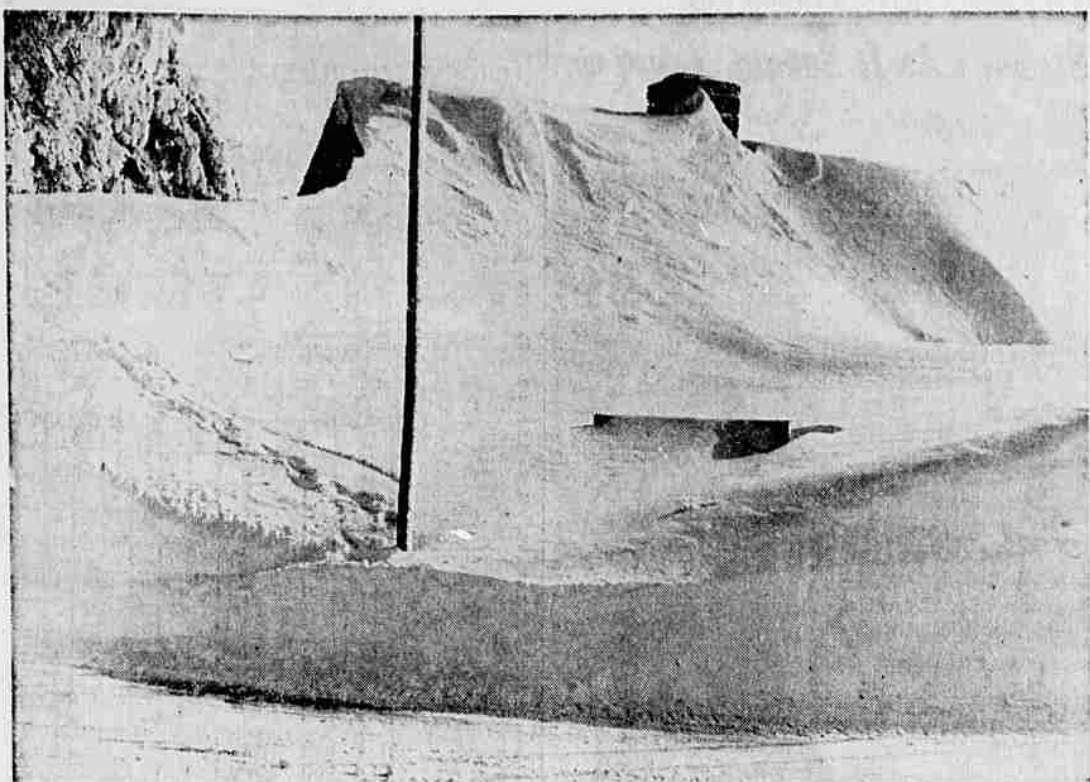




**WINTER AT CRATER LAKE**—A building at Crater Lake National park is nearly buried through the efforts of the snow and wind. So far this winter 332 inches of snow

## Winter Is Still In Force at Park

Crater Lake — While temperatures soar in the 70s and flowers bloom in the Rogue River valley, the icy blasts of winter are stark realities to a small group of men just 90 miles northeast of Medford. Like the proverbial "life of the party," old man winter comes early at Crater Lake National park — and he stays late. In 1960 he descended on the countryside in October. Rangers say that most of the snow should be gone by the middle of June. However, according to Slim Mabery, district ranger, the snow really never leaves the park. Drifts remain the year round.

## SOC Students Are Preparing for Tests

Ashland—Students at Southern Oregon college are preparing for the winter term final examinations which will begin Monday, March 13, and continue through Friday. After a week's spring vacation, the students will return to classes Tuesday, March 28, after registration on the preceding day. For students currently enrolled, pre-registration has largely been accomplished except for the payment of fees and the final validation of class schedules. Students new to the college are in the process of registering. Although no predictions have been made, college officials are anticipating some increase in the number of students over the record spring term enrollment of 1,116 tallied last year.

inches of snow on the ground. Accumulated snowfall to date, totals 332 inches. Mabery says much of the accumulated total has been packed down or melted. On March 6 one year ago, accumulated snowfall was 278 inches. White stuff actually on the ground amounted to 105 inches. Park records show the heaviest snowfall for one year came in 1933. A whopping 879 accumulated inches were recorded. The mildest winter was 1934, when only 382 inches fell. The yearly average is 600.9 inches.

Monthly records for this season haven't as yet been compiled. However, monthly totals for the 1959-60 season show the first snow came in October. Twelve inches were recorded. November saw 92½ inches piled up, with 42 in December. January totals amounted to a relatively mild 40½ inches. February suffered through 91 inches.

