

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North Fir St. Ph. SP 2-6141

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An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at
Medford Oregon under Act of
March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—in Advance: Copy 15c
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 4.25
Sunday Only—One year \$4.20

By Carrier—in Advance—Medford
Ashland, Central Point, Eagle
Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill,
Thornburg, Sandy Cove, Rogue River,
Talent and on motor routes
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 10.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 5.50
Carrier and Dealer's copy 10c

All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press—Full Leased Wire
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

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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
Aug. 12, 1948 (Thursday)
Medford parking meters
average a revenue of \$7.37
per month each.

Greta Hansen, "Miss Medford
of 1948," will appear in
tomorrow's parade open-
ing the Gladioli Festival in
Grants Pass.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 12, 1938 (Friday)
The Medford Gun club has
invited the public to its
semi-monthly practice shoot.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "An
upstate politician was here
the first of the week. He de-
clared he was 'full of the
flaming truth.' It is not
known whether lightning or
a carelessly tossed cigarette
set him afire."

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 12, 1928 (Sunday)
Two moonshiners from Los
Angeles were arrested here
last night for illegal posses-
sion.

Rumors are circulating that
a 10-story office building will
soon be erected to boost Med-
ford's skyline.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 12, 1918 (Monday)
More draftees, 500 in all,
will head north this week for
active duty.

A request has been received
here for violas and mus-
ical instruments to be sent
to servicemen in California.

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

1. Spiders have four, six, or
eight legs?

2. Name the west coast re-
public in South America,
astride the equator and bound-
ed on the north, east, south,
and west, respectively by Co-
lombia, Peru and Pacific
Ocean.

3. What is the zodiacal sign
for persons born between
July 23 and August 23?

4. Which State is nick-
named "Cornhusker State"?

5. Which Federal agency is
abbreviated I.C.C.?

6. Are bats blind?

7. Was the Lend Lease Act
enacted by Congress before,
or after, the United States
entered W. W. II?

8. When is Bastille day
celebrated in France?

9. Slitting a crow's tongue
improves its ability to talk;
true or false?

10. A drowning person al-
ways rises to the surface three
times before sinking; true or
false?

Answers: 1. Eight legs. 2.
Ecuador. 3. Leo the Lion. 4.
Nebraska. 5. Interstate Com-
merce Commission. 6. No. 7.
Before (March 11, 1941). 8.
July 14. 9. False. 10. False.

An Elizabethan Quibble

It was nice that Henry Hewes, distinguished drama critic for "The Saturday Review," visited Ashland to view a couple of the plays during the current season of the Shakespearean festival.

And it was a fine thing that he was given a warm welcome, with a large attendance at his informal discussion of things theatrical in general and Shakespearean in particular.

His report in the magazine, which has an international circulation among influential people, will, if favorable, be of definite benefit to the Festival, both in prestige and in future attendance.

A DRAMA critic's views, however sound and well-informed, are, after all, only the views of one man. And as such, one can differ with them.

With all respect to the expert, we do differ with one of the opinions he offered—that in which he criticized the festival's near-literal recreation of an Elizabethan stage for the plays.

Our reporter described his viewpoint this way:

"He said (the Ashland theater) was the only reproduction this literal in the United States, that it was nice to have one such example but that he preferred a more imaginative setting. He described the effectiveness of a stage which would appear starkly Elizabethan at the outset, then gradually depart from it through elaboration or shifting of the set as the play progressed."

WE HAVE seen (and, to a limited extent, participated in) Shakespearean drama in a number of different settings. Our conclusion, one that is shared by people far more experienced than we in the world of the theater, is that the Elizabethan stage—mostly bare, with a minimum of "scenery" and background, yet possessing a tremendous versatility which permits a rapid flow from one scene into another—is ideal for Shakespearean productions, and that any compromise would destroy the effectiveness of the plays to the degree of compromise.

The Elizabethan stage is indeed stark. It was stark originally out of necessity, but the genius of the playwright made of it a virtue.

For one thing, it allows the imagination to etch in the background for each scene, so each viewer sees the scene within the context of his own mind's eye.

EQUALLY important, it makes the changing of scene less disturbing, more natural, and far faster than the mechanical shifting of flats and drops, of furniture and other stage properties.

In addition, particularly in an outdoor setting, it is subtly disconcerting to see reproduced the trappings of an interior scene, and this detracts from the concentration and satisfaction of the viewer.

Finally, from a purely technical, production aspect, the Tudor stage is far more facile, far more amenable to directorial whims, and far simpler to manage than the vastly complicated "traditional" stage.

HEWES should return to Ashland once or twice to see whether or not his objectives are not being attained through more effective means than those he prescribes.

