County Teachers Hear B. Stewart at OEA Meet

By MARY LEE MARLOW

BOARDMAN — Fifty members of the Morrow County Oregon Education Association met Monday night of last week at Riverside High school. Guest speaker of the evening was Bruce Stewart of Salem, who is running for president of the OEA. His topic was the "Position of the OEA in Today's Education." Stewart is an experienced teacher with 20 years in the classroom, and presently is head of the mathematics department at McNary High school in Salem.

From 4:30 to 5 p.m. committee meetings were held, and a social hour. Stewart spoke from 5 to 5:30. The business meeting was held from 5:30 to 6:00, at which time a buffet dinner was served by the Boardman Tillicum Club. In charge were Mrs. Stan Henkle, Mrs. Carroll Donovan, Mrs. Frank Bates, Mrs. Ronald Black, Mrs. Pete Peterson, Mrs. Ralph Skoubo, Mrs. Harry Noble and Mrs. Dennis Gronquist. Assisting in planning were Mrs. Ron Daniels and Mrs. Dewey West.

Pam Kuhn, Riverside High school junior, has been selected to perform with the All-Northwest Chorus at Eugene this month, and will go to Eugene to prepare for it March 19-22. The final concert will be at the Sheldon High school March 22 at 8 p.m. in Eugene, and will be open to the public.

Mrs. Bob Chilman was honored with a pink and blue shower Wednesday night of last week at Riverside Junior-Senior High school. There were 50 present. Committee in charge was Mrs. Bob Sicard, Mrs. Ron Daniels, Mrs. Cliff Riggs, Mrs. Dan Daltoso, Mrs. Wayne Kuhn, Mrs. Ronald Black and Mrs. Jack Jenkins. Mrs. Riggs assisted the honoree in opening her gifts. Mrs. Ralph Skoubo received the door prize.

Mrs. Flossie Ball, who recently retired as postmaster after 15 years of service in that position, was honored with a dinner by fellow employees Tuesday night of last week at the Elks Club in Hermiston. She was also presented with a gift and an orchid corsage. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Les Moen, Mr. and Mrs. Gunnar Skoubo, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baker and Roy E. Ball.

The Waist Away Tops Club held a potluck dinner Monday night of last week at the home of Mrs. Chub Warren. The menu consisted of all diet food. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rash and daughter, Diane, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Seeheafer, Mrs. Gunnar Skoubo and daughters Patsy, Kathy and Linda, Chub Warren and Mrs. Frank Marlow.

There were four tables of pinochle in play at the card party held Tuesday of last week at the Greenfield Grange hall, sponsored by the Women's Activity Committee of the grange. High prize was won by Mrs. Dewey West, and low went to Maybelle Witherell of Arlington. Jessie Hartfield of Arlington and Mrs. Rollen McKinney won the pinochle prizes. Mrs. W. G. Seehafer was hostess.

Delores Hinton, local postmaster, announces the coming sale of a new stamp, the 6-cent commemorative stamp marking the 50th anniversary of the American Legion. It will be first placed on sale at Washington, D. C. March 15, and goes on sale here March 17. It's design is the national bird on the Great Seal of the United States. The eagle clutches an olive branch, the heraldic symbol of peace.

Chief and Mrs. Dale Brakken, who have been here almost two years where Brakken was stationed at the Boardman Bombing range, left Monday for Daysville, R. I., where he will be in the futuree.

Mrs. Bernard Donovan spent last week in Imbler, visiting at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bill White.

Mrs. Glen Carpenter and Frank LaChance spent the weekend in La Grande visiting Mrs. Carpenter's sisters, Mrs. Esther Emmons and Eva La Chance.

Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Marlow are the parents of a daughter, Melinda Kay, born February 28 in Salem. The baby weighed eight pounds. Grandparents are Mrs. Frank Marlow of Boardman, and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Slaughter of Ritter.

Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Ely went to Whitstran, Wash., two days last week to visit at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Vaught.

Mr. and Mrs. Zearl Gillespie and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ball went to The Dalles Saturday to visit at the home of the ladies' brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Messenger.

Rev. and Mrs. Herman R. Burg and children Debra and Steven of Valleyford, Wash. were weekend visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rash. Carolyn Burg, student at the Multnomah School of the Bible in Portland, also was here. Saturday visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Bob Lowe and daughters Tarina, Cindy and Robin of Pendleton.

Anna Obermeier, student at the Multnomah School of the Bible in Portland, spent the weekend at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Obermeier.

