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Grass Valley

by Anna Balzer

On the evening of January 25 Miss Kay Brittain, daughter of Mr and Mrs Willis Brittain of Bend and Ralph Grogan Jr., son of Mr and Mrs Ralph Grogan of Bend were married at the 4th Ave. Baptist church in Redmond, the Rev. Frank Nixon performing the ceremony before members of the immediate families and friends.

The bride wore a white brocade sheath with a red rose corsage. Her maid of honor, Miss Nellie Gries wore a white organza dress with a white carnation corsage. Tom Drew was best man. The young couple will make their home in Bend where he is employed at the Oregon Wood Working plant. She is a senior in the Redmond high school and will graduate in June. Among the out of town relatives attending were Mr and Mrs Curtis Stark of the Cove, Mr and Mrs Harry Stark and family and Mrs Frank E. Bayer, Julia and Helen of Grass Valley and Mrs Josephine Porkhurst of Kent.

Mrs. James Tiwater of Moro was hostess at a party held at the Moro Hotel Thursday afternoon. Dessert served at individual tables preceded the afternoon of bridge at three tables. Scoring honors were held by Mrs Lester Conlee, Mrs Arzell Lemley and Mrs Bill Pausch. Others present were Mrs Carroll Sayers, and Mrs Alfred Kock of Moro and Mrs D.L. Reynolds, Mrs Harold Eakin, Mrs Jack Adams, Mrs Herman Peters, Mrs Don Cox and Mrs A.F. Balzer of Grass Valley.

Mr and Mrs A.F. Balzer went to Wasco Sunday and spent the day visiting Mr and Mrs Gus Hartmann.

Mr and Mrs Herman Peters went to The Dalles Saturday on business and on to Hood River to the home of their son, Herman Jr. and family to celebrate the second birthday of their son, Timmy.

Miss Julia Bayer, a student at OCE, Monmouth, came home Friday to visit her parents, Mr and Mrs. Frank E. Bayer, who took her back Sunday.

Mr and Mrs Oliver Fraser and son, Paul of Bend were callers Sunday at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs Wallace May.

Mrs Rita Kulick and children of The Dalles were dinner guests Sunday at the home of Mr and Mrs Carl vonBorstel.

Members of Grass Valley Rebekah lodge including Mrs Earl Olds, Mrs Art Schilling, Mrs Orville Ruggles, Mrs Don Smith, Mrs Dick Rust, Mrs Gary Schilling, Mrs Willard Barnett, Mrs Joe Hammond, Mrs Wallace May, Mrs Harold Eakin, Mrs John Alley, Mrs Dale Padgett, Mrs Frank Ketter and Mrs Herman Zeigler attended the district convention held in Moro Saturday afternoon with Lupine Rebekah lodge as hostess. Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Selma Watkins, president of the Rebekah assembly, Mrs. Zeldia Larkin of The Dalles, outside guardian of the assembly and Mrs Flossie Haines of Wasco, marshal of the Rebekah assembly.

Mrs. Don Smith was hostess at a party at her home Monday evening. Bridge was in play at two tables with Mrs. Claud Bayer holding high score and Mrs John Rust low for the evening. Others present were Mrs Harold Eakin, Mrs Glenn Perry, Mrs Frank Ketter, Mrs Dick Rust and Mrs Roy Rayon of Moro. Doughnuts and coffee were served by the hostess.

Bert Cox and Mrs Don Cox and son, Greg, went to Portland Saturday on business, returning home Sunday.

Mr and Mrs H.O. Dugger and Mrs. John Rust were visitors in The Dalles Thursday.

The Gamma Lambda, Theta Rho girls club held regular session in the IOOF hall Tuesday evening. Peggy Riggs, president presided at the meeting with 17 present and several Rebekahs. Mrs A.A. Dunlap was chosen as their grandmother for the year. Plans were made for a Valentine party to be held the evening of February 15 at the IOOF hall. Each member to invite one person, a boy or a girl.

There will be a matinee every Sunday at the Sherman theater at 2 p.m. during the month of February.

Mr and Mrs Bill Pausch went to Portland Friday and were guests of Miss Margaret Purvine returning home Sunday noon.

Mr and Mrs Kenneth Hatstrup had dinner guests Sunday, to celebrate the first birthday of their son, George, Mr and Mrs Robert Holmes and family and Mr and Mrs Bill Pausch.

