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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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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 Jan. 4, 1916

Rogue River National forest officials announce move of repair shop from Grants Pass to Medford.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The nationwide meat strike set for Jan. 16, "put the labor union cause on thin ice."

20 YEARS AGO Jan. 4, 1936

Oregon coast lashed by storm which fell trees, wrecks houses, and causes streams to rise suddenly.

E. B. McNaughton, president of the First National Bank of Portland, guest at dinner here by Chamber of Commerce and Rotary club.

30 YEARS AGO Jan. 4, 1926

George A. Briscoe, superintendent of schools, returns from Portland where he attended meeting of State Teachers' association.

From Local and Personal column: The average Medford resident has just become adjusted to writing it "1926" instead of "1925," after having spoiled good letters and other documents by giving the wrong year in dating.

40 YEARS AGO Jan. 4, 1916

Local officers prepare to enforce prohibition laws which went into effect Jan. 1.

Rainfall for December and agricultural year measure about 50 per cent below normals for this time of year.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Cpr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Both major parties hold their 1956 nomination conventions in the same month: June, July, August or September? 2. Which one of these is not a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council: Soviet Union, Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Yugoslavia, China? 3. Maximum speed listed as attainable by 1956 cars is, on the average, (a) 70, (b) 80, (c) 90, (d) 100 or (e) 110 miles an hour? 4. No women now sit in the U. S. Senate: right or wrong? 5. The Government takes in more from taxing alcoholic beverages or cigarettes and other tobacco products, or about the same from each? 6. The island of Macao near Hongkong, claimed by Red China, now belongs to Britain, France, Portugal, Japan, or the Chinese Nationalists? 7. Most vodka made in this country comes from potatoes: right or wrong? The answers: 1.—August, 2.—Yugoslavia, 3.—100 mph as average, 4.—Wrong; one Senator is Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, 5.—More from alcoholic beverages, 6.—Portugal, 7.—Wrong (usually from grain).

Ontario — (U.P.) — Gov. Paul Patterson is scheduled to address an annual joint meeting of the Ontario junior and senior Chambers of Commerce next Monday.

What About Flood Control?

What is the answer to the problem of controlling future floods in the Rogue basin? We've been asking ourselves that question since the pre-Christmas floods. The answer does not come easily.

We spent a good portion of last week curled up with a 630-page volume entitled "Transcript of Public Hearing Held at Medford, Oregon, June 8 and 9, 1948, on Alternative Plans for Development of the Water Resources of the Rogue River Basin, Oregon." We hoped to gain an insight into what has already been proposed.

AS a result, we're more confused than ever. Our confusion stems from the fact that, in 1948 anyway, few people were concerned with flood control, and discounted the disasters which some declared could be expected periodically from high waters of the Rogue.

Several witnesses at the hearing, as a matter of fact, declared that their homes or businesses were located in areas subject to flooding, that they knew it when they established them, and that they'd take their chances with floods rather than see a high dam go in across the Rogue to mar its value as an unsurpassed recreational and fishing stream.

WE wonder if any minds have been changed in the last few weeks.

We wonder if the thousands of new residents who have settled along the low-lying sections of the Rogue (many of whom were attracted by the beauties of the stream) would go along with the idea that sports and recreational values of the river outweigh the threat to life and property.

These questions will probably be answered during the coming weeks and months, for a determined effort is being made to obtain a resurvey of the question from those best-equipped to do so, the Army engineers.

PROPOSALS for flood control in the Rogue basin fall into three categories.

The first is a rounded, multi-purpose plan of development, including flood control, power generation and irrigation. This is best exemplified in the so-called "Plan A" of the bureau of reclamation. It is a highly controversial solution, and was strongly opposed at the 1948 hearing by sportsmen and those dependent on the tourist trade.

The second is a plan which would not place a high dam over the Rogue river (as Plan A would, at Lewis Creek), but would concentrate on control of the tributaries. A large number of relatively small dams would be required under this plan, and while electric energy might be a by-product, it would be a secondary aim, and presumably would not carry the major cost of the project.

The third plan, which has received little if any discussion locally, is pure and simple flood control, modeled after projects in the east. This would call for dams in strategic locations, but they would be inactive most of the year, permitting water to flow freely through a channel the size of which is equal to that required by average streamflow. As water rose, the dams automatically would hold back water in excess of high-average flow, until conditions eased and streams returned to normal.

