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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
April 18, 1949 (Friday)
The State board of health approves final plans and specifications for the proposed sewage treatment plant at Camp White.

20 YEARS AGO
April 8, 1939 (Saturday)
Medford high school musicians win four first prizes and a third prize at the state soloist contest at Corvallis.

30 YEARS AGO
April 8, 1929 (Monday)
Logging operations start in the Butte Falls district. School heads ponder the selection of a coach to succeed Prink Callison.

40 YEARS AGO
April 8, 1919 (Tuesday)
Carl Bowman, who sold his barber shop a week ago, has bought the Nash hotel shop. Bears have emerged unscathed from frost to date.

50 YEARS AGO
April 8, 1909 (Thursday)
A Medford city councilman and the fire department square off over the size of feed bills for the department's horsepower.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Is the dessert most frequently ordered in American restaurants, ice cream, pie or cake?
- 2. A city in Wyoming is named for "Buffalo Bill," name it.
- 3. For whom is Rhodesia named?
- 4. Complete the following: "Tall oaks from little..."
- 5. Two Presidents of the U.S., having the same surname, were born in Massachusetts; who were they?
- 6. Is a clap of thunder heard before, after, or simultaneously with observation of lightning?
- 7. Enlisted men of the Army are eligible to sit on court-martial; true or false?
- 8. In the central part of which large European city is there a district known as Piccadilly Circus?
- 9. Was the War of 1812 between the U.S. and Britain largely land or naval warfare?
- 10. When a flag is furled, is it such that it will float in the breeze, or is it rolled up?

Answers: 1. Pie. 2. Cody. 3. Cecil Rhodes. 4. "acorns grow." 5. John and John Quincy Adams. 6. After. 7. True. 8. London. 9. Naval. 10. Rolled up.

This Decision is Wrong

Readers of these columns may recall that we have been generally pleased with the tenor of recent Supreme Court decisions. We believed the desegregation decision was the only one possible under the circumstances of today; and that many of the subsequent decisions showed an awareness on the part of the majority of the court of the importance of human and individual rights, as defined in the U.S. Constitution.

It was for this reason that a decision within the past week or so, which seems to fly in the face of this tendency toward an open and progressive approach to the Constitution, came as a surprise.

WE REFER to the cases in which the court construed that part of the Bill of Rights which prohibits double jeopardy as being not applicable to situations where state and federal jurisdictions overlap.

The Constitutional phrase in question reads: "... nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb..." It is part of the Fifth Amendment.

This is the provision which protects a person who has been tried for an offense from having to stand trial again for the same offense.

But in the recent decision, the court ruled that a man found innocent of an offense in a state court could then be tried for the same offense in a federal court.

WE HAVE not studied the reasoning of the court's majority in coming to this startling and revolutionary conclusion.

But we have read parts of the "vehement" dissenting opinions of Chief Justice Warren and Justices Douglas and Black, who believe that the decision is wrong, both morally and constitutionally.

The Wall Street Journal comments: "We are as aware as anyone that the 'double jeopardy' prohibition sometimes lets the guilty go free; under it a man once acquitted of murder can thereafter admit the murder with impunity. But if the Constitutional provision has any moral basis it is in weighing this danger against the danger of continued and remorseless prosecution of a citizen in one trial after another..."

"Trying a man twice for the same offense is either the right thing to do or the wrong thing to do. But it cannot possibly be both."

We hope, and with some optimism, that the court eventually will reverse itself on this decision, which we believe to be untenable under our system of law.—E.A.

Who is Happy?

Is "happiness" an absence of worry or sorrow? Is it a state of nerveless euphoria? Is it a negative state created by the absence of things making for "unhappiness"? No, by jingo—not in our book, it isn't. If it were, the idiot or the drunk is "happy," while he who is active and thoughtful and concerned and hard-working is in a state of "unhappiness." Phooey.

HAPPINESS, in its best sense, is accomplishment. It is an earned sense of satisfaction. It is the feeling of challenges met and conquered; a feeling of competence in what one is doing; a belief in one's own abilities; a sense of "belonging."

Unhappiness, conversely, stems from frustration, a sense of uselessness or inadequacy, a conviction that one doesn't measure up to one's own standards—and, sometimes, a simple lack of standards to begin with.

AND it may well be that a mistaken idea of what constitutes happiness is at the heart of what is so wrong with many people these days. It has, perhaps, been stimulated by advertising which seeks to convince one that a pretty face, or a lack of body odor, or the ownership of a particular kind of car or house or labor saving home appliance, will result in that elusive sense of "happiness." There's nothing wrong with these things as such, but they don't make for happiness.

Similarly, the emphasis these days on ease, on the absence of strife or controversy or hard work, has been used to sell us on the belief that happiness is defined in these terms.

NO, HAPPINESS is not the lack of something. It isn't a negative quality. Nor is it directly associated with possessions.

