

Medford Mail Tribune

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Flight o' Time: Medford and Jackson County History

10 YEARS AGO: Jan. 3, 1953 (Thursday) Ashland boy suspected of being first polio case of 1953.

20 YEARS AGO: Jan. 3, 1943 (Wednesday) City Judge W. A. Allen reports busiest year in history of police court.

30 YEARS AGO: Jan. 3, 1933 (Friday) Fake one-half dollar gold pieces circulated in Medford.

40 YEARS AGO: Jan. 3, 1923 (Saturday) Medford post office reports no mail received from east.

50 YEARS AGO: Jan. 3, 1913 (Monday) Fourth post office robbery within 10 days in Rogue valley.

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

- 1. In what American city did the first execution for witchcraft take place? 2. If a circle has the diameter of four inches, would the circumference be about 10, 12, or 16 inches? 3. Which is higher in rank, a marquis, or an earl? 4. Who wrote the following: "Nellie was a Lady," and "Oh! Susannah?" 5. From what part of the sassafras plant is the beverage made? 6. What do the following have in common: string, Mexican and kidney? 7. What was the family name of Mary I of England? 8. Can a rabbit run faster uphill than downhill? 9. The "Pro Bowl" game, of professional football will be played in which city this year? 10. Would you guess that a newborn black bear weighs about 12, 4, 13, or 26 pounds? Answers: 1. Boston. 2. 12 inches. 3. Marquis. 4. Stephen Foster. 5. The dried roots. 6. Types of beans. 7. Tudor. 8. Yes, because of longer hind legs. 9. Los Angeles, Calif. 10. One-half.

A Hopeful Look Ahead

It is only natural—indeed, it is a tradition stretching far back into history, as Frank Jenkins explains in his column today—to enter a new year with a feeling of optimism, a hope that the "fresh start" offered by the flip of the page of a calendar somehow will bring better things.

There is, we feel, more cause for optimism now than there was a year ago. Oh, 1963 will have its tragedies and its heartaches, its threats and shootings and crashes and brushfire wars, its floods and miseries.

ECONOMISTS have a phrase, "self-justifying expectations," which means that optimism breeds optimism which in turn will help bring a better business climate, and vice versa.

Such a mechanism can work in areas other than economics, too. It can work in the political arena, in international diplomacy, in the general attitude of whole peoples.

And, not forgetting that a wide range of problems and dangers remain, we seem to sense that there is, in the United States this first week of January, a feeling that things are a bit better than they were, and that the chances for this to continue are good.

OUR formidable opponents, in the world behind the iron and bamboo curtains, have been revealed to be less monolithic than once we feared, and thus perhaps a bit less dangerous.

James Reston of the New York Times sums it up this way:

"There (in the Communist world) the tides are running hard against the power structure. Centralized authority, the cornerstone of the Communist society, is no longer what it was a few short years ago. Moscow and Peking are squabbling in the open. The Communist empire, from the Adriatic and the Elbe to Vladivostok, is riven with ideological dissension that makes the differences in the West seem small.

WE BELIEVE the cold war will continue. But there are signs, especially since the grim Cuban confrontation, that the two major nuclear powers—particularly Russia—have been shocked into a greater sense of responsibility in their nuclear missile-rattling.

HERE at home, our blessings, while mixed, are numerous. California is celebrating (though we don't understand just why) its becoming the most populous state. Business is looking forward to a good, though not spectacular, year. Wages and salaries are up. Prospects for a federal income tax cut, while not completely sure, are not entirely hopeless, either.

SO, IF no great and unrestricted optimism is permissible, one can look forward, cautiously but hopefully, in the expectation that 1963 will be no worse than 1962, and quite possibly better.

Reston put it this way: "The great forces moving mankind at the end of 1962 seem to be running a little more in our favor."

If believing that things are going to be better will help make them so—"self-justifying expectations"—let us all look forward with increased confidence to the year now begun.—E. A.

WE have yet to solve many problems which will continue to harass us, but there is a disposition to continue working on them, and that's the important thing. All is not lost if hope and determination remain.

THE principal problem areas of the world are, it appears to us, Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and southeast Asia. For these we foresee continued dislocations, and very possibly but little progress in the year ahead.

In Europe, despite many serious political and international problems, there is a new era well under way, where growing economic and political cooperation, even a degree of unity, is creating an entirely new outlook.

