

# FROM THE CORNER

By ERNIE CERESA

• An estimated 270,000 persons went deer hunting in the State of Oregon over the past weekend. From indications all the hunters came to the Heppner area, as reports started flowing into the office, Monday. Most of the reports were unfavorable and most of the callers complained of the lack of respect for their property. The most common complaint was most hunters were trespassing on private property. The property had been posted with "No Hunting" or "No Trespassing", yet the hunters failed to abide by the law. In many instances after they trespassed on the property the hunters opened gates allowing cattle and horses to wander from the area.

While most of the complaints blamed the Portland hunters, a few blamed the people living in the area. One person complained that he had placed signs prohibiting hunting on his property and his neighbor refused to heed the signs. When the property owner asked his neighbor to leave he remarked "I thought the signs were for the Portland hunters, not for your friends."

Some hunters refused to leave posted property claiming they did not see the necessary sign prohibiting hunting. One hunter who was trespassing asked the owner why he was on his own property. Wasn't there a sign that said "No Trespassing"? If the hunter couldn't trespass, what right did the owner have in trespassing on his own property?

I have no gripe with the sportman hunter who respects the rights and property of others, and I fully realize a few hunters who disobey the rules do not make up the majority of hunters, yet these few spoil the sport for all deer hunters.

Over the past years I have been criticized for not being a deer hunting enthusiast, yet I enjoy shooting deer. I never worry about trespassing, leaving gates open or quarreling with property owners over the right to be on his property. Yes, I enjoy shooting deer, but not with a rifle, I use a high powered camera.

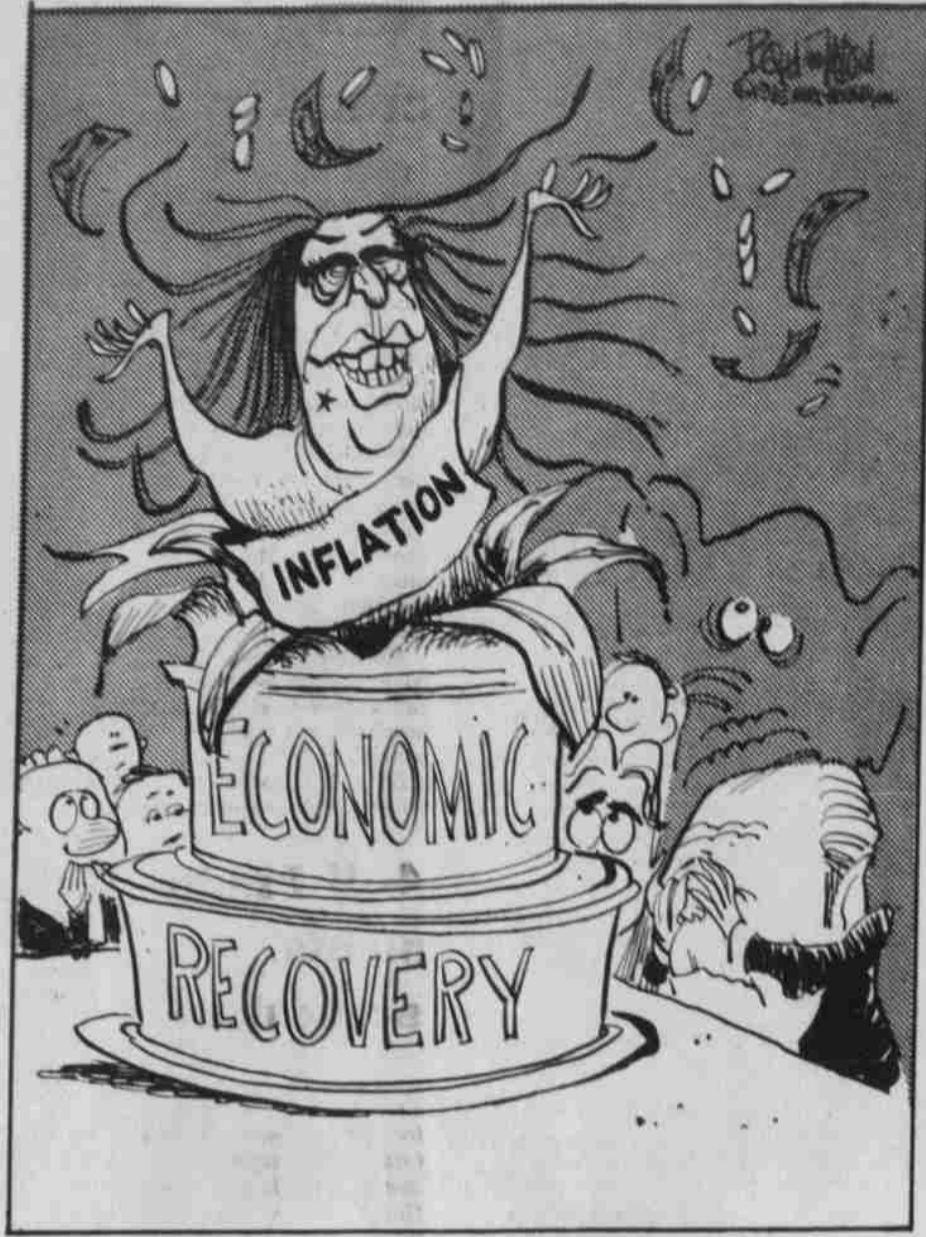
• The following news item was clipped from another paper and delivered to this office.

