

UPI Correspondents Throughout the World Take Look at New Year

EDITOR'S NOTE: What lies ahead for the world in 1964? Seeking the answer to this question, United Press International correspondents throughout the globe produced these look-ahead, on-the-spot reports.

By RAYMOND LAHR
WASHINGTON — The year ahead in Washington will be filled with questions and uncertainty about the course of government and politics.

With President Johnson just established in the White House, he and the Democratic-led Congress will try to handle domestic and foreign affairs so as to win a vote of confidence in the national elections next November.

After the political truce declared when President Kennedy was assassinated, the Republican opposition will return to the attack in an effort to discredit the Kennedy-Johnson programs and the Democratic record in Congress.

The next six months will tell whether Johnson will have more success than Kennedy in getting action from Congress. Johnson, once one of the shrewdest congressional leaders, is committed to the Kennedy policies, particularly the unfinished civil rights and tax reduction legislation. Those two issues will extend into 1964 as the biggest ones before Congress.

While dealing with domestic issues in a political year, Johnson is expected to stand by the Kennedy foreign policies. These were aimed at easing tensions with the Soviet Union, keeping Southeast Asia outside the Communist camp and curbing the ills of NATO, Latin America and Africa.

By HENRY SHAPIRO
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union faces 1964 with a cautious hope the cold war will warm up and the improvement in East-West relations brought by the partial nuclear test ban pact will continue.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev is expected to try to avoid rocking the international boat while sizing up the new Johnson administration. This includes not precipitating a showdown over Berlin although there may be some probing. Little progress toward general disarmament is anticipated.

A showdown world Communist congress is in the cards at which the Kremlin-backed majority will move to oust Peking from the Communist fold.

On the home front a crash program to manufacture needed chemicals and machinery should help hand the primary industry a new space spectacular is expected in which the Soviets may try to link up several manned ships in orbit to establish a space platform.

By K. C. THALER
LONDON — The most important event for Britain in 1964 is the general election that must be held by November. Both the ruling Conservatives and the opposition will be preoccupied with how to win it.

Outcome of the election will determine the direction of all important home and international moves and affect such vital issues as the future of Britain's independent nuclear deterrent (which the Conservatives want and Labor doesn't) and the degree of British cooperation with Europe.

Continued close ties with the United States are assured whatever government is elected. Both parties also will press for the fullest exploration of agreements with Russia but not at the cost of appeasement.

Economically Britain looks for another good year despite political uncertainties and inevitable heavy pressure from all ranks of labor for pay hikes.

By JOSEPH R. FLEMING
BERLIN — Western officials expect new trouble on the lines

lines to isolated West Berlin in 1964, but no major showdown with the Russians.

The Allies fear not only a repetition of holdups of Western military convoys on the 110-mile highway through East Germany, but Soviet harassment of air traffic as well. Air harassment could be extremely dangerous.

Expectations of new troubles here are based on the assumption there will be no Berlin settlement. The year 1964 is not likely to bring a solution of the old dispute any closer than did 1963.

By WELLINGTON LONG
BONN — The Big 1964 question in Western Germany will be how will the country fare without its old chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, who led the country for 14 years. Ludwig Erhard, the economic genius who waited so long to step into "Der Alte's" shoes, will be on trial in the public eye.

Adenauer opposed Erhard's succession, claiming he was a fine economist but lacked the talent and toughness to lead the government. This is the challenge Erhard must answer. He has chosen his own battlefield, the national budget which he says must not grow faster than the national product.

There is no sign relations with the Soviet Union will either greatly worsen or improve, although the usual exchanges of notes and threats about Berlin and West German armaments, and continuing trouble on the Berlin access routes, can be anticipated.

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG
PARIS — There will be new tensions in the Western alliance and in the European Common Market with President Charles de Gaulle pressing his nationalistic policies more strongly than ever following President Kennedy's assassination.

In NATO, De Gaulle will remain a difficult ally, continuing to demand a greater role for Europe while seeking to ease the United States gradually out of the controlling seat in the Common Market. De Gaulle might conceivably carry out his walkout threat if West Germany refuses to accept his insistence on lower grain prices.

De Gaulle will take his time about fixing a date to meet with President Johnson.

In North Africa, continued trouble between Algeria and Morocco is likely, with Algerian President Ben Bella pushing his drive to introduce Cuba-style "socialism" throughout North Africa.

By WILLIAM F. SUNDEBLAND
ROME — The year 1964 could be Italy's most decisive year since the war, politically and economically. The center-left government of Aldo Moro is balanced on a thin edge. Both Communists and the right-wing parties are against it.

The political unrest, coupled with a steady inflation spiral, could spell an economic disaster for Italy and play into Communist hands. On the other hand, if Moro's government works, it could pull Italy out of political turmoil and give the country its first stable leadership in years.

The Communists, nevertheless, with about one-fourth the nation's votes, remain an ever-present threat.

By NEIL SHEEHAN
SAYGON — South Viet Nam — In 1964 the Communist Viet Cong forces will try to seize and hold cities and perhaps entire provinces at present occupied by government forces.

