

FROM THE CORNER

By ERNIE CERESA

Last Wednesday evening, two juveniles went walking along Gilmore St. They found a parked car along the street and having nothing better to do entered the car, opened the glove compartment and scattered the belongings about the interior of the car. Not content with their mischievous deed they proceeded to slash the upholstery.

Not content with the damage they had done to the one car, they proceeded north on Gilmore St. looking for more parked cars. By the time these two youngsters had finished their spree, they had ransacked 20 cars in the area.

In most cases the vandals committed their crime in front of the owners house, with some of the vandalism taking place in the daylight hours.

Heppner City Police Chief Dean Gilman said, "This lesson in destruction should prove valuable to area residents. Most of them refuse to lock their cars and many of them leave the keys in the ignition. Times have changed and not for the better. When you park your car please take the keys from the ignition and to be on the safe side, lock the vehicle."

Saturday morning I received a few phone calls asking about the outcome of the football game between the Heppner Mustangs and the Sherman Huskies. As I notified the callers that the Mustangs had lost the most common reply was, "what again." Not one person criticized the players or the coaching staff for the loss. In most cases they made excuses for the team and the loss to the Huskies. Perhaps the Mustangs would have lost to the Huskies with Padberg and Allstott, however, that is of little consequence now. Perhaps some people will criticize Chuck Starr for making his pre-season predictions about the Mustangs and the team he hoped would go on to state.

Head coach Chuck Starr made a mistake and so did I. Last year after going to Pine Eagle to watch the Mustangs play I predicted this year they would defeat Pine Eagle in the quarter finals. I even made a foolish bet that cost me \$5 but there is always next year, and I don't blame the players or the coach.

Coach Starr made one correct prediction when he stated, "Don't count Riverside out of the race." If the residents of Heppner are displeased at the Mustangs for losing a few games this season, think of how the Riverside Pirates felt during the last two seasons. In the last two years the Pirates never won a conference ball game. As of now, they are tired for second place in the Columbia Basin League, with a 3-1 record. For two years they suffered loss after loss and they managed to keep their spirits up and go on to another game and another defeat.

Friday, Oct. 31, the Pirates meet the league champions Weston-McEwen at Athena. Two years ago the Pirates were defeated by the Tiger-Scouts by a score of 78-0. The Pirates don't have to be reminded that the Scouts scored 7 touchdowns in the first half then added more touchdowns in the second half for insurance, or that Weston-McEwen gained 530 yards on offense during that game. But that game is history. When these two teams meet Oct. 31, the Pirates will be concentrating on one thing, not revenge, but victory and I hope they achieve their goal.

Last Monday, Columbus Day, the American Legion Post placed flags in front of the business establishments along Main St. Most of the merchants were pleased to see the American Flag displayed in front of their stores for the holiday.

Now for the sad news. The Heppner merchants received a bill from the American Legion for placing the flag in front of the stores. The amount varied from \$10-\$15 depending on the location of the flag.

The merchants are not the least big un-patriotic, however, those who complained feel they are contributing their fair share to the community without having to pay the American Legion or anyone to place the American Flag in front of their store.

One merchant asked, "Why should I have to pay the American Legion to place a flag in front of my store?" If it is going to cost me to display the flag I will purchase one and place it in front of my store every day."

This merchant has no gripe with the American Legion or any of its members, he is provoked at the idea of having to pay to have the flag displayed in front of his store.

Why is a ship always referred to as "she?" Among the reasons: she's all decked out and often well stacked. She has a waist and stays and requires a lot of rigging. Bows and bells are standard equipment and she has pleasing lines from stem to stern. When you want to attract her attention, a whistle is appropriate and when entering port she heads immediately for the buoys.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Without even a tongue in cheek a newspaper published an editorial to publicize another in a long series of special weeks—National School Lunch Week.

The opening and closing paragraphs deserve attention. The opener:

"The success of the National School Lunch Program—now in its 29th year—reaffirms those qualities which we, as a people, have exhibited during the past 200 years."

Encouraging parents not to feed their children at home in order that they may enjoy a free hot meal at school is not an act in keeping with those qualities that made this country great. Among qualities that did make this country great was the firm belief that the care and feeding of children was a responsibility of the parents and not the government. Another quality, unhappily abandoned, was a conviction on the part of government that it should not do for the individual what the individual should be doing for himself—like feeding and caring for his own children.

