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EDITOR W. ALLEN J. King, Editor
MANAGING EDITOR J. W. King, Editor
ADVERTISING MANAGER GERALD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR W. ALLEN J. King, Editor
SALES B. ADAMS, City Editor
EDITORIAL RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
EDITORIAL OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
EDITORIAL DALE BRICKSON, Circulation Mgr.
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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
 May 2, 1951 (Wednesday)
 The Medford city council
 last night elected to meet
 with East Main st. property
 owners and iron out what ap-
 pears to be the last obstacle
 to having a new zoning ordi-
 nance for the city.
 A bill to build four-lane
 highway between a Central
 Point and Ashland needs only
 Gov. Douglas McKay's signa-
 ture before the highway can
 become a reality.
20 YEARS AGO
 May 2, 1941 (Friday)
 The U.S. Army Remount
 service this week purchased
 six horses from Jackson county
 breeders at an average
 price of \$180 each.
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye
 Smudge Pot" column: "The
 favorite outdoor pastime here-
 abouts now, is the building
 of an army cantonment south
 of town in the morning, and
 north of town in the after-
 noon."
30 YEARS AGO
 May 2, 1931 (Saturday)
 Medford voters approved
 \$92 to 103 a \$23,500 bond
 issue to purchase a new court-
 house site in the city.
 Hall showers last night re-
 portedly did considerable
 damage to the valley pear
 crop.
40 YEARS AGO
 May 2, 1921 (Monday)
 The Jackson County Farm
 bureau will assume charge of
 the county fair, and the coun-
 ty court has set a special elec-
 tion to call for a one-half mill
 levy for fairgrounds improve-
 ments.
 An application for a charter
 has been filed for an Ameri-
 can Legion auxiliary at Gold
 Hill.
50 YEARS AGO
 May 2, 1911 (Tuesday)
 The Rogue River Valley
 Gas company broke down
 temporarily yesterday, delay-
 ing publication of the Mail
 Tribune, among other things.
 A circus arrived in town
 today.

Down With Parking Meters!

Parking meters originally came into use as a method of keeping the street relatively free of long-time parkers. The revenue derived from them was, at first, purely incidental. This is true no longer. It's almost the other way around.

Today, parking meter revenue is a major item in the budgets of most cities. And there is some question that they are adequately performing their original task of moving parked cars along on a regular schedule to provide space for other shoppers.

THE hungry little meters are probably too much a part of the financial picture of most cities by now to be done away with.

But Fargo, N. D., has done so, if we are informed correctly, and one view of the result was given in a recent letter to the editor of the Salem Capitol Journal. It said:

"On a recent visit to my folks in Fargo, N. D., I found that Fargo and Salem have many things in common. But in the downtown business district, I immediately noticed one outstanding difference. There was not one single parking meter to be seen. My curiosity was aroused, so I investigated.

"North Dakota's constitution provides for the initiative, referendum and recall, just as Oregon's does. The citizens had used the referendum to refer the parking meter question to the voters. Parking meters lost.

"Since then, parking problems have decreased in Fargo. Spaces are zoned for 10 minutes to 2 hours. The non-shoppers, with no meters to feed, cannot occupy space all day, so parking space is freed for the shoppers. Truly the Fargo people own their streets without having to buy them back every day.

"I wonder what would happen in Salem if the people were permitted to vote on their parking meter ordinance? I saw what happened in Fargo."

MIGHTY interesting! One wonders what would happen in Medford, too, if a popular vote were taken on meters.

Of course, we must take into consideration the fact that the city is in severe financial straits, and needs every source of revenue it can get. But the meters could be sold, and the costs of maintenance, repair and collection be saved.

And—who knows?—maybe the people would be so grateful to get rid of the nickel-and-dime swallows, they'd go for a modest increase in the tax base to make up the difference, plus enough more to ease the city's financial problems.

As for us, we'd a lot rather pungle up a few dollars more on our property tax than to keep fishing for pennies, nickles and dimes at the curb.—E. A.

Legislature Nears End

Tomorrow, or the next day, or the day after that, or conceivably Saturday, the 51st session of the Oregon legislature will wind up and its members leave for home—worn out and considerably poorer.

These last few days are crucial ones, for many important bills, on which no agreement could be found during the long session, will be jammed through, and in the tiredness and confusion some of them may be amended and passed in a form which a majority of members would not condone in less hectic days.

In these last days, committees hold ad hoc sessions, bills are shuffled back and forth between house and senate, members vote on measures without being exactly sure what's in them.

USUALLY, everything turns out all right, with no serious harm done. But on some occasions, extremely bad legislation has been passed in the last-days confusion.

