

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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. 28, 1952 (Sunday)
Newton Olson, a member at the Camp White Veterans Administration domiciliary, today became the 100th patient to be carried by the Mercy Flights air ambulance service. The total number of registered voters in Jackson county will probably be about 2,000 more than the all time previous high by the deadline at 8 p.m. Saturday, deputy county clerks have announced.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 28, 1932 (Monday)
Low Wallace, Democratic candidate for governor, and Edward D. Kelly, Medford, Democratic candidate for United States representative, to be honored at meeting here.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The frequent soothing comment of the times is 'After the war the meek will inherit the earth.' If the meek are too meek to object it will serve them right."

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 28, 1932 (Wednesday)
Floyd Gibbons, famed war correspondent, addresses small crowd at Medford airport, during stopover here while en route to San Francisco.

Some 200 Medford and Rogue valley football fans plan trip to Eugene to see University of Oregon-Santa Clara grid game.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 28, 1922 (Thursday)
District Attorney Rawles Moore and Coroner John Perl investigate accidental shooting of 18-year-old Tolo girl. Fletcher Fish, local orchardist, appointed federal fruit inspector for this area.

50 YEARS AGO

Sept. 28, 1912 (Saturday)
Section of Jackson street 1,200 feet east from Bear creek bridge to be graded; work expected to make street passable in winter months for first time.

Medford traveling salesman seriously injured when buggy tips over and goes over Siskiyou grade while trying to pass freight outfit.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct in superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Which President of the United States was the first to habitually dress in long trousers?
 2. When an alien gets his first papers does he become a U.S. citizen?
 3. Who led the Norman invasion of England in 1066?
 4. Between what years did long trousers come into vogue among the common people in America?
 5. Which U. S. President is famous for the charge up San Juan Hill?
 6. What instrument would you use to determine the density of a liquid?
 7. What important fuel is the solid residue remaining from the dry distillation of bituminous coal?
 8. Are couch or whip snakes, one-time terror of the South, harmful to man?
 9. Which state is nicknamed Pine Tree State?
 10. Hydroponics is the science that deals with what?
- Answers: 1. James Madison. 2. No. 3. William of Normandy. 4. 1790-1800. 5. Theodore Roosevelt. 6. Hydrometer. 7. Coke. 8. No. 9. Maine. 10. Raising crops without soil.

Another Candidate's Views

Alexander Dumas, Republican candidate for the state house of representatives, has responded to the editorial invitation to state his views on the state's problems of finance and education. He is the seventh candidate to do so.

His statement follows:
To the Editor: The time lapse in my attempting to answer your editorial questions of July 31, 1962 is not due in any way to my being delinquent, but caused by a real mental wrestling with what I consider the real issues involved. Your first four questions are all concerned with the raising of money for different purposes, and my comments are directed to them in their order.

1. In our homes, in our businesses, and in our everyday lives we must anticipate, and accurately plan, what we can afford before we go out and buy what we think we need and must have. If we do not we are in trouble. Is there any reason that this same thinking should not apply to the operation of state government? If the budget requests of the last biennium are not changed and we are shy the \$33 million which existed previously in surplus, new revenue will have to be raised, or the budget trimmed. It would be my hope that the state would not have to impose any new tax. As to how to raise the additional monies that might be necessary, I can only say that it would depend on how much would be necessary and for what purposes. I cannot fully give an answer at this time. But I do know that we can't have our cake and eat it too.

2. It would be hoped that new industry and higher payrolls could be the answer to raising additional monies for basic school support under the existing law. But, we know that our school age children are increasing at a great rate. I might say that I am as deeply concerned about the high property tax rates as anyone and feel that we must look to some way for relief in this area. But, I do feel that the citizens and taxpayers closely scrutinize school expenditures when they know how directly these increased costs affect them. The citizen-taxpayer keeps his eye out for unnecessary expense and I think a discerning search of school expenses, always keeping in mind that our children need and deserve a first rate education, is a key to both efficiency and economy.

