

The Mining Journal

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More On Population

In an editorial on this page earlier this month The Mining Journal raised some questions about population projections for the Upper Peninsula that had been announced by a couple of state agencies. One of these agencies, the Michigan Employment Security Commission, presented a report at a meeting in Marquette in August in which a population decrease of 5,000 was projected for the Upper Peninsula between 1960 and 1970. The projection showed a 1970 population of 301,000 for the Northern Peninsula, compared with 305,932 recorded in the 1960 census. The other agency, the Bureau of the Budget, later released a report projecting an increase of 7,000 in the Upper Peninsula's population from 1960 to 1970.

Both reports agreed that Marquette County would experience the largest population gain of any in the Upper Peninsula. Both reports also indicated that slight population gains would be registered by Baraga, Menominee and Ontonagon Counties. But while the Bureau of the Budget report showed Chippewa County gaining population, the MESC report showed a loss in population for Chippewa. All the U. P. counties would have population losses, but reports were not given for Ontonagon.

This newspaper questioned the discrepancies in the projections by the two agencies.

Norman Barcus, director of the MESC Research and Statistics Division, has attempted to account for the discrepancies. In a letter to The Mining Journal, Mr. Barcus said, "Basically, both the Bureau of the Budget and the MESC use the population projections prepared by Prof. David Goldberg of the University of Michigan; and if you will compare the individual county projections for 1970, which were presented at our Upper Peninsula meetings, with those of the Budget Bureau, you will find that the differences, except for Marquette and Chippewa Counties, are very small and reflect primarily the result of rounding the figures to the nearest hundred in our report. In one or two cases, the differences are slightly larger than would be accounted for by rounding, and this results from our 'forcing' the figures for the individual counties to provide agreement for the entire Upper Peninsula or for one or more of the four regions of the U. P."

"The much larger discrepancies in the estimates for Marquette and Chippewa Counties result from the fact that the Goldberg projections were developed by feeding information on births, deaths and migration into a computer. The computer is programmed to process this information according to various assumptions with respect to fertility, size of completed families and the spacing of births. This method produces projections which may contain fairly large errors in regions or individual counties because of special circumstances which are not typical of the entire state.

"These errors may result from atypical short-term deviations in the information fed into the computer or from special circumstances resulting in the failure of the projections to be on target. The projections for Marquette and Chippewa Counties involve deviations of both types.

"In the case of Marquette County we have the very rapid growth in Northern Michigan University enrollment, which, when fed into the computer, produces an entirely unrealistic set of population projections for future years. The same type of circumstance was involved in Chippewa County, which contains Kincheol Air Force Base. The deviation factors of the recent type include the shutdown of the Royal Oak Charcoal Co., which resulted in the loss of 300 jobs, and the closing of the Job Corps Center in Marquette; and, in Chippewa County, the prospective shutdown of Kincheol AFB, expected to be completed by 1972, which may affect as many as 10,000 population."

It seems that what Mr. Barcus is saying is that special circumstances can alter computer projections that are based on general data, such as information on births, deaths and migrations. Special circumstances would include such developments as the expansion of NMU and Sawyer Air Force Base and the resurgence of iron ore mining, all factors contributing to Marquette County's growth; and such negative factors as the Kincheol AFB closing and the decline in industry in Chippewa County.

Taking these special circumstances into consideration, it is difficult to accept the projected decline for Delta County that emerges in both the MESC and Bureau of the Budget report. Delta's special circumstances include such healthy developments as the huge expansion of the Mead Corp., enlargement of Harnischfeger Corp., construction of a mammoth automated iron ore loading and storage facility, and establishment of Bay de Noc Community College.

Perhaps the most that can be said of population estimates in general is what was said by Mr. Barcus, that they "are affected by so many factors that they have been notoriously subject to considerable error."

Peninsula Rambulator

Louis Lomax, writer and social critic, compared Black Power advocates H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael to such early American patriots as Patrick Henry and George Washington. He challenged the entire political, social and religious structure of the nation and poked fun at the prevailing religious beliefs among a large num-

'There's More Than One Moon, Ya Know!'



