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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Sept. 17, 1952 (Thursday)

Trapper charged with June 24 murder of state police officer here is captured at cabin in woods north of Salem.

Sen. Richard M. Nixon, Republican candidate for vice president, to speak from rear platform of special train on trip through Medford.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 17, 1932 (Friday)

City Recorder Moses L. Alford reports no petitions for four Medford city council positions with deadline for filing only four days away.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Old weather prophets of the valley fear Indian summer will be short, followed by squaw winter. It has been cool as a cucumber."

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 17, 1932 (Sunday)

State highway commission "census" shows 23,554 cars using highways in southern Oregon during 16-hour period.

Petitions circulated protesting change of highway south of Ashland as "extravagant and unjustified" and will mainly benefit the tourist trade only.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 17, 1922 (Monday)

Total of 885 carloads of pears shipped from Medford since start of fruit packing season.

Jackson county 4-H club members attending state fair in Salem include John Bohert, Central Point.

50 YEARS AGO

Sept. 17, 1912 (Wednesday)

Eleventh at not to be paved at this time, "owing to the condition of the car paving plant at Roseburg which cannot be moved at this time owing to its condition."

What's Your I.Q.?

None or low correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Which Scandinavian country wasn't invaded by Germany during World War II?

2. Which book in the Old Testament tells of Solomon and the Shulamite maid?

3. Where did Peter Pumpkin Eater keep his wife?

4. Correct the following: "The young couple got married."

5. Is the name Miami of Spanish, French, or American derivation?

6. Who wrote "Sonnets from the Portuguese"?

7. Do the Hawaiian Islands lie closer to the Japanese or U. S. mainland?

8. Within the boundaries of which three states does Yellowstone Park lie?

9. On which river is the Hells Canyon controversial dam site?

10. What quality in wine is described by the adjective "dry"?

Answers: 1. Sweden. 2. The Song of Solomon. 3. In a pumpkin shell. 4. The young couple married. 5. American (Indian). 6. Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 7. U. S. mainland. 8. Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. 9. Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. 10. Non-sweet.

Mountain Lakes' Future

The proposal made last week that the Sky Lakes Limited Area be reclassified and enlarged is deserving of serious consideration.

The forest service has been studying some such a possibility for some months now, and we are unofficially informed that a recommendation is nearly ready to be presented to the regional forester. The nature of the recommendation has not been made public, but an educated guess would be that it would be for a Wild Area of some 50,000 or fewer acres, or some 30,000 acres smaller than the present Limited Area, eliminating the portion near Crater Lake.

(A Limited Area is based on regional administrative action; a Wild Area is 100,000 acres or less designated at the Washington level; and a Wilderness Area is 100,000 or more similarly designated. All are under similar restrictions and management.)

THE new proposal was made by J. Michael McCloskey of Eugene on behalf of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and the Oregon Wildlife Federation.

The major change from the existing boundary would be a loop to include Mt. McLoughlin, thus adding enough area to qualify as a Wilderness Area, rather than the smaller Wild Area.

Other boundary modifications are largely to follow natural topographical features, such as ridges or contour lines, rather than adhering strictly to sections lines. In laying them out, the aim is to give a minimum of two miles of buffer zone, where possible, to protect the little Cascade lakes from overuse.

IF OUR guess is correct, the chief difference between this proposal and the one the forest service is considering are the inclusion of Mt. McLoughlin, and of the so-called Oregon Desert just south of Crater Lake National Park.

McCloskey's brief makes a good case for both. Of the latter, he says:

"It is felt that the Oregon Desert country merits dedicated status for four reasons. One, the area's special geological qualities exemplifying the aftermath of the collapse of Mt. Mazama can best be appreciated in the undisturbed conditions of wilderness. . . Two, the area is the scenic foreground, in a panoramic sense, for views of Crater Lake Park from Devils Peak, which is the dominating viewpoint of the entire region. The desert country is an interesting part of a continuum of high country connecting with the park. . . Three, dedication of the desert country would prevent connection of the roadheads not four miles apart which impinge on the east and west sides of the Seven Lakes Basin. . . Though a transmountain connecting highway has been suggested here, the need for such a route will be obviated by the construction of an even lower route in the new Winnemucca-to-the-Sea highway north of Lake of the Woods. . . Four, by keeping the area north of Seven Lakes Basin roadless, opportunity is afforded of retaining the unique recreational asset of a 45 mile long continuum of near wilderness mountain scenery free of commercial and commodity developments."

Regarding Mt. McLoughlin, he adds:

"It is felt that it is desirable to dedicate this area around Mt. McLoughlin (at an average of 2 1/2 miles from the summit) to protect the immediate slopes of mountain from further incursions that are inconsistent with its scenic character. Logging roads now run to within 2 1/2 miles of the mountain's summit, and cutting units are working their way up the southwest approaches to the mountain."