Mrs. Frank Marlow spent three days in Pendleton last week visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Clarence Thomas. She also went to Milton-Freewater to visit her aunt, Mrs. A. C. Knudson, who is in the nursing home there.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Barnes (La Dean Risley) and son Scotty of Anchorage, Alaska are visiting at the home of Mrs. Barnes' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Risley.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Donovan were their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bill White and son Trace, and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Reeves of Imbler, and Mr. and Mrs. Larry Hoffman of La Grande.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Chilman of Ontario were weekend visitors at the home of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Chilman.

Visitors last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Peterson were Peterson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cap Peterson of Choteau, Mont., and his sister, Maxine Edwards of Downey, Calif.

The Riverside Junior-Senior chorus will present a concert at the school auditorium March 11 at 7:30 p.m. Friends are invited to attend.

Maximum temperature in Boardman Monday was 56 above.

Plans Proposed For Nuclear Plants and Irrigation Here

Prepared by VITRO Corporation Portland, Oregon

The combined Congressional delegations of the states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, through the United States Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, during the 90th Congress, were able to amend the Colorado Rivers Act of 1968 so that we in the Columbia River Basin area have ten years in which to plan our destiny.

In the past, and even today, development of uses for our one major basic resource—water—has been planned on a "benefit-to-cost ratio" which has shortchanged the water policy.

Water policy must not only meet expanding demands for water—it must also contribute to social and economic goals. Water use must be directed and developed for the well being of all people. This is not being accomplished under the present B/c ratio now being used as a "go, no go" criterion. It does not measure those benefits which are most significant to the State of Oregon and its ever increasing development.

Multi-use of Water

With the introduction of nuclear power generating plants to the Pacific Northwest, and specifically the State of Oregon by Portland General Electric, a private power utility, and the Eugene Water & Electric Board, a municipal owned utility, we in Oregon are in a position to plan our future based on the managed multi-use of water.

Our planning and evaluation must be people oriented objectives. Proper relationships must be established.

Measurements beyond direct dollar returns should include at least new jobs, larger tax base, and industrial development based on an agricultural growth potential from irrigated farms and ranches.

Each nuclear power plant placed on line in the 1000 megawatt range will be capable of delivering to agriculture and industry warm water at a rate of approximately 500,000 gallons per minute at a temperature which is beneficial to both.

Favorable Spot for Plants

With the John Day dam completed and in operation, Morrow and Umatilla counties are in a position to press for two nuclear power plants which should be located to take advantage of the back waters of both John Day and McNary impoundments.

Electric power to be generated by two plants thus located will be an important factor to the state's growth rate. More importantly, however, the generation of nuclear power affords a new and exciting opportunity for developing a regional water management plan. A comprehensive plan to reuse the plant's cooling water for irrigation or other applications will have a tremendous effect on the Umatilla drainage basin which is comprised of the Walla Walla, Umatilla and Willow sub-basins development. Properly planned, it can accelerate the basin's total growth and development over the next two decades. For not only is agriculture a direct beneficiary, but it will itself stimulate other industries directly and indirectly. The key to all this is a practical plan of development. The time to start is now.

Study Urged

The leaders of Morrow and Umatilla counties should give immediate consideration to a Umatilla Basin Development Program. This program should be directed toward creating a practical and well balanced plan of development for the basin.

It is suggested the study program would cover the following major elements:

1. A description of the geology and climate of the Umatilla Basin in terms of agricultural uses.
2. The economic benefits to basin agriculture arising from new irrigation in water quantities supplied by each of the suggested nuclear power plants.
3. The costs and technical feasibility of bringing the power plant water to the potential irrigation sites.
4. The potential for new or expanded food processing industry based on the expected new output of agriculture.
5. The secondary effect of expanded agriculture and food processing industries on potential other industries.
6. The effect of that agro-industrial expansion on:
   a. Basin's population and labor force.
   b. Basin's communities
   c. Regional transportation and communication systems.
   d. State and local governmental tax revenues and service expenditures.
   e. The general state-wide demographic and economic development.

Five Points of View

Those elements need to be analyzed from five ponts of view and brought together into a harmonious and practical whole.