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The automobile industry is in the midst of what it hopes will be its best year ever. And so on.

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"That Last Guy Looked Like Kennedy"



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.

Medford Featured: To the Editor: We thought you would be interested to know a complimentary story about the Medford district is featured in the "Hobbies" magazine for January.

We Won't Change: To the Editor: Congratulations to Bert Harr on his letter to the editor, 1-1-63.

No Brotherhood: To the Editor: My Jenny in "Rebuttal" (MT 12-30-62) says that my theology is confused.

ON THE first day of the year the Roman people looked backward to what had happened during the past year, and thought of what the coming year might bring.

As we do, they were inclined to think of the old year as something that had been pretty rough and that they were glad to be rid of it, and to the new year as something bright and fresh and wonderful.

WHAT brings up our custom (which we practice with our fingers crossed) of making resolutions to correct faults and bad habits, and resolving to make the new year better than the old year had been.

How did that get started? It came from the ancient English custom of cleaning the chimneys on New Year's Day.

Following another ancient English custom, English husbands gave their wives money on New Year's Day to buy enough pins for the whole year.

WHAT of 1963? Well, the long record of history tells us that in all probability it will be JUST WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Good years don't just happen. They are MADE to happen. That is the lesson the past hands down to us.

The Congo Still a Maze of Contradictions; Conflicting Motives Add Complications

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

Almost from the beginning, the Congo crisis has been a maze of contradictions. If the casual reader finds himself lost in its twists and turns, surely no apology is needed.

This was an initial result of a U.S. decision to send a military team to the Congo to determine military needs of U.N. forces there.

Within the dispute between Tshombe and the central government itself there is danger of oversimplification even if one makes no attempt at a judgment.

It also could be declared simply the result of the central government's desire to take over the income from Katanga's copper and cobalt wealth.

It is doubtful that the tribesman in the bush has much interest in any one of the three, so a certain amount of self-interest must be involved.

The U.S. and the U.N. take the position that Katanga has no more right to secede from the Congo than would a state to secede from the United States.

Katanga's tax income from the Union Miniere copper mines this year will amount to between \$30 and \$40 million, just about enough to cover a one-month deficit for the central government.

The U.N. position is that neither Katanga nor the remainder of the Congo can achieve stability without each other. Katanga needs the Congo's agricultural produce and a port through which to ship its minerals without depending on Rhodesia or Portuguese Angola.

THE STRAINED ALLIANCE: Washington—For the short run, at least, the U. S.-U.N. policy in the Congo looks like it's succeeding.

Furthermore, it is not easy to find a logical argument against this policy. The aim is to promote the stability of the non-Communist government of Congo's Premier Cyrille Adoula, by forcing the rich state of Katanga to recognize the authority of the Congolese Republic.

None of the opponents of the U. S.-U.N. policy has ever argued that the present Congolese government can survive for very long if the Katanga problem is not rapidly solved.

The alternative to the U. S.-U.N. policy has been rather openly suggested by Sergei Nemchina, the Soviet Ambassador in Leopoldville. Nemchina has long been urging Premier Adoula to banish the "neo-colonial" UN forces, and to seek military aid from the Soviet bloc.

YET it is a fair prediction that the success of this unimpeachably motivated policy will further strain this country's already badly strained relations with the two chief Western allies, Britain and France.

Neither London nor Paris has any very clear alternative policy. The main rub will be, quite simply, that the American government has again taken independent action, by going beyond British and French wishes in supporting the "plan for national reconciliation" offered to the Congo by UN Secretary-General U Thant.

The fact that the results of this independent action seem likely to be good on the whole, at least for the time being, will be treated as almost irrelevant.

In official Washington, the standard reaction to this sort of Allied behavior is marked, quite open, extremely impatient irritation. This is understandable enough.

Yet wise troop commanders do not content themselves with crossly blaming the troops when they find the men under their command being unreasonably difficult.

They look for deeper causes, beginning with their own methods of command. The same rule needs to be followed, alas, by leaders of great alliances, including the Western alliance which the U. S. now leads.

IF THE Kennedy administration wants to undertake this kind of self-examination, which is distinctly overdue, a good place to begin is the Skybolt affair.

The so-called "Plan of Nassau" has by no means undone the harm of Skybolt. In Paris as well as in London Skybolt is still a very much needed attention.

