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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. 22, 1948 (Thursday)
Contract for construction of addition to Medford junior high school was let to a Klamath Falls firm for \$182,239.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 22, 1938 (Sunday)
Problem arises by Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle's ruling that fines imposed in justice of the peace courts may not be collected on the installment plan.

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 22, 1928 (Sunday)
Following a chase of seven miles from Seven Oaks to Central Point, Frank Koter and Frank Howler of Tacoma, Wash., are arrested by deputy sheriffs charged with holdup of Fred's Auto camp on the Pacific highway near Grants Pass.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 22, 1918
The annual operetta for Phoenix public schools will be given Friday.

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

1. The Trappist order was founded (more than 800 years ago) in what country?
2. Bible: Why was a mark put on the murderer Cain?
3. Are Mennonites conscientious objectors to any form of military training or service?

4. Constitutionally, what elected official shall be President of the U. S. Senate?
5. In World War II, Brazilian expeditionary forces fought in which country?
6. Complete the famous command, "Don't fire until you see..."

7. A mill is what part of one cent?
8. For what kind of fever is psittacosis the scientific name?
9. Which of these words—stationary or stationery—means not moving?
10. Is the body of George Washington buried in Arlington National Cemetery?

Answers: 1. France. 2. So that no one would kill him. 3. Yes. 4. The Vice-President of the United States. 5. Italy. 6. "the whites of their eyes." 7. One-tenth. 8. Parrot fever. 9. Stationary. 10. No. (Mt. Vernon, Va.)

Teen Age "Codes"

We don't know what started it, but a recent trend throughout the nation is for the drawing up of "Codes of Conduct" for teen agers. This is all to the good.

For it tends to focus attention on the problems which our young people run into in the difficult process of growing up, and provide a basis for thinking about them rationally.

ONCE upon a time, when the phrase "teen ager" was still unknown, the thought of a "code of conduct" for young people would have appeared slightly silly. Those were the days when parents and teachers laid down the rules, and woe unto the youngster who didn't follow them. He got clobbered.

But today's society is a far, far different thing than it was in the days when parents' authoritarian discipline was unquestioned. Young people have more freedom today; they have (or have the use of) automobiles; they have a wide variety of organized extra curricular activities, both in and away from school.

And often — perhaps too often — parents have only a hazy idea of where their children are, or what they are doing.

THUS the old relationships have changed, to the considerable discomfort, in many cases, of both the child and the parent. And in too many cases there has been a vacuum in the place of what once was a fully-understood, if not always easy, relationship.

It seems to us that it is this vacuum which the codes of conduct are designed to fill. It is in the nature of adolescents to press for every advantage—in the way of bedtime, car and telephone privileges, dating, and in other phases of their conduct.

And in case after case, the parents, distant as they are from their youngster's activities, have not known exactly what is reasonable and proper. "All the other kids are doing it" can be a difficult argument to answer sometimes. One does not, after all, want to be thought an old fuddy-duddy by one's offspring.

SO A code of conduct, mutually discussed and understood by both parents and their children, serves as a point where both generations can find a standard.

The "code" will not serve as an iron-clad list of rules and regulations, even if it is formally "adopted" by any group of parents and young people. But it is a tool whereby parents can gain an understanding of some of the things which have troubled youngsters in recent years, and whereby young people can, perhaps, begin to get a glimmering of the problems which their parents face in trying to provide them with a good and wholesome start in life.

If such a code will do this for some families, as a minimum, it will be serving a useful purpose.

THE codes we have seen (and they have been proposed and discussed in all sections of the Pacific coast and elsewhere) talk about such things as parties, telephone use, dating, family chores and responsibilities, bedtime for different age groups, use of the family car, going steady and its implications, allowances and how earned, and so on.

These are problems which crop up in every home where there is a teen ager. In some homes the problems amount to nothing at all; in others they can be a severe stumbling block to family unity, understanding and happiness.

If such codes of conduct can offer a basis for mutual understanding of mutual problems, they will be worth a great deal.

THEY will not serve this purpose, however, unless they are discussed and understood and —within certain limits—agreed upon by both parents and youngsters.

It is for this reason that we are glad to note that the McLaughlin Junior High school Parent-Teacher association the other day took up the study of a proposed code in some detail, with thoughts offered by both students, parents and the faculty. A similar proposed code has been submitted to the high school here for study. It was adopted at a "youth conference" sponsored by the governor last November.

Perhaps it would be too much to expect for it to be adopted and followed by parents and their children universally. As one Salem student said about it, "The kids to whom the code most applies will pay the least attention to it."