1. Engineering—The technical and economic feasibility of the proposed irrigation systems and of potential industry stimulated by agricultural expansion.
2. Agricultural Technology — Getting a best balanced use of irrigation in terms of available agricultural resources.
3. Agricultural Economics — Balancing costs and product values for Basin agriculture given available water.
4. Community and Regional Planning — Balancing urban-rural land uses, providing for transportation networks, and other regional capital improvements.
5. Regional Economics—Direct and indirect inter-industry patterns that can and should be advantageously encouraged once agriculture is stimulated, industry - population interactions to be expected and economic base studies for community planning work.

Project Manager Needed

All five are intricately interdependent. Success in achieving a meaningful and practical overall program requires a single project manager. Such a manager (or integrated management team) would have the basic responsibility for coordinating and supervising the broad range of individuals and agencies needed to carry out the work.

There are, in fact, federal, state, university, local community, agricultural and other industrial agencies, and individuals with a contribution to make. Some information is already available, though scattered, and should be used. The study should build upon and expand existing information and available technical knowledge — it should not waste time and funds reinventing the wheel! Moreover, it should be directed toward practical results.

Needed Steps Listed

To create an effective overall study, it is first necessary to plan out the project, line up the available technical consultants from government and universities and to identify existing studies which can be used as information in puts. Some idea of what needs to be done is shown by the following tentative outline:

I. Introduction
- A. Describe existing general characteristics of Umatilla Basin area
  1. Geography and climate
  2. Agriculture and other local industry
  3. Population and labor force characteristics
- B. Prepare base maps of total area
- C. Describe location of proposed nuclear power plants, their water outflow characteristics, and water availability for irrigation uses

II. Engineering Considerations
- A. Topographic surveys
- B. Forms of water delivery and storage for irrigation
- C. Drainage systems and flood control
- D. Costs of delivering water to farms at specified locations
- E. Direct cost/benefit ratios of irrigation systems

III. Agricultural Technological Considerations
- A. Mapping of areas containing similar soil conditions and identifying areas useful for farming and necessary to save from urban encroachment
- B. Soil studies to determine (area by area) high value crop suitability and rotation requirements with irrigation available
- C. Determining crop consumptive use of water relative to III-B above
- D. Determine optimum irrigation techniques for farm use

IV. Agricultural Economic and Farm Management Considerations
- A. Determine potential acres under irrigation by crop types proposed under III-B
- B. Crop costs by proposed types, under single and double crop within the season
- C. Market potential — quantity and value of crops
- D. Potential for local processing industries, by types
- E. Timing of irrigation system development and planning of blocks to be served
- F. Basin farm management coordinating techniques to smooth production cycles (over and under crop supplies)
- G. The value to farmers of irrigation

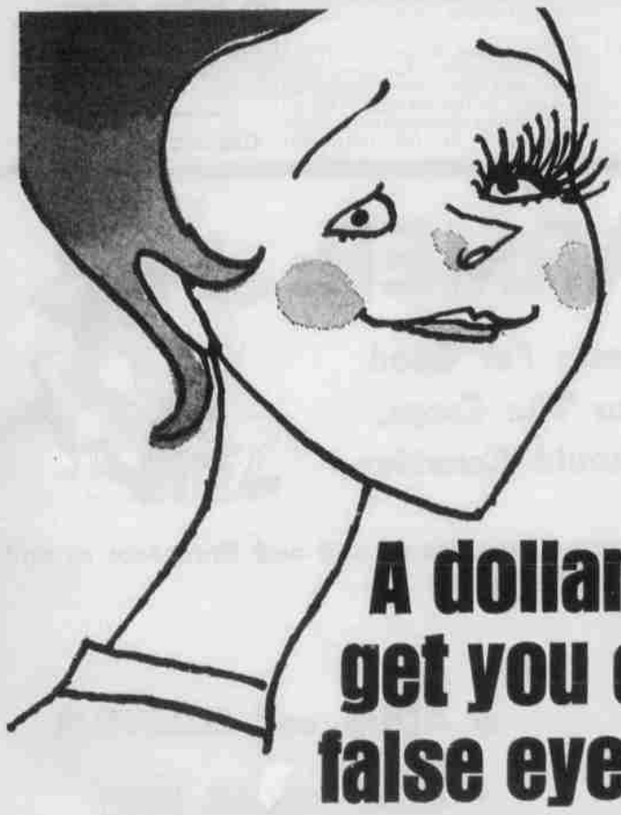
V. Community Planning Considerations
- A. Impact of growth in intensive agricultural land uses
- B. Areas for agricultural reserves
- C. Locations for processing and storage plants
- D. Areas for urban growth and urban type industries
- E. Potential impact of population and labor force growth on land uses
- F. Transportation systems to serve agricultural and urban industry, population and tourist movements
- G. Other urban capital improvements required
  1. Schools
  2. Municipal buildings
  3. Streets and street lighting
  4. Recreational facilities, etc.

