

FROM THE CORNER

By ERNIE CERESA

Recently I read some staggering figures regarding teenagers and alcohol. In the past 10 years the number of juveniles arrested for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor has nearly tripled.

In a recent roundup of unruly college students at an east shore resort, only a handful of the 100 students arrested were using marijuana, the remainder were charged with drunkenness. The current trend in drugs used by students is shifting back to alcohol. It seems that youngsters today are using alcohol to get high, whereas, years ago they drank to be smart and to prove they were grown up.

In the late 1960s reports were a large number of young people were dropping alcohol in favor of marijuana. In the 1970s marijuana is running a distant second to alcohol among drug users on campuses. By the same token, when drugs came on the scene, alcohol became "square." The horrors of heroin and other drug addictions and the rapid spread of marijuana use by children overshadowed the alcohol problem for a while, but only in terms of the emotions aroused in parents and other adults. Yet, even at the height of the drug epidemic, alcohol remained the greatest drug phenomenon in terms of users, actually growing larger all the time. Now alcohol is emerging once more as the number one drug problem of young people, as it has always been with adults—almost putting even hard drug addiction in the shade.

There are no statistics on the number of juveniles who drink alcohol nor of the problems they are faced with. There are no known figures on the number of teenage alcoholics, however, estimates are staggering. An extreme example of what may be found is presented in a small group of problem drinkers ages 13-18. Many had come to the hospital from training schools for delinquent children. All had become alcoholics even before adolescence, some having had their first drink before the age of five. In almost all of the cases the parents were known alcoholics.

Dr. Chafetz points out some lessons for young people namely: if you drink, drink for pleasure, not to show off. Let alcohol be a part of your enjoyment, of food, people and other good things; don't drink alone and hastily, or out of anger against your parents or the rest of the world. Don't admire quantity consumption, it is not a contest worth winning.

Only 400,000 families are taking advantage of the newest federal assistance program, but 27 million families could qualify for it. Secretary Carla Hills has announced that HUD will provide rent subsidies for any family whose income is less than 80 per cent of the median income of other families in the area. Apparently the government's latest poverty standard is your next door neighbor. If you live in Washington, D.C. and make under \$14,840, you qualify for rent subsidies.

The Voting Rights Act of 1974 was a lulu. Under it the county of Elko, NB had been ordered to print its ballots in two languages, English and Shoshone-Paiute, which is spoken by the Indians on the Duck Valley reservation. Only one problem—Shoshone-Paiute is not a written language. Says tribal chief Robert Robey: "They (the federal bureaucrats) have got to be some kind of idiots to require that."

The federal food stamp program is reeling under the heaviest barrage of criticism since its inception more than a decade ago. Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon, in a recent speech, called the program "a well known haven for chiselers and rip off artists."

Carl B. Williams, a top official of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, also said recently: "In effect, the Government is giving away billions of dollars with virtually no control."

What began as a well-intentioned program in 1962 at a cost of less than \$1 million a year has mushroomed into a gigantic giveaway. This year \$6.6 billion in stamps will be distributed to nearly 20 million Americans under a system which is failing to make sure that the money goes to citizens who really need it.

Obviously, reform is long overdue, and the Agriculture Committees of Congress have promised investigations and reform. One logical starting point, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States contends, is elimination of food stamps for strikers.

The Chamber has been carrying on a fight for years against use of taxpayers' funds to help finance strikes.

A step in the right direction was taken by Caspar W. Weinberger in one of his last acts as HEW secretary when he proposed a new regulation barring federal welfare aid to strikers in states where strikers are not eligible for unemployment benefits. The Chamber urged HEW to adopt the proposed rule.

By any measure, food stamps are another form of financial aid to strikers at taxpayers' expense. Surveys show that during an auto workers' strike several years ago more than 40 per cent of the strikers in the state of Michigan were receiving food stamps.

Dispensing food stamps and welfare to strikers, the Chamber maintains, undermines the collective bargaining process by upsetting the natural balance of power between management and labor unions.

Thus, strikes are prolonged, often at the expense of consumers.

Strikes are willful union actions, and unions should pay strike benefits, not the taxpayers.

Consumers pay twice when public funds are used to subsidize strikers—once when their taxes pay the cost of food stamps or direct welfare and once again when they purchase goods that reflect the cost of higher wage settlements.

So many abuses exist in the food stamp program that it is rapidly becoming a national scandal. Congress must act quickly—before the program gets completely out of control and new schemes are devised to exploit its weakness.

