

**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, 40  
and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO  
March 23, 1959 (Wednesday)

United Air Lines presents  
Medford Mayor Diamond  
Flynn with a sprig of real  
shamrock, direct from the old  
sod.

Fishing interests make their  
last ditch stand at Salem  
against dams on the upper  
Rogue.

20 YEARS AGO  
March 23, 1939 (Thursday)

The first bear crawls out of  
hibernation and ambles into  
Park headquarters at Crater  
Lake for breakfast.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye  
Smudge Pot" column: "The  
lady gardeners have started  
to cuss. The \$7 imported pe-  
tunia has peeped from the  
earth, and looks like a jim-  
son weed."

30 YEARS AGO  
March 23, 1929 (Saturday)

A campaign is opened for  
purification of the Rogue river  
to aid fishing.

The state D.A.R. convention  
ends here and the ladies praise  
Medford's hospitality.

40 YEARS AGO  
March 23, 1919 (Sunday)

Five new members join the  
Commercial club, with one  
woman paying dues six  
months in advance.

The school board plans a  
meeting for consideration of  
hiring a new superintendent.

50 YEARS AGO  
March 23, 1909 (Tuesday)

Medford's new gravity-con-  
veyed water supply from  
Bradshaw drop is expected to  
be available by July 1.

Desert Oil Co.'s well has  
been drilled to a depth of 600  
feet, and indications for suc-  
cess are reported brighter  
than ever.

**What's Your I.Q.?**

Nine or ten correct is superior;  
seven or eight is excellent; five  
or six is good.

1. Which country has a  
unit of currency bearing the  
same name as our unit of  
weight?

2. How many edges has a  
triangular pyramid?

3. If you received, as a pres-  
ent, each of the following—  
Royal Coachman, Black Gnat,  
Grayhackle—what would you  
get?

4. In three and three-quar-  
ters, how many quarters are  
there?

5. Explain the difference  
between the tarantula and  
tarantella.

6. What river forms the  
boundary between Korea  
and Manchuria?

7. An elephant can un-  
tie knots with its trunk; true  
or false?

8. What is the name of the  
home of Thomas Jefferson?

9. How many carats fine is  
pure gold?

10. Which of these is the  
capital of Arizona: Yuma,  
Tucson, Phoenix?

Answers: 1. Great Britain  
(pound). 2. Six. 3. Fishing  
flies. 4. Fifteen. 5. Tarantula  
is spider, tarantella is dance.  
6. Yalu. 7. True. 8. Monticello.  
9. 24. 10. Phoenix.

## Berrydale -- Object Lesson

It must have been with considerable gratification that the majority of people in the Berrydale area finally saw the Medford city council approve the plans for a new sewer system in that area.

The fight for adequate sanitation facilities has been a long and difficult one.

But the city manager last week was authorized to call for bids, and if all goes well the system should be functioning within the year.

**AS A LETTER** printed on this page today points out, the entire project took untold hours of time, both for citizens of the area who worked to obtain the necessary authorization—first as a district, and later through annexation and the use of city procedures—and for the officials who cooperated toward the same end.

Other forms of sacrifice are involved, too, such as the relatively high cost of the project as it finally evolved, after years of delay.

**THE** entire incident seems to us to constitute an almost perfect and virtually irrefutable argument in favor of planning and zoning, of looking ahead to solve the ultimate needs of citizens before an area is so far developed that it requires a herculean effort to get what is needed.

If the area, when it first started to grow, had been subject to the controls provided by subdivision ordinances, planning regulations and zoning controls, the long fight, culminating in an expensive but necessary project, would not have been necessary.

The city and county, now considering the reasonable re-creation of future subdivisions, could well review the history of Berrydale as an object lesson.

Such regulations may meet with some short-sighted opposition now. But their adoption would be a service to propertyowners throughout the county in years to come.—E.A.

## Fresh View of Oregon

Flying over Oregon has always been one of our favorite ways to see our favorite state.

From the air, the billboards and garishness of fringe areas vanish. Mountains, farmlands, cities, forests and valleys blend in an ever-changing and ever-fascinating panorama of the land, and the people who live upon it.

One can see the immense stands of virgin timber still left—as well as the hundreds of thousands of acres of once-forested land, bare and naked, some of it tinged with the green of tiny growing trees, some of it still barren and scarred.

