

Cuba Presents Washington With Top Hemisphere Headache



RELEASE BRINGS TEARS—Carol Tregoff, 23, breaks into tears in Los Angeles as she learns she is to be released on \$25,000 bail. Superior Judge John G. Barnes ordered her co-defendant, Dr. Bernard Finch, held in jail until their new trial on May 23 for the slaying of the surgeon's wife. (UPI Telephoto)

Great Decisions Topic Reviews Policies to South

(Editor's note: This is another in the series of articles in which Great Decisions . . . 1960 topics are discussed. Today's article is on the subject: "Cuba and Latin America: What Makes Good Neighbors?" Material is furnished through the Foreign Policy Association, Inc., New York City.)

President Eisenhower's phenomenally warm reception by the peoples of four South American republics was marred by only minor incidents—left-wing and right-wing demonstrations involving handfuls of students or political dissidents.

Closer to U.S. shores, however, Cuba continued to present Washington with its number one hemisphere headache.

Yet, experts say, the same problems which plague this country's relation with Cuba are also fundamental to U.S. relations with the rest of Latin America. Why the paradox—cheers for the U.S. President in South America and a steady barrage of provocation and insult directed to this country from Fidel Castro's Cuba?

Hemisphere Problems
Essentially two kinds of problems—economic and political—are fundamental to U.S. relations with all of Latin America.

The economic problems were summarized by President Eisenhower on his return early this month from his South American goodwill tour. He pointed out that most Latin American countries depend for their economic well-being on exports of one or a few primary products—coffee, sugar, bananas, oil, and minerals. World market prices for these products have been fluctuating wildly in recent years, with harmful effects on the dollar earnings of these countries.

Meanwhile, the imports these countries need—machinery and other manufactured goods—have been rising steadily in cost.

Massive Frustration
These two factors, plus rapid birth rates and a hemisphere-wide demand for economic development, lead to massive economic frustration. The United States, in turn, gets a large share of the blame simply because this country is Latin America's biggest customer for primary products, and its biggest supplier for manufactured goods.

Cuba, for example, sells over 60 per cent of its exported sugar to this country. Latin America as a whole bought 26 per cent of all U.S. commercial exports in 1958—second only to Western Europe as a U.S. customer.

Latin American and U.S. leaders are generally agreed that this country has a major responsibility to help resolve these problems—to help stabilize world market prices for primary exports, and to stimulate public and private investment in hemisphere-wide economic development.

One important phase of this development, for example, is to promote diversification of Latin American economies, to overcome dependence on one or two primary exports.

Principal Disagreements
The principal disagreements between Washington

and the capitals of the Latin American countries is how much the U.S. can be expected to do in these areas.

The President pointed out, for instance, that the U.S. has already taken the lead in international studies on the stabilization of prices for raw materials, and that extensive U.S. and international machinery already exists for developing loans. Earlier, U.S. Undersecretary of State Douglas Dillon reminded Latin American leaders that U.S. public loans to that region have amounted to more than \$3,500,000,000 in the past 10 years. U.S. private investments in Latin America, in this same period, totaled over \$9,000,000,000.

Private U.S. investments in the region have been credited with doubling Latin America's growth rate over the past 10 years.

Finally, the President promised, the United States is willing to consider financing additional, important development projects which, for one reason or another, cannot be financed through existing loan machinery.

Significant Job
Washington, in other words, believes it is already doing a significant job of helping to resolve hemispheric economic problems. Latin American leaders, on the other hand, feel that not enough is being done fast enough. They agree that economic growth is taking place throughout the region, but not rapidly enough, in some cases, to keep pace with population growth. Furthermore, the growth is spotty and frequently lopsided—benefiting only one industry, class of people or region.

The gravest danger, say many Latin American leaders, is that slow and spotty economic growth will only aggravate political discontent. In their economic frustration, Latin American peoples may turn in desperation to dictatorships of the right or left, as they have in the past.

Cuba, they say, is an example of what can happen politically if not enough happens economically.

Hemisphere Problems
Hemispheric political problems, however, are not entirely based on economic questions, authorities say. Some of the political problems are historical in origin—stemming from feudal and militaristic traditions in Latin American countries.

The pattern of dictatorship and revolution, characteristic of past Latin American history, has of course been frequently linked with economic discontent and low levels of education and living standards. But past U.S. economic policies cannot fairly be called

the chief cause, historians say.

