for another Democrat—Senator Russell, who formally launched his campaign for the Democratic nomination for President at Atlanta, Georgia. Among other things, he said:

"We must preserve our constitutional government and we must PROTECT THE SOVEREIGN STATES AGAINST OVER CONCENTRATION OF POWERS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

Elsewhere he has said: "Among the dangers to our continued freedom is any unchecked trend toward the concentration of all the powers of the government in the national capital. The Founding Fathers, who had suffered the tyrannies of overcentralized government, wisely sought to define and LIMIT the federal power."

"I am a Jefferson Democrat who believes in the greatest practicable degree of local self-government. The maintenance of the RIGHTS OF THE STATES in an indissoluble union is our protection against the LOSS of individual rights and liberties which has always followed undue centralization of authority."

To that, I say AMEN!

LISTEN to this: Federal Judge David A. Pine, after hearing the government's contention that the President has power to seize the steel industry without specific authorization of law and regardless of the due process clause of our constitution, asked this: "DOES THE GOVERNMENT CONTEND THAT IT CANNOT FUNCTION

the SPECIAL DUTY of the DA. I shall deal with juvenile offenders with liking and understanding I intend to help set up a program for the prevention of juvenile difficulties. I expect to be pretty busy and won't have much time left for private practice.

COMMUNICATIONS

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Letter to the Governor

To the Editor: Here is what I wrote to Governor McKay:

"No matter what you do about the time it's going to make some people mad. You just can't please all of them, and it seems to me the ones who prefer standard time are entitled to our innings since we had to accept daylight saving time last summer."

"The object of the law was to make time uniform throughout the state by proclamation of the governor; but it looks like most of the business houses in the cities are not good enough sports to cooperate with your decision. Here in Jackson county a majority of voters passed a law approving standard time, yet a number of merchants are going to keep daylight saving hours in spite of the preference of the majority of their customers, who, after all, are what keeps them in business."

"I have worked in the city a number of years, too; but I can't frankly see what harm standard time does to the city dweller. He can still get up an hour early to work in his garden if he wishes. Daylight saving time works a real hardship on the farmer. His haying crew can't start work, the baler can't bale until the dew is off the hay; the orchard crew can't pick while the fruit is damp; chickens roost by the sun, not by the clock; children who have to catch the school bus early enough as it is, will not go to bed while it is still daylight. Oregon is predominantly a rural state."

"DST is a real hardship to the drive-in theaters, who depend for much of their patronage on people with children, as no one wants to keep youngsters up till midnight because the show can't start till it gets dark at 9 o'clock."

"I hope some of the people who complained last year about DST will write to thank you, as it is not easy to make a decision of this type. It seems to be human nature to 'squawk' about what we don't like, and forget to say 'thank you' for what we do appreciate."

Lucille Hayes Scott
Rt. 3, Box 240-C
Medford, Oregon

Would Thank McKay
To the Editor: Everyone who appreciates the decision of Gov. McKay to keep the state on standard time should write to him and express their gratitude that he has the courage of his convictions. It is no small matter to defy the wishes of the business men, the white collar workers and their pressure groups that prefer the fast time.

Every effort will be made by them to persuade him to rescind his decision and the working people also must show a united front if they are to win out in this battle—for battle it really is.

Just write to Gov. McKay, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION?"

IF THE government does contend that it cannot function under the constitution, and therefore must function by PRESIDENTIAL DECREE, it's high time for a change in our government.

Otherwise our liberties will soon be gone where the wood-bine twineth.

I've been quoting these able, clear-thinking Democrats to point up the fact that this campaign isn't just one in which the Republicans seek for themselves the power the Democrats have held for the past 20 years.

We stand at a crossroad. We face the hard fact that too much power has been held in too few hands too long. As a result, our solvency is threatened by reckless extravagance and our liberties are threatened by the growing concentration of federal power.

As able and patriotic Democrats, as well as Republicans, see that clearly and are beginning to speak out.

Ridgway Selection Wins Approval of Gen. Eisenhower

Bad Oeynhaus, Germany—(U.P.)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said Monday night that the appointment of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as Allied supreme commander in Europe and the retention of Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther as chief of staff will give "the finest contribution the American services could produce to take over."

Finest Combination
Speaking to correspondents at an officers club at British Army headquarters Eisenhower said:

"This is what I should say: You've got the finest combination of the American services could produce. . . ."

"You have General Gruenther, great experience and fine brain and great skill as chief of staff, and General Ridgway, one of our splendid leaders proved in several campaigns in the second world war and Korea."

State House, Salem, Oregon, and tell him to keep up the good work. Do it today as tomorrow may be too late.

Lella Morrow
531 N. Bartlett St.
Medford, Ore.

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