The danger is somewhat greater than usual this year, for a variety of reasons including the make-up of one senate committee and political and lobbying considerations not necessarily involving party affiliation.

The house, this session, has shown far greater responsibility and level-headedness than the senate. But what with the pressures, it has gone along with some things we deplore.

ANYWAY, it will be impossible to make a final assessment of the legislature's record as a whole until after it has adjourned, and the final action has been appraised and reported.

One hopes not too many bad bills get through in the last minutes.

But whatever the final outcome, one can be completely sincere in admiring the patience, the sacrifice, the hard work and long hours, which the members offer to the state, at considerable expense to themselves.

Why the voters of the state continue to permit this is a mystery. A reasonable salary level for legislators would make it possible for many potentially good representatives to serve, who simply cannot afford to do so at present.—E. A.

UPI and M-T Give Up

United Press International "gave up," yesterday, so we might as well too.

What they "gave up" about was the use of the name Oregon State College, rather than Oregon State University.

The legislature changed the name, with the change to become effective 90 days after the legislature adjourns. UPI and the Mail Tribune seemed to be about the only ones around which attempted to insist that the change did not become effective until the law did.

But UPI said yesterday, in effect, that everyone else is doing it, so we might as well too. So the M-T will also give up the minor struggle and go along with the name change—even though it means nothing except a minor inflation of the OSC—er, OSU—ego.—E. A.

Dennis the Menace



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 initial 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 his column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Fol-de-Rol?

To the Editor: Congratulations on outstanding editorial (4-27-61) "Fol-de-rol or Necessary?"

Currently, there is everywhere much need for such emphases. We appreciate your clear insights and poised practical thinking—realistic and constructive.

Would that Oregon Legislature's cut from \$288,000 for CD were to zero instead of to only \$173,000!

Charles A. McCalmon, Ashland, Ore.

We Gotta Go, Man

To the Editor: Civil Defense: After listening to a civil defense exercise, tuning to the emergency frequency, hearing the President talk, and finding out where I have to go to get blue prints for a do-it-yourself bomb shelter, only one idea comes to me loud and clear and that is "The best civil defense we can have is an offense."

Whether the war is cold or hot, or the ammunition bombs or propaganda, we gotta go, man. We have experts who get paid to do our thinking, they have plans and equipment to protect us in any emergency so we can go to bed at night and know we are safe.

But you know, folks, somewhere along the line I think somebody goofed, cause after reading the headlines over the last several months I haven't been going to bed and feeling as safe as these experts say I should. I think everyone will admit we have problems, and after some deep thought, a little praying and looking at my horoscope, one conclusion stands out, problems aren't enough, we have to have answers and they have to work when applied to a given situation or you and I and our children just haven't any kind of a future worth bragging about.

Yours for a happy, I'm not a pessimist by choice, things have just made me that way.

Loran Fowler, Route 1, Box 332, Talent, Ore.

Likes Shady Cove

To the Editor: In reply to the criticism of Shady Cove, may I say that it is a very pretty town and that I believe the criticism is totally unwarranted. I have lived here for many years now and have found it a very nice town to live in. It is a town full of many decent, wonderful people, who do not deserve such criticism.

As far as logging equipment is concerned, we happen to have such and are proud of it. After all, Shady Cove is primarily a logging and mill town, so what do you expect?

When I look around, I see many beautiful homes and countless yards that the owners can justly take pride in. But then, maybe I prefer to look for beauty and to believe in our town.

We also love our dogs. By the way, if you dislike our town so much, what's keeping you here? You may move anytime!

Please note, I am signing my name.

Mrs. Ben Nork, Box 62, Shady Cove, Ore.

Courage?

To the Editor: Courage you say? (M-T 4-27-61.) Wherein lies the courage of following the crowd? Especially when crowds have an innate affinity toward tragic goals.

In Wednesday's M-T an article refers to action taken by the Multnomah county executive board of the Republican central committee. In your editorial on Thursday you allude

to the unanimous decision of the central committee. Are the two synonymous? How many members make up the executive board? How many were present to vote on this resolution? Who would vote against the specific provisions of the resolution? The sad and deplorable condition is that the Republican central committee smugly and falsely made the gratuitous assumption that the resolution specifically relates to the activity of the John Birch Society.

Further damage has been done when noticing the jocundity exhibited by the Liberal elite when they see influential Republican bodies conforming to the Liberal pragmatism, further demonstrating the general political mania toward conformity regardless of principle.