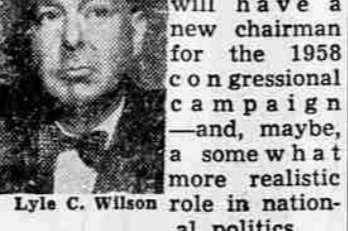
But another student said what is probably just as important: "Its value is that it tells parents that all teen agers aren't juvenile delinquents, and that they are concerned with proper behavior and the problems of society."—E.A.



Weather man says it's gonna snow again!

Citizens For Ike Group Set for New Leader, Activity

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent
Washington — The Republican high command has been informed that the Citizens-for-Eisenhower (CFE) organization will have a new chairman for the 1958 congressional campaign.



Lyle C. Wilson role in national politics.

The new chairman will be Lloyd MacMahon, a 45-year-old New York lawyer and former assistant U.S. attorney. He was CFE chairman in New York state for the 1956 presidential campaign.

MacMahon will succeed John Reed Kilpatrick who also is chairman of the board of Madison Square Garden in New York City. Gen. Lucius D. Clay has been and probably will continue to be a big wheel in CFE and Thomas E. Stephens, an unofficial but influential White House consultant, is expected to continue to help shape the organization's policies.

Has Raised Money
CFE has had a spotty record. It has done a professionally successful job of money raising—\$5,000,000 in the last three campaigns—despite an amateurish approach to politics which was the despair of realistic Republican politicians.

The CFE set-up was ideal for obtaining funds from individuals who for one reason or another preferred not to contribute directly to Republican Party campaign organizations.

The political pros were saddened by the use to which CFE put its campaign funds, comparatively little of which went to candidates in the form in which it was most welcome and needed. That form, of course, would be in cash or by check of substantial proportions. CFE apparently did not realize the hazards of thumbing into Republican primaries.

The maneuver, however, which most offended many Republican organization workers, right down to the grass roots, was the 1956 effort to prevent the renomination of Vice President Richard M. Nixon. General Clay generally was accounted the head man in that operation, his stop-Nixon enthusiasm evidently having been fired by a poll which mistakenly came up with the opinion that Nixon would have a liability to President Eisenhower in the 1956 campaign. This same poll produced the names of

some alternates, among them Harold E. Stassen. That may account for the confidence with which Stassen in 1956 assumed public leadership of the stop-Nixon movement, a role he surrendered at the 1956 San Francisco convention just in time to speak in favor of Nixon's renomination.

Needs Funds
Many of the so-called practical Republicans, the veteran party men, acquired a dim view of the Citizens-for-Eisenhower operation except for its money-raising potential. It probably is fair to say that they merely tolerate CFE today and hope for the best. A realistic view of the situation is that the Republican pros want and need only one thing from CFE-campaign funds.

They are accustomed to working with CFE personnel. Peter H. Clayton, a lawyer and CFE veteran, gained the confidence of the practical politicians over the years. That was peculiarly because in 1956 was the first and only CFE official to endorse Nixon's renomination.

The organization has some \$200,000 banked right now with more to come. The party politicians hope MacMahon knows what to do with it.

THE effective answer to the Russian proposal, which is undoubtedly propagandist, would be a concrete effort to negotiate some specific issue through normal diplomatic channels. It might be the limitation of arms shipments to the Middle East. It might be the thinning out of the garrisons in Central Europe. It might be the Polish plan for a central zone without nuclear weapons.

It must be something definite and substantial. As long as the Western governments

Turning Point in Middle East Organization Seen Next Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent
The Middle Eastern Treaty Organization — the so-called Baghdad Pact — may reach a turning point next week.



Charles M. McCann

Delegates of Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Great Britain, and the United States will attend a four-day meeting of "METO" starting Monday.

The first five countries are full members of the alliance, which was formed in 1955 to oppose Communist aggression, penetration and subversion in the Middle East.

The United States, which sponsored the alliance, never has joined it. But it has joined METO's economic, anti-subversion and finally its military committee.

Thus the United States has edged gradually toward full membership. It has held off taking the final step largely because it does not want to antagonize Egypt and Syria, which bitterly oppose it.

First Dulles' Attendance
However, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will attend next week's meeting—the first he ever has attended.

This is sufficient indication of the importance attached to the meeting.

Among the items on the program are means of combating Soviet Russia's increasing penetration in the Arab countries and Communist-inspired subversion in Jordan and Iraq.

As part of this objective, it is certain that the United States will be asked to increase the amount of its economic aid to METO countries, and especially to Turkey and Iran.

Premier Adnan Menderes of Turkey is expected also to urge that METO be tied in more closely with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, whose aim is to combat Communist aggression in Europe.

Turkey and Britain are both members of NATO as well as METO.

Russia's successful penetration of Egypt and Syria and its attempt to penetrate other Arab countries also will be an important topic for discussion.