The closing paragraph:

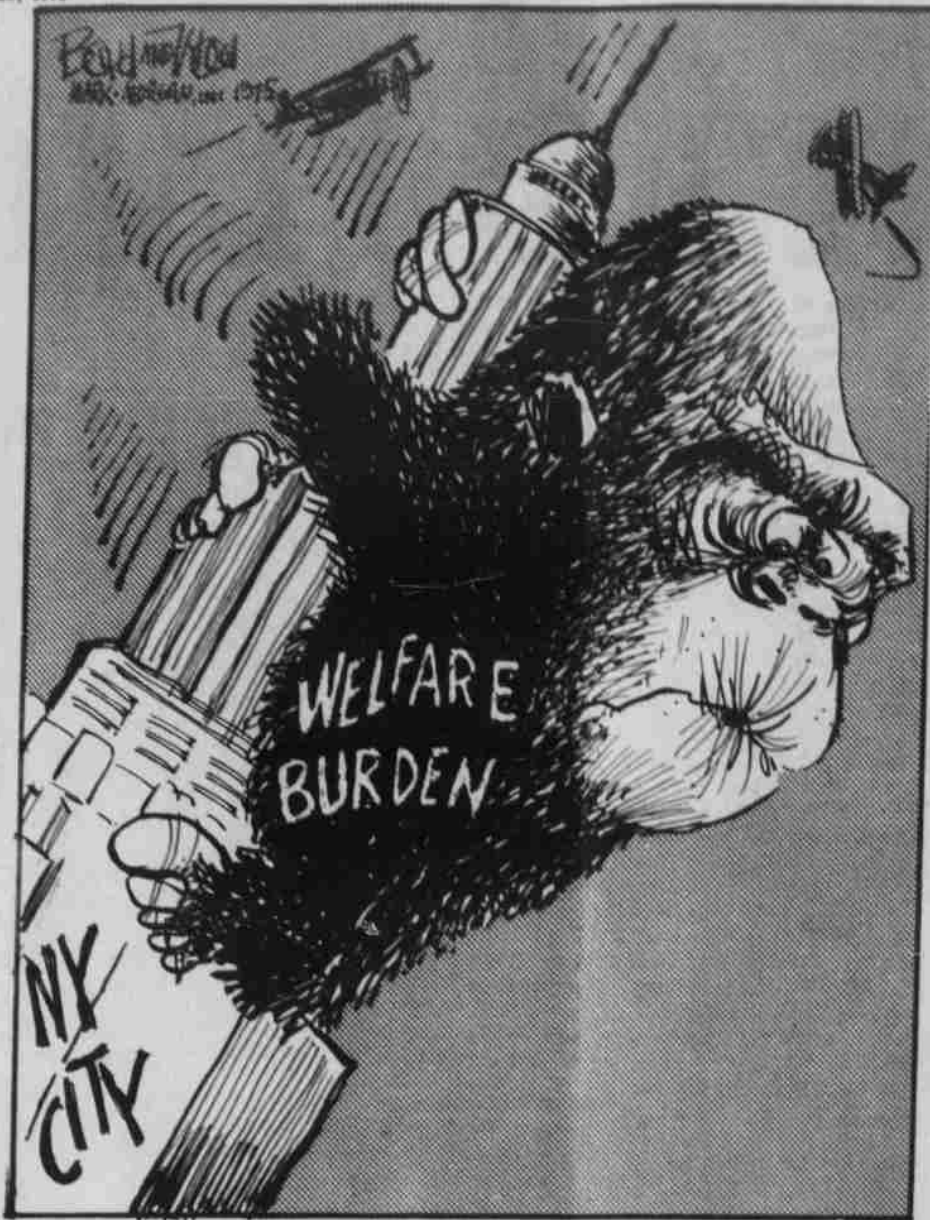
"It's a time to recognize what the National School Lunch Program has accomplished since 1946."

Let's do that. The lunch program has cost the American taxpayer in the neighborhood of \$100 billion dollars. An expensive neighborhood. The program has put the stamp of legitimacy on the dangerous notion that government, not the parent, is responsible for children. And, parents are now reasoning, if it is wise that government feed our children, is it not equally wise that government also clothe, house, amuse and groom them? A settled fact in government is that one damned piece of nonsense is followed by another. Now that the camel's nose is in the tent his rump cannot be far behind.

Government's insistence upon feeding the children has contributed to the demoralization of the home and threatens destruction of the family unit. "Responsibility" is the cornerstone of any family unit. Beginning with the free lunch, parents have abandoned their responsibility in related areas. Schools now assume the tasks of teaching children their manners, morals and even politics. Schools instruct children in the use of tooth brushes, the combing of hair and grooming of fingernails.

The entire fiasco began with the National School Lunch Program in 1946. The program has demoralized the home, freed parents of responsibilities vital to a stable society—and made children the wards of the government.

The program is a cancer on the body politic and should be surgically removed. Like right now.



The mail pouch

EDITOR:

I am forwarding a memo written to members of the Legislature to you because of the great interest and concern expressed during the last regular session by many members of the media, as a result of press statements and releases by the Governor's Office about the Legislative appropriation for the state employee salary package.

As you can see by the memo, rather than being short some \$10 million as charged by the Executive Department, the amounts approved by the last session were actually substantially more than necessary.

