

THE Sandy Post



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Sandy Post, Sandy, Oregon

June 26, 1969

The 18-Year-Old-Vote

How goes the effort to lower the voting age?

Not very well, we'd guess from a lot of little straws in the wind.

Rep. John Dellenback, for instance, recently released results of a questionnaire which, among other things, asked his constituents for their opinion on lowering the voting age to 18.

The "no" vote got 66.7 per cent of the ballots cast. Only 27.8 per cent said "yes"; 5.5 per cent didn't vote at all.

Closer to home, in the aftermath of the recent budget defeats, The Outlook

polled a number of people in the Gresham-Reynolds area. There were many answers as to why they voted "no" but more than a few respondents mentioned "the troubles on college campuses."

One man at a meeting we attended said he was darn tired of spending his money to educate "a bunch of knotheads."

This is the kind of feeling which must be overcome if Oregon's 19-year-olds get the right to vote next year. It won't be easy.

AS I SEE IT

BY BOB KAYE



I was born in the mountains of southern Colorado and spent the first 15 years of my life in what was then a rather primitive area. Being the youngest child by seven years, I was left to amuse myself for the most part. Much of my time was spent roaming the woods and pastures on horseback with gun and dog for companions. Occasional playmates were Mexican-Indian boys with whom I roamed the hills or got into a certain amount of unsophisticated mischief.

I remember the time when we stumbled upon a rancher's cache of stump powder and I rode home bareback as fast as my little horse could run, for five miles on rough roads with my pockets jingling with dynamite caps, any one of which could have blown my leg off. This reminds me of the old saying that the Good Lord takes special care of kids, fools, and drunks.

This childhood, close to nature and coupled with a naturally curious and observant disposition, taught me a great deal about the ways of animals and gave me a feeling of rapport and kinship with them. It also conditioned me to dislike destructive pests such as coyotes, weasles, and crows. My childhood friends and I never doubted that animals had intelligence enough to figure things out in their way almost as well as we could. We had seen plenty of evidence of that. Of course they did not have mechanical aptitude so that they were relatively helpless against our guns, traps, and fences. But even about those they could learn fast and, save for unforeseeable situations, only the young or stupid perished.

Coyotes were common in that part of the country and were often seen, more often heard. It was axiomatic however, that one almost never saw a coyote when carrying a gun. Those that were seen under those circumstances were usually a half mile away and running like mad. I rode cross country to school for several years and of course did not carry a gun on those days. I would see coyotes, sometimes quite close by, fairly often. Other days when I did have my gun along, I almost never saw one.

Our guns nearly always were rifles carried in a saddle scabbard with only a part of the stock visible. This was not the Wild West of Hollywood and not many people carried six-shooters. They were not considered a practical weapon except at close range and most people were not very good shots with them. When people

were shot, which happened occasionally, it was nearly always with a rifle by someone lurking in the brush up on the hillside. But to get back to coyotes; how did they know so consistently when people were armed or not armed? They couldn't always see the gun because half the time the horse would be in the way, and at best, all they could see would be the end of the stock. I cannot believe that guns have a special smell except a man-smell common to the person, the saddle, and the other gear. And what about the times when the coyote is up wind. No, they had another source of knowledge.

At Welches we are cursed with several kinds of destructive pests among which are flocks of crows. They, together with dogs and boys, have wiped out the ducks on the gold course ponds. Last fall, when the snow lay thick upon the ground, they discovered the grain that I was putting out for a few ducks on a pond by my house. No doubt they figured they had it made for the winter. Bitter experience had taught me that with skill and good luck, it is possible to shoot one crow...extremely difficult to shoot two. They are wary critters and learn fast. So I decided to try drastic measures to get rid of these pests once and for all.

Without some poisoned grain and scattered good grain all around it. The crows came and looked the situation over. By next morning every scrap of the good grain was gone and, so far as I could tell, none of the poisoned grain had been touched. I looked around under their roosting trees but I found no dead crows. However, they did not return to my place for several months. I have every reason to believe that these crows had had no experience with poison, particularly the kind I used. How come that they were experts in knowing which grain had been poisoned and which not, and in understanding that the poison would destroy them? That they had this knowledge cannot be doubted.

Every one has read or heard about the stories of cats and dogs who have been left behind by their people who have travelled to a different place many miles away; in one case, where, as I recall a cat was involved, of over a thousand miles, and who have subsequently turned up at the new residence weeks, sometimes months, later. How these animals found their way across country to rejoin their family, whose passage by automobile, train or airplane,