It appears to us that minor theatrical miracles have been achieved by the technical staff of the Festival, principally through the use of lighting, on one hand, and costuming, on the other—to say nothing of the achievement of the directors and actors in creating an image.

The Festival in Ashland, in producing Shakespeare, does on stage a little what a "modern" painter does on canvas. A play is an abstraction of life to begin with, and the production gives it the shape and color and life to get across the emotional or intellectual point of a play.

As a painter starts with a blank canvas, or a sculptor with a blob of clay or a virgin rock, so the Festival company starts with a stark stage, and concludes with a dramatic triumph.

We do not believe that splitting hairs about the lack of an intermission, or the fact that it is "nice to have an example" of an Elizabethan stage, alters the fact that Shakespearean drama, presented as written, on the kind of stage for which it was written, with the addition of the latter-day help of modern lighting, produces an over-all effect which is unique—and wonderful. —E.A.

Interesting Times

Once, long ago, at an Oregon college, there was a "crisis" in student government—one of a long series, about which the student body got all worked up.

During its height, the student body president was presented a plaque which said:

"No matter what else may be said about the times in which we live, NO ONE can say they aren't interesting."

How true that was, and how much more true, in a larger sense, it is today!

A SUBMARINE cruises beneath the polar ice-cap, bringing a hint of a future commercial route thousands of miles shorter than the ones usable today.

A long tube of metal goes tumbling through the night skies, visible to all who watch closely for it at the proper time, reflecting sunlight.

Man prepares his first probe toward the moon. Scientists use giant magnets in attempts to bottle up the forces of fusing hydrogen for usable power.

The times, if a little frightening, ARE interesting. —E.A.

Dennis the Menace



Matter of Fact

TROUBLE FOR MR. K.?
Washington — The Kremlinologists—the practitioners of the strange art of reading the signs in the Kremlin—are currently excited by two signs that seem to indicate some sort of trouble for Nikita Khrushchev.

One of these signs is quite simple. In the last two days, Khrushchev's fallen enemy, Viacheslav Molotov, has been seen in Moscow by Western newspapermen. The return of Molotov from his exile in Ulan Bator is something of an event in itself.

If it were not for still another sign, the Kremlinologists would still be inclined to argue that the Soviet Union's Ambassador to Outer Mongolia was only back in the capital on normal leave from his diplomatic post. But there is also a second important sign that has to be accounted for.

THIS second sign is simply a story sent from Moscow two days ago by the able Associated Press correspondent, Roy Essoyan. The story described the move to put the Middle East crisis into the U.N. General Assembly as Khrushchev's "first serious diplomatic and public setback." It further noted that Western diplomatic observers regarded Khrushchev's abandonment of his scheme for a summit meeting within the U. N. as "a major retreat."

Essoyan added that this retreat might be "a blow to the personal fortunes of the dynamic Soviet leader."

Two attempts were made, and eight hours passed, before the Soviet censorship permitted Essoyan to send out the full text of this report. This was therefore not a report smuggled past the Soviet censorship; and it is precisely this aspect of the story which has so excited the Kremlinologists. Since Stalin's accession to full power in the twenties, the Soviet censors have never permitted any foreign correspondent to send out speculation about the declining fortunes of any Soviet political leader, unless the leader's decline of fortune was already a solid, accomplished fact.

LOGICALLY, this suggests that the decline in Khrushchev's glittering fortunes really is an accomplished fact. And this hint of trouble for Khrushchev is virtually being linked with the wholly unforeseen return to Moscow of Khrushchev's bitter enemy, Viacheslav Molotov, whom Khrushchev so resoundingly defeated on his way to the top.

For these reasons, then, questions are being asked about the nature of Khrushchev's present position. There are no outward indications that a major political convulsion is going on in Moscow, but at least a certain cloud of doubt has been cast on the formerly undoubted supremacy of Khrushchev, who so recently seemed to have eliminated every possible rival.

Whatever has happened (if anything at all has happened) is plainly connected with the Peking meeting between Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung, after which Khrushchev renounced the scheme for a summit meeting within the U. N. Security Council. It is also thought to be significant that Khrushchev went to the meeting in Peking with no politically important companion except the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky.

CONCERNING Malinovsky, two points are well established. First, he was the beneficiary, and he was probably one of the instruments, of Khrushchev's rapid maneuver to destroy his former ally and backer, Marshal Georgiy Zhukov. Second, Molotov, Malenkov and the other members of the "anti-party group" are known to have looked to this same Marshal Malinovsky to give them Army support at the time of the famous June plenum. They were then disappointed in this hope, and Khrushchev triumphed with Zhukov's active aid at this crucial meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee in June, 1956.