WE ARE in no position to assess the relative value of these three proposals, or others which may be made. Nor are we in a position to weigh the merits of arguments in opposition to a high dam across the Rogue.

What we do know boils down to two points:

1. The Rogue can be expected to overflow its banks periodically. It did so in 1861, in 1927, and more recently, in 1948, 1950, 1953 and 1955, notably, and to lesser peaks in other years. With the loss—temporary or permanent—of some of the forest cover in the watershed areas, future high water periods can be expected to be even more severe.

2. A great economic loss was caused by the 1955 flood. There was no loss of life in Jackson county as a direct result of the flood, but this was only by the grace of God, the alertness of officials charged with our welfare, and the dedication and spirit of a small army of volunteers. With population and economic development increasing, it is logical to expect that future floods would do far greater damage than the high water of 1955.

In 1936, an Army engineer officer said in Lane county:

You have to guard against the floods which will come. You can't think of them as floods which may happen, but as events which will happen. Such a flood as the great historic flood of 1861 may come only once in 100 years, but it will come. If such a flood were to occur in this densely populated area today, it would be a disaster almost beyond imagination.

WITH these two points in mind, all of us—home-owners, business proprietors, resort proprietors, farmers, sportsmen; everyone—can well afford to stand up and yell for a sound determination of what action is needed to prevent recurrent and even more disastrous floods.

When this is done we can, if necessary, choose up sides and fight out the question of whether fishing and recreation are more important than lives and property.

But such a fight may be unnecessary if a plan can be devised which will protect both values.—E.A.

Stevenson Selects California Director

Chicago — (U.P.) — Adlai E. Stevenson today appointed California Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown to direct his campaign in the California Democratic presidential primary election. Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic nominee for President,

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

We Have Been Warned Washington — Last Thursday, Marshal Bulganin grimly boasted to the meeting of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow that the Soviet armed forces would soon have an intercontinental ballistic missile, or ICBM in current Pentagon jargon. After this, at any rate, no one can deny we have been warned.

To be sure, it can be rather positively stated that the Soviets have not yet tested one of these huge rockets that can carry an H-bomb warhead from a Russian launching site to an American target.

Firings of such rockets will unavoidably produce atmospheric and other after-effects. These after-effects can be detected by appropriate devices all the way 'round the world, as firings of nuclear weapons can also be detected.

The American detection devices have not yet registered the firing of a Soviet ICBM. This perhaps explains the curious mixture of private complacency and public untruth that has been the Pentagon reaction to the news from Moscow. But if Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and his subordinates are greatly reassured by the silence of our detection devices, they must have comfortably forgotten all the ugly lessons of the last 10 years.

THE truth is that the Soviets have quite regularly telegraphed their weapons-development punches, boasting about each new weapon as soon as they

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.

Sees Money Waste

To the Editor: I noticed by your paper that the county court will ask Congress to send us the corps of engineers to make a "detailed study of the Rogue river basin to determine what measures should be adopted to prevent future floods."

Some years ago the government sent just such a study group here and though I can't be sure of the exact amount of money it cost them, I know it was way over \$100,000.

Fearing that the proposed measures would hurt the fishing Izaak Walton league sent petitions to their units all over the United States, asking for their signatures to block any proposal that would interfere with fishing in Rogue river.

League members signed this petition that had never heard of Rogue river, and as a result, nothing was done.

I know one Izaak Walton league member in this valley that quit the league because of that high handed, unjust procedure. This time let us profit by the past and put a lobby in Washington strong enough to hold our own with the Izaak Walton league even if it costs the county some money.

If not, we are simply wasting time and money, for the league will fight this again the same as before.

Leila A. Morrow, 531 North Bartlett St., Medford, Ore.

It's Up To Us

To the Editor: We read the news in the papers and listen to the daily broadcasts on the radio. We (at least some of us) read the columns of those outstanding informants and interpreters, the Alsop brothers and Walter Lippmann. Then what do we do? We go right on trying to get our taxes lowered, our subsidies raised and our foreign commitments emasculated. We go on frittering away ever larger shares of our time and income on comic books, cosmetics, and other things even more useless and more harmful.