**THE** West Coast airlines plane we took to Portland last week was one of the new F-27 turbojet planes, which cruise at a fast 300 miles per hour, and convey one from Medford to Roseburg to Coos Bay to Eugene to Corvallis to Portland in 2 1/2 hours—providing an amazing, vivid and rapid glimpse of mountain and seacoast sand dune, of forested hills and cultivated valleys, of winding rivers and pounding surf.

For anyone enamored of Oregon (as we have always been) it is a trip which provides a fresh view, a new perspective, and a renewed appreciation.—E.A.

## 'Fantastic' Surpluses

"Fantastic," Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson himself calls the government program of buying and storing crop surpluses. Uncle Sam will hold by July 1, outright or through loans, over \$9 billion worth of farm products. Of the total \$3.2 billion (35 per cent) represents wheat, \$2.4 billion (27 per cent) corn, \$1.2 billion (13 per cent) cotton.

The government wheat would supply all the nation's consumption, export and carryover needs for a whole year if not a single new bushel were harvested. Storage alone on all government crop holdings is costing close to \$1 billion a year.

In every way he can devise Secretary Benson tries to dispose of the hoards: Donations to school lunch programs, institutions, persons on relief rolls, relief programs at home and abroad—barter and sales deals with other countries—barter with U. S. firms providing foreign strategic materials—domestic sales that won't depress market prices.

**YET** the surpluses grow and grow and grow. The chief reason is that our agriculture becomes more productive all the time.

For only two examples: Cotton yield per acre is ten times that of 30 years ago; the average cow produces one-fourth more milk than 10 years ago.

And a well-off family doesn't consume twice as much milk (or steak or bread) if its income has doubled.

It's all pathetic as well as fantastic. There's pathos in the underfed peoples of the world needing the U. S. surplus food, and more, if only it could be got to them feasibly. And there's pathos in realizing that if even all our own people had adequate incomes, we'd probably consume 10 per cent or so more food right at home. But long-range factors don't solve an immediate crisis.—E.R.R.

## Dennis the Menace



\*A NOTICE THEY NEVER PLAY ANY ROCK 'N' ROLL?\*

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

**ANOTHER SOVIET I.C.B.M. TEST**

Washington—Within recent weeks, another Soviet test of an international ballistic missile has been recorded by the Western watching stations.

The fact is worth recording for two reasons. In the first place, this is the first surely established Soviet I.C.B.M. test which has been recorded since April, 1958. (Another rocket shot last July may perhaps have been an I.C.B.M. test, but strongly believed to have been an abortive moon-shot.)

In the second place, the American government has built such a weighty structure of life-and-death assumptions on the interruption of Soviet I.C.B.M. tests after last April. From the first Soviet test of a long-range missile in the summer of 1957, testing proceeded on a fairly logical pattern with the culminating test last April. Ten I.C.B.M.s were fired. Six were successful. Most were over a range of about 3,000 miles, but the reduced range only meant that the Soviets were flying their I.C.B.M.s with heavy instrumentation aboard.

**IN** SUM, there was a pattern of an average of just about one I.C.B.M. test each month. This pattern formed the basis of the American government's original, alarmingly high estimates of Soviet long-range missile production. Then the pattern was broken. After April, long-range tests ceased. Almost entirely in consequence of this interruption of testing, the national intelligence estimates were "degraded"—which is Pentagon gobbledegook for "reduced."

The alteration in the estimates meant that the expected curve of Soviet I.C.B.M. production was considerably flattened out. It meant putting off the moment when the Soviets were predicted to have operational I.C.B.M.s in significant numbers. In other words, it meant that the projected dimensions of the "missile gap" were greatly diminished. This shrinkage of the missile gap from its former terrible dimensions was of course highly convenient, in view of the budget—first defense policy being pursued.

Appearances to the contrary, however, it can be taken as quite certain that C.I.A. Director Allen Dulles and his staff did not consent to alter the national intelligence estimates in order to serve the convenience of the Budget Bureau. There were powerful reasons for changing the estimates, which convinced Dulles.

**AMONG** these reasons, the most solidly based was certainly the argument that you cannot have operational missiles without trained missile squadrons. The missiles themselves can be produced, and produced in great quantities, without concurrent testing. If the Soviets went into production on the basis of ten I.C.B.M. tests, they made this decision on the basis of more data than the American government possessed, when the decision was taken here to produce the Atlas I.C.B.M.