The U.S. is still blamed, nonetheless, for its past friendliness to Latin American dictators and for insufficient interest in the economic and social problems and needs of Latin American peoples.

Against Intervention
Current U.S. policy is firmly against intervention. Latin American memories are long, however, and the fear of U.S. intervention—in Cuba, for example—is still a live issue.

Meanwhile, a wholly new political dimension has arisen in hemisphere relations—the growing influence of communism.

This issue is particularly strong in Cuba, where (many experts believe) communism has made its most dangerous inroads. There are known Communists high in the Castro government, and some aspects of Castro's economic "reform" program smack of socialization and collectivization. Furthermore, Cuba is courting embarrassingly close economic relations with the communist bloc.

In recent weeks, following the visit to Cuba of Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, Castro negotiated a five-year, 5,000,000-ton sugar deal with the Soviet Union and is said to be negotiating for a number of MIG-17 jet fighters from Czechoslovakia. Other communist bloc trade deals may be in the offing.

Make Steady Progress
Elsewhere in Latin America the Soviet bloc is making slow but steady progress in the trade area, and local Communist propagandists lose no opportunity to intensify U.S.-Latin American misunderstandings. Castro, for example, has become a left-wing hero throughout Latin America. Several of the demonstrations President Eisenhower encountered on his tour were pro-Castro in nature.

Thus Washington's main political problem with its Latin American neighbors seems to boil down to this issue: how can this country help to strengthen both economic progress and political freedom in Latin America without seeming to interfere or intervene in matters which are properly the internal affairs of the various Latin American republics?

It is a particularly hard question to answer in dealing with Cuba, experts agree. If, for example, the Communists were openly to take over in Cuba—or if the Soviet Union gained a military base in Cuba—Washington would face a dilemma, not of hemispheric relations, but of U.S. security in a global cold war context.

In the face of such extreme possibility, the issue would no

longer be one of fostering better "good neighbor" relations. It would be a matter of safeguarding the entire hemisphere "neighborhood" from alien intervention—a cornerstone of U.S. policy since the Monroe Doctrine.

The Hard Issues
The immediate issues for U.S. policy toward Latin America are both economic and political.

The fundamental economic question is whether the United States can or should take a greater hand in speeding Latin American economic development—not for "good neighbor" reasons alone, but also to insure that the Western hemisphere will develop in economic and political freedom. The alternative—whether tyranny of the left or right—can well threaten U.S. security and survival.

The important economic jobs to be done, experts say, are (a) increased investment in basic growth-power, transportation, surveys of natural resources, harbors, schools and other areas and (b) expansion and diversification of import-export trade, at more stable prices. Both jobs call for varying degrees of public and private effort.

Fundamental Question
The fundamental political question is, in President Eisenhower's terms, how to work in trust and partnership with 20 Latin American governments, for our mutual welfare and security, without raising the bugaboos of interventionism or "Yankee imperialism."

So far, in its relation with Castro, Washington has followed a policy of considera-

ble restraint. Washington has urged Cuba to make fair and prompt payment for land expropriated from U.S. owners, and has generally been firm but patient in the face of Castro's tirades and accusations against this country.

There is mounting pressure, however, for U.S. economic retaliation against Cuba. Cuban sugar sales in this country, for example, are guaranteed 37 per cent of the U.S. market. But this legislation is now up for renewal in the U.S. Congress. The question is whether any modification of this quota would be interpreted as an up-to-date form of U.S. "intervention."

Hemisphere Cooperation
At present it is U.S. policy to handle both the economic and the political problems on the basis of hemisphere "cooperation." In his post-tour report to the U.S. people the President underscored this policy. Hemisphere economic development, he said, must be based on a partnership effort. Similarly, aggression or subversion anywhere in the hemisphere would have to be met by "collective" action of the Organization of American States.

Perhaps the most significant development in U.S. policy is what might be called an "Eisenhower corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine. The President said: "We would consider it intervention in the internal affairs of an American state if any power, whether by invasion, coercion, or subversion, succeeded in denying freedom of choice to the people of any of our sister republics." The warning apparent-

ly was directed to both Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The debate continues, however, whether restraint and

an updated Monroe Doctrine are bold enough U.S. steps to deal with the hard issues of hemisphere relations.

