

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: June 2, 1945 (It was Saturday)

Construction of a \$70,000 Pacific Greyhound terminal in Medford to start within 60 days.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The rains of May left the valley waterlogged. The city Planning commission is thinking some of launching a project for the construction of a civic ark, but it is too late to vote on same at the June 12 special election.

20 YEARS AGO: June 2, 1935 (It was Sunday)

Peak of single-bearing strawberry crop to be reached this week, according to County Agent Robert G. Fowler.

Medford Active club holds dinner and dance for members and their wives in Jacksonville Grange hall.

30 YEARS AGO: June 2, 1925 (It was Tuesday)

Gold Hill city officials agree to remove speed traps from Pacific highway after Oregon Motor association receives complaints from out of state drivers caught speeding through town.

Camp Jackson being prepared for Oregon National guard encampment here June 12 through 26.

40 YEARS AGO: June 2, 1915 (It was Wednesday)

Rogue River Public Service corporation filed bid with Medford council for 10-year franchise for furnishing light to the city.

From Local and Personal column: Commercial fishing on the upper Rogue for the sixty days permitted under the present law for a strip of river running from Grants Pass to Jump-Off Joe Creek began Tuesday, the catch of 17 boats totalling 1688 pounds—the lightest take in years, due to high water.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)

Cop. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. When impeachment proceedings are voted against a President, is he tried by the Senate, the House, both, or the Supreme Court?

2. Negroes comprise about one, two, three, four, or five per cent, or more of all U. S. Army officers?

3. Dentists now are or aren't eligible for federal social security coverage?

4. Most states take in much more money from taxes on gasoline or from auto licenses, or about the same from each?

5. Three presidents of this century were New York residents when elected, the two Roosevelts and who?

6. Natural gas is now about 5, 10, 15, 20 or 25 per cent of all fuel consumed in the U.S.?

7. A mangle-wurzel is a piece of laundry equipment, farm implement, kind of pretzel, vegetable or German dialect actor?

The answers: 1. The Senate. 2. About three per cent. 3. Are not. 4. Much more from gasoline taxes. 5. Eisenhower. 6. About 25 per cent. 7. Vegetable.

Dead line for Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday.

Will "TVA" Win Out?

More editors in Oregon should visit Knoxville Tennessee and know the facts about TVA before they write concerning it. For there is a surprising lack of understanding of the true situation in that state, and the surrounding states that make up the Tennessee Valley.

It is frequently stated, for example, that TVA is not only "creeping socialism" but represents an "alien philosophy" akin to communism, and is driving out private power and private enterprise in that entire area of approximately 80,000 square miles.

THIS simply isn't true, and a visit would show its falsity. In this area, including six states bordering Tennessee, there are many private power utilities, still doing a profitable business.

Across the river in Arkansas, for example, Arkansas Power and Light has fought TVA on a straight competitive basis, and won out by pushing rural electrification intensively and according to "Business Week," furnishing juice to rural cooperatives even cheaper than TVA can — or will. That certainly doesn't indicate TVA has driven out private enterprise entirely or wantonly "destroyed our cherished free competitive economy."

It does indicate it has reduced electric rates to the consumer materially not only in the state of Tennessee but in the surrounding territory. Yet the Knoxville Power company in Tennessee is still in operation, as is the Kingsport Utilities, and in a few of the smaller towns private power companies are still doing business at the same old stand. They don't make the profits they once did, but they do make profits—or they wouldn't and couldn't stay in business.

We don't deny TVA pretty well dominates the Tennessee field as far as electric light and power as a whole are concerned. But we do deny that it has driven out all competition and is far on the road to establishing a totalitarian state.

A visit to Tennessee will convince any fair minded person that the residents of that state are no more socialistic or radical in their political views than the residents of Oregon or any other conservative state. Yet it is a fact that for over 20 years whenever the issue of TVA has been raised, the people of that state have voted around 16 to 1 in favor of it.

Why? Because TVA as a federal project has turned a faltering marginal economy into a flourishing one, a backward state into one of the most progressive and prosperous states in the union.