Mr and Mrs Earl Olds were business visitors in The Dalles Monday.

Kenneth Fritts, son of Mr and Mrs Ed Fritts of Moro, came up with his grand parents, Mr and Mrs Shelton Fritts and spent until Sunday with them.

Mr and Mrs Shelton Fritts were in The Dalles Wednesday on business.

Mr and Mrs Dell Olds spent Friday evening at the Arzell Lemley home and Mr and Mrs Harold Eakin spent Saturday evening at the Lemleys.

Bruce Eccles and Don Marsh of Hood River and Wendell Clodfelter were dinner guests Thursday at the home of Mr and Mrs Frank vonBorstel.

Mr and Mrs Kenneth Hatstrup and family were dinner guests Thursday evening at the home of Mrs A. vonBorstel.

Mr and Mrs Donald vonBorstel and family, Mrs A. vonBorstel and Phil and Mr and Mrs Bill Pausch were dinner guests Sunday at the home of Mrs Klaus Hardenhagen.

Mrs A.A. Dunlap was a business visitor in The Dalles Thursday, and family were in The Dalles Mr and Mrs Frank Ketter Sunday where they were dinner guests of Mr and Mrs Bob Schilling.

Mr and Mrs Frank vonBorstel went to Portland on business Friday returning Sunday. Enroute they stopped at Hood River and visited Mr and Mrs Don Marsh.

Mrs Frank E. Bayer and Julia Parkhurst of Kent were business and Helen and Mrs Josephine visitors in The Dalles Saturday.

Mr and Mrs Bud Gatewood of day and spent until Saturday at the home of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Crews.

Winthrop, Wash., come Thursday and Mrs Owen Eakin, Mr and Mrs Vernon Eakin and Mr and Mrs Ivan Blagg and families and Elton Eakin went to Pilot Rock Saturday to the basket ball games there.

The Rev. Howard Schilling and son, Marshall of Portland came Sunday when Rev. Schilling held services both morning and evening at the Baptist church. Marshall, a student at Judson Baptist college played several solos on his baritone horn.

Mr and Mrs Curtis Stark of the Cove arrived here Saturday and are guests at the Harry Stark home.

4-H CLUB NEWS

Sherman Empire Builders' meeting was called to order by Alice Kaseberg, president, at 3:30 p.m. January 29. The club goals were discussed and set for the year. Mrs Carol Thompson, leader, signed the project report form to be submitted to the county of-

Decisions Due For Farmers in '63

By the members. Rofalee Eslinger, reporter.

Our last Stitch and Rip sewing club was held on Jan. 15 at the Wagon school. We were supposed to have projects through or half way through. We discussed the goals and decided which ones we would be able to do. Mrs. Adams came to the meeting. She brought the refreshments. After we ate she showed us how to work the machine. She explained some things about it when you are sewing and when you start sewing.

She told us many interesting things about sewing.

We also discussed about our meeting. We decided that the first and second year girls will come on the first Tuesday. The third and fourth year girls on the third Tuesday of every month. Cassie Welk, reporter.

The Grass Valley Livestock Club was called to order by vice-president, Steve Rolfe on the 27th of December. Fourteen members were present with two visitors. A demonstration was given by Kenny Blagg on how to make rope halters. The meeting was adjourned. Refreshments were brought by Curt and Kenny Blagg.

On Jan. 17 at the Grass Valley school the Grass Valley Livestock Club was called to order by president Curt Blagg. We had a movie on how to groom sheep. Then we talked about some ideas for the rest of the year. Meeting was adjourned. Refreshments were brought by Fredlie Buehrer, Eddie Eslinger, reporter.

The Scramble Sewers met at the Grass Valley grade school on January 28 at 3:30 with Emma Jean Smith, leader, Margaret Stark and Ethel Eakin were visitors. We sewed on our garments. Christine Cantrill brought refreshments. We plan to start our fair garments soon. Lou Ann Stark, reporter.

Big Blow Called Worst Ever Blown

The Columbus day "Big Blow" that ripped Oregon and the northwest stands as the worst and storm in the nation's history in terms of forest and structural destruction, the latest issue of Westwise magazine reports in an article by three Oregonians.

Westwise is published for the American Meteorological society. Authors of the storm appraisal article are Fred W. Decker, of the Atmospheric Science branch, OSU; Owen P. Cramer, Pacific Northwest forest and range experiment station and Byron P. Harper, Bonneville Power administration.