The happiest people we know are those who are doing a job they believe to be worth-while; who have made a success of their marriage (which isn't automatic in the sense of "living happily ever after," either; one has to work at it); who are active and interested in many things.

Their happiness is a positive thing, for they have earned it for themselves.

We feel sorry for those who think happiness is something someone else should hand them on a silver platter.—E.A.

Billboard Bill Killed

The Oregon senate's committee on roads and highways has tabled a bill which would have regulated billboards on Highways 99 and 30—the "interstate" routes of the federal system.

In doing so they have opened the doors to the erection of advertising signs on these scenic routes, provided by the taxpayers, and offering, in effect, a subsidized "captive audience."

Unless the committee reverses itself, and the legislature acts on this or some similar measure, the solution would seem to be a vote of the people, proposed through initiative petition. We believe the majority of Oregon voters do not want their freeways cluttered by billboards.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"HEY, IF HE'S HUNGRY, WHY DON'T HE HAVE LUNCH WITH US, DAD? HUH? HUH, DAD?"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Editor's note: Walter Lippmann has just returned from Europe, where he has taken a first-hand look at the Berlin crisis. This is the third of a four-part report on the situation.

THE TWO GERMANYS AND BERLIN

The preceding articles have made the point that for the indefinite future the two German states cannot be reunited in one German state with its capital in Berlin. There will be the German Democratic Republic of the East with its capital at Bonn. And there will be the German Democratic Republic of the West with its capital at Bonn.

There is every reason to suppose that there will be an increasing intercourse and communication between the two German states. But they do not recognize each other as legal and legitimate sovereign states.

We must, therefore, accept the fact that for years to come it might be for a generation or more—these two German states will have to live side by side with a frontier on the line fixed by the armistice which ended World War II.

IN MY view, the future of West Berlin cannot be secured adequately by a determination to stand firm on a policy of standing pat. No doubt, we can prevent the Soviet Union and the East German government from blockading West Berlin.

There is no need for us to resort to so primitive and brutal and repellent a principle as the right of conquest. We have a good and sufficient civilized reason for being in Berlin and for remaining there. We are in Berlin because it is the capital of Germany. We are entitled to stay there until it is once again the seat of a united German government.

West Berlin is a highly complicated economic and political community. It enjoys the institution of private property. There is free enterprise in investment and in banking and in the management of capital.

FOR us, negotiations must start from these two fundamentals: the need for a long future of steadfastness and stability, and the need for a change which reflects the new realities. This can best be done if a new statute is negotiated in which the future of Berlin is put in trust with the United Nations.

Neither side would "win." But neither would "lose." Each side would hold within its sphere of influence what it now holds, and neither would surrender to the other any territory or any people.

But we would get a new legal, political, and moral foundation and framework which takes account of the hard facts of life—that there will long be two Germanys and that Berlin must be protected in a special way while Germany remains divided.

harasses them. There has already been some considerable flight of capital since the Khrushchev note of last November, and the economy of West Berlin will wither, if whenever there is a sign of trouble, the best we can do for it is to threaten World War III.

MY conviction is that the future of West Berlin must be protected, not by standing pat but by insisting that West Berlin needs and is entitled to have a new status.

Then, in the new statute the right of access, the conditions of co-existence, the relations between the two Berlins and the two Germanys, the presence of Allied and United Nations troops, should be spelled out. Though it is a complicated thing to do, it is not an impossible thing to do.

It was the climax of a war that raged for more than five years previously. For the French it was a fight for survival in Asia, for survival in an area in which during 80 years of occupation they had invested about \$2 billion but had been slow to permit any degree of independence.

I think I have reason to say that a solution of this sort would be acceptable in West Berlin. Whether the Russians would accept it there is no way of knowing until we try to negotiate it in concrete terms.

IN Negotiating a new statute, we should begin by establishing the principles under which we have a right to be present in West Berlin and to participate in determining its future.

Both sides have much to gain from such a settlement. For us it would mean that the West Berlin community was guaranteed physical security under a new and much more authoritative statute than exists today.

THE Russians for their part would get a good deal too. They would get, as we would get, the relief that comes from straightening out a dangerous provocation but durable acceptance of the fact that there are two Germanys.

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Scientist Eyes Oxygen-Carbon Dioxide Imbalance of Today; Asks More Trees

By DR. CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE
President-Elect
American Association for the Advancement of Science

The vast advances in transportation, the millions of automobiles, trucks and airplanes, which we now have running all over the earth, burn up oxygen.

This is a great danger. Oxygen has accumulated on the earth as a result of the photosynthesis of plants. In this process the carbon dioxide which accumulated during the days when volcanoes blew off all over the earth, was converted by sunlight to sugar and oxygen. It is this oxygen that makes possible the land animals such as ourselves. We cannot live without oxygen, and we get in trouble if we produce too much carbon dioxide.

Carbon Dioxide Made
All modern transportation moves on combustion; that is, the burning of fuel with oxygen to produce carbon dioxide. Incidentally, a lot of other poisonous materials are produced also, but let's just stick to the carbon dioxide picture.