This has been due not only to the introduction of cheap power, but to the collateral benefits of a multiple federal power project.

The Oregon Statesman of Salem called attention to this phase of the TVA controversy in an editorial sometime ago, from which the following is an extract.

"Collateral activities have been an important part of its work. It moved in to rejuvenate the whole region. Its specialists have promoted better practices in agriculture, better forestry and have engaged in chemical research. TVA made important contributions in the development of electric furnaces for the production of phosphate fertilizers. Its designs have been used by several of the phosphate plants in Idaho and Montana. Use of the Tennessee river for navigation has been greatly expanded through better control of water flow and losses from flood damage reduced. Fish are so plentiful that the TVA long ago abolished closed seasons on TVA lakes."

And Editor Sprague concludes as follows: "There is no need to discount the success of TVA because one doesn't approve of the pattern. It offers a challenge to other regions to join hands in solving regional problems."

It does. And Hells Canyon is such a challenge.

Ralph W. Page, well known columnist on the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin summed up the Tennessee river development problem very well in the following—after, not before, he paid a visit to TVA—quote:

"TVA has rendered a public service which has saved private enterprise millions. It has increased river navigation from 33 ton miles to 800 ton miles. All of this of course is carried on by private enterprise and for its benefit. It has increased the installed capacity of electric power from a comparative trickle to 3.6 million kilowatts, and expects this to increase to 9.6 million by 1956. In 1933 only one farm in 28 in Tennessee had electricity. Today 85 per cent of all farms have this service. And they get it at about half the average national cost, and use half again as much. Moreover this power is the mainstay of our defense industries."

"But it is said all this cheap power hurts the private power companies. That makes me laugh. The neighboring companies are the Southern Company in Georgia and about. I bought stock at \$12 and sold at \$18. Another is the Carolina Power & Light. When I lived in Carolina in 1932 I paid this concern 10 cents an hour for my juice. They now sell it for about 2 cents and have prospered. Now no sane person not hipped by dogma can call this socialism. It is the very prop and mainstay of private industrial and agricultural progress. Everywhere in the world but the United States this plan is studied and copied as a river solution."

We can't agree with Communist Page that no sane person can CALL this "socialism." Plenty of perfectly sane people, particularly if they are in politics or the private power business can and will.

BUT that does not alter the basic fact that where conditions are suited to a government power project on a multiple basis, and are not suited—or as well suited—to a private power development (as on the Snake river for example) the former will, we believe, ultimately prevail.

And the chief reason is this: If the federal government doesn't do the job it won't be done.

Private enterprise won't do it, because the collateral benefits are too expensive, the returns too small and extended over too long a time. The project can't be privately financed.

In short it is the belief of this department that what program will best advance the public welfare will eventually win out as it should in a democracy. —R.W.R.

France Again Faced With New Crisis in African Possessions

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Foreign Analyst

France, which had troubles enough already, faces a new crisis in North Africa.

Premier Edgar Faure is going his best to combat it. But whatever he does, he meets powerful opposition. Things are getting worse steadily, and Faure may lose his job as a result.

The situation involves France's rich possessions of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria. Tunisia and Morocco are protectorates. Algeria has been incorporated into France itself. It is represented in the French parliament.

Nationalist movements have been getting stronger and stronger in Morocco and Tunisia ever since the end of World War II. They have been marked by serious terrorism. Now the terrorism has spread to Algeria.

Successive French governments have tried to deal with the nationalist movement in Tunisia and Morocco by a combination of conciliation and sternness.

New Complications Arise It is recognized in Paris that there must be concessions to nationalism. But every time a French government tries to make concessions that might satisfy the nationalists a new complication arises.

That is the refusal of the French colonists in North Africa, and the very powerful parliamentary elements in France which support them, to concede the inevitability of home rule.

Former Premier Pierre Mendes-France decided last summer that something had to be done.

He made a dramatic visit to Tunisia and announced that the country would be given home rule.