Andrew Tully: Social Security Boost

WASHINGTON—Cold figures show that House Democrats have the Nixon administration over a barrel in the matter of an increase in Social Security benefits. The figures say simply that the Nixon proposal of a 10 per cent increase is not enough, and that the 15 per cent boost proposed by a House Democratic caucus is more realistic and probably more just. Nixon's own Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the cost of living has risen a bit more than 22 per cent since the base period 1957-58, which means that even the Democrats' proposal falls well short of the hedge-jogging relief, has come under particularly savage attack from Rep. Al Ullman of Oregon. Ullman accused Nixon of "opening up the Treasury of the United States in a way it has never been opened before."

Nixon's plan, said Ullman, "would add 10 million people to welfare rolls and is so completely open-ended that it can only lead to disaster." Now, I do not wish to go on record as endorsing any raid on the Treasury, but Ullman is suffering from hypochondria when he talks about "disaster." No one has yet proved that the Nixon plan will cost the country substantially more than the hedge-jogging of welfare programs now in force.

Proposal's Strong Point
Ullman also is off base when he charges that the Nixon plan has "no controls whatsoever," that they do nothing to halt mushrooming welfare costs or rehabilitate persons to get them off relief. The strong point of Nixon's proposal is that it DOES provide controls.

Under the administration program, persons with low-paying jobs could continue to receive some relief, and thus the plan would make it profitable for an individual to work, since working would augment his income instead of losing him his relief check. Moreover, every welfare recipient would be required to register with a local unemployment office and, if employable, either take a job deemed suitable to his competence or undertake job training.

The general welfare program is a different package of goods from Social Security. It poses the problem of persuading, or even forcing, the bums on the dole to go to work, and the Nixon plan offers a possible solution to that problem. Nothing the Democrats have suggested as a party is as logical. Because of the Social Security Act, the Social Security boost, Nixon might well work out a compromise on that one in return for at least reasonable consideration of his welfare package. Given this carrot, perhaps even Democrats like Al Ullman would turn reasonable.

From The Journal Files

60 Years Ago

—Marquette—
Now that the world's championship has been decided, and the baseball season has closed, lovers of sport are at a loss to know what to talk about. Tales from the past might have beaten the Pirate are getting stale, and it is too early to get up much interest in possibilities for next season. Comparatively few of the "boys" take much interest in football, owing to Marquette's great distance from any college town. Indeed baseball does not seem to be a game, and there is no place where hockey can be played. There seems to be considerable interest in basketball, and several teams are likely to be organized within the next few weeks. Interest in this sport would be greater if there were a more suitable place in which games could be played. Legion Hall is now the only too small, but there are no accommodations for spectators.

—Ispheming—
A new pumping plant, located near the Oliver Iron Mining Co.'s Section 16 Mine, is an ideal one. The plant is now in perfect working order, and it is not anticipated that it will be necessary to make any changes in either pumping equipment or mains for many years.

—Negaunee—
Railroads operating in the Upper Peninsula have been doing good work for passengers during the last few months. One railroad man says that foreign

traffic is the lightest he has seen here for several years. At this time last year, there was a fairly good foreign traffic, and two years ago an average of more than 100 persons landed in Negaunee for European ports during each of the last three months of the year.

30 Years Ago

—Marquette—
All persons holding teaching certificates must take the "teacher's oath" before Dec. 27. Instruction explains that the certificates invalidated. Stanley Williams, county school commissioner, warned yesterday. Forms are available at the office of the school commission in the basement of the courthouse. The Department of Public Instruction explains that married women who file teacher's oath should sign both their present name and the name under which the teaching certificate was granted.

Although the close of the upland bird hunting season yesterday was less than desirable, the possibility of forest fires being caused hunters in the Upper Peninsula, L. N. Jones, U.P. supervisor for the State Conservation Department, urged continued caution. Despite fairly frequent rains, Jones said, "the amount of fire in and out of three days after 'in and out' may be serious," but nevertheless superior fires, are a persistent hazard.