Russian propaganda throughout the Middle East is both extensive and successful. Dulles is to arrive in Iran Friday on his way to the METO meeting. He will confer all day Saturday with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Premier Manuchehr Eghbal and Foreign Minister Ali Gholi Ardekan.

Iran To Appeal
Dispatches from Tehran say that the Iranians will make an urgent appeal to Dulles for more economic and military aid.

Turkey is certain to ask for more aid too. Turks are inclined to resent the United States giving much more aid to "neutralist" India, for instance, than it is to Turkey, which is a defense bastion on Russia's direct path to the Arab countries.

The overall objective of the conference, however, will be to strengthen the METO alliance. Important as it obviously is, METO has proved to be largely a paper pact. One reason is that the United States has not joined it. Turkey is expected to urge that the United States join now.

But Washington dispatches say Dulles believes that the time for that has not yet come.

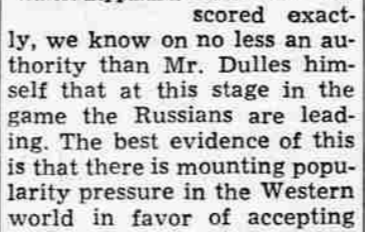
One thing seems pretty certain. Either the METO alliance will be strengthened by next week's meeting or it will be weakened.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE PROPAGANDA CONTEST

We are engaged, so we are telling ourselves, in a propaganda contest with the Russians: We must prove to mankind that we rather than they are the true champions of peace.



Walter Lippmann

Although the progress of this contest cannot be scored exactly, we know on no less an authority than Mr. Dulles himself that at this stage in the game the Russians are leading. The best evidence of this is that there is mounting popularity pressure in the Western world in favor of accepting their proposal to hold another meeting at the summit.

The idea of a meeting at the summit has become the rallying point of the opposition parties in Western Europe, and there are important signs that the idea is making deep inroads among the parties which support the governments. In Germany, the furious success of Mr. Kennan's lectures has been a clear sign of the strength of the opposition to Dr. Adenauer's government. On the question of a parley at the summit, Mr. Macmillan is on the political defensive at home, and even here the President and Mr. Dulles have felt that they must in some measure bend with the pressure.

YET there are the strongest reasons for thinking that no good and much harm would be done if under present conditions there were a meeting at the summit. Mr. Dulles has surely been right in wishing to avoid such a meeting and no one has argued his case more cogently than Mr. Kennan himself.

The question we must ask ourselves is why this wrong-headed idea is winning such popular support in the Western world.

It has been said that the democracies are easily deluded, and will grasp at any straw which seems to offer relief from the threat of war and the heavy burdens of the race of armaments. That may well be true. But it begs the underlying question which is why the democracies are grasping at this straw.

The answer to that question is, I believe, that the leaders of the democracies are not giving them anything else to grasp. Mr. Dulles, Dr. Adenauer, and Mr. Macmillan have given the impression not only that they do not want to negotiate at the summit but that they do not want to negotiate at all. They have created this impression because on the crucial issues of the cold war — in Germany, in the Middle East and in Eastern Asia — they have been standing inflexibly for terms which they and all the world know are not negotiable.

THE effective answer to the Russian proposal, which is undoubtedly propagandist, would be a concrete effort to negotiate some specific issue through normal diplomatic channels. It might be the limitation of arms shipments to the Middle East. It might be the thinning out of the garrisons in Central Europe. It might be the Polish plan for a central zone without nuclear weapons.

It must be something definite and substantial. As long as the Western governments

say no to a parley at the summit, say no to concrete and limited proposals, they are surrendering the diplomatic and the propagandist initiative to the Soviet Union. And they cannot hope to gain the initiative by elaborate proposals about disarmament, which nobody understands, or by suggesting that in the vast reaches of outer space we might in the end do by a metaphysical negotiations what we cannot do by diplomacy on earth.

I HAVE been talking about the propaganda contest in which we are engaged, and I do not mean to suggest that there is any near prospect that the Russians will negotiate a limited settlement. There is, on the contrary, good reason to think that both sides prefer the existing division of Germany and of Europe to any settlement that has thus far been proposed.

The Western governments are afraid that a reunited Germany, with the British and American and Russian troops withdrawn, would hold the balance of power and use it to make Germany dominant in Europe. The Soviet government is afraid that if ever it withdrew from Eastern Germany, the whole satellite empire would blow up and be replaced not by neutralist governments but by implacably anti-Russian governments.

These reciprocal fears make for the maintenance of the status quo. They are the standing obstacles to any general settlement, be it at the summit or through normal diplomacy.