**Morrow Vote Puzzling.**  
It seems ironic that during a lengthy meeting on the growth problems in this area, especially the squeeze being put on schools at Hermiston, Umatilla, Irrigon and Stanfield that the results from the Morrow County school bond elections were announced.

As the front page story notes, the bond issue, passed by only five votes. Five votes! That's all that separated the school district from building new classrooms or suffering through another year of extremely overcrowded conditions.

It makes us wonder that with all the growth potential facing the Morrow County School District, why the citizens are so reluctant to prepare for their problems now. A five-vote margin is indicative that either the people don't understand the problem or else they are willing to live with it at the expense of their children's education.

• A local business man died and left the following request, his pallbearers be six bankers. "They have carried me all these years, and they may as well carry me the rest of the way."



## COURTHOUSE NEWS

The Childrens Service Division of the Morrow County Juvenile Dept. held a peace officers meeting last week. The reporting of child abuse and neglect was discussed. Also discussed was the up-to-date legislation that effects their department. Carolyn Davis conferred with the three law enforcement agencies the proper procedure to follow in handling runaways and how to keep the costs down.

Carolyn Davis also reported that there were three juvenile runaways picked up last week in the north end of the county. Two girls, 15, were placed in temporary homes until their parents arrived from Boise, ID to take them home. The other runaway was placed in a shelter home until her case file could be checked.

**Building Permits:**  
Joe L. Wood, Irrigon, mobile home, approved; Sabre Farms, Homestead Rd. mobile home, approved; John Wenholtz, addition to mobile

home, denied.  
The Morrow County Planning Commission approved an 18 acre mobile home park two miles southwest of Boardman.

I.M. Docken filed an application for conditional use permit for the project and it was approved.

Mr. Docken said now he will hook onto the City of Boardman sewer system, and the area will now be used for 64 x 14 modular units with wheels which will house 5 bachelors in each unit. There will be a restaurant to feed 250, a maid's room and administrative office and recreation area and parking. They will have 24 hour security. The county will not have to provide this service.

A Planning Commission member raised the question of whether this shouldn't be considered a labor camp.

Docken is to file a new application for labor camp portion of the project.

## McNary due for more construction

A bill to authorize construction of the second power house for McNary Dam was introduced today by Sen. Mark Hatfield. Sen. Bob Packwood and senators from Washington, Idaho and Montana.

The 10-year \$318 million project would more than double the hydro-electric generating capacity of McNary Dam and complete the optimum development of the dam site for power output. "The importance of this project is readily apparent from the grim power supply outlook for the northwest," Sen. Hatfield said in Washington. "We are expecting electrical energy deficits in the 1980s that could make our experience in 1973 look very mild. Low stream flows in 1973, due to a small snowpack and abnormally light spring rains, resulted in power cutbacks to major industrial users in the northwest and stimulated electricity conservation efforts in Oregon. About 90 per cent of the region's power supply is hydro-electric with the remainder nuclear-coal and oil fired generation."

McNary's additional one million kilowatts of capacity to be installed in the second power house would be used to provide peak power for the region during high demand periods of the day. Hatfield pointed out that the hydro system in general is moving more to a peaking role as new thermal plants come in line, because of the abilities to store the energy of falling water behind dams for use whenever it is needed.

Thermal plants on the other hand are more efficient when run without interruption. "Major new hydro development for the Pacific Northwest is just about at an end," he said. "The best hydro-electric dam sites are already developed or in the process of being optimized as is the case at McNary."