3. Oregon's fine higher education system should be encouraged to continue to grow. We know that advanced specialized industry is attracted to areas where the state systems and private colleges, as well, excel. Such industries are solely needed in this state today to help take up the slack in our employment problems and timber situation. It still takes X number of dollars to do X number of things, or provide for X number of services. Let's not pity pat; higher education for the high school citizen of this state is essential, and it should be a first-class second-to-none education. I would hope that the taxing requirements here could be made under our present taxing situation. It would also be hoped that with a first class system more funds would be allotted to our higher education system from private sources in the form of grants, etc.

4. Let's hold the line on community colleges at least for now. We are going to have expensive problems forthcoming under our present system of higher education. There is no doubt in my mind that the State of Oregon will some day have a community college program, but I agree with Senator Newby, that we must be sure we can adequately meet the financial requirements of our present educational system before trying to bring college to the students' back door. A too rapid step into the community college program without adequate planning might result in a costly and inferior system.

5. I am not so sure that any of the state services should be cut back, but I do think that some of the services have been subject to abuses which should be cut out. I feel that the welfare and general assistance programs are important to this state and desirable — but let's make it count where it does the most good. By being cautious in this area, it seems to me that we might make the same amount of welfare funds now being used to extend to more people in greater need. This would benefit the really needy as well as the taxpayer.

If I am elected, I will approach all of the financial problems in a business-like manner and to the best interest of our people in the county and state.

Alexander A. Dumas,
2011 East Main st.,
Medford.

—E. A.

The Bombs and the Weather

For some years now, since the explosion of atomic devices began, the man-in-the-street has idly speculated about a connection between these blasts and the weather.

Whenever it rained in August, say, or there was an unseasonable thundershower in January, or a dry spell in November, "Probably those bombs" has been an often-heard, half joking remark.

Now comes a scientist with substantial bona fides to suggest that there is more than half-joking speculation. He believes that nuclear explosions, particularly those high in the atmosphere, do in fact influence the world's weather.

THE scientist is Dr. Irving P. Krick, president of a private weather-forecasting firm in Denver, who earlier experimented in various forms of weather control (increasing snowfall, preventing hail, and so on) including some locally.

In an interview with The National Observer, Dr. Krick said he began to note peculiarities in weather all over North America last winter, and is now convinced that Russian and American nuclear tests are responsible.

This is his theory in brief:
Solar energy from space largely determines barometric pressures, which in turn determine weather distribution. A radiation belt around the earth, such as results from a high-altitude nuclear blast, acts in much the same way as solar radiation. This causes a surge of cold air down from the polar regions.

AS a result, Dr. Krick expects colder winters, cooler summers, fewer hurricanes. He also foresees the possibility of world-wide weather control.

These conclusions he labels as "tentative," but he is sufficiently convinced that he is right to discuss them in detail. With a combination of high solar energy output, plus additional radiation from new nuclear explosions, he even foresees the possibility of a "new ice age."

This is all purely speculative, of course, and whether he is right or not remains to be seen. But those who think "those bombs" have affected the weather are in distinguished company.—E. A.

Little Bundle From Congress



COMMUNICATIONS

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. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Don't Shoot
To the Editor: A hunting we will go, hoping we kill a buck and not a doe.

Some one said how about a man, that could be called an accident or thought he was a deer.

There is no excuse to kill a doe unless it is said I thought she was a man instead of a doe. Don't shoot until you can count the points on the antlers, as I believe it's against the law to kill a spike.

Marshall H. Waggoner,
3487 Leonard rd.,
Grants Pass, Ore.

Indian Politics
To the Editor: American history does not always make happy, or comfortable, reading. Consider, for example, how in "the march of progress" we often violated treaties solemnly made with tribes of our original Americans. Oil companies, ranchers, power interests, even government agencies, and others, from time to time, succeeded in persuading Congress and our courts to deprive Indians of ancestral lands guaranteed to them in perpetuity.