Forests of the west coast suffered their greatest disaster in the October 12 storm with early estimates of 5 billion board feet of timber in concentrated blow-downs and another 5 billion in intermingled wind thrown and standing trees that will have to be removed, the report says.

This approaches the annual log production of 13 billion board feet in Oregon and Washington.

The value of the wind blown timber alone amounts to \$200 million but operators hope to salvage much of the loss, the article reports. A tremendous threat exists however in possibilities of a bark beetle epidemic, authors say. Downed timber provides ideal egg laying and feeding areas for the beetles that can multiply at a staggering rate.

No other wind storm has caused such tremendous damage to forests, it is noted. The famous New England hurricane of 1938 blew down 2.65 billion board feet of timber; the Great Olympic blowdown of 1921 caused timber losses estimated at 8 billion feet; and the December 1951 northwest storm downed 9 billion board feet.

Winds were of record tying proportions also in the October 12 storm, when gusts of 120 knots lashed the Oregon and Washington coasts. Winds of about that same force were reported for the "Big Storm" of 1880 and 1951.

Though dubbed a typhoon and a hurricane on account of the extremely high wind speeds, the storm did not possess a structure typical of tropical storms nor did it produce the torrential downpours of such disturbances when it passed the Oregon coast, Decker said.

More than \$1 million damage was done to towers and other equipment of the BPA. It was reported. Three giant towers that will cost an average of \$250,000 to replace were toppled.

Decisions Due For Farmers in '63

Oregon wheat and barley growers and grain producers throughout the nation will make decisions during 1963 which could have long range effects on their incomes and the Pacific Northwest economy, points out M.D. Thomas, OSU extension agricultural economist.

Pressures for idling acres and reducing grain production are increasing. New programs are being offered aimed at reducing tax costs of storing, exporting, supporting, diverting and the like. Thomas notes in the new OSU Farm and Market Outlook circular now available from the county agents.

Early in 1963, Oregon barley growers and other feed grain producers will decide whether to participate in the federal feed grain program under the 1962 food and agriculture act.

They may choose to idle at least 20 percent of the feed grain acreage and receive amenities in the form of government checks and assured minimum price or they may plant as much as they like, taking their chances on the open market, he explained.

The first choice tends to reduce the amount of raw products available for export, livestock feeding and other related economic activity. The second exposes producers to certain short term price and income risks now greater than in other recent years due to new administrative alternatives and changing supply and demand conditions, the economist points out.

Barley market price in 1963 could be \$5 to \$6 a ton below returns available to growers who participate in the program. This would be a change from other recent years when prices were equal to or higher than supports. County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation service offices have program details and county extension offices have work form sheets and other information to assist in analyzing income effect of various alternatives, he said.

Wheat producers will be making a choice on a new program that would attempt to price some wheat back into its traditional use in this area as a feed grain. Such an approach has long been favored by the Oregon wheat industry, Thomas explained. It also aims to bring idle or diverted acres back into production as soon as surpluses have been reduced to needed reserve levels.

This plan splits the wheat supply between domestic food use and other domestic uses, an approach that has been resisted by politically powerful grain and livestock interests in the corn and milo country east of the Rockies.

These interests prefer to minimize the Pacific Northwest's ability to compete, directly or indirectly, in the markets for livestock and poultry products, Thomas noted. They would like to corner as much as possible of the Pacific coast market for grains, livestock and poultry, he emphasized.

These attitudes and resulting programs have dwarfed Oregon's poultry enterprises, Thomas says. Wheat feeding has practically vanished and now barley feeding and Oregon's relatively recent expansion in cattle feeding and hog raising are threatened by federal grain programs that have operated to place the Pacific Northwest's grain feeding industry in a vulnerable competitive position, he added.

Efforts are being made to relieve this situation, but response at the federal administrative level has not been very encouraging since the fall of 1961 when special sales programs were operated for a short time.

Actions which tended to reduce 1962 fall barley prices were not necessarily in the national interest and certainly not among those favored by leaders in Northwest grain and livestock industries, he believes.

As 1962 ended, the U.S. department of Agriculture continued selling milo and corn in the Midwest below support price levels, holding market prices down and providing an indirect subsidy to livestock and poultry feeders there, he explained. No similar program was available in the northwest.

