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1960 NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION MEMBER

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 31, 1950 (Friday) A B-17 from McChord field, Tacoma, landed here yesterday during search for missing private plane believed to be down in this county.

20 YEARS AGO March 31, 1940 (Sunday) Medford Athletic association's \$6,000 bond sale to finance a lighting system on the fairgrounds field reached halfway mark yesterday.

30 YEARS AGO March 31, 1930 (Monday) Many county motorists are running afoul of the law for improper lights and no 1930 license plates.

40 YEARS AGO March 31, 1920 (Wednesday) Price of meat goes up here due to packers strike in Chicago.

50 YEARS AGO March 31, 1910 (Wednesday) Npted professor says Rogue valley's scientific culture of pears and apples are best in northwest.

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

1. What does F.T.C. mean in connection with the Federal Government? 2. Of what crime was Al Capone convicted? 3. What, in inches, is the measurement of a "hand" in measuring what animal? 4. Complete this well-known name: "... the Kid." 5. What State is called "Beehive State"? 6. Does a hexagon have six, eight, or ten sides? 7. Did Christopher Columbus die in Spain, Italy, or the West Indies? 8. Which is larger in area: Argentina, or Brazil? 9. What two rivers join at Harper's Ferry? 10. What is the I.O.O.F.?

Questions Unresolved

When Hall S. Lusk became a member of the Oregon supreme court, he took an oath which said:

"I, Hall S. Lusk, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court of this state according to the best of my ability, and that I will not accept any other office, except judicial offices, during the term for which I have been elected."

The oath is spelled out in the state constitution. It was contained in the original constitution of 1857, and reaffirmed by a vote of the people in 1910 when other provisions of the same article were changed by initiative petition.

THE question has arisen, how could Judge Lusk, in view of that oath, have accepted appointment as a United States Senator?

It's a good question, one which the editor of the Coos Bay World has been pursuing.

The justification is contained in the fact that the United State Constitution takes precedence over the Oregon Constitution, and that a court case some years ago held that, since the U.S. Constitution sets up qualifications for federal jobs, Oregon cannot do so; thus the oath is not binding in the case of a Senatorial appointment.

Both Judge Lusk and Governor Hatfield were aware of the oath, and of the court case. The Coos Bay editor maintains that, legally binding or not, there was a moral commitment involved—both on the appointee and the appointing authority—to observe the intent of the Oregon Constitution.

MOST people (including Maurine Neuberger, and, for what it's worth, this newspaper) concede that Judge Lusk is a man of the ability, honor and integrity, and as such was a good appointment.

But the fact that Governor Hatfield, by making the appointment, and Judge Lusk, by accepting it, violated the intent of the Oregon Constitution, leaves uncomfortable questions unresolved.

Does the Constitution mean what it says? Can an appointment, under the circumstances, be justified? Does a court decision absolve anyone from observing a solemn oath he has taken?—E.A.

Arguing Dog Control

An unhappy man called the Mail Tribune the other day. "Why," he asked in some anguish, "why did you have to put my name in that story?"

The story was about the filing of a dog control petition for the county. He was the one who filed it. After the story was printed, he started getting irate telephone calls from people who think dogs should be permitted to run at large.

We assured him that we sympathized with his plight, but that it was standard procedure to print the names of people who file petitions for local measures.

WE DO sympathize, too. Irate telephone calls are not unknown at our house. But we're fairly well used to them: The man who called isn't.

If we may be permitted a suggestion, the places to voice one's opinions of a dog control proposal are (1) in the Communications column on this page, and (2) in the voting booth.

Dog control is a legitimate issue, and many people feel the time has come for a majority decision to be made. Irate phone calls are a notably poor way of persuading anyone to vote for or against any proposal.

DOG control, unfortunately, almost always becomes an emotional issue, rather than one which is decided unemotionally on its merits.

We would hazard there are about four ways of looking at it:

- 1. As a restrictive and unfair ruling designed to keep the poor dogs from running free, as nature intended. 2. As a measure which, in theory, is all right, but which would work a hardship on dogs which are not used to confinement. 3. As a measure which, in the long run, will result in healthier, better-cared-for, better-trained and happier dogs, and fewer "accidental" litters to be disposed of. 4. As a measure which will protect the lawns, shrubbery, children and family members of others.