MCCLOSKEY also proposes some suggestions as to management of the area for its protection—suggestions we have often heard discussed by forest service personnel who are concerned with the possible damage to the area by overuse and other factors.

These include road standards as they approach the area, overnight camps just outside the area to encourage day use rather than overnight use, trail standards set to conform to wilderness application and discouraging vehicular use, basic sanitary facilities for the protection of humans, livestock, wildlife and fish life, and a summertime patrol crew to "direct traffic," service the facilities, and make needed repairs.

The entire area would total 103,640 acres (compared to 82,000 acres at present), and would span the Cascade summit for 28 miles, averaging six miles in width. There are at present 21 points of access by trail, and a well-developed system of trails within the area. There are approximately 30 good-sized lakes, and countless smaller ones, ranging from ponds upward.

WE ARE not intimately familiar with the area, but we are acquainted with it. Last summer we were with a horseback party that traversed some 35 miles of its trails in two days, and we have flown over it on several occasions.

It is, indeed, one of the most beautiful areas of its type we have ever seen. It has a character and loveliness all its own, and is well loved, not only by fishermen, but also by hikers and campers who merely want to get away from civilization's pressures and tensions.

It would not "lock up" (in the lumbermen's phrase) any appreciable amount of exploitable resources. Most of the timber is sub-standard, and it is not mineralized country.

MCCLOSKEY's presentation was based on detailed study of the area, on the spot and otherwise. It is an expert job. The forest service should give it detailed consideration.

The Sky Lakes area is one of only two in southern Oregon (not counting Crater Lake National Park) that is held in wild or wilderness status. The other is the much smaller Mountain Lakes Wild Area, southeast of Lake of the Woods.

We hope the forest service will not succumb to "practical" considerations in arriving at its determination and make the reserved area too small.—E.A.

"We Didn't Go Far Enough—We Should Have Been Against Voting By White People Too"



Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER
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"THE BATTLE OF THE DOLLAR IS WON"

There will be no "sick, sick, sick" jokes about the U.S. dollar in the corridors and meeting halls of Washington's Sheraton Park hotel today as the free world's financial leaders gather to open the 1962 meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

For the U.S. dollar is hardly as sick as is claimed by malicious critics of our country, uninformed newspaper commentators and ruthless currency speculators—and the central bankers of the West know it. In fact, even as the speculators have been trying to stage a last-minute bear raid on our currency, "the battle of the dollar," in the words of the respected financial trade paper, "The Weekly Bond Buyer" is, "to all practical account, won."

We are not going to devalue our dollar under pressure now by raising the price we pay for gold from its long-held \$35 an ounce level and thereby permit the gold speculators to make a killing.

We are not going to stoop to notice the dollar-baiting talk in the corridors which are free and prosperous today only because we have given and loaned them our dollars so generously.

We are not going to be pushed by incredibly shortsighted, selfish foreigners into acts of desperation that would undermine the entire free world and hand the Soviet Union an enormous victory. Again to quote The Bond Buyer, it is ludicrous "That so great a currency as the dollar is or can be imperiled by other relatively pip-squeak currencies, some of which were flat on their back a dozen years ago and would still be there if the dollar had not rescued them."

Yes, we are still running a deficit in our balance of payments spending more abroad than we're taking in from other countries, thereby allowing our foreign creditors to continue to build up claims against our dollar which they can (and do) withdraw in part in the form of gold. We are losing gold, we will lose more, and our gold reserve, already at a 23-year low of \$16 billion, will be still lower before year end.

But the dollar is being protected by a series of unprecedented measures and the protection will go on until no longer necessary. The cooperation among the free world's financiers to defend the dollar and conserve the U.S. gold reserve is right, we will take major new steps to strengthen the currency system of the free world. But we'll take the steps when we're ready—not when the raiders in pip-squeak countries shrilly tell us to.

Some day, when the timing is right, we will take major new steps to strengthen the currency system of the free world. But we'll take the steps when we're ready—not when the raiders in pip-squeak countries shrilly tell us to.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

MRS. GEORGE ALLEN, wife of the famous pal of F.D.R., Truman and Eisenhower, read in the paper about a modest Navy football coach who, following the first Navy victory over Army in years, quietly left the train in Baltimore on the way back to Annapolis so his team could get all the huzzas when it arrived home.

Allen nodded and said, "That's exactly what I would have done under similar circumstances." "The heck it is," hooted the knowing Mrs. Allen. "You'd have put the TEAM off at Baltimore!"

Brian James tells of a well-heeled tourist who dropped into a tiny village church in Essex County, England, for the Christmas service. Before it began, he buttonholed the rector and said expansively, "I mean to give you a handsome contribution. I only hope you'll put on a good show today." The rector answered quietly, "It won't be a bad one. It's been running now for almost two thousand years!"