Decisions to be made in 1963 will have important bearing on whether Oregon has the opportunity to retain and expand local feed grain markets and help supply the meat wanted by the growing Pacific coast population, the economist asserted.

ADDING MACHINE TAPE
 At Journal Office

RUSTLING CASE TEACHES STATE OFFICIALS

A recent rustling case in Grant county served as a jolting reminder to officials and industry that state brand inspectors are hired to inspect cattle, not people.

This is what Roy Nelson of the state department of agriculture told the livestock advisory committee January 22 in reviewing the case in which a well known and respected rancher admitted stealing more than 200 cattle from his neighbors.

Nelson said he believes the industry expects and will accept tighter brand inspection as result of the Grant county incident.

Another outcome of the same rustling case may be a study sparked by cattlemen to pin down the age of brands.

Walter Schrock, president of the Oregon Cattlemen, said the cattlemen need a study of brand age "that will stand up in court". He suggested that the department the state crime laboratory and the experiment station cooperate in making the study.

New Bulletin Available

Bulletins on agriculture, home economics and related subjects are printed each month by Oregon State and the USDA. New OSU bulletins are "Judging the Meat-Type Steer," Station Circular 707; "Winter Feeding and Management of Range Calves," Station Bulletin 384; Agriculture and Home Ec. bulletins list, October 1962, and "Let's Cut Meat" a P NW bulletin No. 51.

Atrazine has been released for use in a chemical fallow program. One half pound of 80 percent material can be used with two pounds of 50 percent Amitrole (Aminotriazole or Weeahol). This spray mixture needs to be applied before January 1. Do not use on light or shallow soils. This material should be applied with ground rigs only. Cattle should not graze growing crops or sprayed stubble.

Two pounds of Atrazine can be applied with two pounds of Amitrole for a two-year fallow program. This may be useful for diverted acres. No grazing can be permitted on this land.

Fall Work With Ornaments

As the tops show yellow, it is a good time to lift these plants. Cut back the tops short and dry the corns rapidly with warm air and good ventilation. After they are dry, remove old corn and roots and place in trays with open bottoms or in mesh bags for storage. Store in a cool, airy but frost proof place. (Gladious) Bare rooted stock should not be planted until early spring in Eastern Oregon. Nearly all types of pruning in our area should be delayed until spring.

For Safer Winter Driving, Take a Tip From The Pros

FLINT, Mich. — Winter driving can be safe, enjoyable and more economical if you will follow the basic rules used by a group of the nation's top drivers — Buick Motor Division's team of professional test drivers.

These expert drivers, operating at the General Motors Proving Grounds test track, Milford, Mich., have been driving day and night, summer and winter, for more than 33 years without a lost time accident. In this period, they've logged many millions of miles on new Buicks.

A. E. McManama, general supervisor of Buick's road test department, says there are certain fundamental rules followed by Buick's driving team for safe winter driving:

- 1 Snow and rain:** "Both cause wet highways and wet highways are a hazard. Even more important, though, visibility is cut down by either element, and this is the factor that determines your safe driving speed."
- 2 Ice on highway:** "It depends on the traction you are getting," says McManama. "If we're not getting traction, we get off the road."
- 3 Safe speeds:** "A good rule of thumb in rain or snow is cut your speed 10 to 15 mph below the 'Safe' speed," says McManama.
- 4 Clean, clear windows:** "If your car stays outdoors at night, a cardboard or newspaper over the windshield (let the wiper blade hold it in place) will prevent your windows from frosting. In driving, an open vent will prevent your windows from steaming. Every window, plus the outside rear view mirror, should be clear."
- 5 Getting out of a skid:** "If you're driving properly, you won't get into a skid," points out the Buick supervisor. "But if you do, DON'T touch the brakes. You have to steer yourself out of it, and you can do this only by keeping some traction."
- 6 Warming up your engine:** "You should idle the engine a couple minutes to circulate the oil. Don't race the engine during this warm-up. When you start, do it at a reasonable speed. In the new Buicks, watch the green light on the temperature indicator. When this goes off, your engine is warm, and you can turn your heater on."
- 7 Drive a clean car:** "Winter darkness is more difficult to drive by than summer darkness. You don't have the light penetration. A car that becomes covered with salt and road dirt is difficult to be seen by an oncoming driver, particularly against a dull gray winter background. Keep your car clean for your own safety, as well as the car's protection."