ALL four viewpoints have their proponents, their arguments, and their appeal. Each is, in part, right.

It would be nice if everyone could recognize that an opposing viewpoint is a legitimate one, and then vote for or against dog control on the strength of the argument which seems to be soundest.

This is probably asking too much, though. People just plain get emotional about dogs. If anyone is interested, we own a dog (of which we are very fond) and plan to vote for dog control, both in the city of Medford and throughout the county.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"GEE WHIZ! YOU MEAN NONE OF YOU GUYS HAS EVER BEEN SHOT ANYWHERE?"

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

Washington - It is well worth taking a look at the real reasons why President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Herter decided to go a long way to meet the Soviets, in the negotiations for a ban on nuclear tests.

These un-Joseph Alsop spoken reasons begin with Secretary Herter's strong instinct that the continuous, competitive development of nuclear and other modern weapons is an automatically dangerous business.

This does not mean that the Secretary is not an advocate of a strong national defense. Far more than his predecessor, the late John Foster Dulles, Herter believes in the Churchillian rule, "arm to negotiate."

But Herter also believes, very clearly, that human wisdom may not always be sufficient to control the situation, if the great powers go on piling more and more terrible instruments of destruction on the stocks of such instruments which they already possess.

Those who hold this belief may be skeptical of the fruitfulness of disarmament negotiations. Herter and the others like him would have to forget the whole history of the last half-century in order not to be skeptical.

THEY may also insist, as Herter insists, that the disarmament scheme must be fully controlled and inspected. But they still feel a moral compulsion to TRY to negotiate for disarmament.

They think the effort has to be made, however toilsome and hopeless it may seem, because they also suspect that if the world goes on as it has been going, the world may blow itself up by accident. And this suspicion that the world may end by blowing itself up by accident also affects the way they weigh negotiating risks.

In the present instance, for example, Secretary Herter was ready to risk agreement with the Soviets on a one-year moratorium on undetectable underground nuclear tests, because he thought the risk of such an unexpected moratorium was less than the risk of a rigid attitude.

The chief reason for this judgment, in turn, was the unanimous advice of the government Soviet experts, both in Moscow and in Washington. All of them advised that the negotiations for a ban on nuclear tests had now reached what the policy-makers call "the litmus paper stage."

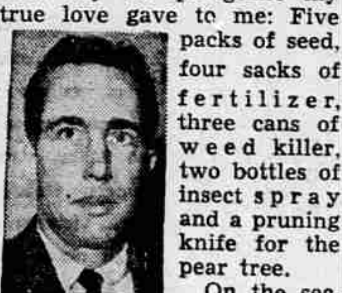
IN OTHER words, the Soviets were expected to conclude that this country was not negotiating in good faith, if we rejected out of hand the Soviet proposal for an inspected treaty covering detectable tests, plus an agreement for a moratorium on tests that are as yet undetectable. This would have led to final break-down of the negotiations for a nuclear test ban. And this, in turn, would have aborted our effort to negotiate for general disarmament, before that effort could really get under way.

The "litmus paper" argument was strongly reinforced by a more general political argument. In brief, the Soviet experts think there are even deeper divisions of opinion in the Kremlin than in Washington, about such questions as the gain from disarmament versus the loss from an inspection system.

The Kremlin majority must plainly support, or at least tolerate, the relatively flexible policy of Nikita S. Khrushchev. But it is supposed that there is a Kremlin minority of orthodox Stalinists, who still want to return to the old ways of doing business, or rather of not doing business, with the West.

West Wishfully Wishes Spring Would Delay Advent Until He's Had Coffee

By DICK WEST Washington—UPI—On the first day of springtime my true love gave to me: Five packs of seed, four sacks of fertilizer, three cans of weed killer, two bottles of insect spray and a pruning knife for the pear tree.



On the second day of springtime, I began wishing it were still wintertime. All those happy hours I spent curled up before the fireplace with my faithful old seed catalogue at my side abruptly came to an end a few days ago.

Over the week end, the weather took a turn for the worse—warmed up, that is—and suburbia became awash again with shirt-sleeved, shorts-clad humanity.

Sight Unsettling As I looked out the window, female posterior that I hadn't seen since October were

looming up out of the flower beds all over the neighborhood. I wish there was some way for women to tend to their peonies without bending over.