Sen. Hatfield is a member of the State Appropriations Committee and is the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee which would fund the project under this legislation. Revenues from the sale of McNary power would pay back the federal government over a 30-year period at six per cent interest.

Sen. Packwood said in Washington today that he prefers to maximize our hydro-electric power output through increased utilization of existing dams rather than through construction of new ones, such as in Hells Canyon. "I am therefore very strongly supportive of the second power house project," he said.

## Bicentennial Forum

### The Sprawling City Pioneer Profiles

By Justine Weatherford

"Hog butcher for the world, tool maker, stacker of wheat, player with railroads and the nation's freight handler, stormy, husky, brawling, city of the big shoulders" Carl Sandburg, "Chicago."

In the America of the young immigrants' dreams the cities were paved with gold. They offered a new kind of frontier, where people build up rather than out. Though the American city could not fulfill the rosiest expectations, its most squalid neighborhoods often seemed to offer more hope than the back-breaking toil and stifling insularity of rural Europe—or, for that matter, of rural America. And once we had tamed the land and made it productive, we began congregating more and more in cities, until prosperity after World War II touched off the spectacular growth of suburbs. The result: 7 out of 10 Americans now live in cities or their suburbs compared with 5 per cent 200 years ago. Are our biggest cities becoming places where only the rich and poor live, while the middle class commutes from suburbia? Will the sophistication and bright lights of the cities continue to lure people from all economic levels? To a great extent, urban man has lost touch with nature, yet he remains nostalgic about rural America. Does Jefferson's old vision of an agrarian society have any meaning for us today? Or does modern urban living require a new mood, a new communal ethic? Why do we live in cities, anyway—because we want to, or because we have to? Is urban American really all that different from rural America—in this age of high-speed communications, interstate highways and nation-wide chain stores?

Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr established Hull House, one of the first settlement houses in America, in 1889, to help what Addams calls "the city's disinherited." This pioneering effort in Chicago influences many other cities.

The skyscraper is born in America in the last quarter of the 19th century. Early examples are the Equitable Life and Western Union Buildings in New York, which make full use of the elevator. In this century, large suburban developments like Levittown grow up, as do new towns such as Columbia, Maryland; Reston, Virginia; Lake Havasu City, Arizona, and Lysander, New York, which attempt to bring the conveniences of urban life to rural settings.

Two Indian War veterans jointly "fathered" lone. Elisha G. Sperry one of 16 children of the Rev. William and Cynthia Clark Sperry who crossed the plains in 1851 when E.G. was 12 years old, is better known to historians than Edward Cluff. However, both were active in the lone area about 1870.

E.G. Sperry moved to Willow Creek from the family homestead below lone and purchased land originally settled by George Emerick. The land was later assigned to James Taylor, and later sold to Mrs. Hamblet, a lady doctor. In 1883 Sperry established a trading center on his property (The Sperry Addition of lone). When the question of a name for the new settlement was discussed, it was suggested that it be named for a little girl, lone Arthurs, whose father worked for Sperry. The City of lone was incorporated in 1899.

Sperry married Nancy Ellen Cochran in 1861, and they became parents of six children. Sperry's cattle enterprise prospered as he and his son Reuben farmed 2,000 acres at lone. E.G. the early trader served as lone's mayor and was active in county affairs for many years.

Edward Cluff, an Irish native, came to the area in 1870. He homesteaded and bought railroad land and raised cattle. He gave some 40 acres of his farm for the city platting and donated land for two churches. Cluff land formed the eastern part of the town, from the present Catholic Church to Willow Creek. The Sperry Addition extends west from that church and south of Main Street to the creek.

In 1885 Phoebe Sperry, a daughter of E.G., married Robert Wills, a Canadian, they homesteaded land north of Main Street, and this was platted and was included in the townsite.

Both Cluff and Sperry remained active in lone. Cluff served as Justice of the Peace. lone boomed about 1900 as a result of favorable publicity by J.A. Woolery and other devoted citizens.

Many Sperry relatives still live in this area, bearing this and many other names, including Bristow, Cason, Chapel, Cochran, Childs, Hale, Harshman, Keithley, McCabe, Morgan, Padberg, Parrish, Weatherford, Wood and Wright.

## Mayor of Hardman

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

If you had to boil down the discussion at the country store Saturday night to one topic, you'd have to call it cat skinning. Zeke Grubb kicked things off with a report on how Tucson, Arizona worked out the problems of buses allus running behind schedule, and the fellers took off from there in all directions.