There used to be a link, therefore, between Molotov and Malinovsky. Consequently, the Kremlinologists are asking where Malinovsky, having served Khrushchev in the demolition of his rival Zhukov, may not now have joined with Molotov to clip Khrushchev's wings.

Speculation centers upon Malinovsky for a rather simple reason. In all the great convulsions at the Kremlin since the death of Josef Stalin, only three organs have played a primary role—the Presidium, the Army and the secret police. After the fall of Lavrenti Beria, the secret police have not seemed to figure greatly. Since then, the primary roles have been played by the Presidium and the Army—with the Central Committee of the Communist party of course called in when there was disagreement within the Presidium, or between the Army and the Presidium, as in June, 1956.

IN THE game of "nine little Indians hanging on the wall" that Khrushchev played with such success, almost all those with the stature to argue with him have been eliminated from the Presidium. The Communist theorist, Mikhail Suslov, and the durable old Anastas Mikoyan have been the only major figures left since Khrushchev took over from the unhappy Marshal Bulganin.

But that still left the Army, headed by Malinovsky, as an independent center of power. In addition, since Khrushchev did not imitate Stalin's decisive tactic of shooting his former rivals, the Soviet Union contained "too damned many people who have been left un-murdered," in the words of the greatest of the Kremlinologists, George P. Kennan. And the "un-murdered" rather conspicuously included Molotov.

All the foregoing is typical Kremlinology, of course, and there is nothing, solid in it anywhere except the two signs—the re-appearance of Molotov, and the censor's permission to Essoyan to pass a story that must surely have considerable significance. Maybe these odd signs will shortly be explained. Furthermore, Khrushchev has used the method of mobilizing his own supporters by giving indications that he was in danger in Kremlin dramas of the past. No one but a fool would write off Khrushchev on the evidence yet available. But until some other explanation of the signs is forthcoming it has to be presumed that they mean what they seem to mean—some sort of trouble, big or little, temporary or enduring, for Nikita Khrushchev. (c) 1958 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

'CANDIDATE'
Caracas — Rear Adm. Wolfgang Larrazabal, head of Venezuela's junta government, has announced he is available for a draft as a "national union" candidate for president in the November election.

Hurricanes have taken an average of 119 lives annually in the U. S. over the past 42 years.

De Gaulle Studies Freedom Vote For Ex-Colonies, Constitutional Changes

By **KINGSBURY SMITH**
UPI Correspondent

Paris — (UPI) — French Premier Charles De Gaulle has promised that France's overseas territories, excluding Algeria, will have the right to vote for "total independence" in the forthcoming referendum on a new constitution.

Paul Reynaud, chairman of the Constitutional Consultative Committee, told United Press International in an exclusive interview today that De Gaulle has made this promise to him personally.

"It was my idea," Reynaud said. "I felt it was of capital importance to France's international position that the people of the overseas territories should be allowed to ask for total independence when they vote on the new constitution. I urged Gen. De Gaulle to agree. He will do so. He told me so."

No Other Solution
If the inhabitants of French overseas territories are given the opportunity to vote in a national referendum on whether they want complete independence, it will mark an historical milestone in France's relations with her former colonies.

Should they vote affirmatively, it is generally agreed in Paris that De Gaulle is the only French political leader who could get away with the granting of independence.

If De Gaulle carries out his promise to Reynaud and the people of the overseas territories should vote for complete independence, those who know the general are convinced he would not grant it. There is no doubt, however, he would do so with bitter disappointment.

He told the consultative committee last week he conceived of no other solution for France and what is still left of its empire than "a form of association-integration or federation." He said anything else would mean "secession, with all the consequences that it would bring and with the risks and perils for those who would choose it."

Pressed for Changes
His promise to Reynaud would indicate he is prepared to allow the natives to risk those perils if they wish.

Reynaud also told this correspondent he is confident the modification which De Gaulle is accepting in the proposed constitution will safeguard democracy in France.

The 79-year-old former premier, still remarkably energetic, is acting as the defender of French parliamentary democracy in his role as chairman of the Constitutional Consultative committee.

The father of a 4-year-old son as well as three other children, Reynaud paced his office in the Chamber of Deputies with the vigor of a man at least 20 years younger as he told of the changes he had persuaded De Gaulle to accept.

"The original draft of the constitution contained some provisions which were dangerous. We were particularly concerned about the famous Clause Fourteen. That would give the president of the republic absolute power in certain circumstances."

Powers Too Broad
"For example, when the republican institutions, the nation's independence, its territorial integrity, or the fulfillment of its international agreements were threatened in a grave and immediate manner, the president would have the right to take any measures he considered necessary, after consultation with"

ings of editors and others who have plenty to live and subsist on. Many of you scholarly opponents of pensions for war veterans have been in service yourselves; doing nicely financially when you entered the service and came out to the same nice set-up and have enjoyed the best ever since.