The projected \$9.3 million overage, if not used for additional salary adjustments, will revert back to the State General Fund for expenditure by the 1977 session of Legislature.

Current revenue projections indicate that in addition to the above amount, a surplus of \$89 million will exist for General Fund appropriations next session. Also worth noting is that the surplus now projected could be higher than \$89 million, as a result of any Federal Income Tax reductions scheduled for next year, as proposed by the President and to be considered by the Congress.

HARVEY AKESON
State Representative.

EDITOR:

As you are probably aware, the Oregon Medical Association has decided to file a suit to test the constitutionality of Oregon's new professional liability insurance law. Our suit should not be interpreted as a rejection of H.B. 2647, which we supported, but rather as a protection for the people of the State of Oregon and their physicians.

Under the new law, which went into effect September 13, Oregon physicians must carry a certain amount of professional liability insurance, depending upon the risk involved in their particular specialty. The doctors then contribute between \$150 and \$750 each, which goes into a state fund to cover judgments that exceed the limits of their coverage, which ranges from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

However, because it places limits on the amount of liability for which a physician is personally responsible, it is possible that the courts will decide that a person's rights are being infringed upon. If that is the case, the law may be declared unconstitutional.

If physicians were to reduce their insurance coverage and the laws were to be declared unconstitutional, potential claimants would not be able to recover full damages and physicians would be exposed to bankruptcy.

We wish to make sure the law is workable by testing its constitutionality in court.

JOHN J. ULWELLING,
Director of Public Affairs
Oregon Medical Association.

MCGG to host annual meeting

The Morrow County Grain Growers will host their annual meeting Monday, Nov. 3, at the Fair Pavilion. Dinner will be served to the members at 6:30 p.m. Following dinner, members of the board of directors for the coming year will be elected.

Guest speaker of the evening will be Dr. Norman Goetze, extension agronomist with Oregon State University.

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

MORROW COUNTY'S NEWSPAPER
Box 337, Heppner, Ore. 97836
Subscription rate: \$6 per year in
Oregon, \$7 elsewhere
Ernest V. Joiner, Publisher

Published every Thursday and entered as a second-class matter at the post office at Heppner, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879. Second-class postage paid at Heppner, Oregon.

20 Years ago

George Stearge Steagall won first prize of a rifle in the big buck contest. His deer weighed 190 pounds. Winner of the smallest deer killed during the season was James Barnett. His deer tipped the scales at just 70 pounds.

Everett Keithley and Bob Penland are heading up the dance committee for the fireman's ball to be held Nov. 26.

Charles H. Hamms, 104 years of age, died early last week. He was one of Portland's oldest citizens and well known former resident of Morrow County.

Returning from a trip around the world are Mr. and Mrs. O.W. Cutsforth, Lexington and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Lindstrom, Ione.

50 Years ago

The junior class had a candy making party at the home of Joy Erwin.

Max Buschke, Clarence Scrivner and William Pliess left yesterday for California.

Gene Ferguson was a business caller in Lexington on Monday from Heppner.

P.G. Farley, Harold and Henry Cohen were in Portland Saturday to attend the big football game.

Mayor of Hardman

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

I don't know nothing about scientific research and I git that mixed up, but after studying the situation up one side and down the other, I am of a mind that precious few other folks know anything about it either.

Fer instant, I saw by the paper where some medical team had made a study of the size of men's hands. In doing their research, they hit on some strange things. They discovered that the bigger a man's hands are the bigger his wife's hips are. This was shocking new knowledge, and now they're doing research into what to do with what they learned.

About the only worthwhile research I heard of lately, Mister Editor, was where recreation experts in a big city park found out folks driving cars would sooner run over a policeman than a chicken. The officers tried directing traffic to get cars in the park to slow down. That didn't work, so the recreation staff turned a flock of chickens loose to wonder over the streets in the park.

Now they say people drive real careful fer fear of hitting a chicken. I reckon it goes back to the idea that we'll let our neighbor go cold and hungry, but if a cat gits stuck up a tree in our yard we'll holler to high heaven til somebody comes with a ladder to git it down. We won't treat anything as bad as we treat one another.

The fellers at the country store got on research Saturday night after the feller that runs the store said he had been visited by four burglar alarm salesmen that day. What interested him most, he said, was the study of crime and criminals that these salesmen had done. They could tell you percentages of increases in all types of break-ins, the value of all stuff took, and the electronic details of their alarms. It jest goes to show you, the feller that runs the store said, that the first rule of selling is to create the demand for the product and then create the product, and research will show that holds true fer everything from crime prevention to automatic fruit ripeners.

Speaking of research, Mister Editor, Ed Doolittle give a long report Saturday night on some of the studies that American taxpayers have paid fer lately.