**Make Summer Plans**  
What do park rangers do when there is so much snow on the ground? According to Mabery, they patrol roads to be sure no one is stranded in a snow drift; put signs out designating closed off areas and areas of heavy snow; clean out fire hydrants periodically; hold fire drills, and make plans for the coming summer.

About 21 families are living at the park. They are all related to park service employees. It takes about 23 people to supervise the year round activities of the 250 square mile park. Snow shoes and skis are getting plenty of use at the park these days — and chances are good that they won't be put into storage for some time.

SECTION

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## MEDFORD TRIBUNE

MEDFORD, OREGON, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1961

## Changes in Soviet Reviewed by Speaker

"We need to have knowledge of what the Russians are doing and of all the new ways in which they will try to expand their power."

So stated Dr. Frank Munk Thursday evening before the Rogue River Valley Knife and Fork club at the Rogue Valley Country club.

Speaking on "Behind and Beyond the Iron Curtain," Dr. Munk reviewed the changes that have taken place within the Soviet Union since the 1956 Hungarian revolution. This uprising, the speaker explained, shook Russia to its roots, but rule was restored in a short time. They have profited by their mistakes.

Dr. Munk, professor of Political Science at Reed college, Portland, pioneered the Great Decision program. A native of Czechoslovakia, he served as advisor on Intellectual Cooperation to Radio Free Europe in Munich, Germany; was a member of the steering committee of the Atlantic Institute, Brussels, and of the Institute of Strategic Studies, London.

**Great Changes**  
The speaker listed four major areas where the Soviet Union has made great changes since 1956. These are: relaxation of control on satellite nations; decentralization of bureaus; retreat from an orthodox interpretation of Marxism books; and production.

Dr. Munk explained that under Stalin, each dominated country was told exactly what to do. Now the government is similar to a corporation with each country a subsidiary, each having some freedom of action — but all working towards a common goal.

Some of these "freedoms" were mentioned by the speaker in Poland. They included the land being given back to the farmer, the Catholic

**Science Instructor Gets Special Grant**  
Ashland — Howard P. Sanborn, assistant professor of science at Southern Oregon college, has received a National Science Foundation all-expense grant for a special summer institute on radiation biology, to be conducted at the University of Washington, June 19 through Aug. 11.

Sanborn is one of 20 scientists throughout the United States who was selected for the award. Sanborn, who received his MA from Western Michigan university in 1956, joined the faculty at SOC in 1959 after serving as an assistant professor and supervisor of education at WMU for two years. He is active in scouting, church work, and Lions club affairs, and is a member of a number of professional societies including Phi Sigma, an honorary biology society.

church being permitted to operate, and allowing the Polish people to read western newspapers and listen to western broadcasts. He explained that Poland does not operate jamming stations to block western broadcasts, but added that the adjacent countries do it for them.

**Decentralization**  
Dr. Munk mentioned that with Russia's decentralization program, 102 economic districts were set up, each administered individually. Previously all the bureaus had been concentrated in Moscow. He added that Russia realized that in the case of a nuclear war, overcentralization was a dangerous thing. The speaker stressed that the United States should do the same by dispersing managerial talent, plants and population.

Dr. Munk commented that the Soviet has found decentralization more efficient. Nikita Khrushchev is a good administrator and a practical man, the speaker commented, in explaining the country's retreat from an orthodox interpretation of Marxism books.

**Poor Agriculture**  
Underproduction remains as the crises for the Communists. Dr. Munk stressed. This is particularly so in agriculture — industry can be nationalized, agriculture cannot. The Soviet still has a long way to go, according to the speaker, as the farmer has been taught to read and write, but the machinery stands idle while the women do the heavy work in the fields.

Dr. Munk feels that several years of poor agriculture yield could "break" Khrushchev. "His star rises when the rainfall increases."

The speaker commented that in both the east and west there has been a decline of ideology. Both sides have been compromising.

Dr. Munk added that all major decisions in the world today are made in Washington or Moscow, but commented that with the allies of both Russia and the United States becoming harder to handle there is a definite trend away from the bipolar setup.

He cited that many countries are no longer dependent on the United States, but added that tension was rising between Russia and China.

"We are approaching an age where the only effective leadership is partnership," Dr. Munk continued. "We must adjust for the long pull with dynamic new men and new ideas, and refuse to be divided by peddlers of hate and smears. We must be a nation determined to win regardless of the cost, time and effort," he concluded.

During a question and answer period which followed Dr. Munk's talk, the speaker advocated the use of any form of propaganda that would weaken the Soviet Union. He explained that it should be used discretely so as not to embarrass us.

## Unions Reminded To File Fiscal Reports

Seattle — The U. S. department of labor has reminded labor unions that only 20 days remain for filing financial reports by those organizations whose fiscal year ended Dec. 31.

Harold D. Huxley, regional director of the labor department's bureau of labor-management reports here, said the law requires covered unions to file reports within 90 days after they close their books.