But true courage could be broadcast by the Jackson county central committee, executive board or otherwise, by their announcing their standing solidly behind their chairman, and pointing out to the electorate the disgraceful inaccuracies and disregard shown for the truth by the press in general, toward the real function and methods of the John Birch Society. In short the Jackson county central committee should feel a responsibility to point out the issues involved. This would take courage that appeals to men's minds—the truth—not to their base fears to which the press so constantly alludes.

Robert J. Howard, 828 B West 14th st., Medford.

They're Thankful

To the Editor: Since it is impossible to thank each and every one personally, we wish to use this means to thank you and all who gave of their time and support in resisting the attempted placement of the wrecking yard in this area. We sincerely hope we may receive the same co-operation and support in our future planning.

South Talent Rural Property Owners Assn. OWNERS ASSN. Wallace Smith (chairman) Richard Klime, Harry Flynn, Dorothy Hunt, Charles Robertson, Bert Carmichael, and Goldie Davis (secretary)

Concentration on Evil

To the Editor: Two wrongs never make a right. Why is the trial of Eichmann, being held in Israel, talked about in the same breath with justice? This whole procedure is out of step with international law. And shouldn't this trial be conducted under the jurisdiction of some international tribunal?

The Eichmann story is already universally known and distorted, and since the trial will be continued over many weeks, we should be awake enough to take notice to see if the news releases of the trial will follow along the present propaganda campaign to cast suspicion and doubt on German people as a whole.

Germany, since the war has been wonderfully productive and the German people have certainly shown good faith in, and cooperation with the United States and the Western world.

We should also note if the publicity of the trial will promote more bitterness, and distrust. Will the spirit be lacking forgiveness? Or will it nourish and spread present communist—"me?"

If one Jew could be returned to life, or one saved now, the trial could be made bearable; but what judicial tribunal, international or otherwise, will take notice of the wretched souls of Jews and non-Jews who, though alive

Risks, Responsibilities of United States In Laos Situation Are Many and Complex

By PHIL NEWSOM
 UPI Foreign News Analyst

As Washington ponders whether the United States shall intervene militarily in Laos, it also must ponder the risks and responsibilities involved.

Its responsibilities fall under U.S. commitments to SEATO, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization conceived in the brain of the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles during death agonies of Dien Bien Phu in March, 1954.

At that time, Dulles called for "united action" of the free world against the Communist advance in Indo-China. Even then there was a difference of opinion among the Western allies toward this important area of Southeast Asia. For the Dulles proposal was vetoed by the then British prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill.

But on Sept. 8, 1954, SEATO

was born in Manila with a membership of eight nations, the United States, Britain, France, Pakistan, Thailand, The Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

Its day-to-day strength rested upon the mobile striking power of United States planes and the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Specifically, SEATO included Laos in the area it would defend against Communist aggression.

The decision to intervene in Laos, then depends upon whether Laos is engaged merely in internal civil war or is the victim of outside Communist aggression.

The war in Korea demonstrated that the closer a potential enemy approaches its borders, the more likely Red China is to react.

Therefore, it may be assumed that U.S. or SEATO intervention in Laos would be followed by violent reaction on the part of the Red Chinese.

Unlike Nikita Khrushchev, Red Chinese party leader Mao Tze-tung has no fear of atomic war. The Red Chinese

have, in fact, assailed Khrushchev's position as cowardice.

Among military men there is the question whether Laos, strategic importance may not have been exaggerated. It has no railroad, few roads and only few grass airstrips. Its jungle and mountain terrain do not make it a likely defensive base from which to deploy forces for the defense

of the remainder of Southeast Asia.

A more likely defensive line, both the British and French believe, is the Mekong River which runs through South Viet Nam and separates Laos from Thailand. The French, at least, also believe it is more important to defend South Viet Nam than Laos.

Washington Report

By William S. White
 (c) United Feature Syndicate

POLITICAL SHIFTING

Washington — The national structure of President Kennedy's political support is undergoing a ground shift which are little noted now but may bring great significance for the future.

These movements are like small earthquakes below the surface of politics. As one section of voters moves away from the President, another which had heretofore opposed him moves toward him.

Speaking generally, it is the ultra-liberals who are leaving him and it is the moderately conservative with whom he is gaining in favor, at least relatively.

It is hardly debatable that his present total backing, taking the country as a whole, is greater than on election day— which he survived with the narrowest percentage margin in history. All the polls and other ordinary indicators suggest this.

But to say that the President stands higher, now generally than last November is not necessarily to say that his gains will overcome his losses. Because a President is chosen by an electoral system subordinating popular vote to the electoral vote of individual states, he can win a popular majority and still lose an election.

