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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: June 26, 1949 (Sunday) Gold Hill, Table Rock and Willow Springs voters go to the polls tomorrow to decide the controversial school consolidation issue.

20 YEARS AGO: June 26, 1939 (Monday) More than 100 Medfordites enjoy "Medford Day" on Oregon Caves national monument.

30 YEARS AGO: June 26, 1929 (Wednesday) "Pop" Gates is appointed a member of the state park board.

40 YEARS AGO: June 26, 1919 (Thursday) High school commencement exercises are to be held at the Page theater tonight.

50 YEARS AGO: June 26, 1909 (Saturday) Fred H. Hopkins' Snowy Butte orchard is sold to Montana interests for \$150,000.

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

- 1. Which of the planets is noted for its rings? 2. Is a child born to Chinese parents in this country a citizen of the United States? 3. A colonel is to a brigadier general as an archbishop is to a vicar, deacon, cardinal, or Pope?

Increased Quota for June Is Announced: An increased quota for June has created openings for 30 more applicants for enlistment in the U.S. Navy, Navy Recruiter Warren I. Boe of the recruiting station said today.

Chief Boe said that in the summer, the number of applicants normally exceeds the quota but that when a quota increase is received, as now, there are openings for immediate enlistment.

Queen of Canada

When Queen Elizabeth II welcomes President Eisenhower aboard the royal yacht Britannia at the St. Lambert Lock of the St. Lawrence Seaway, she will act as Queen of Canada. For all that she is Elizabeth II, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, and of her other realms and territories Queen; Head of the Commonwealth and Defender of the Faith—in the style recommended by Debrett's—she is also the constitutional monarch of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

An understandable confusion arose when Elizabeth visited the United States in the autumn of 1957. She attended a celebration at Williamsburg, Va., as the monarch of Great Britain, but in Washington, where Prime Minister John Diefenbaker acted as her principal adviser, she was Queen of Canada.

THE United States will see little of Her Majesty on this visit. With Prince Philip she will attend an international exposition in Chicago on July 6. Otherwise her 45-day tour will be devoted entirely to Canada, of which she will traverse just about the length and breadth, visiting such remote areas as the Yukon Territory, which no reigning monarch has ever penetrated.

Indeed, although the attitude over here seems to be that the Queen is making the trip primarily to dedicate the St. Lawrence Seaway, in Britain this ceremony is looked upon as incidental to the "Canadian visit."

The London Times, makes the point that the people of Canada, numbering 16 millions and spread over a vast area, stand in need of a symbol—which the Queen supplies—to confirm their integral nationhood. Canadians are being shown their monarch both as a national ruler and as a human being. And, as The Times asserts: "In the evergrowing complexity of modern society, the truth we all need most to comprehend is that the august symbol and the simple person are one; and behind all the elaboration of government, the center and inspiration of it all is a human being like ourselves."

On a more practical level, the boom in Canada is making that nation the most rapidly growing and probably the most prosperous member of the British Commonwealth. So it is well to have the ties to the motherland held up to public view.

FOR us of the United States it is significant that the two glimpses we shall have of the Queen will be at international ceremonies, both marking a historic step forward in cooperation across the border. The past few years have been filled with more than their share of rows with our neighbors to the North, principally over wheat and dollars. But accommodations are being made, and in any event, the squabbles, bitter as they occasionally became, were never serious enough to give rise to the slightest doubt of hemispheric solidarity on defense or of cooperation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Indeed, a sort of historical footnote shows the U.S.-Canadian friendship in its clearest image. Gunboats are cruising the peaceful waters of the Great Lakes for the St. Lawrence celebration only because diplomats were able to work out a temporary suspension of the Rush-Bagot Convention of 1817, which provided for the perpetual disarmament of the lakes.—E.R.R.

Guatemalan Anniversary

Five years ago on June 29, Col. Carlos Castillo Armas took over in Guatemala after a 12-day revolt which sent left-wing Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman scurrying into exile and frustrated a Communist bid for a foothold in the Western Hemisphere. Now, with Armas gone, victim of an assassin's bullet in July, 1957, some of the old faces are turning up again and new rumbling on the left is beginning to be heard.