—Ispheming—
Action was taken by the Ispheming Rotary Club last night whereby a student loan fund will be raised to provide scholarships for Ispheming High School graduates. The club voted to institute such a fund, and Spencer Heiden, president, was

Business Mirror:

Horses For Everybody These Days

By JOHN CUNIFF
NEW YORK (AP)—The salesman looked down his nose as the customer departed with a pair of Johnsons, which the ordinary defines as "riding breeches cut full through the hips and close-fitting from knee to ankle."

"They come in," he said, "grab a pair of pants and don't even want to sit in the saddle to see if the length will be correct on the horse."

His tone was that of an English butler who had just been told to bench his horse no longer would convey for dinner. But his words expressed an observation.

Was he saying that horses these days are for the common people as well as the horse set? Indeed he was, and despite sharply better sales in recent years he couldn't smother the occasional flows of nostalgia for the old days.

As recently as 1959, when the latest federal horse census was taken, there were only 4.2 million of the species in the United States. Reliable estimates now place the population at 10 million, 85 per cent of which are saddle horses of 13 different breeds.

The American Horse Council figures that horses now provide some leisure time pleasure for nearly one-third of the nation's 200 million population. It is thought that in cities, thoroughbreds and the betting thereon.

The industry seems to involve about \$1 billion a year, but Jay Stream, president of the International Arabian Horse Association, feels this figure is too low.

It is based, he says, on a low average value per horse of \$150, plus the investment in horse-owned farms and an average cost per owner of \$735 for feed, equipment and medical care.

Other expenses are also considerable. Stream says that to this total must be added "the unknown millions of dollars spent on special riding clothing, horse trailers, and camp travel to and from horse shows, leading and so on." These expenses, he feels, add another \$1 billion to estimates of the industry's size.

Stream's organization surveyed its members—wholesale and retail dealers—worth \$2,500 in value and are increasingly popular—and found occupations that permit flexible hours and a wide range of income.

Among the respondents, the most common occupations, naturally enough, were farming and ranching. Teaching, however, were the second most common, followed in order by doctors and dentists salesmen and self-employed.

A surprise that emerged from the survey was the discovery that many owners of Arabian horses are less than 30 years of age and that perhaps 50 per cent of the owners have annual incomes of less than \$15,000.

Patterns Change
The changing patterns of life associated with horse ownership also was revealed by the survey. Nearly one-third of respondents, for example, replied that they must travel more than five miles to reach a riding school.

In the good old days lamented by the jodhpur salesman, horseback riding was often a sport of the rich. It was a hobby of a country 20 miles or so from a big city, usually in an area of rambling fields dotted with estates.

A PENNY SAVED . . .
The Senate has back in session and again has turned its energies to critically reviewing the Peace budget. One cut which it has made should be applauded. An amendment sponsored by Sen. J. William Fulbright would save \$45 million in miscellaneous amount in terms of the total defense request—authorized for Pentagon sponsored research.

In supporting the amendment, he declared that studies of Chinese warlords or French foreign policy either had little relation to the Defense Department or should be undertaken by the State Department. Hence the amount is small, it is a well deserved saving, and Fulbright's point is well taken. —Milwaukee Journal.

Barbs

EDITOR'S MAIL
The Mining Journal
Marquette, Mich. 49855

(Contributions are invited. Letters should be limited to less than 300 words. Only signed letters will be considered for publication. Persons attacked in the magazine will not be notified.)

A Tribute To Ogden Johnson

Sir:—
Much has been said and written about the many accomplishments of Ogden E. Johnson. At this time it is fitting and proper to remember his many contributions to the service of God and particularly what his church has meant to him.

He was always very generous with his worldly goods, as well as his time. His great interest in young people led him to serve as Sunday school superintendent or as a teacher for a span of 40 years. During this time he served in the choir.

In an official capacity he also served on the church board and numerous committees seeking the well being of the church.

His service and his contributions were not only local, but he also served the Augustan Synod and the Lutheran Church, of America.

It is sad that he will not be here to see the completion of a project he helped to make possible—the new worship center now in the process of construction. His was a voice of optimism for Bethany Lutheran Church, and he was a great help to the world.

Not only have the local community and the Upper Peninsula lost a stalwart son, but our church has lost a member who has been a tower of strength for the last 40 years.