Men-Around-Kennedy Will Be Center of Republican Strategy in Fall Campaign

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International
Washington—(UPI)—National Republican strategy in this year's congressional campaign will be to center fire on the men-around-Kennedy (TMAK).

That was Democratic strategy when Dwight D. Eisenhower was President, Ike was deemed too popular for sustained attack on him until John F. Kennedy came along in 1960 to blame the President for a condition of national stagnation and for a missile gap. The missile gap issue may have been a phony but it was most effective, its doubtful nature being unknown until after Kennedy took office.

Kennedy's personal popularity probably is a factor in Republican plans to center fire on TMAK. But another factor is that TMAK seems especially vulnerable from the Republican viewpoint. The Republican target is not so much the Kennedy cabinet as some lesser figures who are relatively obscure. Men such as Arthur Schlesinger Jr., a special assistant to the President, and Walt W. Rostow, chairman of the State Department policy planning board, Rostow is challenged as the inventor of the missile gap issue.

What the Republicans hope to do is to make Schlesinger, Rostow and others on their level better known to the voters before this campaign is ended, much better known. Schlesinger reminds some old timers of F.D.R.'s famous Thomas G. Corcoran, a short-tempered, sometimes abrupt individual. He was well equipped with brains and a profound admirer of his own ideas and opinions.

Rostow is suspected by Republicans as a top policy planner who lacks confidence in the American way of life, who doubts the ability of a democratized capitalism to beat down the challenge of a communized socialism. And like Corcoran before him, Rostow is resented by Republicans as an individual who exercises great power without any clearly defined evidence that he has earned the right to such power or that he will exercise it prudently.

The Republican Policy Committee of the House of Representatives let fly at Rostow. It distributed a circular with the text of several House speeches on Rostow policies, past writing, and more specifically, the contents of a secret State Department paper in which Rostow is alleged to plump for a "no-win" policy in the cold war with world communism.

Rostow is accused of seeking to base Kennedy administration policy on the theory that Russian communism is mellowing, that, in time, we all will be one happy world family, more or less.

"And so," said Rep. Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt.), "we will at last come into the Rostow millennium—that wonderful day when communism has moderated into democratic socialism and capitalism has faded into democratic socialism and the entire world will live blissfully forever in a bright new dawn of a democratic world socialist order."

Mr. Rostow in the government represents a peril. I have taken only a cursory look at the theories of Dr. Rostow. But I think that it is obvious that they are dangerous to our security."

The Republicans are trying to flush out of the State Department the text of Rostow's controversial proposal known as "A Guide Line to Future U. S. Foreign Policy." They can't get it.

SOME would think, quite simply, that it was a preparation for aggression. But the UN, these days, can rarely find anybody guilty of aggression unless he is a Westerner. When the good "ex-colonial peoples" mount an aggression, it is only self-defense, or simply justice, or something. Anyhow, since the Central Congo government is a creature of the UN, it is perfectly obvious that the UN could have stopped this pointless provocation of Portugal had it wanted to do so.

And now, to cap it all, there has been another armed clash in Katanga between UN troops—troops supplied by Nehru's India, which has gone unrebuked for its little aggression in Goa—and the Katangese. Tshombe says the UN first opened fire. The UN says Tshombe's troops did it. It is possible that in this area of tough power politics and maneuvering the UN may be right as to the details this time—though its past record for candor is not impressive.

BUT the UN, which claims itself to be terribly responsible, and Tshombe to be irresponsible, had the plain duty to avoid this incident in the first place, particularly in the present circumstances. Surely, avoiding it could not have been too desperately difficult if, as the UN itself claims, there were no casualties whatever. If the Katangese really did open fire first, how did they manage to hit nobody at all? And what of the bodies of Katangese which Tshombe displays in a mortuary?

In any case, who fired first is not the real point. The real point is that Tshombe now can and does challenge the good faith of the UN.

Again, does somebody up there in the UN really like the idea of a peaceful settlement? Or is somebody up there in the UN more interested in making more bitter incidents rather than in settling them?

THE Central Congo government, meanwhile, had done its bit by provoking some of the Western Allied governments. With loud huzzas, it donated a base on Congo soil to train Angolan rebels who intend to take the colony of

Angola. This, of course, was a great contribution—in reverse—by those who say and say again they want to end bitterness and disunion in Africa.

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Washington Report

By William S. White
Of United Feature Syndicate

DOESN'T LIKE PROSPECT

Washington—It rather looks that somebody up there in the United Nations doesn't like the prospect of any real settlement of the difficulties in the Congo. On Sept. 3, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, through his special assistant, Mr. Arthur Schlesinger Jr., a special assistant to the President, and Walt W. Rostow, chairman of the State Department policy planning board, Rostow is challenged as the inventor of the missile gap issue.

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