As co-partners in this democracy we cannot escape our share of the blame for the inadequate measures which this country is taking to cope with the world situation at this time. For whether you are a militarist or an advocate of economic aid to foreign countries in order to win the cold war (and win it we must, or we will lose) then you must admit that our present effort is inadequate.

A democratic government can hardly be more effective than the will of its constituency. We cannot sit back with equanimity and "blame the government." We must take the initiative also. We must demand more effective action and stand ready to pay for it.

E. Wheelodon, 894 Cedar st., Medford, Ore.

were confident they had solved the design problem and were preparing for a test. For instance, Vyacheslav Molotov told another Moscow audience that the Soviets already possessed an A-bomb just about a year before the first Soviet A-bomb test in September 1949.

Much the same thing happened with the Soviet H-bomb; and it happened too, although in a more general way, with the remarkable postwar development of the Soviet aircraft industry.

Why the Soviets follow this strange pattern is a fascinating problem in itself, but the point here is that they have followed it to date with great faithfulness. Hence it is only prudent to expect that sometime within the next year or so, the Soviets will successfully test one of these intercontinental ballistic missiles, which are also called, and quite properly called "The Ultimate Weapons."

THIS will not be especially surprising either, as readers of many anxious reports in this space will readily recognize. As previously disclosed, the official U. S. intelligence forecasts some time ago named the year 1958 as the first probable date of a Soviet test of the Ultimate Weapon. But from the time of the A-bomb onwards, these American official forecasts have invariably underestimated future Soviet achievements in weapons development by at least two years. All the known facts, in short, fit together only too neatly.

Meanwhile, where do we stand? The answer is easy. When Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson took office, he seriously tried to cancel the American long-range missile projects, which he denounced as "visionary." Our armed services, he declared, were spending outrageous sums on research and development. The percentage of income that General Motors spent for such purposes, he pointed out, was much, much less.

It may sound like a joke, but it actually happened. Fortunately, Wilson was finally persuaded not to cancel the long range missile projects altogether. Yet he caused them to be shelved, for all practical purposes, for the first two years of his administration of the Pentagon.

THEN more and more disturbing reports began to come in, showing a wide Soviet lead in missile development. The so-called Killian Report, which was first summarized in this space, revealed an acutely dangerous situation. Some months ago, the National Security Council voted to give an over-riding first priority to missile development. And the Pentagon is now going all-out to build missiles, at least to the extent that the Wilson Pentagon is capable of going all-out in any field of weapons development.

As a result, very important break-throughs have been made already. Yet only a few days before Bulganin spoke, Secretary Wilson himself publicly stated that it would probably be about five years before we could fire an ICBM. Thus, on present prospects, there will be a gap of three to four years between the first Soviet test of the Ultimate Weapon, and the equivalent test.

This fateful prospect has hardly caused a ripple in this country, because of public ignorance and self-interested official pooh-poohing. Instead, the whole country ought to be up in arms. A series of reports in this space will therefore be devoted to the meaning of this and other current changes in the vital air-atomic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

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So. Oregon Flood Damage Surveyed

Portland — (U.P.) — A team of West Coast government housing officials was starting a survey of flood damage in southern Oregon today to speed an emergency relief program announced by the government's housing and home finance agency.

The emergency program includes temporary housing, speeded-up home financing and home loans.

M. Justin Herman, regional HHA administrator at San Francisco, said the relief would apply to several housing administration programs.

Josephine, Jackson, Douglas and Coos counties will be checked first with an initial stop at Medford.

Mena-ha, Wis. — (U.P.) — Mayor William H. Jensen said he will refuse a \$180 annual raise because "I knew what the salary was, little as it is, when I ran."

Poujade's Success in French Assembly Vote Seen as Ominous

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The sudden rise of Pierre Poujade in French politics is an important development. It may be an ominous one.

Here is a man who two years ago was unknown outside of his own home town of St. Cere, in southwest France. Population 3,200. He was ekeing out a living from his little bookshop-stationery store.

He decided that the French tax system was unfair to the small shopkeeper and decided to do something about it.

He organized an anti-tax campaign. He started urging shopkeepers to refuse to pay taxes. His movement snowballed.

Before long tax collectors and assessors in some small towns were being mobbed.

Poujade's movement became a national one. He claimed 1,000,000 supporters. The government said he was exaggerating.