For millions of years the earth has been in a whole-some balance between oxygen and carbon dioxide; the plants use up the carbon dioxide that comes into the air from burning, or from the breathing of animals, and produce sugars and oxygen, so that animals can live. This is a very delicate balance.

until the two German states agree to restore Berlin as the capital of a reunited Germany.

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For every truck, we need probably a hundred or more trees to keep the balance. For every airplane, and now for jets, we probably need several hundred more trees. Let's start planting them; let's keep our balance!

Meanwhile, our cities are becoming more ugly, our landscapes are becoming more barren, our whole civilization is losing the natural beauty that belongs to all of us in the good regions of the earth. Let's get the trees back to preserve our watersheds, to give us the oxygen we need to breathe, to remove the carbon dioxide, dusts, and other poisonous materials from the air, and let's get trees back into our cities to hide the ugliness of our buildings.

Ugliness Visible
One has only to take a little stroll about any one of our big cities to see the ugliness we tolerate. Maybe our libido for ugliness is unconscious, but it certainly is there, or else we would try to bring some beauty into our cities.

This can best be done by trees. Trees can be planted and maintained along our main streets, in our business areas, in our commercial and industrial areas, as well as in our residential sections. We need lots more trees, green places and parks in our cities. Trees and shrubs would help enormously in our motor

age. Planted along our highways, in the medians, they might reduce head-on collisions; they certainly would relieve monotony and lessen fatigue; they can cushion the impact of cars that go off the road; they restore natural beauty; they help maintain the roadside, particularly in the prevention of erosion and they are thus economical; they reduce noise, dust, and take our carbon dioxide from the air. They can effectively screen off the ugliness of industrial areas, and they can afford rest places for safety and recreation.

Trees in Cities
More importantly are trees needed in the cities. Here they can help in reducing noise and dust, in providing cool shade in the summer, and in hiding the ugliness of our buildings both in summer and winter.

Certainly if we are to preserve our balance in connection with our wasteful use of oxygen from the air, and with our appalling increase in the amount of carbon dioxide we are dumping into it, it can best be done by planting trees; at least ten trees for every automobile, at least a hundred trees for every truck. This would promote beauty, stabilize our weather pattern, and help maintain our land in the beautiful natural way that we all enjoy.

SEATO Still Weak, But Alive, 5 Years After Dien Bien Phu

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor

Five years ago today the heroic defenders of Dien Bien Phu were entering the fourth week of siege by the Indo-Chinese Reds.

It was a siege that was to last 55 days, with Red artillery zeroed in from the surrounding hills and the deafening battle of disease and starvation as well as enemy guns.

It was the climax of a war that raged for more than five years previously. For the French it was a fight for survival in Asia, for survival in an area in which during 80 years of occupation they had invested about \$2 billion but had been slow to permit any degree of independence.

For the most of the remainder of the Western World, the war in Indo-China was a localized affair which stirred little interest. But it was, in fact, a war between the free world and Communism, with an import which

equalled the stakes in Korea and the present stakes in the Middle East and Europe. The siege of Dien Bien Phu captured the imagination of the West and finally it became likened to the siege of Bataan in which Americans fought and died to delay the southward surge of the Japanese early in World War II.

Out of it also came the birth of a new organization for the defense against Communist encroachment. It was the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) another branch of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Its birth came about like this:

Under pressure of the steadily deteriorating French position in Indo-China, the Western powers agreed to a conference in Geneva beginning April 28, 1954, to negotiate an armistice in Indo-China and a political settlement for Korea.

Geneva failed to produce a political settlement for Korea but it did agree on a geographical split in Indo-China, the principal effects of which were to divide Vietnam, largest of the Indo-Chinese states,

into north and south, the north going to the Communists under Ho Chi Minh and the south becoming the republic of Vietnam. Dulles abstained from the Geneva agreement but two days after its conclusion called for collecting arrangements for the security of the "free peoples of Southeast Asia."

On Sept. 8, 1954, SEATO came into being in Manila. In its membership were the United States, Britain, France, Pakistan, Thailand, The Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

It was both an alliance against expanding Communism and against the imperialist ambitions of Red China. Unfortunately, the weaknesses it had then, it suffers from still.

Continues to Function
It never was a cohesive military organization such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Europe. And of its membership, only The Philippines and Thailand truly were Southeast Asian. It excluded Nationalist China on Formosa and it was looked upon with suspicion by Indonesia, Burma and India.

Nor could it operate as an economic aid because that field already was covered by the 18-nation Colombo Plan. Its first attempt at joint military maneuvers came close to being a fiasco. But with all its weaknesses, SEATO has continued to function and perhaps to act as a deterrent against Communist aggression. This week in Wellington, N. Z., SEATO meets again. A heartening report will say that Communism has been reduced materially in The Philippines and Pakistan.

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