Mendes-France fell later—partly because of the enmity of the anti-concession elements.

Historic Agreement Faure carried on with the home rule negotiations. He and Tunisian Premier Tahar Ben Ammar reached a really historic agreement in Paris in the early hours of last Sunday morning.

It could become the model for a Moroccan agreement. The agreement gives Tunisia practically complete home rule. France keeps control of defense

and foreign relations.

Now Faure must get his parliament to ratify the agreement. There, he faces a determined fight by the anti-concessionists. It is not certain that he can get the agreement ratified. If he failed, undoubtedly he would resign.

But leaving that aside, the situation in Algeria has become dangerous — so dangerous that France is withdrawing a division of troops from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization command to reinforce its approximately 100,000-man Algerian forces.

The policy of the French government toward the Algerian terrorists is one of sternness for the present. But sternness has not worked in Tunisia or Morocco.

Commies Tighten Berlin Blockade

Berlin — (U.P.) — West Berlin officials charged today that East German Communists have tightened their heavy blockade and endangered lives by cutting elevated train telephone lines linking the city's East and West zones.

Officials said the Communist-run Berlin railway system yesterday cut direct telephone cables between railway stations in the West Berlin and those in the Soviet sector.

Western officials said the Communist action endangered city elevated railway traffic as well as interzonal traffic to the West, since the latter trains use the elevated railway system to enter and leave the city.

They said West Berlin railwaymen now will meet serious delays in reported trouble to headquarters since the lone remaining line usually is busy.

German Typhoid Fever Epidemic Claims Five

Hagen, Germany — (U.P.) — An 82-year-old woman died of typhoid fever Wednesday night, raising the total of West Germans killed by the typhoid epidemic to five.

Health officials reported a total of 739 cases in West Germany, with 674 occurring in the Hagen, Ruhr and other north Rhine Westphalia areas. Hagen reported nine new cases in the past 24 hours, but officials believed the epidemic was past its peak.

Babson... Small Cities

By ROGER W. BABSON New York City (Special to Mail Tribune) I am writing this from Room 15T on the 15th floor of the Waldorf Astoria overlooking New York City. I have supplemented my fears by talks with leading authorities. I am told that what I see from this window will someday be destroyed, but for me to accept.

I like small cities. This is nothing against large cities. Both have their usefulness. In fact, large cities usually have some great national advantage, such as nearness to waterpower, like Buffalo or Minneapolis; or location at the junction of two rivers, like St. Louis, or at the outlet of a river, like New Orleans; or having a wonderful harbor, like New York. Nothing can prevent such fortunately located cities from always being great, even if vulnerable. But today I want to tell you why I like small cities.

The H-Bomb and guided missiles will postpone World War III, but Scriptures teach that there will be at least one more war someday, and it will be the worst one of all. Just now, much is appearing in newspapers and magazines regarding the prospects for peace. Civil Defense has never taken hold; and it is very difficult to interest people in it at present. It seems to me that England, France, and Russia are lulling us to sleep with their "Big Four Conference."

Switch of Uranium To Peacetime Uses

Now speculators are crazy about uranium as an agent which will be switched to peace uses and thus protect the United States from the H-Bomb. Without doubt uranium has many useful possibilities; but these discussions will soon be forgotten as the American people have very short memories. However, the world supply of uranium is very large and is well scattered throughout the leading nations and their possessions.

Certainly, most nations will be making H-Bombs which can be used for "blackmailing" purposes and for attempting to get what they want without World War III. All the above will result in further inflation and continued high taxes. Someday

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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

The Sex Deviate Problem

To the Editor: Last summer our little girl, then seven, was molested in Medford by an intoxicated ex-convict. The experience was terrifying for her and sickening for us. A child doesn't forget such an incident. Its effect is quite lasting.

The crime usually is listed in the paper as "contributing to the delinquency of a minor," and it is not an uncommon occurrence.