McManama sums up safe winter driving in two words — "Be conservative."

"If you think 55 mph might be safe on a wet road, then cut your speed to 40. If there's any question about being able to stay on an icy road, then pull off the road."

"If winter drivers will just remember that they can't operate the way they do in summer, their motoring will be much safer, and more enjoyable, in spite of the weather," McManama says.

Comment from the Capital

A MONOPOLY WE NEVER TALK ABOUT

by Vant Neff

Recently, Senator Goldwater of Arizona addressed the Senate about the dangerous concentration of union power that exists in our economy.

Everyone is aware that union satraps can grind all transportation to a halt, cut off food deliveries, stall the construction of defense installations and stop international commerce at the waterfront.

It's a matter of public record that at the drop of a verb, unions halt trade, production and deliveries more and more frequently. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recorded 266 more strikes for the first six months of 1962, over a similar period in 1961. This stoppage involved 800,000 workers.

Senator Goldwater outlined a substantial number of monopoly powers enjoyed by unions and said unless we take immediate steps to curb the Frankenstein we have created, we are in grave danger of losing our free economy.

In addition, the Senator read a letter from a worker in Oregon about union dues, fees and hiring practices. The Senator said he had been deluged for some years with such letters from workers in all parts of the country, pleading to help against the tyranny of union bosses. Here are some quotations from the worker in Oregon:

"Try to join a union and they tell you that you have to pay \$360 initiation fee plus 3 months dues which makes it well over \$400 to join. I ask you, Senator, where is a working man going to have that kind of money? Even if one succeeds in borrowing or accumulating this amount, they say there is no work for you because you are a new member."

"Try to get them to take some down and the rest as you can and you are told that they are not a loan company. Pay the full amount or don't bother them."

"Even if you do succeed in getting in, you find yourself in a few get all the choice jobs by telling employers they can't have anyone available and holding choice jobs for those already working. Oh, they say, they have a hiring

list and your name goes on the bottom of the list and you work up but for some reason your name never gets very far up the list unless you are one of the ins."

Not much for a \$400 investment, is it?

This same worker goes on to tell about a friend of his who was critical of union leadership. Immediately, his friend was blacklisted; sent all over the state on temporary jobs with not enough pay to send for his family or establish a permanent home. Generally, his friend was treated little better than a slave laborer.

You can hardly believe you are living in the United States, when you read letters similar to this one.

How did unions get this power? How long have we been asleep?

The truth is that the Administration and Congresses of the last thirty years have been granting labor unions, more and greater privileges and immunities all during this time.

Here are some as they appear in the Congressional Record:

Almost total immunity from antitrust laws.

Immunity from injunction by Federal Courts.

Freedom to use union members' money for almost any purpose.

Power to compel workers to join unions whether they want to or not — on penalty of being denied employment, or losing the job they have.

The right to speak for all and agree for all in a plant or other unit including employees who do not want a union. The right, in some instances, to invade the privacy of workers, even against their wishes. This

deprives workers of a legal right enjoyed by all of us under the Constitution of the United States.

Immunity from the payment for damages for personal injury and property damage inflicted on employees engaged in concerted activities, such as strikes, picketing, and violence.

These are only a few of the special privileges and powers granted unions under Federal law. No other private organization, association, or individual in the U.S. is the beneficiary of such a powerful combination of extraordinary privileges and immunities — under either state or Federal law.

In courts of law and before committees in Congress, volumes of testimony have been recorded on collusion between unions, the abuse of the rights of union members, and in some cases, illegal pacts between crooked unions and employers — all in disregard of public interest.

To further illustrate favoritism to union bosses — where two business corporations attempt to divide a market, the Anti-Trust Section of the Justice Department cracks down hard.

Now take two labor unions. What does the "No Raiding" clause mean? For practical purposes, these unions are dividing a market. The result of this union doctrine is that the employee can no longer join a union of his own choosing. He can only join the one, union bosses tell him he must.

Can you imagine the furor, if any employer arbitrarily took money out of his employees' wages?

Yet, this is exactly what giant unions claim the right to do. The United Auto Workers has a clause in its constitution that calls for an automatic increase in dues when the strike fund falls below the \$20 million mark.

Do you begin to see that there is one set of standards for the country at large, and completely different rules for unions?

Isn't it time to act and curb rampant union power — while we still have the freedom to do so?