The Federal Trade Commission has advised more than 1,000 leading manufacturers they must furnish the government detailed statistics on business activities affecting competition. The new questionnaire is called a Corporate Patterns Report.

But even before the information is on its way to Washington it appears that it will be of questionable value, according to no less an authority than the FTC's top statistical expert until a few months ago.

Dr. William Levin, an FTC employee of 22 years who retired recently as chief of the agency's Division of Financial Statistics, branded the information to be gathered as "fundamentally and irrevocably flawed."

The basic problem, he explains, is that the FTC is collecting information about shipments, rather than sales, and he says the data would be misleading if used to prosecute antitrust cases.

"Value of shipments data, by definition, includes multiple counting of shipments," Dr. Levin says. Thus, he adds, the data would not accurately reflect a company's share of a market for a particular product—a factor in many antitrust cases.

The FTC nonetheless is going ahead with its quest for the information.

The question is raised whether we need a truth-in-statistics law. Perhaps the statisticians can give us an answer.



Will The Real Patty Hearst Please Stand Up?

Bicentennial Forum

We Pledge

Allegiance.....

"I pledge allegiance to the flag... and to the Republic for which it stands... 'Salute to the flag"

"I am a 100 per cent American. I am a super patriot." William Woolcott

"America—Love it or Leave it!" Popular slogan

If we are all conscious of our ethnic, or racial, or philosophical differences, how can we agree on what makes "a good American"? The question has recurrently haunted—and bloodied—America: during the War for Independence, when the population was bitterly divided between Tory loyalists and revolutionaries; during the Civil War, still our most wrenching experience as a nation; during the Cold War and its by-product, the Vietnam War. Trials for treason and criticism of "un-American" activities have spotted our history from the first. People have long owed multiple loyalties—to family, community, religion, country. Such allegiances enrich our culture, yet keeping all of them in harmony is sometimes impossible. What happens when loyalties collide? What are the requirements of the loyal citizen? Just how much civil disobedience can a society tolerate? Do we like America because we were born here... or because we like what it stands for? Who is the real patriot? Stephen Decatur is credited with the maximum, "Our country, right or wrong!" Carl Schurz changed it to: "Our country, right or wrong! When right, to be kept right, when wrong, to be put right!"

Nathan Hale and Benedict Arnold. Hale, a young school teacher commissioned in the Connecticut militia, is captured in New York City and hanged without trial as a spy. His last words, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Arnold, a revolutionary hero, turns traitor after a 1780 court-martial on charges of using military forces for his own purposes. When his plot to surrender West Point is exposed and foiled, he joins the British forces and in 1781 sails for England, where he is scorned.

The rise of Sen. Joseph McCarthy in the 1950s manifests the anti-Communist hysteria that engulfs the U.S. from 1946 to 1954. It affects the press, schools, courts, churches and Congress—and, of course, thousands of individuals—stimulating the conviction that it is safer to conform than disagree with the majority.

Pioneer Profiles

Henry Heppner was born in 1825 in Prussia (East Germany) of Hebrew parents. In 1855 he left Germany for New York City where he worked for several years.

He traveled to northern California in 1857, then to Corvallis and settled in The Dalles. The census of 1860 lists Henry Heppner as a "pack operator" in Wasco County (which then was all of Eastern Oregon). He employed Mexican labor and up to 150 mules for his pack trains that carried supplies from The Dalles and Umatilla landing over the Canyon City route to the mines of Idaho. It was along these routes he had several encounters with the Cayuse Indian raiders.

In 1871, Heppner quit his pack train business and started supplying sacks for flour mills in LaGrande.

July 4, 1872, he traveled through Willow Creek Valley and camped where this city now stands. He persuaded J.L. Morrow, who was in the mercantile business in LaGrande to look over this site for a possible mercantile store. They became partners and Morrow took charge of building the store with Heppner taking over the buying of goods and transporting them here.

The late Harold A. Cohn, a grand-nephew of Henry Heppner explained the goods shipped from various locations, were addressed to Heppner. The new site gradually assumed that name. Another account says Mr. Heppner or Mr. Stansbury suggested the old name "Stansbury Flat" be changed to Heppner. The new store was opened on Aug. 10, 1872, and Heppner was the name that was adopted for the community.

Through the years, Mr. Heppner worked hard for this community. He helped establish its first school and his firm contributed materials to build the fort. He also helped care for the refugees during the Indian scare of 1878. Blackman (his brother-in-law) and Heppner contributed \$50 to begin the Gazette-Times in 1883. The old safe used by Heppner and Blackman is in the County Museum.