Although he lived in exile behind the Iron Curtain for more than a year, Arbenz himself was almost certainly not a Communist. A former Army colonel, he was one of the original triumvirate which overthrew Dictator Jorge Ubico in the "October Revolution" of 1944. He appears to have shared a genuine, if soft-headed, idealism with Juan Jose Arenal, whom he succeeded as president in 1951.

Arenal had treated the Communists ambivalently, cooperating with and even courting them, yet refusing the party legal recognition and even attempting periodically to impede its organizational drive. Arbenz, however, let the party out into the open.

BY THE end of 1953, it was possible for the always-meticulous National Planning Association to report: "The Guatemalan Communists have been able to entrench themselves in the key organs of state power... through a well-managed conspiracy unwittingly helped by the non-Communists and ineffectually opposed by the anti-Communists."

That the situation in Guatemala was intolerable to the State Department in Washington is obvious, both on and off the record. But here the picture turns murky. Did the U.S. help pull Arbenz down?

The late Secretary of State Dulles, in an address on June 30, 1954, said the revolution was sparked by the "just wrath of the Guatemalan people." But then what else could he have said? The principle of "non-intervention" was at stake. Historian J. Fred Rippy, writing in the University of Michigan's History of the Modern World series, asserts flatly that the Armas coup was accomplished "with encouragement and assistance from the United States."—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"DON'T NOBODY MOVE! MY FROG GOT OUT!"

Lawmakers Propose Cutting \$3,000 from Their Own Spending

By FRANK ELEAZER, United Press International. Washington—UPI—Our lawmakers have been seized with a desire to save money. They went so far this week as to propose cutting their own spending by \$3,000, though of course it is too early to be sure this will stick.

As a result of the economy fever, it is possible our top diplomats when they move into the state department's new \$54,000,000 building will have to make a few adjustments, like treading on floors rather than carpets.

Passengers at Washington's \$90 million dollar new airport, currently building, could have to walk to their planes, rather than ride in the air conditioned mobile lounges for which we had planned to pay \$7,000,000.

Some Senators, getting into the spirit of things, even expressed interest in the number of maids (8) and gardeners (12) currently needed by President Eisenhower, though nothing concrete came out of that.

Golf Cart Questioned. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) did succeed, however, in wringing from the Appropriations Committee a pledge to inquiry of Ike whether the taxpayers paid for his \$1,000 mechanized golf cart.

It will be just as well if news of the proposed \$3,000 cut in Congress' own budget doesn't reach Ottawa. Several scores of our lawmakers currently are in Canada for the Seaway festivities, and there is no use spoiling the fun.

Our representatives there include 24 official delegates to the first session of a new U.S.-Canadian interparliamentary group, and \$30,000 had been budgeted for their expenses, to cover maybe two meetings a year.

The House Appropriations Committee said sternly though that \$27,000 looked like enough for this purpose, considering it's not far and the plane ride, this year anyway, was for free.

Well, not really free. It's provided by the Navy. The committee said we taxpayers still pick up the tab, totalling \$2,500.

In compliance with earlier committee entreaties to save, the State Department had announced proudly it had cut the cost of its new office building from \$57,400,000 to \$54,220,000.

But the committee had news for the diplomats; the cost has been further reduced by \$2,500,000. It directed the department to save where you can.

Well, it's probably too late to save on those two outside statues, costing \$275,000. And the interior decorator already has been promised his \$170,000, so that can't be cut.

But we haven't yet bought all the rugs, drapes and furniture which the decorator recommended, so I guess that's where the saving will come.

Possibly something less than \$12,000, as planned, can go into the furnishing of the suites for the secretary of state and his first undersecretary. And there'll be a little less than the \$357,000 planned for furnishings for the second undersecretary, the assistant secretaries, and the deputy secretaries of state.

Wilson Says Not Much Said About Agent Who Pushed States Rights Bill Through

By LYLE C. WILSON, United Press International. Washington—UPI—In all that talk in the House of Representatives about the states rights bill which passed this week not much was said about the Communist espionage and revolutionary agent who was the cause of it all.

This anti-American operator generally is known as Steve Nelson. His real name is Steve J. Mesarosh. He was born Jan. 1, 1903 in Chaglich, Yugoslavia.