It will not automatically profit him to pick up additional support in other areas— whether these were won or lost areas last time— if this is to be accompanied by decisive losses in key electoral states like New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. In such a circumstance, it might not do him much good even to gain smaller states actually lost before.

And it is precisely in such key states as New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan that the ultra-liberals have their principal strength.

Thus what will happen in 1964 is a total riddle, but nobody could possibly estimate just how wide by then may be the President's accretions of backing from moderate conservatives and his loss of backing from ultra-liberals.

And this, parenthetically, is one of the reasons why they so loudly point out in hindsight the errors and faults in that invasion, characteristically hitting most of all those subordinate figures in the administration who are least able to answer back.

But however unreadable may be the meaning of these present shifts for the far future of '64, that meaning for the nearer future is perfectly plain.

FOR as the President gains among the moderately conservative and loses among the ultra-liberals—with whom he is taking a great risk by insisting upon running a responsible presidency—this at his own rate is clear: The tone of his administration will come closer and closer to the moderately conservative group and move farther and farther from the ultra-liberal group.

This, indeed, is what has already been occurring. One by one the ultra-liberal factions are becoming annoyed with the President. The civil rights extremists are extremely unhappy that the President won't demand extremist programs. Moreover, he intends to go on resisting every kind of pressure, including this one, which would unnecessarily divide a country in rising peril from abroad.

His relationship with the labor extremists is similar. They are increasingly angry with him for asking tax incentives for business and for rejecting various new dealish spending schemes going far beyond his own plans, which are costly enough.

FINALLY, there are those who are emotionally committed to the well-intentioned proposition that the way to stop aggressive Communism is to concede more and more ground to Communist imperialism while endlessly "negotiating" with it.

The glowing affection held by these people for Mr. Kennedy when he was centering upon efforts at peaceful accommodations with Communist imperialism is cooling markedly now. The Kennedy who gave unashamed if indirect support to the anti-Castro invasion of Cuba is not the kind of Kennedy these people like.

And this, parenthetically, is one of the reasons why they so loudly point out in hindsight the errors and faults in that invasion, characteristically hitting most of all those subordinate figures in the administration who are least able to answer back.

Strictly Personal

By Sidney J. Harris
 (c) General Features Corp.

DEFINES MENTAL HEALTH

A college student in Tennessee recently wrote to ask me if I could define or describe the phrase "mental health," which has come into such prominence lately.

"We hear the phrase everywhere every where we turn," he writes, "but I have been unable to find a satisfactory definition. If everyone is a little neurotic, as we believe today, what standards do we employ for the mentally healthy?"

It seems to me that, following Freud and others, we can apply three tests for mental health—the ability to LOVE, the ability to WORK, and the ability to ENJOY.

Unless a person can do all three of these, his or her mental health is not what it should be. This is not to say that love relationships are always easy, or that work is always easy, or that enjoyment is uninterrupted. Mental health is a DIRECTION we are facing, not a GOAL we achieve.

The seriously disturbed we can easily detect. They are unable to love steadily and generously; they are unable to work productively and zestfully; and they are, most of all, unable to enjoy themselves in some deep and serene manner. Often they are frantic for love, fame and pleasure, but these yearnings are never gratified.

Less severe cases, obviously, are much harder to detect.

Sometimes what seems to be a "good" love relationship is based on vanity, or narcissism, or on a carefully manufactured fiction. Likewise, sometimes what passes for zestful work is a kind of hysterical compulsion to escape personal scrutiny by burying oneself in the details of his work. (The man who is proud of never taking a vacation is a neurotic "work alcoholic.")

Most articles, and warnings, about mental illness miss the mark, for they deal with cases of gross disturbances—delusions and projections and all kinds of psychic mechanisms that do not affect the average person.

What we need to recognize is that nobody is mentally healthy, in a full sense, just as nobody is physically healthy. The seeds of illness lurk in all of us, waiting for some special stress or condition favorable for their emergence. Avoiding such stress is the best way to escape illness.

Moreover, a good degree of mental health always displays itself in certain characteristics: humor about oneself; the absence of hatred toward other groups; the willingness to accept blame when we should, and the unwillingness to accept it when we should not; the acknowledgement of our limitations, and the firm belief in our ultimate worth as a person.

Nobody meets this ideal, and nobody can. But we can assess whether we are moving toward, or away from, that direction. When we lose the power of assessment, then it is time to seek help.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
 (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

By STEWART ALSOP
 Joseph Alsop is on a brief vacation. During his absence his brother Stewart will write the Alsop column.

THE PRESIDENT

Washington—During the last two unhappy weeks, a small theme out of the fairly recent past has re-emerged rather often to this reporter's mind.

