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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
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Flight 'Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Jan. 23, 1953 (Wednesday)

A thin mantle of snow covered the ground this morning as the Medford area experienced its first snowfall of 1953.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 23, 1945 (Monday)

Office of Price Administration announces fuel oil will be rationed in Oregon starting Feb. 1.

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 23, 1933 (Wednesday)

Local seed company scatters seed throughout Medford area to aid birds during snowy weather.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 23, 1923 (Thursday)

Local cannery closes down apple canning operations because apple supplies running out.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 22, 1913 (Saturday)

Medford Local Socialist party backs E. J. Runyard for position of master of public market.

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

1. Who was Booker T. Washington?
2. Who was taken to heaven in a fiery chariot?
3. Complete the following: "A word to the wise..."

Task Well Begun

Some 30 months ago, the Congo exploded. Today, one can cautiously hope that the groundwork is now ready for it, with continued help and guidance, to become a viable nation.

The history of that 30-month period is a dreary and unhappy one, filled with death and disorder, with confusion and chaos, with impossible choices to be made in impossible dilemmas, with international recriminations and jealousies.

No one comes out of it smelling like a rose. Nonetheless, it is now possible to see that, without the United Nations, the Congo would still be an area of bloody chaos—or worse.

WHAT has been accomplished? A number of things. The central Congolese government has been given the benefit of advice and training, which, in time, should enable it to become an adequate administrative body.

Finally, the Congo has been at least nominally reunited, with Katanga again coming under the jurisdiction of the only legally constituted government for the nation.

THE United Nations — which, it should be recalled, was INVITED into the Congo by the government thereof — had no way of knowing what to expect or how, really, to help, in those first terrible and desperate days.

But, under the leadership of the late Dag Hammarskjold, who gave his life in the cause, and later U Thant, the U.N., sometimes by trial and error, sometimes by makeshift, sometimes by design and careful diplomacy, began making headway.

Some serious blunders were committed, and, as is almost inevitable in combat situations, some inexcusable atrocities were reported, some of them probably more by accident than by design.

AND yet, what was the alternative? Communist domination? Civil war? Tribal massacres?

The San Francisco Chronicle comments: "The probable condition of today's Congo, lacking a United Nations to negotiate, persuade and apply military pressure in the interests of sanity, would be one of tumult, violence and terror, as disparate and hostile tribes came together for rapine and slaughter."

That the U.N. has been able to bring a degree of order out of the Congo is one of the most significant happenings of recent years.

THE whole operation has been vastly complicated by the personalities involved — first the unstable Lumumba, later by other relatively untrained and unprepared leaders, and finally by the opportunistic Moise Tshombe, who proved time after time that his word was no good, and that he'd go to almost any lengths to achieve his ends.

Despite all, however, the U.N. has made progress until one can, cautiously but hopefully, proclaim a victory has been won for peace, order and sanity.

At the height of the Congo's period of near anarchy — on July 15, 1960—we had this to say:

"If any solution is to be achieved it must be done through the United Nations. But no one need expect an overnight solution, except perhaps the immediate restoration of order."

The dilemma is this: Newly-freed people must be restrained for their own and others' protection; the illiterate must be taught, and quickly; people passionate for freedom must be guided to accept the responsibilities of freedom.

"It is an awesome task. But the alternative is chaos."

The task is well begun.—E. A.

Singing Chain Saws

Medford escaped the brunt of the Columbus Day storm. And hereabouts it is mostly put in the back of the mind.

Not upstate, however, Charles A. Sprague, writing in his "It Seems To Me" column in the Oregon Statesman of Salem, says:

"Of a morning we still hear the whine of the chainsaw working within the city limits. The number in operation is not as great as it was just after the blow-down of October 12th, but the job of cutting up the fallen monarchs of the forest is not complete. At first, attention was given to clearing streets and highways, to removing tree trunks that had crushed roofs of houses and others that had tangled and strangled power and phone lines. When emergency situations were cared for, then the army of chain sawyers and axemen attacked the prone or leaning trees in yards or parks."

It will be years before the growth of new trees begins to hide the devastation of Oct. 12, 1962.—E. A.

EVERYONE HAS TROUBLES
The Soviet foreign aid program is not working out as the Kremlin would like. A growing number of governments, like those of Tunisia, Algeria, India, the United Arab Republic and Iraq, take the Russians' rubles yet persist in throwing some of their domestic Communists in jail.

'It's Called 'Seniority System'—Not 'Senility System'!



Newsom

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.

Critic Criticized
To the Editor: It is time to get a new music critic for the paper. For years Mr. Werner has been writing these reviews of all the musical activities of the town.

Wreck our industry for political spite. The last figures to which I had access showed that for the last year recorded we imported from Communist countries some \$84 million worth while exporting to those same countries \$134 million worth.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of this man may contact me at the above address or send a collect "Spacegram" to Mrs. My-Lan, Asteroid Park, Mars.

Love—Not Hate
To the Editor: I can't help from replying to the letter in Jan. 15 Tribune, written by Harriette Gibbs.

Suggestion
To the Editor: Here is a money-making suggestion that I offer to radio advertisers without charge.

Our Destiny
To the Editor: I was sitting in my chair last night and I saw a flash of light. I didn't pay any attention to it.