But you cannot produce trained missile squadrons without a testing program to train the squadrons. Trained men are needed to fire accurate, simultaneous salvos of large numbers of I.C.B.M.s. Hence the interpretation of Soviet I.C.B.M. tests could quite legitimately be taken as proof of the need for a change in the original American intelligence estimates—at least the estimates of Soviet operational capabilities. Hence the resumption of testing also has much significance, especially in combination with the Pen-

tagon's recent, reluctant admission that Soviet I.C.B.M. production has now begun in deadly earnest.

**NOVEMBER** is the month named in the new official estimates, for the beginning of Soviet I.C.B.M. output on a considerable scale. The basis for the November date is a slight but significant nuance in the language of Nikita Khrushchev's boasts. In the autumn, he declared the Soviet I.C.B.M. "was going into serial production." Later on, he said it "had gone into serial production." Again, the deduction from the fact seemed entirely reasonable.

But after the reasonable-ness of the estimate had been conceded, one very big question remains. It is the question whether a government is justified in gambling the entire national future on any mere intelligence estimate, however prayerfully and astutely prepared the estimate may be.

You may think the estimate is very probably right, as this reporter does—for whatever that is worth. You may believe that the chance of error is no more than 5 or at most 10 per cent, as the estimators believe. But if there is any chance of error at all, basing our entire defense policy and strategy on a hopeful forecast of Soviet I.C.B.M. output is still like playing Russian roulette, with the whole course of human history at stake on the gamble.

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## How Much is U.A.R. Economy Dependent On U.S.S.R.? Answer Said Important

By PHIL NEWSOM

**UPI Foreign News Editor**  
Cairo, United Arab Republic—UPI—Is the Egyptian-Syrian economy mortgaged into foreseeable future to the Soviet Union?

The Egyptians here say it is not and that, instead, President Gamal Abdel Nasser has exhibited considerable independence of the U. S. S. R. in his campaign against the Syrian Communists and in his demonstrated affection for President Tito of Yugoslavia.

There are factors to be considered in each argument. The combined Egyptian-Syrian army is equipped top to bottom with Soviet arms.

The list runs from Mig jet fighters, through submarines, the latest Russian tanks and down to small arms. Further, these supplies are said to have replacement part to last five years.

They cost in the neighborhood of \$250 million up. The total for both Syria and Egypt probably is close to \$500 million.

**Nasser Needs Dam**  
In the works, but already agreed upon, are other vast projects. They include one which at the official rate of four rubles to one U. S. dollar runs to about \$100 million for development of the first stages of the Aswan dam.

The dam is an absolute necessity to Nasser, who depends on it to increase Egypt's arable land by one-third.

In both Syria and Egypt, together forming the United Arab Republic, are industrialization programs calling for construction of railroads, irrigation projects and wide-spread factory production.

Altogether, the figures add up to about \$1 billion. But the figures fail to tell the entire truth.

Most of the Soviet arms were obtained in exchange for Egyptian cotton which Nasser was unable to sell anywhere else.

The rise in plastics and the consequent difficulties of the textile industry, notably in England, have made Egyptian long staple cotton a drug on the market even though it is considered among the best in the world.

**Parties Can Withdraw**  
The industrialization agreements all are subject to further negotiation. Not a railroad spur nor an

irrigation ditch will be built until each detail is agreed upon specifically. Either party can withdraw at any time.

But the Egyptians say this: Nasser is anti-Communist in his own country but still cannot afford to be anti-U.S.S.R. This condition will continue until he can be certain of no-

strings support from the West. In this connection, the U.A.R. looks wistfully toward the Western help given Tito.

As proof of Nasser's anti-Communism, Egyptians point to Nasser's roundup of Communists in Syria, risking whatever deals he may have with Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

land? Does our industrial area want to join Medford?

Medford officials haven't made a definite statement on the Vocational Agriculture program. What happens to the students now enrolled in the V-O-S program? What about the students who will want these courses in the future?

In past years, how many students from the outlying areas have ever made the varsity team in the various athletic programs? How many the main hand? What would be the chances of our Phoenix students?