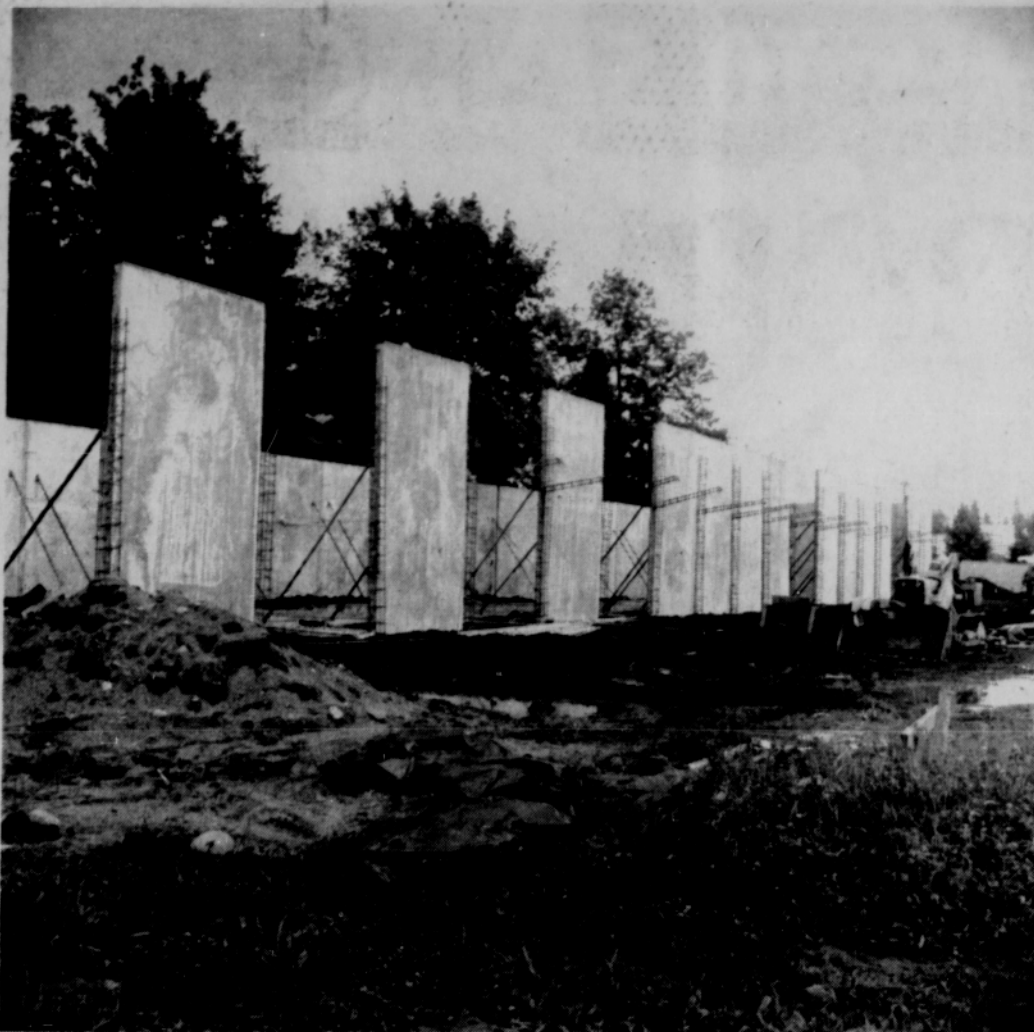
would have made it impossible for them to trace by ordinary means, has been the subject of a great deal of speculative nonsense by people who in some cases are quite eminent in academic circles. Nevertheless, the animals somehow knew where to go and ultimately got there.

These few cases, plucked more or less at random from a huge body of observational material, exemplify what is referred to by the ignorant as animal instinct (whatever that is supposed to mean) or equally vaguely "animal intuition".

It brings me to a subject that has deeply interested me for over fifty years, the field of extrasensory perception, now commonly referred to as E.S.P. I can state without exaggeration that I have given the general field of "Psychic Phenomena" more study, more thought, and more investigation than I have given to any other area of knowledge. I am by no means an expert in this subject, for in these days of ignorance in this vast and crucially important field, there are no experts, only students. Suffice it to say here that ESP is rooted in the animal kingdom, that possibly even plants possess it in some quite unknown degree, and that it is prevalent in the daily life of primitive peoples.

The development of language and what might be defined as intellectualism has caused us to lose touch with this direct means of knowing and communicating. Once the faculty of ESP is granted as being prevalent among animals, birds and insects, a vast body of observed behavior can be accounted for that has not been, and cannot be, accounted for in any other way even after years of attempting to do so by speculations based on present scientific orthodoxy. The migrating bird, the Salmon returning to it's spawning grounds, the homing pidgeon (or dog or cat), the bee communicating the discovery of honey to the hive (with all respect to Maeterlinck and his Life of the Bee) the eel breeding in a patch of the Atlantic ocean south of Bermuda and then travelling as larvae to Europe if they are Europeans or to America if they happen to be Americans. But as eel larvae is never confused as to which way he should go; if his parents come from Norway, he goes back to Norway just as would any other good Norseman.

I shall have a great deal more to say on the subject of ESP and kindred phenomena - but this will do for a starter.



PLACED IN POSITION last week were the tilt-up walls on high school's new Vo-Tech building. After walls are tied in place, girders for roof will be placed.