Typical was the case of the Wyams of Celilo, removed from their ancient fishing grounds on the Columbia to make way for the great dam at The Dalles. Five successive times they were moved, and except for their fourth new village, they received no compensation from the Government for the loss of their homes.

To many Indians, equally objectionable and a violation of our treaty obligations has been their forced "integration" in a number of instances, by "termination" of Government guardianship and protection, as in the recent case of the Klamath and other tribes of the area now comprising the Winema National Forest.

It therefore was heartening to read an announcement of new Government policy, in the Christian Century of Sept. 26, from which I quote:

"Greater emphasis by the U. S. government on economic development in its relations with Indian tribes was promised the National Congress of American Indians at its recent annual meeting in Cherokee, N.C." At this meeting, "Philip Nash, commissioner of Indian affairs under the present administration, promised federal funds and additional help to tribal groups wherever they are."

Most welcome was the commissioner's announcement that termination of federal responsibility for Indian affairs, which was pressed in a few instances by the Eisenhower administration, would henceforth be decided entirely by the Indians, no tribe or group would be "terminated" unless it was clearly ready and expressed its readiness in votes taken on its own initiative. Since fear of forcible termination has been widespread among the Indian people, this new policy is reason for them and all Americans to rejoice. Amen!

Arnold Eugene Jenny
Rogue Valley Manor
Medford.

Manners for Hunters

To the Editor: When the poet William Allingham jotted off the lines in his stanza on hunting, "up the airy mountain, down the rushy glen," he may have been thinking of country such as that which thousands of Oregon hunters will be prowling for deer at the opening of hunting season Saturday.

Moved by the same poetic muse, Irv Luiten of Weyerhaeuser Co., a member of the Governor's Red Hat Days Committee, has written a modern-day ode to hunters which is being distributed on fliers to thousands of hunters this

Mao Still Undisputed Boss of Red China, Despite Failures in Farm and Factory

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

If nothing succeeds like success, then consider the case of Red China's spiritual and physical leader, Mao Tse-tung.

As the Chinese Reds wind up their 13th year in control of the mainland, three successive years of crop failures and mismanagement have left

the Chinese people hungrier than ever, the great leap forward in industry is at a standstill, there is an estrangement with the Soviet Union, and a threat of war with India.

Most of these can be laid directly on Mao's doorstep. Yet the image of Mao remains untarnished, his leadership so long as he lives apparently secure and the cult of Mao still growing.

The Chinese press and radio still refer to him as "like the sun... the Chinese champion, whose thoughts are the supreme combination of Marx-

ist-Leninist universal truth and the Chinese revolution... the pioneer of natural science... the superlative politician, philosopher, economist and military expert."

Yet those who have known Mao describe him as almost totally ignorant of science, poor at mathematics, possessing only a second-hand knowledge of the world outside China, and a bad administrator.

Mao appears in public infrequently now, and, reportedly, his speech has lost some of its coherence.

His years as a guerrilla fighter and the "long march" of 1934 in which his armies retreated 6,000 miles to escape encirclement by the forces of Chiang Kai-shek have taken their toll on his health.

But Mao has been the undisputed leader of Chinese communism since 1927.

He crossed with Stalin when he ignored the latter's advice to seek his support among the workers of the city, and went instead to the peasantry

of the countryside. He battles now with Nikita Khrushchev for the role as chief interpreter and spokesman for Marxist-Leninist theory.

And, although he shuffled millions of Chinese as helpless pawns in his determination for the "great leap forward" in Chinese industry and agriculture, he so far has escaped public blame for its failure.

The giant communes which, beginning in 1958, took over the lives of more than 500 million Chinese, have been broken down into village brigades.

As the daily rice ration in the communes fell from 12 ounces per day to four or five, peasants are being allowed small plots for their own use.

Industry has been told that it must make do with machinery and manpower now available, without new investment. Some 20 million city workers have been shuffled back to the farms.

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