In 1880 the railroad reached Heppner and a large warehouse was built with Phil and Jerry Cohn joining Heppner and Blackman as clerks. Mr. Heppner owned a large part of the business section and leased his buildings to other merchants. He never married, was unpretentious dressing and living simply.

Henry Heppner died Feb. 16, 1905, the birthday of the founding of Morrow County. He is buried in the Beth Israel Cemetery, Portland.

COURTHOUSE NEWS

The County Planning Office has issued zoning permits to: Dan Duvall, Ordinance, mobile home; Maude Craber, Heppner, Mobile home; Ray Boyce, Heppner, addition to cabin at Blake Resort; W.C. Hendrix, Boardman, mobile home; Arthur Doubledee, Boardman, dwelling; F. LeBonte, Irrigon, mobile home; Andy Conforth, Irrigon, dwelling.

The County Planning Commission meets Monday, Sept.

25 Years Ago

Miss Patricia Pierson and Mr. Emil Henry Rauch were united in marriage Sept. 12, at an eight p.m. ceremony.

Enrollment in the Heppner school for the first week was 412. Of these 298 were in grade school and 115 in the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Jones and family attended the midjet auto races at Baker this week.

Renewed interest in aviation has been sparked by the reactivation of the Lexington Airport. Vernon Munkers was the first flight customer.

The incubator at Pioneer Hospital was put into use for the first time, when the four pound, five ounce son was born Sunday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Dale Jones of Camp 5.

55 Years Ago

Ben Buschke who owns farm land on the Cason Canyon area, suffered a \$4,000 loss by fire Tuesday afternoon.

Heppner High school opened with a good enrollment with 84 students. The primary grades were well filled and running over. An extra teacher could be used.

Miss Minnie Furlong has moved into town from their Eight Mile farm home.

Robert Notson and his sister Miss Mary Notson, were passengers Saturday for Salem after spending the summer with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S.E. Notson. They are enrolled at Willamette University.

Ralph Jackson of Lexington, sold a 1,000 sacks of Turkey Red to a local buyer at \$2.30 1/2 per bushel.

29 at the Courthouse at 8 p.m.

The assessor's office sounds busier again now that Johanne Wood is back from her east coast vacation. Everett Harshman says the school bond increase in taxes doesn't have to be figured until next year. Appraisers Charles Patching and Tom Stewart are still working with north county property, mainly mobile homes.

Treasurer McDaniel has been attending the State meeting of county treasurers. Tax Collector Irby says she has not attended some state conventions for her classification because most of the emphasis is on helping larger counties that have large, complicated, computerized systems.

The Sheriff's Office was very quiet last Thursday and Friday as the civil deputy Pauline Winter was attending a meeting in Eugene.

Juvenile Director Carolyn Davis says her department, the Children's Services Division, city police and the district attorney are planning a joint meeting to discuss setting policies and procedures and to review up-to-date legislative changes and their effect on juveniles.

The County Juvenile Advisory Committee will meet at the courthouse, Thursday, Oct. 2, 7:30 p.m. to get acquainted with representatives of various government agencies in the area and to set goals for the year.

Monday and Tuesday of last week the county court was touring county roads to check work that is needed. They will tour every road before they complete this survey. Wednesday they inspected the Pebble Springs site in Gilliam County. Thursday Judge Paul W. Jones was in Pendleton attending an executive board meeting of the East-Central-Oregon Association of Counties.

Health Nurse Pat Wright is completing the current mouth rinse program at Lone School this week. Her department will soon begin preparations for mid-year immunizations in the schools.

Mayor of Hardman

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

Ed Doolittle was reviewing what he likes to call the state of the human condition during the session at the country store Saturday night, and he told the fellers that he was wondering how long we'd all have to live till we would look back on these days as the good old days. He got a sharp rise out of Clem Webster when he allowed we was going to have to go downhill fast to make what we got now a improvement.

Clem was strong disagreed with Ed, which is usual in all matters. When Ed declared that our money is getting cheaper and everthing we buy with it is costing more, Clem come right back with the claim that the fact remains that practical everybody still is living better than he ever has. Ed said everwhere you turn these days you find troubles, but Clem was of a mind that news reporting has jest got a heap better.

The two of em went on like that, Mister Editor, till Zeke Grubb broke in to say he could see both of their views, and that one was as wrong and as right as the other. As for him, Zeke allowed, he allus had found that it took 98 per cent of all he could rake and scrape fer taxes and living expenses, and that he never had no regrets about throwing the rest away on high and fancy living. Zeke said life was a bargain on anybody's income. He said he recalled that feller Tommy Manville that got married a dozen times. Manville said onct that he spent \$2 million gitting rid of 12 wimmen, and he could think of jest two of em that gitting rid of was a bargain at twict the price.