18 Adult Education Classes Scheduled During Spring Term

Eighteen adult education courses, including four college extension courses, are being offered in the spring term schedule sponsored by the Medford school system. Lindsey Vinsel, director of adult education, has announced.

The courses will begin the last week of March and registration will take place at the first meeting of the class. Classes with insufficient enrollment will be cancelled.

Courses being offered, listing the course, day, time, place, room number, and instructor, include:

Fundamentals of mathematics, Tuesdays, 7 to 10 p.m., Medford High school, room 13, Marvin Trautman; fundamentals of physics, Thursdays, 7 to 10 p.m., Medford High, room 19, Floyd Pawlowski; business letter writing, Tuesdays, 7 to 9:30 p.m., Medford High, room 220, Mrs. Barbara Tomlinson; beginning typing, Wednesday's, 7 to 9:30 p.m., Medford High, room 225, Mrs. Marjorie Tenney; business machines, Mondays, 7 to 9:30 p.m., Medford High, room 226, Miss Gertrude Fredrickson; intermediate Spanish, Thursdays, 7 to 9:30 p.m., Medford High, room 219, Carl Bergman.

Jewelry, Mondays, 7 to 9:30 p.m. (eight-week course), McLoughlin Junior High, room 7, Mrs. Helen Gebhard; oil painting, Thursdays, 7 to 9:30 p.m., McLoughlin, room 7, Jack Teeters; basic mosaic, Thursdays, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., Medford High, room 223, Mrs. Audrey Sims; art appreciation, Tuesdays, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., five-week course, Medford High, room 224, Warren Wolf.

Knitting, Wednesdays, 7 to 10 p.m., Medford High, room 207, Mrs. June Milestone; Bishop clothing I, Thursdays, 7 to 10 p.m., Medford High, room 207, Mrs. Jean Hood; cake decorating, Mondays, 7 to 10 p.m., Medford High, room 17, Mrs. Barbara Vinsel; cake decorating, Thursday, 7 to 10 a.m., Medford High, room 17, Mrs. Barbara Vinsel; upholstery, Mondays and Thursdays, 7 to 10 p.m., (five-week course) 917 West McAndrews rd., Medford, Heinz Bertram.

College extension courses include diagnostic and re-

veal instruction in reading, Thursdays, 7 to 9:45 p.m., Medford High, room 209, Mrs. Barbara Westra; education of the exceptional child, Mondays, 7 to 9:45 p.m., Medford High, room 209, Floyd Horowitz; social control, Thursdays, 7 to 9:45 p.m., Medford High, room 239, Dr. Fred Frost; and workshop: Problems in school administration, Wednesdays, 7 to 9:45 p.m., Medford High, room 201-B, Dr. Deith Goldhammer.

Courses are scheduled for 10 weeks unless otherwise noted. Additional information may be obtained from the adult education office at Medford High school, SPring 3-5341.

New Pension Law Explained for Vets

Retirement payments received by veterans under the Railroad Retirement Act will be counted as income under the new pension law effective July 1, S. T. Brannock, contact representative, VA Domiciliary, Camp White, said Saturday.

Under the present pension law, railroad retirement payments do not count as income. This will remain true for those veterans who stay under the present law, which they are allowed to do even after July 1, Brannock said. Those veterans, however, who choose to come under the new law must count all of their railroad retirement payments as income.

The present law requires that a single veteran's income must not exceed \$1,400 while a veteran with dependents may have an annual income of \$2,700 and still be eligible for pension payments, Brannock pointed out.

Under the new pension law, a single veteran's income limit is increased to \$1,800 and a veteran with dependents may have an income up to \$3,000, although amounts payable depend upon level of income under these limits.

Additional information on the new pension law may be obtained at the contact office, VA Domiciliary, Camp White.

Shoe Shine 'Boy' Held in Shooting

Portland — UP — A 42-year-old shoe shine boy was arrested Friday night in connection with a shooting on a downtown street.

Arrested was Charlie Burns. Wounded was Charles Kaiser, 48. Burns was charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

Gunmen Hold Bar Patrons Hostage

Watsonville — UP — Two gunmen held six persons hostage in a bar early Saturday before being captured in a police tear gas attack. One woman bar patron was raped during the two-hour reign of terror.

William Gunter, 27, and John Avritt, 23, surrendered to squads of officers after a tear gas bomb was tossed through the window of the Towne club and bartender Henry Dini, 57, warned them they would be killed if they did not give up.

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