This particular molester was 61 and had been in and out of penitentiaries on a variety of charges: grand larceny, sex crime, assault, etc. I understand that, according to law, anyone convicted of his fourth felony can be imprisoned for life. This crime was his fourth or fifth felony. Local authorities sentenced him to only five years and a parole within that time is possible. He'll be free to do as he pleases, and the result could be tragic, as it has been in so many instances.

We read of horrible sex crimes so very often and almost invariably the offender has a past record of child molesting. At this writing, a little girl in Michigan is missing, and authorities fear the worst because a sex offender is known to have been in the area. Why do we allow these deviates to maim or kill our children?

I don't feel we should imprison for life all known sex offenders for the purpose of punishing them. Men who will molest children or commit other sex crimes present more of a social than a police problem. They are unbalanced men living in a society unsuitable to them. To date, little has been done to solve the problem, that is, to prevent such things happening in the first place, by institutionalizing or therapy.

Therefore it is imperative that men found guilty of child molesting be imprisoned for such a length of time that they will not have the opportunity to commit a similar crime or a worse one. In other words, imprisonment as punishment for the man is secondary to imprisonment for protection of the next child he will harm.

The bill concerning sex deviates passed by the 1955 legislature is a step in the right direction. Until the problem can be solved by preventive measures, I urge the local court to stop these foolish two, three or five year sentences and give sex deviates the maximum penalties allowed by law.

Mrs. J. E. (Name on File)

Too Many Mosquitos

To the Editor: I wonder just how many people in the Rogue Valley had the same trouble this past Memorial Day week end as we did... Mosquitos.

We have bragged so much about our beautiful valley and wonderful climate that we entertained several guests from Portland who came down to bask in our sunshine and what happened? We have so many mosquitos that no one can hope to sit outside or play outside games. Our friends from Portland told us that while we might have sunshine, what good does it do if we can't even enjoy it in our own yards. They stay indoors because of the rain — we stay in because of mosquitos.

I think something should be done about this problem and right away before the summer tourists carry away the brand of a Rogue Valley mosquito.

Mrs. Dan M. Hutson, Room 2, Box 226, Medford, Oregon.

"Too Far Out?"

To the Editor: When we first returned to this lovely valley after an absence of several years we wondered why there were so many partially constructed small homes, shacks and just garages that people were living in along the country roads. Now we know—we too, tried to get a construction loan to build in the country where the air is fresh and clean, but the bank appraiser said we were too far out!

My husband was drafted from this ranch in the country and served in the army three years, 13 months in Europe. It wasn't too far out for him to be drafted. The Loan company say they cannot loan on a G.I. basis.

Mr. Banker, I'll live in a tent on my ranch land before I'll build a house in your city. I'll raise my children where they can belong to 4-H livestock clubs and the nearest neighbor is 2 miles down the road. My children won't be in the next door neighbor's yard and they won't be roaming your city streets at night.

Oh, yes, my husband goes to Medford Monday through Friday to work. We do all of our shopping in your city and we attend one of your churches. But, no thanks, to your city

F. J. Clifford, 1211 West Main st.

Real Estate Values May Beat Peak

I forecast that the prices of the stocks of companies with all their assets in big, vulnerable cities may decline; while those with their assets in small, safe cities may not. My belief is that downtown real estate values in some of the large cities may be at their peak, but that in the smaller cities such real estate is still a purchase. In addition to the factors above, let me remind readers of the curse of the automobile and the downtown parking problem in large cities. Good roads, however, are helping the small cities, which should profit by President Eisenhower's proposal for expending \$101 billion for good roads.

Workers in the smaller cities have a high character, are intelligent, and may give more thought to the ultimate consumer. Owing to the lower cost of living in the smaller cities, there are fewer labor troubles where management is reasonable. Labor has less turnover in these smaller cities. To avoid the handicaps mentioned above, the large cities should get solidly behind the new federal "urban redevelopment program."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THOSE BASILISKS

Washington — After six months in Asia, this reporter cannot quite repress the suspicion that the Republicans may be counting their political chickens before the basilisks are hatched.