World Trade Realities
To the Editor: Those ill-informed fanatics who are working to destroy American trade with the Communist nations should be reminded that in the past our world trade was largely with the well developed nations of Europe.

Long Lost Brother
To the Editor: I hope you may find space in your letters column to print this appeal for assistance in locating my half-brother whom I have not seen in nearly 30 years.

What is man's destiny?
David J. Sletten, 121 Reager st., Medford.

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Former Guatemalan President, Now in Exile, Hopes for Return to Power There

BY PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Quite a long time ago now, a man named Dr. Juan Jose Arevalo wrote a treatise entitled "Fable of the Shark and the Sardines."



He was, in fact, the man who first opened the door to communism in Guatemala, a trend which reached its peak under his successor, Jacobo Arbenz Guzman.

But the Guatemalan army, well recalling Arevalo's previous administration, has said repeatedly that he will not be allowed to campaign.

That brings us to the present, and the reason for fears that another Latin American military revolt may be in the making.

President Ydigoras, whose term expires in March 1964, has survived assassination attempts and small scale revolts before.

Arevalo's re-entry on the political scene could decide the legal expiration of Ydigoras' six-year term.

Adding impetus to such a move would be Guatemala's limping economy and resentment of the wealthier classes and the extreme right against reforms instituted by Ydigoras, who has tried to be a

good president for Guatemala despite some fairly wide personal gyrations.

The outspoken Ydigoras has quarreled with Mexico over fishing rights, with Britain over British Honduras and has

demanded that the U. S. show "more guts" against Communist Cuba. But he also has set up schools, distributed publicly owned land and set up social and health services commanding U. S. respect.

Central American states. All this is by way of remarking that the good Dr. Arevalo again is becoming prominent on the Guatemalan political scene, even though at present in absentia.

Arevalo has been living in exile in Mexico for the last several years, but hopes to return soon to campaign in the presidential elections scheduled for the end of this year.

Arevalo now says he would like to cooperate with the United States in a "more enlightened" Alliance for Progress.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
(c) 1963, The Washington Post

THE PLANNED DEFICIT
It is always necessary to remember that, when the budget documents are presented to Congress in January, we are looking at estimates of what may be going to happen a long time ahead.

Even if we discount the unforeseeable emergency expenditures, the total figures purport to describe, first, what will have been spent and received by next July (fiscal 1963) and, then, what may have been spent and received by the July after that (fiscal 1964).

As these estimates depend on predictions of how good business will be, it is not surprising that they are never exactly right. Thus, in the years 1958-63 inclusive, the actual deficits were underestimated five times and the surplus was underestimated once.

The moral of the tale is to practice humility.

IF WE wish to measure the second Kennedy budget in the rough way that this sort of thing can be measured, we must look past the administrative budget, which is what is usually called "The" budget. We must look to the federal portion of what are called the "National Income Accounts."

This budget is the most accurate and comprehensive measure we have of what the government takes from the people and what it pays out to them.

The present estimate is that, for this fiscal year ending June 30, the government will pay out \$4.3 billion more than it takes in, in economic terms, this is the true estimated deficit for fiscal 1963.

For the following year (fiscal 1964), the estimated deficit, or perhaps the best guess, is that, taking account of the proposed tax cuts, the deficit will be \$7.6 billion.

If the basic theory is correct, that the economy is stimulated to expand when more is paid out than is taken in, the business which is not too bad but is sluggish now should be better next year. We shall see. We do know as we look back that, in 1962 when business faltered rather badly, there was virtually no deficit (minus \$1.7 billion) in the national income accounts.

Others — the great majority — are manufactured to fit a particular set of passions or prejudices. When they appeal to the dark, irrational side of a people, no subsequent retraction or revision can eradicate them from the public mind.

Kennedy Previews 1963 Policy Goals
Washington —UPI— President Kennedy Tuesday gave top officials of his administration a briefing on his domestic and foreign policy goals for 1963.

He ranged from the need for tax relief to Cuba and disarmament.

Approximately 50 top federal officials met in the Cabinet Room of the White House to hear the President's 45-minute analysis of problems facing this country and how he proposed to meet them.

The occasion was an expanded meeting of the top-level National Security Council. The group includes the President, vice president, the secretary of state, the defense secretary and the head of the Office of Emergency Planning.

Press Secretary Pierre Salinger, who sat in on the session, said Kennedy covered the Cuban situation, relations between the United States and Europe, the foreign aid program, the current disarmament talks, and the domestic economic situation, plus his new tax program.

COSTS U.S. MILLIONS
Washington —UPI— The Cuban crisis cost the United States about \$180 million, congressional men have learned. Informal sources said the figure was presented to the House defense appropriations subcommittee Monday.

It was the first official price tag put on the cost of the blockade and the buildup of military forces,

which he never did. And, in the same vein, the French have been sustained by the supposed remark of the Baron de Cambronne at Waterloo: "The Old Guard dies, but does not surrender." Cambronne himself, 20 years later, disavowed the saying, adding

The truth, indeed, may make us free, but it is legends that we live by and that we tenaciously cling to in the face of all opposing evidence. For more than a century, upper-class Britons have believed that the Duke of Wellington ascribed victory to the "playing-fields of Eton," which he never did.

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"Oh, no! He makes good money. He feels in order to understand today's world, we must try and understand the 'have-nots' who make up the majority of the world!"