With all the proposed consolidations to Medford it will increase their school district from 22.2 square miles to 361.2 square miles. How early will some of our students have to leave for school? How late before they get home? How good will the transportation system be and how costly? Will our assessed evaluation change in any way if we join a larger district? How efficient and economical would a school district of this size be, especially with such widely varying interests?

If we consolidate with Talent we will be able to offer our students more courses, although they now have the necessary courses for college admission.

But more important, our children will remain individual personalities and not become just one more face and name. And we will keep our communities' interests—and money—in our communities.

Mrs. Donald Fredenburg, 341 South Stage rd., Medford.

**Use Real Leather**  
To the Editor: It was interesting reading an article in your publication of the 19th stating that "the American hide market was in danger" of its export market.

Well, that problem could be taken care of if shoe manufacturers would start using real leather in shoes and not so much cardboard and other imitations for which the American public is paying a handsome price.

E. F. Halgren, 315 Portland ave., Medford.

**STRIKE OLD LAW**  
Des Moines, Iowa—UPI—The Iowa Senate erased from the law books Friday a statute defining as vagrants "all persons camping on any public highway for the purpose of trading horses."

The only criticism I have to offer is tragic. If it hadn't been for opposition and criticism, the sewer would have been constructed several years ago.

N. F. Gier, Chairman, Berrydale Sanitation Committee; Chairman, Berrydale Annexation Committee; Citizens Advisory Committee

**Consolidation Questions**  
To the Editor: Here are some questions regarding the Phoenix consolidation issue some of us have been wondering about.

How long can Phoenix remain an independent grade-A school if we vote to remain independent?

Do we want to vote every year with the resultant confusion and controversy?

What happens at the 1962 deadline for district reorganization?

Does our Wagner Creek section want to go to Ash-

**Sewer Finally Approved**  
To the Editor, and the citizens of the Berrydale community:

The publicity given the criticism and the critic in Friday's paper, in the report of the Berrydale Sanitary sewer appraisal by the Medford city council, disturbs me, in view of the fact there are so many facts, figures, reasons and common sense behind the project as accepted and recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee.

(1) The city council would have contributed more than \$20,000 to the project if the money had been available. It wasn't.

(2) The city applied for federal assistance on this project but it was denied because of lack of funds.

(3) The committee and city officials turned down several proposals for construction entirely within the city limits because of ridiculously high costs. The city would not have participated in any of these plans, nor

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## 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. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

**Sees DST Trickery**  
To the Editor: I invite you to reconsider your editorial on Daylight Saving Time. I object particularly to your opinion that the proposal now in the legislature is "fair and logical."

In light of the decisive rejection of DST by the people, it seems to me a very unfair procedure for a few political tricksters to try to clamp it on us again as an "emergency" measure, before opposition can be mustered against it.

What is this "emergency?" What is the great danger facing the state?

The alleged inconvenience to tourists in this Centennial year can hardly qualify as an emergency.

It is even more unfair to impose DST with the proviso that we cannot vote against it until 1960.

We had it during the war. When the war ended we got rid of it. A few years later we had it again. We got rid of it. Does anyone really believe that we don't know what DST is? That we don't know how we feel about it?

This is not a contention that DST should never be brought up again. The gentlemen who are so desperately anxious for it have a perfect right to bring it up at any time. But they do not have the right to slip it over as an emergency where no emergency exists. Nor do they have the right to saddle us with it for two years and then ask us how we like it.

I think that the "fair and logical" way for these desperate gentlemen to proceed would be to try to put it on the ballot for next fall. So that the people can choose whether or not they want to try Daylight Saving Time for two years.

Now I challenge you Mr. Editor. My proposition is the opposite of the one you endorse. If, as you say, yours is fair and logical, then mine must be unfair and illogical. Tell us please why it is unfair, why it is illogical? Spell it out.

In conclusion it is only fair for me to say why I am so opposed to DST. My partner, Jack Putney, and I are the owners of the Lithia Drive-In Theater. DST if instituted will cause us (and all other drive-in theaters in the state) severe financial loss. The biggest part of our patronage are working people, who because of the necessity of getting up early in the morning, cannot be expected to attend a movie that won't even start before 9 or 9:30 in the evening.

Jim Selleck, Lithia Drive-In Theater, Ashland

**Severely Finally Approved**  
To the Editor, and the citizens of the Berrydale community:

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