VI. Regional Economic Development Considerations
- A. Identification of basic industries and potential growth, given impact of irrigation farming
- B. Develop a model of possible economic consequences from new agriculture industry growth poteential
- C. Determine likely time phasing of primary and secondary agro-industrial growth
- D. Determine population growth patterns under agro-industrial stimulus
- E. Determine personal income, property value, and business sales growth patterns
- F. Determine state and local tax revenue growth due to economy's expansion
- G. Determine changes in government expenditures required to meet valley need for additional services and capital improvements

VII. Coordinate Study Results into a Unified Development Plan

This effort really begins with the preliminary project planning. It is maintained by centralizing project management in the hands of an overall project manager. The final fitting together of all the various bits and pieces into a unified whole then becomes the relatively simple matter of editing individual study reports to assure integration among them. But no plan is meaningful unless it is implemented. The project manager, therefore, has the additional responsibility for assuring proper communication with and plan acceptance by all groups affected by or responsible for implementing the plan. These groups include: farmers; federal, state and local government agencies; utilities; other industries; and general community organizations.

Mrs. Earle (May) Gilliam returned to her ehome Sunday from St. Anthony hospital in Pendleton, where she was confined for several weeks following surgery in December.



A dollar might get you one false eyelash.

That same dollar, or even less, will let you talk station to station to anyone anywhere in the continental United States (except Alaska) for three minutes after seven p.m. and all weekend long.

Pacific Northwest Bell
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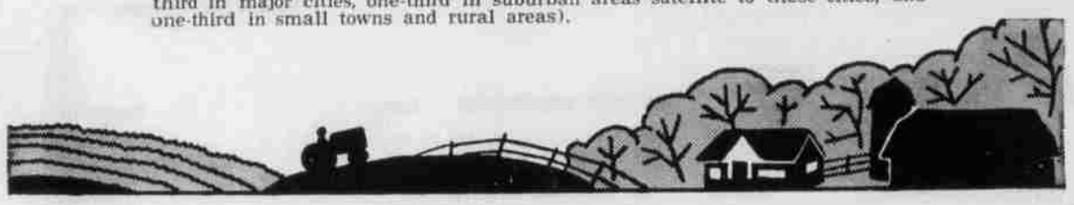
THIRD OF A SERIES—

The Nation's View of Rural America and Rural Electrification

(From a national study conducted for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association by International Research Associates, Inc., of New York City. The study is based on 1394 personal interviews, sampling the adult public, one-third in major cities, one-third in suburban areas satellite to these cities, and one-third in small towns and rural areas).



The Image of Rural America

Favorable image of the rural person extends uniformly to the conditions of rural life. Most people believe that poverty is to be found in the cities much more than in rural areas and that housing conditions are far worse in the city than in the country. Only on the matter of the quality of educational facilities are cities conceded the advantage, but even here the gap is small.

Only 15 per cent of the American population would prefer to live in large cities. There is grave dissatisfaction among those who already live there—only 27 per cent of the present large-city residents say they live there by choice. In contrast, 70 per cent of those who live in small towns say they prefer to live there; a full 75 per cent of those who live in rural areas are satisfied.

Almost paradoxically, a large plurality of the population believes that the large city is where a young man has the best chance of buiding a good life for himself. The young themselves reflect this attitude clearly; 55 per cent of those under 25 felt that they should go to the city to get ahead, although only 26 per cent of this same group say they would really prefer to live there.

Apparently the middle road—the small town—represents the true ideal for the average American. It is the small town that is ranked first as a place to live and as a place to raise children. The rural areas come second and the cities a poor third.

Percentage of the American population that name one of three types of area as first choice on specific points listed:

	BIG CITIES	SMALLER TOWNS	RURAL AREAS	DON'T KNOW; NO PREFERENCE
"If you could live anywhere you wanted, which of these three would you choose?	15%	53%	29%	3%
"Where do you think would be the best place to raise children?	5%	53%	38%	4%
"Where do you think a young man would have the best chance of building a good life for himself?"	44%	29%	9%	18%

Columbia Basin Electric Co-op

"Serving Morrow, Wheeler and Gilliam Counties"