For the documented story of this subversive U.S. resident see the just-published "Appendix to Part 1, The Case of Steve Nelson from the Records." This document, obtainable for a few cents from the Government Printing Office, was put together by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

It was printed in an effort to persuade senators that they should vote for the states rights bill which the House passed. This bill would prevent the Supreme Court from holding a state law inoperative merely because Congress had enacted federal legislation in the same field.

The court on such grounds in 1956 vacated Nelson's conviction on charges under the Pennsylvania Sedition Act. He had been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, a \$10,000 fine and, further, had been assessed \$13,000 court costs.

"This far-reaching Supreme Court decision," the subcommittee said in its story of the Nelson case, "not only effectively blocks prosecutive measures against Communists by all states of the union, but it also set at liberty a man whose record is one long chain of conspiratorial machinations against the United States."

"For the first time in its history, the United States is vulnerable to armed attack by an enemy beyond its borders. Essential to the designs of Soviet conquest are its American agents, militarily and politically trained to do its bidding in the event of... an emergency. Steve Nelson is well prepared and experienced for such a role."

For example: Nelson was a graduate of Moscow's Lenin school which taught much more than political philosophy. Leonard Patterson, a former Communist and Lenin school student, told the subcommittee what he, Nelson and other Lenin school students learned. Patterson said: "I got better military training in Russia than I got in my own (U.S.) Army from the time I was in the Lenin school... we just learned... how to erect street barricades, what to use as barricades, such as turning over automobiles, street cars, sandbags, 45 degree angle posts, etc. We learned how to handle weapons of various countries, United States, Russia, France, Germany, England."

The subcommittee document relates Nelson's career as a consistent law breaker, his activity in disrupting basic American industries, his role in subverting the foreign born, his participation in the Communist atomic espionage ring in California.

It is a shocking record. The subcommittee observes that: "This same Nelson is free today, waiting his hour to strike, when he can continue these activities at the Kremlin's behest against these United States."

Argentina President Frondizi Man of Week, Newsom Says

By PHIL NEWSOM, UPI Foreign Editor. Man-of-the-week: President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina. The place: Buenos Aires. The quote: "I just wanted to say hello to you and tell you I am fulfilling my constitutional duties."

Frondizi had promised from the first that the way would be hard and he stood firm in the face of mounting opposition. In the present crisis, he owed part of his strength to the fact his opposition was divided.

One group demanded that he resign and be replaced by a provisional government of armed force officers. They were the Golpistas, literally translated, those desiring a military coup.

A second group demanded that Frondizi stay in office but submit himself to close control by the armed forces. A third group wanted his resignation, to be followed by an interim government headed by the president of the Supreme Court until elections could be held.

Military Brings Pressure. As in the ouster of Peron, the Communists who kept the country in unceasing industrial strife.

There was, in addition, the plight of the wage earners who were being asked to pay in months for the excesses of years—who saw their wages frozen while prices spiraled steadily upward.

Political, Frondizi's troubles spring from the election support he received from the Peronistas and Communists, which aroused armed services suspicious, and from his own intransigent radical party, which has protested abandonment of the more nationalistic policies in favor of gigantic financial help from abroad.

Whatever Frondizi's troubles, his policies have been paying off. From an annual deficit of 300 million dollars a year, Argentina's trade balance for the first four months of 1959 showed a credit of 102 million dollars.

Bankruptcy Trouble. Argentine bankruptcy was at the root of Frondizi's troubles, but exploiting it was the former Peronistas, encouraged and reportedly at least present tenancy in The White House. Also, evidence of a further seeking of Executive Power, already under criticism in many quarters.

(B) A 2-inch column, lower page 1. Captioned: "Publishing Senate Payroll Approved" this reports a resolution by the Senate Rules committee for requiring a quarterly accounting of the Senate payroll, as titled. The resolution goes to the Senate floor for action. Watch the outcome. It may be interesting. It will be.

(C) Another 2-inch column, lower page 1. Captioned, "States-Rights Bill Approved by House" this item reports passage by the House for the second time a bill aimed at keeping federal statutes from overriding state laws in the same field. The vote was 225 to 192, a very comfortable margin. Will the Senate endorse it? If so, will the President veto it? These are exceedingly important questions. We need not expect much.