Consider for example, the ugly situation in Indochina. By the terms of the Geneva treaty, the fate of Southern Indochina is to be decided in July, 1956. Next spring, therefore, unless there is a modest miracle in the interval, the Eisenhower administration is going to have to make a pretty agonizing choice. And this spell of political agony is scheduled for the worst possible moment, on the eve of our own Presidential campaign.

The basic reason for this forecast is the weakness of the non-Communist government of Southern Indochina, and the impressive strength of the Communist-dominated Viet Minh government of Northern Indochina.

In the South, the American administration is giving rather desperate all-out backing to Premier Ngo Dinh Diem. In the last six weeks, Premier Diem has scored his first and only major success in nearly a year in office. He has soundly defeated the Binh Xuyen, the paramilitary gangsters who used to run Saigon.

Unquestionably, Premier Diem has been considerably strengthened. Both by his victory over the Binh Xuyen, and by his simultaneous creation of a violently anti-French National Revolutionary Congress. His prestige has risen markedly throughout all of Southern Indochina.

But Diem has not yet defeated the Hoa Hao, a paramilitary-religious sect far more dangerous than the Binh Xuyen. He has not yet done anything to shake the underground government of the Viet Minh in the great majority of villages in the Indochinese countryside. And even if he can beat the Hoa Hao, Diem does not appear to have either the military resources or the administrative capacity to bring the countryside under real control.

THE MODEST miracle that is needed in Indochina is for Diem to establish his authority in this manner. If he fails, if the Viet Minh underground still governs most of the countryside next spring, the consequences are easy to foresee. The peasants will raise against the Diem regime, to demand the nationwide election promised in the Geneva treaty for July, 1956.

The probability of such a peasant rising has already been considered by General "Iron Mike" O'Daniel, who has the task of retraining and reorganizing Premier Diem's army. General O'Daniel has officially told Washington that the army will be able to hold the main urban centers and chief lines of communication for a matter of a few weeks. In short, if the Viet Minh can stage a successful peasant rising, Premier Diem will be doomed unless he gets massive outside aid.

The French will never aid homes—I'll stay in the country where it's too far out!

Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Room 2, Box 588, Central Point.

Misses E.C.F. Editorials

To the Editor: So, the need of a little surgery has caused the absence of the earthy, illusionless E.C.F. editorials recently. Of course we do enjoy those of far-reaching and factual R.W.R. as well as the cheerfully optimistic ones bearing the initials E.A. Really, none of them need signing for that is disclosed in the first few sentences, often first few words. For personality shows as truly in the writing as it does in finger-prints.

So, here's hoping that E.C.F. will soon be writing again, maybe a new viewpoint from his stay abroad, for just being alone—blessedly alone—for a while is a mighty remedy for much of our ills.

F. J. Clifford, 1211 West Main st.

Editorial Comment

PLANS STALLED FOR NEW HIGHWAY

Joint efforts of the major chambers of commerce of the Southern Oregon counties of Josephine, Jackson and Klamath do not seem likely to pay off in the matter of a proposed new highway from Medford to Klamath Falls via Lake O. The Woods.

At a recent State Highway commission session, those chambers of commerce appeared in support of the project. The Ashland Chamber of Commerce had representatives present who objected violently. We were not surprised.

The present route from the Rogue valley to Klamath Falls via the Green Springs takes off from the southern environs of Ashland. It is understandable that Ashland interests object to being "by-passed."

In any event, the clash between the two civic bodies in Jackson county had no real effect.

The chairman of the commission told the rival delegations that there will be no funds available for improvement of either route "for some time."

That's just too bad for those of us who have occasion to use the present route to Klamath Falls over the mountains. This writer made a vacation automobile trip to Salt Lake City a couple of years ago. The portion of the highway between Ashland and Klamath Falls was the worst encountered on the entire trip—FS in Grants Pass Courier.

Livestock and poultry on the farms and ranches in the United States increased three per cent during 1954.

Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass

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"The Chapel of Cherished Memories"

CHAPEL MORTUARY

Across from the Courthouse