Pensions are only for those who need them, and not for those who have plenty anyway. It is easy to rear back and say, "You don't see me asking Uncle Sam for any help! I did it because it was my duty, etc." if you don't need it.

I don't pretend to uphold all veterans of World War One, as a class or group, but I do contend that as a class or group, they should not be the forgotten men of the nation, and should have equal treatment and opportunities with other groups of U.S. citizens, as well as the citizens of our Foreign Aid beneficiary nations.

Many veterans, though discharged from military service without accredited service-incurred physical disability, did come out of service minus a lot of their former ability for a livelihood, and many hidden illnesses, have kept them off the payrolls of the late thirties and the forties, when they would have been in prime of life building up social security for their present age, averaging about 63 years.

These veterans, I don't mean those sitting pretty, but the less fortunate ones, now face the probability of retirement without benefit of maximum social security such as the hale and hearty members of our society will enjoy.

S. R. Hale
P. O. Box 135
Jacksonville

'Ima's' Address Asked
To the Editor: The Aug. 8 issue of the Mail Tribune carried a communication signed by 'Ima Madden' Jacksonville, Oregon.

It would be appreciated if 'Ima' would give her complete address, and tell just where she lives in Jacksonville. So far no one has been able to locate anyone by that name. If she has lived there for 20 years someone should know her.

Mrs. J. W. Grigsby,
707 North California st.,
Jacksonville

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the premier and the president of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

"I told Gen. De Gaulle I thought these powers were too broad. I cited, for example, the question of France's scheduled participation in the European economic community, or 'common market' the end of this year. I said: 'Suppose France's participation was postponed, would that mean that you would assume all powers?'"

The general replied: "Of course not. I intended the assumption of these powers by the president to apply only when the public institutions could no longer function."

Will Ask Safeguards
Reynaud said he told De Gaulle he was going to put those assurances into the form of an amendment that would make a French president's assumption of absolute power in an emergency dependent upon the approval of a "constitutional court." This court would determine whether or not the president's proposed actions were in accordance with the constitution.

Asked whether the original draft of the constitution contained provisions that would enable a "bad" president to create a dictatorship, Reynaud replied:

"Yes. That is just the point. It is not Gen. De Gaulle we are afraid of. He never would, in my opinion, abuse the powers granted him. But I have told him we are not making a constitution for one man."

Reynaud revealed he is going to propose to De Gaulle within the next day or so a compromise on the question of the participation of French senators or deputies in the government. The draft constitution provides a member of the legislative body must resign if he enters the government.

Who Fires Premier?
"I am going to propose," Reynaud said, "that a member of the legislative body who enters the government must take a sort of leave of absence from his parliamentary duties. He will not be obliged to resign, but he will not be allowed to vote while he holds a government post."

An important concession which Reynaud feels he has secured from De Gaulle concerns the question of who shall have the right to get rid of a French premier once he has assumed office. The original constitutional draft would have given the president the right to dismiss the premier under certain circumstances.

"I told Gen. De Gaulle that the committee felt that Parliament only and not the president of the republic should have the right to get rid of a government post."

FREE ON CONTEMPT CHARGE
Arthur Miller, playwright, husband of Marilyn Monroe, was freed from his conviction for contempt of Congress by the Circuit Court of Appeals in a nine to nothing decision. Miller had been cited for refusing to name the persons who attended Communist meetings when he was a party member. However, the evidence showed that when he asked that the question be deferred, Chairman Walter agreed and the meeting was adjourned. Miller was never recalled and asked to answer the question. The Appeals court referred to the ruling of the Supreme Court, that a witness must have it made clear to him that refusal to answer a question endangers him to punishment for contempt.

The case against Miller was weak both on legal and factual grounds. It was too bad he was exposed to the adverse publicity and cost of defending himself, particularly when he had been frank in admitting a brief association with Communists and his voluntary ending such contacts. Thanks to the courts, the Red hunt is being reduced to more rational dimensions.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

ARTHRTIS?
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Jackson, Mississippi

Oregon City Youth Arrested in East
Washington — (UPI) — Pvt. Frank L. Wakefield, 21, Oregon City, was convicted in municipal court here today on two firearm charges and then turned him over to Army authorities who said he was absent without leave from his Ft. Bragg post.

The Oregon youth was arrested at a YMCA here when a maid found a loaded pistol under his pillow. Police said Wakefield also had a loaded British sub-machine gun in his possession. He told authorities he collected guns.

Two one-year sentences were suspended in municipal court when Wakefield was turned over to the military.

Counsel With . . .
Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan

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