Zeke said the Tucson Transit System figured out buses were running late because they had to stop and pick up too many riders. So they worked out runs for the buses where there wouldn't be as many people to pick up and they got right on time. Course, allowed Zeke, folks still is waiting for the bus where it use to run, but slow buses was the problem, not people wanting to git from one place to another. Zeke said he reckoned that was a headache for a different study commission that probable would work on it six month and recommend that Tucson build moving sidewalks so folks could travel while they wait fer the bus.

Ed Doolittle said he didn't see why changing the routes wouldn't work for the buses after the success the trains had with this plan. When the railroads decided 100 pounds of coal was a heap easier to move than a 100 pound woman with four hatboxes and two big suitcases, they figured out all kinds of ways to haul more coal and less people. Try to travel by train in this country today and you'll see how good the railroads got it worked out, was Ed's words.

Actual, Clem Webster said, what the buses ought to do is git a contract to haul mail. When the Postal Service organized like a corporation, Clem said, they must of picked Penn Central Railroad for a model. Since the more mail they move the more money they lose, the post office probable would be happy to tie in with the buses on a deal where the less service you give the better off you are. If the Postal Service was to close half their post offices and jest deliver mail on short runs where they ain't many people, they could cut that \$2 billion loss expected this year. True, Clem said, folks wouldn't git their mail, but high costs is the problem. Gitting the mail delivered is another problem.

And there was the feller that heard the telephone companies were going to start charging for long distant information. Bug Hookum had saw where he had wrote to more than 900 phone companies and got their directories so he could look up the number of anybody he might want to talk to. Now he's got a room full of phone books, and all them books he ordered through the mail meant more business and more loss fer the post office. Bug figured the feller can come out ahead by opening his own long distant information service and undercut the phone company's rates.

Like I said, Mister Editor, sometime you skin the cat and sometime you git skinned.

Yours truly,  
MAYOR ROY



FORD SALUTES

CHICAGO'S

OTHER JACKSON

By LESTER KINSOLVING

When White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen announced that President Ford had accepted a speaking invitation from the Rev. J.H. Jackson, Chicago, one reporter asked:

"Is that the Reverend Jesse Jackson?"  
Well, no. It is a considerably less publicized (or publicity seeking) Chicago Baptist clergyman, the Reverend Joseph Harrison Jackson.

Chicago's other Jackson does not have very much of Jesse's fame. Instead he has won 22 consecutive elections as president of the largest black organization in the United States—the 6.5 million-member National Baptist Convention. As a strong and outspoken conservative, Dr. Jackson has been the recipient of more than one death threat. He was no more cowed by this than he was by Newsweek magazine's 1968 critique of his denomination as:

"The largest and wealthiest (black) organization in the world—also the most bourgeois. There were no African-style hairdos, or brightly colored Afro-American daisies in sight—only women wearing pill box hats and men looking their middle class best in dark suits."

Dr. Jackson has a long memory. He records in his Newsweek takedown seven years later, last month in St. Louis, when he told 12 thousand delegates:

"Why shouldn't women wear pill box hats? What is wrong with being dressed in dark suits and 'looking our middle class best'? We are American first class citizens and we delight to show it. Some of our women are graduates of the best colleges and universities in America. Why should any American newspaper reporter expect these women to turn against America and reach back to try to link up with the primitive past—when many of our African brothers and sisters are no longer living in the primitivism which once surrounded them?"

The following day, President Ford paid tribute "in the very highest sense to the untiring, unselfish work of Dr. Jackson"—whom he saluted as one of 28 of America's greatest black leaders. These included Martin Luther King Jr., George Washington Carver, Roy Wilkins, and Marion Anderson.

Notably there was no mention of Malcolm X, Elisha Muhammad or the Reverend Jesse Jackson. Nor was there any mention of the Congressional Black Caucus—which Dr. Jackson has said "serves segregation more than rights." Instead, Ford saluted Massachusetts Senator Ed Brooke—who does not belong to the Congressional Black Caucus. President Ford described the National Baptist Convention as representing "the vast majority of blacks in this country who support your families, educate your children, pay your taxes—and support your church. You are teaching America a great lesson: that the problems of human rights are not so much burdens to carry as they are avenues to achievement... let us not look back because we cannot change the old. Instead, let us look to the future and change the new for the better. It is in our hearts to forgive wrong. It is in our hands to reshape these wrongs into right."

## THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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Loss Area	Estimate
Poisoning, cattle	\$3,338,100
Poisoning, horses	145,000
Forage	5,400,000
Control costs	1,415,685
Bentgrass seeds	215,739
	Total: \$10,750,524