Until now, the increasingly confident Communist guerrillas have been reluctant to stand and fight for control of the population centers. The year 1963 saw the Viet Cong completely overrun two district capitals, but they withdrew in the face of government battalions sent in to retake the towns.

The Viet Cong have been beefing up their forces in the critical Mekong delta south of Saigon, knocking out small, indefensible outposts and capturing weapons with which they finally have begun fighting regular battalions.

If South Viet Nam's new military government does not act, and act quickly, striking the

"hard-core" Communist forces before they become better organized, then irreparable damage could be done and the war

By CHARLES R. SMITH
HONG KONG — Communist China will continue its dispute with the Soviet Union in the coming year and probably will come to grips with an even

more important problem — overpopulation.

It also could get the nuclear bomb it wants so badly. Some of the best-informed observers of the Red Chinese scene in this tiny listening post see little chance of a reconciliation between the two giants of communism during 1964, despite repeated statements by both

that they would like to settle their feud.

Communist China made some slight economic progress this year. The best guess is that this gradual improvement will continue in agriculture and industry during 1964.

However, any gains in production are likely to be offset — as

they have been in the past — by the tremendous increase in population.

The Red Chinese have made two false starts at birth control campaigns since they came to power in 1949. They currently are involved in another.

There are some indications the campaign will not falter this time as it has in the past. The main question is just when the government and party will get behind the campaign directly.

The signs are that 1964 will be the year.

By DON C. BECKER
MANILA — Continued diplomatic thunderstorms between the Philippines and Malaysia loom for 1964.

The resumption of diplomatic relations, severed last September, is only a matter of time. But both countries must still settle the major issue between them: the Philippine claim to Sabah (North Borneo), which is now a state under Malaysia.

The Philippines has asked for Malaysia's agreement that the claim be placed before the International Court of Justice for adjudication as a pre-condition to the restoration of diplomatic ties.

Malaysia appears reluctant to agree to any specific settlement at present. But an eventual compromise — probably a general agreement to settle the claim without any specific procedure — is expected.

Should this compromise come about and their relations are restored, the two countries still will have a long round of further diplomatic bargaining on how best to settle the claim.

By R. E. STANNARD JR.
DJAKARTA — The economic impact of Indonesia's own cold war against Malaysia and Britain will shape the coming year here.

The breakoff with Singapore and Malaysia has driven Indonesia to seek increasing trade and credits from Communist bloc nations sympathetic to her anti-Malaysia campaign.

Should I refer harassment erupt into open warfare and direct conflict with Malaysia's western allies, Indonesia might well turn to Communist China for support.

The anti-western trend of current Indonesian politics and President Sukarno's theory of the "new emerging forces" will inevitably strengthen the radical leftist position internationally at the expense of moderate elements.

By PATRICK J. KILLEN
KUALA LAMPUR, Malaysia — This brand-new nation enters its first full calendar year as a national entity with the troubles with its sister Malay states, the Philippines and Indonesia, still unresolved.

Officials fear Indonesia will attempt to lure British and Malaysian troops into a serious border "incident" port-haps even a Suez-type retaliatory blow on the jointly-shared island of Borneo in 1964.

Officials believe recent aerial incursions by Indonesian aircraft over Sarawak and Sabah (Northern Borneo) air space have been deliberate attempts to provoke trouble.

By SAMUEL KIM
SEOUL — South Korea is likely to have more economic troubles but fewer political upsets in 1964.

Communist North Korea will be just the opposite. The country is one of the few economic bright spots in the Communist bloc. But persistent reports have it that Russian-trained Premier Kim Il Sung is being forced out by the pro-Peking bloc in his regime.

Incidents along the 155-mile demilitarized zone between the two countries can be expected to continue as long as the world's oldest truce, now in its 11th year, continues. Shooting outbreaks killed three Americans, two South Koreans and four North Koreans in 1963.

The truce is expected to go on, ending either in reunification of Korea or in a new Korean war.

South Korea's political troubles are expected to die down, now that the military regime of Gen. Park Chung Hee has been legitimized by the voters and is changing into civilian clothes.



CHRISTMAS TOYS—The distribution of toys to needy families through the efforts of the Christmas Toy Shop of the Salvation Army and the Medford Fire Department began Saturday. Distribution was from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturday and will be the same Monday and Tuesday at the shop, 27 N. Grape St. Among those who have worked for several days

setting up shelves and sorting toys are, left to right, Mrs. Irvin Boyd, Mrs. May Oland, Mrs. Fred Mast, Christmas coordinator for the Salvation Army, and Mrs. Bert Weinst, League of Mercy secretary. The majority of the toys, other than the stuffed variety, were repaired and painted by members of the Fire Department.

Letters From Overseas Express Sympathy

Citizens of many far away places have written letters to valley friends and acquaintances expressing sympathy in the death of President John F. Kennedy.

But it is from the pens of two teen-agers — one in Germany, one in South Korea — that a clear concept of the reaction of the World's Youth to this tragedy reaches Medford.