Few things are more unsettling than a landscape filled with ladies simultaneously jack-knifing to transplant a peony. I mean, dig those crazy mushrooms!

The reason I looked out of the window was I wanted to see what had disturbed my sleep. Suffice to say, the area adjacent to my bedroom apparently is going to be the neighborhood playground again this summer.

Reeling into the kitchen, eyes still heavy with sleepy dust, I found my gardening

partner puttering with the potted plants. "It's a nice day out," she said ominously, and I needn't draw you a picture of what happened after that.

I just hope that next year spring will delay its arrival until I've had a cup of coffee. Moon Gardening Tips This feeling I have about backyard agriculture is one of the reasons why I was not overwhelmed with gratitude when an agent of the Republic Aviation Corp. stopped by my desk and deposited a press release on "moon gardening."

The document contained a progress report on the experimental "lunar farm" which the company established at Farmingdale, N.Y., last year

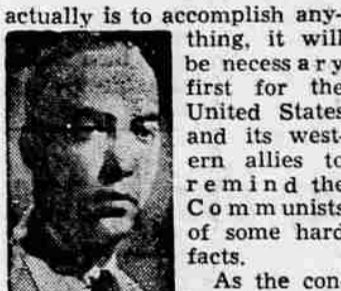
in the interest of spaceman-ship. Republic is growing such things as turnips, carrots, beets and snap beans under low pressure conditions simulating the thin atmosphere found on the moon. It hopes to point the way for spacemen to raise their own fresh vegetables when they get tired of diming on algae and lichens.

I suppose all of this comes under the heading of scientific progress but I'm afraid the company has plowed under any ideas I might have entertained about homesteading on the moon.

I mean if they're going to plant gardens up there it can only lead to one thing—crabgrass.

Reds' Unreliability Seen Cause Of Need for Cheat-Proof Pact

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor If the 10-nation disarmament conference in Geneva



actually is to accomplish anything, it will be necessary first for the United States and its western allies to remind the Communists of some hard facts.

As the Communist force nears the end of its third week, East and West had engaged in some polite sparring without concrete results.

Issues remaining the same: The West demanding that each phase of disarmament be accompanied by cheat-proof controls, and the Soviet-led Communist bloc demanding total disarmament now with controls later.

The West has two recent tragic examples before it of what can happen in any agreement with the Reds unenforceable guarantees. This correspondent was an eye witness to one of them, in Korea.

Started Korean Talks On July 10, 1951, at the village of Kaesong near the 38th parallel dividing North and South Korea, United Nations forces headed by the United States began negotiating with the Communists an armistice in the Korean War.

Agreement was reached almost exactly two years later. A key provision banned all reinforcement of troops, equipment and aircraft.

At that time, the Communist air force in North Korea was non-existent.

To enforce the terms, an evenly divided four-nation commission was set up consisting of Sweden and Switzerland representing Western or neutral nations and Poland and Czechoslovakia representing the Reds.

The Commission was a farce from the start. Aircraft and war material poured into North Korea in clear violation of the agreement and the Communist members of the Supervisory Commission effectively vetoed any investigation.

Reds Build Army Within four years of the armistice the Communists had built up a North Korean army of 400,000 men, plus an estimated 350,000 Chinese "volunteers" and a force of hundreds of combat aircraft including jet bombers.

By April of 1957, all pretenses had been abandoned and the U.N. forces in Korea were building up their own firepower, including atomic

capable weapons. The Truce Supervisory Commission no longer functions in either North or South Korea, and today the United Nations still are engaged in a Korean "police action."

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has said he wants disarmament, and in this it is considered he is sincere. But he has not yet shown that he wants it on terms other than to the marked advantage of the Reds and which can be violated at Communist convenience.

Dr. Robert P. Rankin, professor of sociology at Chico State college, will deliver the keynote address "Marriages Are Not Made in Heaven."

Other highlights will be discussion groups, luncheon, and a question-answer period.

The ninth annual conference is sponsored by the Ashland AAUW and Rotary club. Richard Cottle, president-elect of the Rotary club, will greet the delegates in the morning, and Mrs. Archie Fries, vice-president of the AAUW, will preside at the luncheon.

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High bid was submitted by Crater Lake Machinery at \$4,430.36. All other bids were slightly under that, James said. The blades will be delivered in about eight weeks.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

A Treaty in Sight There is now a good chance that a treaty and a voluntary agreement prohibiting nuclear tests will be ready for signature at the summit May.