What is finally done is not wrong, in short. What strains the Western alliance is the way it is done. And this is worth noting as the New Year opens, for the strains within the Western alliance are now becoming so severe that they need urgent attention.

THE coming session of Congress will be under the shadow of these American needs. Can the President obtain from Congress the legislation to try—conceding that no one can be absolutely sure it will succeed—to try to overcome the sluggishness of the American economy since the middle of the Fifties? This must be done if the United States is to hold its place in the world.

CAN the administration negotiate successfully in Europe a cooperative defense of the dollar—which is the reserve currency of the non-Communist world? Unless the administration can do this, the withdrawal of gold—now running at nearly a billion dollars a year—will cause the kind of reaction in Congress and in this country, which could end in an insistence upon restricting American investment abroad and on raising the tariffs and imposing quotas to reduce imports into the United States.

The great design of a liberal low-tariff area throughout the whole non-Communist world is not only a long way from being realized. Because of the condition of our international balance of payments, the great design is threatened by a serious relapse into protectionism.

Everything seems to rub up against a sore finger, and the same is true of a wounded personality, which blames its own rawness on the abrasive nature of the world.

The arm-chair philosopher who tells you that "everything is relative" would be baffled if you responded that his remark was only "relatively true."

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post

THE PAUSE AND A LOOK AROUND: In a newspaper interview, Mr. Khrushchev has just said that the Cuban crisis in October will be "leave a very deep imprint on international relations. This is a moment when the sinister shadow of nuclear war raced over the world.

People started looking at questions of peace and war in a new way. The new way, he added, is to forestall danger by "way of compromise."

We are not, I think, at that point. That is to say, we are not at the point where a settlement of the cold war by compromise is in sight. It is more exact to say that after the Cuban crisis the nuclear powers know better than they did before that they cannot initiate as against one another important changes in the balance of power. As between East and West, military power cannot be used to change existing boundaries.

This is a very great lesson to have learned. But it does not mean that we are now in a position to begin negotiating a settlement of cold war. Where we have actually gotten to is a willingness under the compulsion of the nuclear danger to live with the situation as it is.

WHAT we have then is not peace but a pause, and in this pause a reduction of the pressures at the vital points, notably Berlin, where the danger of nuclear war is most threatening. The effect of the pause in the East-West conflict is to make more emphatic and urgent the internal problems and issues within the Communist world and within ours.

These internal problems are one reason, perhaps the main reason, why the pause does not mean that we are in sight of a settlement. Neither side, neither Mr. Khrushchev nor Mr. Kennedy, has the power to make a settlement. Mr. Khrushchev is entangled in a struggle with China for the leadership of the Communist world.

In the West, American leadership of the Western Alliance is no longer accepted. It would not be going too far to say, I think, that, given the pause which resulted from the Cuban affair, President Kennedy's greatest task will be to reappraise, redefine and readjust the American role in the Western World.

THE era which began with World War II has ended, the era in which the United States was at the same time the defender and the banker of the Western World. The United States, to be sure, continues to have a virtual monopoly on nuclear weapons. But the time has arrived when the military defense of the Western World, and particularly of Western Europe, can no longer be borne in so extraordinarily large a measure by the United States.

At the same time, the United States is no longer able to be the preeminent banker, and if it is to continue to play the part it is now playing, it will have to have greater cooperation from Europe. It will have to have greater cooperation in preserving the international usefulness of the dollar, greater cooperation in the opening of markets to American exports, greater cooperation in financing the defense of Europe and the development of the nations of the Southern Hemisphere.

The coming session of Congress will be under the shadow of these American needs. Can the President obtain from Congress the legislation to try—conceding that no one can be absolutely sure it will succeed—to try to overcome the sluggishness of the American economy since the middle of the Fifties? This must be done if the United States is to hold its place in the world.

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Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises, Inc.

PERSONAL PREJUDICES: Most people live in their expectations rather than in their senses; in fact, they deliberately blunt their senses in order to make more endurable the waiting period until their expectations "come true"—but by that time, they have rendered themselves sensuously incapable of enjoying the future when it arrives.

As an indication of our deep departure from the ideas held by the men who wrote and ratified the Declaration of Independence, not one modern American in a hundred, reading "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," would understand what was meant by the phrase "created equal," and not one in a thousand would agree that this idea is "self-evident."