Poujade boasted in the campaign for Monday's parliamentary election that he would win

30 to 50 seats. Nobody in authority believed him. When the returns came in it proved that Poujade had obtained about 2,200,000 votes. He won 51 seats in the 626-seat national assembly which runs France.

Neither Premier Edgar Faure nor former Premier Pierre Mendes-France, leaders of the two big political coalitions, won anywhere near a majority. They are saying in Paris that it may take five weeks or more to form a government based on a coalition of the two coalitions.

One thing alone is certain — the government, when it is formed, will be an unstable one. Poujade's 51 seats will be important in any critical vote, and this is where Poujade looms as a possibly ominous figure.

He has no policies, national or international, except that he doesn't like the tax system. "We will cross that bridge when we come to it," he said of his lack of a political program.

There Poujade will be without responsibility, ready to attack any government legislation, ready to help overthrow a premier.

Rough and Ready Poujade, 35, red-faced, hand-

some, athletically built, hoarse-voiced, is a crowd-carrying orator. He affects rough-and-ready sports clothing, with a muffer round his neck.

He has called the National Assembly "a heap of manure." In the campaign his strong-arm squads broke up election meetings all over France. He says he will "hang" any man elected on his own ticket who does not follow his orders.

Poujade may turn out to be just a temporary wonder-boy. A lot of people who voted for him were just protesting against the French political mess.

But other men who turned out to be dangerous started out as he has done. Who does not remember the strong-arm squads who used to break up meetings in Italy and Germany? Poujade's enemies call him a Fascist and an anti-Semite. Just what he is going to do remains to be seen. But his emergence certainly will make the French political situation even more unstable.

Knowland Warns On Soviet Ideas

Washington — (U.P.) — Senate Republican Leader William E. Knowland has warned the Russians against thinking they might get away with aggressions during an election year in the United States.

Knowland told the Women's National Press club last night that no man can know what the Russians or their associates may be planning this year. But the California Republican added:

"If they plan to take advantage of this year for some further adventures of aggression and are counting on our nation being so paralyzed by a great presidential election that it is unable to function to meet such a challenge they are making the mistake of their lives."

Knowland foresaw a constant crossing of party lines in the forthcoming session in view of the narrow party division. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson told the women reporters that Russia's aggressive aims do not discriminate against Democrats or Republicans "but against all Americans, and as Americans we must respond."

Portland Group Votes On Recreation Site

Portland — (U.P.) — Portland's exposition-recreation commission met today for another vote on where to put the city's \$8,000,000 center.

An earlier decision by the five-man commission to put the center at east Vanport was vetoed by the city council.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In the final days of 1955 a great fear was lifted from the Klamath country of Southern Oregon and Far Northern California. The fear was the loss of its water—without which the semi-arid Klamath country would be valueless.

THE upper basin of the Klamath river has an approximate million and a half acre feet of water per year. This water lies at a high elevation. Water runs downhill more cheaply than it can be pumped uphill. It is therefore looked upon with covetous eyes by water-short areas.

To the south lie vast areas that must have MORE WATER if they are to go on growing. They haven't water enough of their own. If they are to get the water they need, they must get it from somewhere else.

Water is no longer a fixed immovable asset. It has become an article of commerce. It can be moved from place to place — FROM places that have it but aren't using it all TO places that lack it and WILL use it all. If you doubt that, give a thought to the fabulous Feather River Project. It is now definitely proposed to move the water of the Feather River from Far Northern California to Far Southern California — clear to San Diego.

IF that can be done with the water of the Feather river, it can be done with the water of the Klamath river. That is the fear that has hung over the Klamath Basin during the dozen or more years since it was first proposed to divert the water of the upper Klamath river into some tributary of the Sacramento and thence into the Central Valley project.

THIS fear has been removed by the signing of a contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and the California Oregon Power Company which will

January 3 WINTER TERM January 3 NEW CLASSES ARE NOW BEING ORGANIZED For People Who Want to Make a Fresh Start in the New Year Modern Facilities Are Available DAY SCHOOL NIGHT SCHOOL 9:00 to 4:00 7:00 to 10:00 Mon. thru Fri. Mon. and Thurs. Robertson School of Business 40 N. Riverside Medford, Oregon Ph. 3-4264 DECIDE NOW TO KNOW HOW

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