General speaking, the fellers favored Zeke. It was Bug Hookum that said things can't be all bad when a plain dirt farmer can trade pickups ever three year and git more fancy gadgets ever time, and then buy a \$35 pair of Sunday shoes without paying fer em by the week. Bug said it was some of the economic shortcuts right now that was bothering him most. Fer instans, he had saw where inflation has took some of the kick out of booze, and practical all the chickie out of chewing gum.

This piece Bug read said licker companies are cutting back on the proof in order to reduce the tax that is based on how strong the stuff is. This thing could work out where if elbow benders has to drink more to enjoy it less, the headache remedy business might fall off. But Bug went on to report that folks that kick drinking and taking up chewing will find that the gum is made of rubber where it use to be chickie. Chewing gum companies say they can't pay people to go in the jungles and bring out the chickie, so they use mammade rubber.

Personal, Mister Editor, I hope these days ain't remembered as the time you could chew your wore out tires and patch your blowouts with chewing gum, but it might be a good sign all around to see strong drink gitting weaker.

Yours truly,
MAYOR ROY



TWENTY FIVE SEMINARIANS

VS. ONE PRIEST

By LESTER KINSOLAING

The 55-year-old priest tried to say his prayers at the altar rail of the seminary chapel.

But his twenty five young tormenters—all but three members of the student body of Epworth Theological College—surrounded him and rent the air with their shouting at him, accompanied by the beating of drums.

One of them smashed an egg over his head. Earlier, in the seminary dining hall, they had thrown water on him as he tried to eat lunch—which they finally made impossible by throwing dirt into his food.

The Rev. Arthur Lewis had come to Epworth to attend a meeting of the Rhodesia Christian Council, of which he is the appointed representative of the Anglican/Episcopal Diocese of Mashonaland.

Despite the Council's having been invited to meet at Epworth, the students greeted Father Lewis with several signs, such as "Get Out of this Place you Dog" and "Go Home and Be Merry in Hell."

Forty members of the council—including Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians and United Church of Christ—watched Father Lewis being worked over by this mob of black students. But none of them intervened.

Seminary Principal Michael Appleyard, a Methodist clergyman, explained:

"This is their way of expressing themselves."

Father Lewis, a white priest who for 20 years served as many as 14 black mission congregations simultaneously and who has learned four African languages, recalls that some of the elderly Africans (blacks) present dared to denounce this jarring mob, saying "What kind of ministers of the Gospel are you going to be?"

This question is apparently not very important to local Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa who, along with Epworth College, is partially subsidized by U.S. Methodists. For none of the students who ganged up on Father Lewis has either been disciplined—or even moved to apologize to this veteran missionary priest.

Principal Appleyard did sent his regrets, along with a check for \$5 "for cleaning of your clothes."

Why was Father Lewis given such treatment? Sister Gwen Marsh of Epworth, a Methodist Deaconess who deplored the action, explained: "Father Lewis aggravates Africans, with irresponsible statements."

Sister Gwen could cite no examples of Lewis statements which she alleges irresponsible. But a survey of Father Lewis' writing as chairman of the interdenominational Rhodesian Christian Group (and Rector of St. Bartholomew's in Rusape) revealed the following:

"Though man does not live by bread alone, food is the most vital material factor in Africa's situation and the key to survival. In this as in all else, the two major races of Rhodesia are totally interdependent. While starvation spreads at an alarming rate in Africa and other parts of the world, Rhodesia in present conditions can feed its mounting black population and can help countries less fortunate than itself. Votes cannot be eaten; nor can the promises of communist countries which are unable to feed themselves."

"The Chinese communists are also having a population explosion, there are 800 million of them. They want Africa and are on their way in—with an estimated 40,000 of them in Zambia (just North of Rhodesia). Pan-Africanism is clearly Marxist-inspired, in the obvious belief that they can manipulate black dictators more easily than white governments which allow more than one party."

"The Rev. Canon Burgess Carr of the All-African Council of Churches has said: 'In accepting the cross, God in Jesus Christ sanctified violence into a redemptive instrument.' We in Rhodesia have factual evidence of this fractured theology in what Canon Carr's organization and the World Council of Churches have financed: Terrorist groups and their extensive record of hideous and brutal murders, maimings, abductions, torture and rape, perpetrated by the so-called 'freedom fighters' against the black people of Rhodesia—the people they claim to be helping."

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