A poignant expression of loss came from Ursula Schroeder of Breidenbeck, Detsler, West Germany; to Lois Slesler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron S. Slesler, 346 W. 13th St.

From South Korea, Song Yong Kong, just 16, sent condolences to Terry Hinesly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hinesly, 1023 Murray St.

The girl writes with an obvious command of English. The boy falters over his choice of words. But each reveals a sincerity in sorrow that is experienced only by the young in heart.

From European Pen Pal
 "I would have written earlier, two weeks ago on Nov. 22. But I think you understand why I could not," the German student started the letter in her American pen pal of two years.

"And today it is very hard to find the right words I think that words cannot express my feelings. I am still too much in a state of shock to express them. As millions of people, I mourn this tragic death of President JFK, who had gained our admiration, our affection and our trust within only three years."

"We the young people in this world, who are not much spoiled by heroes, exalted JFK to be our model and we accompanied his endeavors with some kind of reverence. I didn't know him personally but his death left behind inside me an infinite emptiness. It seemed to me as if I had lost my best friend."

The Korean boy, who visited here as guest of the Hineslys in 1960, wrote "Alas, what is the

matter with John F. Kennedy? We were so sad that we all almost burst into tears. We all thought Kennedy was not only a president of America but also the leader of the world and the guard of world peace. I think I can guess how sad you are at your President's death. Though I did not know him personally I think he had done his best for world peace and for all people in the world."

Son of School Master
 Song Yong is the son of a school master, equivalent in Korea to a superintendent of schools here. He came to Medford on route to the Boy Scout National Jamboree in Colorado and was guest of the Hineslys for three weeks.

He gained the privilege of attending the Jamboree by passing third highest in competition in his country. He, also, was the youngest delegate, 13, at that time. He continued to the Jamboree with Terry, now a senior in Medford High School.

Last summer Terry attended the Boy Scout World Jamboree in Greece but Song Yong was not there. He couldn't afford the trip. While here, the Hineslys said, the boy showed a thorough interest in politics in his country as connected with the events here and was of the Christian faith.

Describing more fully the German recognition of the tragedy, Ursula wrote "On that evening of Nov. 22, when I

heard the bad news, my first thought concerned Mrs. Kennedy and her family. My second concern was for you and your family and the American people. I know that this is a sad time for you. But I think it is also a sad time for all of us, for every nation whether it wishes American and the Free World well or ill. We have suffered a loss that cannot be weighed.

Reaction Was Spontaneous
 "The reaction on the death of your distinguished president here in Germany was spontaneous. Probably you know that on the very night of Nov. 22 and 23 many thousands of people of Berlin came together in the Rudolph-Wilde Platz (which is now in honor of your president, named John F. Kennedy Platz) where J. F. Kennedy, on June 26, said those words I will never forget: 'All free men wherever they may live are citizens of Berlin and therefore as a free man I take pride in these words: Ich bin ein Berliner.'"

"In each city, in each town, in each village, in each office, in each convention, in each school there were and there still are commemorations," the letter continued. "We had on your day of national mourning an hour of commemoration in our school. First there was a silence-march from our town hall to our American house where we expressed our sympathy."

Would Not Be Right
 "I thought I would never be able to manage other things, to think of other things. But I came to the conclusion that it would not be the wisest wish of our President John F. K. We cannot make things or time stop and do nothing else (only mourning would surely be a bad tribute to pay to the President's memory. I think he would not have liked that.)"

Ursula then wrote of other things of interest to high school girls the world over. But in concluding her letter turned again to the hurt uppermost in her mind. "My only wish for the year 1964 and all following time is that there will not be such tragedy once more." She concluded her friend "I close my letter with my assurance that my love and my prayers are with you and your fellow Americans. My last thought in this letter concerns Mr. Kennedy whom God wanted to sacrifice his life for us all."

New Provisions Of Registration Law Are Reviewed

In the future an Oregon voter may retain his registration and right to vote even though he may never appear at the polls to vote according to Jackson County E. M. Madden.

This is a new provision in a law passed by the 1963 Legislature which repeals the purging system which was based on whether a person had voted in

at least one election during a general election year, Madden said.

The purge of voters in the future will occur through challenges at the polls and a system relating to returned voters' pamphlets. According to the new law, voters may be challenged at the polls by any registered voter, or by election board members.

To Notify Voter
 After the election, the county clerk is required to notify the challenged voter of his qualifications and send a form for reply which will restate the voter to an active status. If there is no reply in the inquiry within 90 days, the voter's name will be removed from the registration files.

The law provides for front pages of undelivered voters' pamphlets in the primary election which have been returned to the Secretary of State, to be mailed to county clerks. A notation will be made in the general election poll books that the pamphlet was not delivered and these persons will not be mailed the pamphlets for the general election.

will be challenged by the board and he must take an oath that he is qualified to vote, Madden said.

After the general election, people who did not receive voters' pamphlets in the primary and failed to vote in the general election will have their names removed from the files.

Under the new law, a voter whose address remains the same will be kept continually on the poll books whether or not he votes.

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