(Post photo)

SUHS Superintendent Attends Workshop

Charles D. Croston, Sr., Supt., Sandy Union High School, has been selected to participate in the fourth annual I/D/E/A Fellows Program for School Administrators. He will attend a one-week session, dealing with the mounting problem of student activism and curriculum relevancy, to be held at Mills College, Oakland, California.

Each year the Institute for Development of Educational Activities, Inc., selects 400 outstanding educators from throughout the United States to participate in these

professional workshops, which are scheduled at four separate locations in the country. The participants are chosen from among thousands of applications submitted each year.

This professional development program for administrators is unique in the educational field in providing both the opportunity to hear recognized authorities speak and the opportunity for interaction with other professionals during this one-week period.

Column Comments

by Jack Parsons
Extension Agent

The chemicals used to control insects, diseases, and weeds, whether on a commercial farm or in your backyard, generally do an excellent job. They are useful products and it would be nearly impossible to produce a crop or protect ornamental plantings in your landscape without agricultural chemicals. However, you should always keep the thought in mind that these chemicals are poisonous and should be handled carefully. Do not make the mistake of saying or assuming that a particular chemical is safe or will not hurt you. When you handle chemicals, develop practices which will protect you from most dangerous materials and follow these safety practices regardless of the chemical being used. Do not become lax in your precautions when handling or applying chemicals.

Recently as I traveled to Milwaukie to visit a radish grower, I passed a lady spraying her lawn. She was using a 3-gallon pressure hand sprayer, walking back and forth across her lawn applying an insecticide for lawn moths. She was spraying without using gloves, her legs were exposed to spray drift and fumes, and she was wearing sandals. She was holding a spray nozzle in front of her as she walked across the lawn; of course, her feet and ankles were being coated with the insecticide. A very careless way to apply sprays.

In Oregon City I observed a man using a hose sprayer on his lawn and behind him on a concrete driveway were three open bags of different chemicals and watching the man spray were several small children. The children, as well as the man, were all dressed in short pants and shirts with their arms and legs exposed. The hose sprayer was forcing out a fine mist spray and the wind was blowing.

Children should never be allowed to play near an area where sprays are being applied. Also to carelessly leave open

pesticide containers in the presence of children is very dangerous. The man in this case was careless in his precautions and also uninformed in his choice of insecticides to use. There was no reason for his mixing the three different insecticides. Always take the time to read the label and directions on each chemical before using it.

There is also danger of accidental contact with chemicals. I was applying a herbicide this spring with a hand sprayer when suddenly a hose connection came loose, drenching my shirt with spray solution. I immediately removed my shirt and washed thoroughly to remove all the spray from my skin. Fortunately, I had no symptoms result from this accident, but had symptoms occurred I would have been in contact with my doctor immediately. Also, I would have given him the name of the chemical being used to enable him to contact the Poison Control Center in Portland for information concerning the nature of the poison.

There have been deaths caused by agricultural chemicals, but in all cases they have been due to accidents and misuse of materials.

Too frequently pesticides are found standing close to food and in unlabelled containers. Many times pesticides stand in pop bottles which is a very dangerous practice. This would be particularly hazardous to small children. Recently a man working in his shop was drinking a coke and on the work bench another coke bottle was being used to store insecticide. He accidentally picked up the wrong bottle and drank from it before he realized his mistake.

Tragedies such as this should never occur and I hope that you will examine your practices and methods of using agricultural chemicals. Your county agent's office has a publication on this subject of using pesticides safely. We would be pleased to send a copy to you.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TO THE EDITOR:

As of June 1, 1969, the Alder Creek Water Co., Inc. has been sold by "Andy" E. W. and Evelyn Morlan to Bill and Roberta Schweitzer of Alder Creek. We feel that they are in a position to give more attention and better service to all. Certainly hope all the Alder Creek water customers will give them their full cooperation.

It has been a pleasure serving most of the users. They have been most patient during the past floods, and one bad day last winter when Alder Creek froze going into the intake pipe.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation to Chance and Leta Harding for their faithful help given to us. Despite Mr. Harding's eighty-some years, no matter heat or blizzard, he was always right there to give his helping hand. Now, they too, are going to give up their services.

Sincerely,
Andy & Evelyn Morlan



BASEBALL CLINIC

About 20 coaches participated in the baseball clinic held at Mt. Hood Community College last week according to Ron Walp, physical education instructor and baseball coach. The clinic featured particular emphasis on hitting, pitching, drills and practice organization, and defensive fundamentals.

EQUIPMENT RESERVE
Mt. Hood Community College has received more than \$93,000 worth of equipment for use in Vocational Technical programs from the National Industrial Equipment Reserve. The NIER is a branch of the government which keeps equipment on reserve in case of national emergencies. They assign equipment to institutions for training purposes with the provision that the government may retrieve the equipment when emergency arises. The only cost to Mt. Hood Community College will be freight charges to the campus. The equipment at Mt. Hood will be used in a machine shop program starting at the college in the Fall of 1970.

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