Three examples in one day from the front page serves our purpose. Remember, read your paper through. Fee Clifford Esteb, 133 North Oakdale ave. Medford.

Burning Ashes. To the Editor: We are bitterly complaining about the burning ashes which fall from the burning at the garbage dump. This has been reported time and again. Mr. Boitano has called personally on the people on whose property these particles fall.

We admit that Mr. Boitano has put fire trails around his property, but this does not stop the ashes from dropping on the surrounding properties. We live in fear that one morning the whole countryside will be afire. Surely there must be some way these conditions can be stopped.

Thurl W. Moore, Ellnor Moore. Post Office box 332; E. S. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hazen, C. S. Sloan, L. O. Sloan, Original Sterling Mine road area, Jacksonville.

THE two main points of the pamphlet are familiar enough. The first one deals with the "missile gap" which, on the admission of Secretary McElroy, is likely to bring it about that in the next three years the USSR will have in intercontinental ballistic missiles a supremacy of three to one. This could mean that during these years the USSR would be theoretically capable of knocking out the bulk of our Strategic Air Force. The pamphlet does not say that the USSR would, or is likely to, try for such a Pearl Harbor. But it is right in saying that the existence of this threat, the pamphlet would have an important effect on the political relations between the West and the Communist powers.

IT WOULD be a very useful thing if the Administration issued a thoroughgoing, fully considered reply. This would not be easy to do because within the Pentagon and itself in the Administration itself there are so many who agree with the pamphlet. But it would be a true public service if the President, who does not agree, would see to it that there is a reply. (Copyright 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Just Governments

To the Editor: Just government—Anglo-Saxon chronicle, year 1137—all just governments in time are destroyed by greed and fanatics and serfs that let suppressors rule them.

The Norman rulers took advantage of the apathy of the serfs, their cowardice of the nobles' laws to suppress them, and built great castles and oppressed the wretched cowardly serfs that paid their food and lodging.

When these castles were finished, says the chronicler, they filled them with devils and evil men; then they took those whom they suspected to have any goods, by night and by day, seizing both men and women, and they put them in prison for their gold and silver, and tortured them with pains unexpressable, for never were any martyrs tormented as these were.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS. Economy (?) note in the news: Senator William E. Proxmire of Wisconsin, who rates as one of our reasonably liberal liberals, proposes in the U.S. senate that what he calls President Eisenhower's "congressional lobbyists" be reduced in number from seven to two.

He urged that the salaries of five of the liaison men who operate between the White House and Capitol Hill be eliminated from the appropriation that the congress makes annually to finance the White House hired help. He thinks a couple of these liaison functionaries ought to be enough.

IF I'm inclined to agree with him—IF. IF the congress of the United States would take as sharp a look at the hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people who work for the federal government as Senator Proxmire proposes in the case of the seven liaison men whose job is to keep things fixed up between the White House and the Capitol—

And IF the congress came to the conclusion that these hundreds and hundreds of thousands of employees constitute a considerable burden upon the taxpayer and OUGHT TO BE REDUCED in number—perhaps even as sharply as the good senator from Wisconsin proposes in the case of the seven White House liaison men—

And IF the congress actually went ahead and did the reducing—

WELL—in that event—I think the taxpayer would be warranted in patting himself on the back and announcing to all and sundry that he'd HAD A BREAK!

BUT—I fear—the senator from Wisconsin won't go that far.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF. WHEN HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW'S daughter was three years old, she contracted a slight illness. Longfellow, concerned about her, swept her up in his arms and took her into the garden for a breath of air.

The child smiled up at him, and Longfellow, hoping to lull her into a restful sleep, tried to think of some jingle to recite for her. Into his head came the lines: "There was a little girl Who had a little curl Right in the middle of her forehead; And when she was good She was very, very good, But when she was bad she was horrid."

Nobody was more astonished than Longfellow when this verse became more popular than all his serious writings put together!

Couple of kids were in the kitchen banging lustily on the pots and pans, looking apprehensively at the doorway. "Whish noise would hurry up and make us stop," confided one of them. "This noise is killing me."

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