THE chances are that this deadlock will not be resolved by the initiative of the great powers, but rather by political developments in both halves of Europe. In the Eastern half there is always some prospect of a revolt of the Hungarian type. In the Western half there is the likelihood that within a few years, within the term of this Administration, there will be new governments in Western Europe, and that in these governments the existing opposition parties will play a leading part.

If and when that happens, it will be very important that we should not have alienated them and thus find ourselves on the outside looking in.

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Simple Life Due On Satellite Trip

Washington — The United States will put a simple form of life in one of its baby moons to be launched between now and March, it was learned today.

Dr. Hiden T. Cox, executive director of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, told the United Press Navy scientists are now altering satellite designs to accommodate a culture of yeast cells.

Cox, said this simple form of life will yield "infinitely more significant data than putting a mammal, such as a dog," in space at the present time.

He conceded that Russia got a lot of propaganda mileage out of putting a dog in Sputnik II. He said there are indications that Russia will put simple life in future satellites.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration says automatic computer control of most air plane flights is expected by 1961.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In his annual report to the congress on the state of the nation's economy, President Eisenhower paints a reasonably hopeful picture of the business future.

He says: "As we look ahead in 1958, there are grounds for expecting that the decline in business activity need not be prolonged and that economic growth can be resumed without extended interruption."

"There are good grounds for confidence not only that economic growth can be RESUMED WITHOUT A PROLONGED DELAY but also that a vigorous EXPANSION of our economy can be sustained OVER THE YEARS."

BUT — He adds — STABLE PRICES ARE ESSENTIAL TO A SOUND, PROSPEROUS, EXPANDING ECONOMY.

If our economic future is to be kept bright and hopeful, two things must be done: 1. Business leaders must hold price increases to amounts warranted by increased production costs. 2. Labor must limit its demands for higher wages to gains in productivity per man-hour.

Otherwise, the wage-price spiral will WRECK us.

WHY? Let's take a look at one straw in the business winds with which more or less everyone is familiar — the fact that foreign-built cars are not only outselling us in the markets of the world but are biting increasingly into the DOMESTIC market for American-built automobiles.

Foreigners — the Germans, the British, the French and the Italians, notably — have learned how to make small cars that people LIKE and they can build these cars CHEAPER THAN WE CAN BUILD THEM. That, basically, is why they are able to outsell us in the small-car market.

THIS is the grim moral: If we permit the wage-price spiral to GO ON forcing our costs higher and ever higher, the time will come when we will not only lose our EXPORT markets to foreign competitors who can produce cheaper than we can but we will find these foreign competitors biting deeper and deeper into our own domestic markets.

If that is permitted to happen, we will face a depression that will curl everybody's hair.

IN HIS message on the economic state of the nation, our President makes two statements that most of us will find reassuring and INSPIRING:

1. "I'm sure the Russian challenge can be met without distorting our economy or destroying the freedoms that we cherish."

2. "Whatever our national security requires, our economy can provide and we can afford to pay."

In all the doubt and uncertainty that have been filling the air since the Russians shot Sputnik into outer space, those statements stand out like the comforting and reassuring beam of a sturdy lighthouse on a storm-swept ocean shore.

concerned with what will be taught? Many parents are already wondering about the "benefits" of progressive and semi-progressive education. Doesn't the fact that we have so much delinquency here prove that there are definite flaws both in home and school training?

When we have fewer boys and girls in state institutions and no need for a detention home, then we can truly be proud of our valley.

Louise B. Pollard, South Stage Rd., Medford.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A BUSY BEAVER bank clerk, keenly aware of old Mrs. Gottpenty's million-dollar balance, began giving her the red-carpet treatment. He even took her six nasty-tempered, untrained dogs out for their constitutional every morning and evening. As he had hoped, Mrs. Gottpenty remembered the bank clerk in her will. She left him the dogs.



A persuasive insurance broker thought a neighbor's massive ferocious looking dog was a good reason for the policy to take out of the neighbor. His powers of persuasion carried the day—and not a moment too soon for the neighbor, anyhow. The policy had barely been signed when the dog made a leap for the insurance broker and bit him.

Jerry Lewis explains the curse of liquor thusly: just one glass of whiskey makes you feel like a new man—but then the new man wants a drink, too! © 1958, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate.

The Village DAIRY-SMITH at Genesee
East Main St. We Have Maple Nut Ice Cream Again

CONFIDENCE— For over 22 years we have endeavored to merit your confidence, and your continued approval of our efforts is most gratifying! C. M. Litwiler Mrs. Litwiler
With all our interests 100% local, and with charges that are exceptionally moderate, we confidently assume the next decade of service to and for the Rogue River valley
LITWILLER Funeral Home
Mountain View Chapel Hwy. 66 at Normal Office—88 N. Main ASHLAND We Never Close "It is better to know us and not need us, than to need us and not know us."