The time was just two years ago, a little after 2 o'clock of a lovely springtime afternoon. The place was the office of Sen. John F. Kennedy in the old Senate Office Building. The reporter, who had come to interview the Senator for an article for the "Saturday Evening Post," was digesting an excellent steak, courtesy of the Senator, who was sitting in a rocking chair with his feet up on a desk.

The Senator had talked with his usual rather hair-raising candor about his plans and prospects in his campaign for the presidency, which was just getting off the ground. Then the reporter asked a question: "You know, you might get to be President of these United States. And you know that by 1961 all sorts of terrible chickens will be coming home to roost. Don't you sometimes wake up in a cold sweat at night when you think you might actually get to be President?"

"The question seems to me as something of a surprise to the Senator, who paused for a moment to think it over. His reply cannot be reproduced verbatim, but the reporter's recollection of it is vivid, and it went about as follows:

"Well, I know there are a lot of chickens coming home to roost. And I know that it is somehow presumptuous of any man to think of himself in company with men like Jefferson and Lincoln. But I look at the other men who might be President, and I really think I'm as able to handle the job as any of them—except maybe Lyndon, and I don't think he has a chance for the nomination."

There was another pause, and then Kennedy continued, as though aware that the first part of his answer was inadequate.

"Besides, I've spent a good many years up here." (He pronounced "years" as "yee-ahs" and "here" as "hee-yah.") "I realize now that this isn't where the power is, on the Hill. The real power to make the basic decisions is down there (they-yah) on Pennsylvania Ave."

Now that the young Senator is on Pennsylvania Ave., and in almost uncountable numbers. What the young Senator said two years ago is worth recalling now, because it suggests certain of the qualities which the young President is bringing to the task of dealing with the vulture-like

chickens which are settling so thickly about him.

The first is a calm confidence in himself. If it were not so calm, if it were more strident and pushful, it would be plain arrogance. But although the movements of his hands sometimes betray a physical nervousness, the strain really does not seem to reach much deeper than that. "I've watched him take some blood-curdling decisions," a White House aide recently told this reporter, "about Cuba and Laos and the rest. Well, there are a lot of people who seem calm under stress, but you realize that they are controlling themselves with a great effort. But this man—I really think he IS calm, all the way through."

Another Kennedy quality is an unabashed love of power. Where "the real power to make the basic decisions" is, that is where Kennedy wants to be. That is still where he wants to be, even after the agonizing decisions of Cuba and Laos. In his first hundred days in office, the new President has been called upon to make decisions as difficult as those which have confronted any President in the last century. Perhaps more than a century, for although the decisions Abraham Lincoln was called upon to make involved the bloodiest war in history until that time, they involved no risk of the physical destruction of the United States.

While the decision-making process is going on, Kennedy is careful, even cautious. "He'll inspect a problem from all angles, sort of turning it over and over in his hand," another aide says. "He'll say, 'Suppose such-and-such happens, what do we do then?' Then he'll go further, and say, 'Suppose that doesn't work, then what do we do?'"

But when the time comes when he has to decide, you don't have the feeling it's an agony for him. You'll even have the feeling that he enjoys it in a way.

This way of making decisions does not always insure the right decision. In the Cuban affair, in this reporter's opinion, it led the President to fall between two stools. In Laos, it may have led him to delay too long. But at least it is good that the President does not shrink from making decisions. Self-confidence and a love of power are vast assets in the presidency, for which good intentions and a warm heart are no substitute.

It is much too early to predict whether Kennedy also has the X-quality, which seems to be partly the power to excite and stimulate and galvanize, and partly something very like plain luck, which divides the great Presidents from the merely adequate. In the sea of troubles which now threatens to engulf him, Kennedy will prove himself a more than adequate President if the country he leads and the system it stands for simply survive. If he can do more, much more, if he can take arms against his sea of troubles and by opposing end them, he will certainly rank as a great President.

today, will be gone before the trial ends. These will be victims of communist barbarity in Russia, China, Tibet, etc., a barbarity that has continued un-interrupted for 40 years.

Again, two wrongs can never make a right. Journalists estimate that the trial will last three months. This for a man who admits his guilt. Why should the world be subjected to such a prolonged concentration on evil?

Frank Koch, 412 South First st., Central Point, Ore.

Potato Growers Warned on Planting

Washington—The Agriculture Department today warned potato growers to revise downward their planting intentions for the late summer and big fall crops or suffer possible loss of income.

If growers plant all the spuds they have indicated they would, the department said a substantial surplus of potatoes likely would result. This would cause low prices to producers.

Washington—The Agriculture Department today warned potato growers to revise downward