Some specific points have still to be negotiated. But on the main issues there is no longer any important disagreement.

About ten days ago the Soviet government accepted, with one condition, the proposal made last month by the President. It agreed that the treaty should cover only test explosions which can be monitored.

The condition attached to this acceptance of the Eisenhower proposal is that for a period of years, perhaps four or five, there shall be a voluntary agreement not to make small underground test explosions which are not yet prohibited by treaty.

During this moratorium there would be, as the President first proposed, joint scientific studies to improve the existing monitoring devices.

The President is ready to accept the principle of this moratorium. But for obvious constitutional reasons he is not able to agree to the four or five year moratorium which the Russians want.

He has no legal power to bind his successor, and the most that he can do is to obtain promises to maintain a short-term moratorium from Mr. Nixon and the leading Democratic candidate.

This ought to satisfy Mr. Khrushchev. For if the joint studies are carried out with energy and sincerity, there will be no serious doubt that the moratorium will be extended further.

EVEN if a treaty is signed at the summit in May, the Senate will not be able to act on it in this session. It will lie over until next winter, and this means that all the candidates for Federal office will have to take a

positions, am not receiving remuneration from any club. Pearl Frances Spackman, Jacksonville, Ore.

Unkink Gals To the Editor: Calling all gals: Our Y.M.C.A. has hit the jackpot! We've acquired the equipment from the Medford Health Club and have set up a complete exercise room. Not only will it remain as stable and dependable as the Y.M.C.A., but its usage will aid a most worthwhile community cause. The Y. needs that help now.

Many of you, like myself, have come to realize the value of regular exercise for both fitness and figure problems. We've never before been given such an opportunity as the Y.M.C.A. is able to offer us.

So, come on down; have fun and be healthy again. There will be class instruction and also planned routines for individuals.

Unkink yourself before summer gets here gals; and bend over backwards for the Y.M.C.A. Gig Farfan, Exercise Room Chairman, Y.M.C.A. Membership Drive, 723 North Newtown, Medford.

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stand on it during the election campaign. In all likelihood, barring unforeseen developments, the treaty will be popular, for the risks are very small, and the gain may be very great.

What are the risks? There is no risk at all that the big explosion prohibited by treaty could be carried out in secret. The treaty itself provides for a network of monitoring stations. But even more important, so it seems to me, is the fact that we are now capable by our own instruments, of detecting the kind of explosion which the treaty would prohibit. We are able, so to speak, to monitor the monitors, to check and to double check.

WHAT about the smaller underground explosions which would not be prohibited by the treaty but which would be subject to a short moratorium? Theoretically, since by definition they cannot be detected by existing instruments, the Soviets may during the past year have been conducting such underground tests. But no one thinks the Soviet Union has done this.

Why? Leaving out all considerations of good faith, sneak tests would be very dangerous. For while the scientists agree that the smaller explosions underground cannot surely be distinguished from earthquakes, it is also true that they cannot surely be concealed. The penalty for cheating would be enormous. What is more, for the Soviet Union the advantages from cheating would be unimportant. For the Soviet Union has no big military interest in perfecting the smaller nuclear weapons. She has big rockets to carry big weapons, and a massive reserve of infantry for conventional warfare.

For the United States the prohibition of small test explosions is a concession. It probably means that we shall not be able to perfect beyond their present state the smaller nuclear weapons. Congress, no doubt, will study this thoroughly. But so far as I can make out, there are plenty of fully informed and responsible people in the government who think that our arsenal of weapons is already very good indeed, and that military perfectionism is not a national necessity.

THE advantages of the treaty and an agreement can be measured only by what would happen if they failed. If, having come so near to an agreement, the three nuclear powers quarrel, the race in nuclear weapons will not only be resumed but it will be expanded. If we three, who have nuclear weapons, cannot agree to limit them, then all other powers which wish to count in world affairs must make or must buy nuclear weapons.

The critical country here is not France or West Germany. The critical country is China. For it has what Britain, France, and Germany do not have, the basic characteristic of a true nuclear power. This is to have so large a territory that it can hope to survive an attack.

If we look ahead, if we take account of the great balance of world force, we must think it would be a disastrous folly not to become aligned with the Soviet Union, when there is a chance to do so, against the spread of nuclear weapons.

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