Approximately 5,000 of the 6,200 plus reporting organizations in the 10 western states comprising the San Francisco region, close their financial period Dec. 31, Huxley said. "This means their deadline for filing is March 31."

New York — There are more stockholders of the U.S. steel industries than there are total employees. The stockholders number more than 770,000 while there are 762,000 employees.

## Electric Auto May Be Back With New Cells

Corvallis — The "electric auto" may come back in feasible form in the future if research on fuel cells that is under way at Oregon State college and dozens of other industrial and college research centers is successful.

The old battery-run electric auto of 40 years ago made a hit at first but faded away because it took almost all of the electric energy derived to haul around the hefty block of storage batteries. It simply wasn't efficient enough.

Present-day research is keyed to development of a highly efficient fuel cell, according to Dr. Robert E. Meredith, professor of chemical engineering at Oregon State college. In such a cell, the "fuel" and it may take various forms—and oxygen or other elements are combined in such an electrochemical way that electrical energy is obtained directly without going through the mechanical cycle

of generators, etc. Dr. Meredith is experimenting with a carbon fuel cell (a purified version of coal) that gives off direct electrical energy when heated and exposed to oxygen. The process is still relatively crude, but Meredith is hopeful that findings may lead to better things. Victor E. Hauser Jr., who is working for his doctor's degree is assisting Meredith on the project.

Alcohol, metals, and dozens of other fuel cell substances are being tried elsewhere, Meredith noted.

A 1,008 fuel cell demonstration tractor was built by Allison-Chalmers Manufacturing company two years ago. The cells converted fuel gases directly into current for a 20-horsepower electric motor that powered the tractor. While admittedly only a demonstration device, the no-heat, no-noise, no-friction tractor showed that possibilities are there once the

## Talent Lions Give Check to Hospital

Talent—A check for \$100 was presented to Sacred Heart hospital Friday by M. W. (Bill) Young, president of the Talent Lions club. The money was raised for the hospital at the club's annual Lumberjack breakfast Feb. 26. The event was attended by more than 300 persons.

Young explained in making the presentation to the hospital administrator Sister Luke of the Saviour, that it was one of a number of community projects to which the club has contributed.

fuel cells are perfected, Meredith said. Years of experiments remain, of course, but he foresees a time when the fuel cells will be used for dozens of purposes—in factories where electricity may become a by-product of some chemical reactions, space vehicles, etc.—in addition to auto prospects.

## Second Hearing Set on Raising Driver's Age

Salem — A second public hearing on House Bill 1092, proposing to raise the driving age from 16 to 18 years, has been scheduled for Thursday, March 23, at 1 p.m. in the State Capitol building. Discussion on the bill, sponsored by Ken Maher of Portland, is being directed by the state highway committee.

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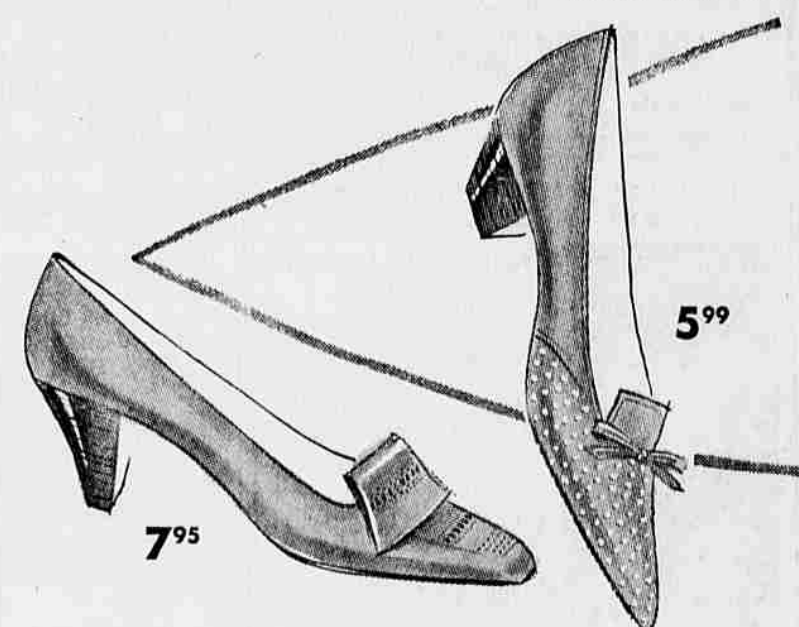
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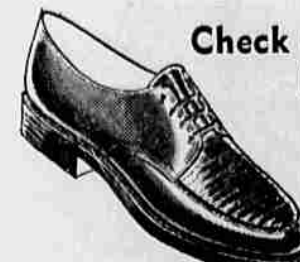
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