It will take the work of many hands and hearts to fill the gap left by the passing of Ogden Johnson.

W. C. PETERSON
313 New York St.
Ispheming

Meanest Person In Town

Dear Sir:—
I am nine years old. My dog and the upstairs dog got hit and run Wednesday. The person did not stop to look.

He killed them and just went on, didn't even try to find the owners or call the police. That is why I think he is the meanest person in town.

P.S. I think they should replace my dog.
LORI ANN REISH
104 N. Fourth St.
Marquette

Vietnam Moratorium Coverage

Dear Sir:—
I must protest the flagrant disregard for journalistic ethics found in the article (Oct. 16) reporting that the Vietnam moratorium at Northern Michigan University. By the emphasis it gave to certain events it was extremely misleading and, I feel, gave readers an inaccurate picture of the scope and content of the day's activities.

About one-third of the article was devoted to the student fast. This is misleading in itself since this was only one of a number of activities that took place. It was stated that many students who had pledged to fast were "observed purchasing meals at one of the cafeterias" and that the University Center had over "100 students over the normal count." Since the purpose of the fast, as I understood it, was to use the money saved to help displaced persons in Vietnam, the fact that some students bought meals in the cafeteria did not affect achieving this purpose. I would also question how the figure of 1,000 was obtained. Was this an estimate or was an accurate count taken?

The article mentioned that a local band concert Wednesday night "many of those in the audience appeared to be local high school students." May I ask how the reporter was able to ascertain this? Did he question students or simply estimate how many were in high school? If I did not attend the evening portion of the program, those whom I talked to who did state that there were few high school students present.

I also deplore that the article failed to describe the varied content of the program at the University Center. During the day speeches, poetry readings, discussions and skills were held on a variety of topics dealing with the Vietnam war. Divergent points of view were also heard. This program, which went on all day, was well covered in one sentence. The only space was devoted to the burning of a Viet Cong flag by the Young Americans for Freedom.

I am a faculty member. I was surprised to read that most departments estimated less than 15 per cent attendance in absence. I was not questioned, but I had over 50 per cent absence in all my classes, which total over 130 students. Other faculty members that I spoke with reported far over 15 per cent absence.

In addition, I would submit that on an issue of such national prominence it would have been proper for The Journal to present a thoughtful editorial on the moratorium and the issues it raised. The Mining Journal is the only newspaper that most residents of Marquette County read and therefore it is our duty to present a reasoned and unbiased appraisal of all important issues, both local and national.

MRS. KATHERINE PAVLIK
Birch Grove Trailerville
Marquette

Observations On Peace

Dear Sir:—
In his editorial of Oct. 16 Panax President John P. McGoff cautioned us to some extent. The young are being duped by the political incompetents who commit treason to further their political ambitions, men who have proved beyond a reasonable doubt their disloyalty to the precepts of a democratic society. We should support the mandate of the people in a free and fair election.

I would like to remind Mr. McGoff that the Marshall Plan was conceived and implemented under the precept that this country would be governed by responsible and honest people. Does this concept hold true today? I would like to present to him that Plato in his "New Republic" contended that a democracy cannot survive unless governed at times by a dictator. The youngsters today are a potent and they are confused in their conception of war and peace. I would like to see the article written to The Mining Journal Nov. 26, 1965 for republication:

To many people it is not as simple as war. It is a legion of many things. To some it is a privilege to rob others without interference or retaliation. It would devour the world's goods without having to feed those that it leaves destitute. The pleasure in any physical violence that might disturb comfort or peace is not to some it is a creative and art is one of the most important of life. It is an organ of human feeling, pleasure, a solace or an amusement. It is the only universal language. It causes violence to step aside.

To know seems to be the universal aim. To balance knowledge must create. To create is the concern of only a few people who evade the existing order. Creative art (peace) has no place for hate or violence. If our hand and minds remain idle and empty, peace becomes old and ugly. If there is no crime, or to us to see or create we revert to vacancy, violence and fear. The pattern takes shape, and the time grows short. I'm afraid the most dangerous man of our times is the pacifist.
CHARLES J. HOLCOMB
104 N. Fourth St.
Marquette