Ed had a fistful of clippings that included such items as a \$500,000 grant to find out why monkeys clinch their jaws when they git upset, \$70,000 to study the smell of sweat given off by Aborigines, \$175,000 to look into the mating habits of college wimmen, and \$19,000 to figger out why children fall off tricycles. To top it off, Ed said the Army Corps of Engineers has studied the situation and decided to spend \$3 million to move a whole town of 500 people to higher ground because of flooding after the corps did research and built a dam in the wrong place at the forks of the Missouri and Niobrara rivers.

And one more item I saw shows that taxpayers spent \$92,000 last year building frames to hang pictures of Congressmen that vote all this research money in one another's offices.

Yours truly,
MAYOR ROY

Bicentennial Forum

Who Owns the Land?

"This land is your land—this land is my land—from California to the New York highlands. This land was made for you and me." Woody Guthrie.

"Sell a country! Why not sell the air, the clouds and the great sea, as well as the earth? Did not the Great Spirit make them all for the use of his children?" Tecumseh.

"The instinct of ownership is fundamental in man's nature." William James.

Whose land is it? The question goes to the heart of debates that are as old as the Republic: the rights of property, private v. public ownership, government regulation, the need for centralized planning. Virtually every American has sought to acquire a piece of land. Two of every three Americans do in fact own their own homes, and some own vacation property as well. A few hold vast tracts of land. Why is the ownership of land so important to us? What are the chances of us all owning a piece of land in the future, anyway? A 19th century versifier named Jesse Hutchinson, Jr. said in one of his popular songs, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." There are 3 billion acres of land in America, but could Uncle Sam really afford to be that generous? The ownership of land has been tied to notions of privacy, self-reliance, and individualism. But how should we balance our individual rights over our own plots of land with the rights of those around us? The worth of one parcel of land depends on the uses to which the surrounding parcels are put. We often talk of property rights. What responsibilities go along with these rights? Are these as "real" as civil rights? Should we be entitled to use land in any way we fancy because we own it? How are the rights of private ownership to be balanced against the good of society as a whole?

William Penland was the first to import sheep into Morrow County. In 1868 with his older brother Henry he drove a band of 1,000 sheep from Halsey, OR, via the Barlow trail to where Lexington now stands. That same year William and Jane Penland filed their claim on Willow Creek at the mouth of Blackhorse Canyon. Henry Penland, his wife, Martha Jane, and their 11-year-old son went further into Umatilla County and settled near Helix. Their descendants became prominent in the affairs of developing Pendleton.

William Penland was born in Fleming County, KY, 1839 and came to Benton County, OR, when he was 12; there he grew to manhood, married Jane Nordyck and raised sheep. The Penland Lexington ranch was a sizable place which had been filed for by William, Henry, their sister Nancy Polley and a half-brother Lyle.

Lexington sprang up almost overnight from this man who owned the townsite. It was platted suddenly in 1885 from Penland's sheep camp so it could become a contender in the contest with Heppner for the county seat of the newly formed Morrow County.

Lexington grew more rapidly than any other town in Eastern Oregon; it was never a raw, struggling, frontier town. From its beginning it was a solid community and its plat coincided with natural landmarks—the Willow Creek channel and Blackhorse Canyon. When its platting was completed March 18, 1885, Penland's wife named it after her birthplace in Kentucky.

In 1900 Penland's health declined. There was no one person with enough wealth to purchase his entire holdings so he created a corporation which bought his interests, not including the home ranch at Lexington. The corporation known as the Penland Land and Livestock Company included him, W.O. Minor, C.A. Minor and R.F. Hynd. It held 28,000 acres of deeded land, and 50,000 acres of government land upon which it had grazing rights.

Four months after the formation of this company, Penland died in Portland's St. Vincent Hospital following surgery. He and Jane had no children. She lived at Lexington until her death at 74 in 1917. Both of the Penlands are buried in the Lexington Cemetery on land he gave the community.

Their original home was dismantled by Newt O'Hara who bought the property on which it and a later smaller Penland home stood on the highway at the south of Lexington.

Pioneer Profiles

By Justine Weatherford

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Mental Health for Families

By TERRY HIRN, ACSW

One of the major techniques of outpatient mental health clinics, including the Morrow County Mental Health Clinic, is family therapy. Family therapy is just that—the entire family meets with the therapist.

When one member of a family is feeling pain, which shows up in symptoms, usually all members of the family are feeling this pain in some way. The family member who is feeling the pain which shows up in symptoms is the "Identified Patient," but the entire family as a unit is considered as a patient and worked with equally as a single unit. In order to find out where the identified patient's pain is coming from the interactions and messages (verbal and nonverbal) between all the family members have to be evaluated.

Frequently what a family member says or does is interpreted differently than what the sender meant. For example, the sender may be trying to give the receiver support, but the receiver interprets the message as a put down, hence, the receiver gets angry. Thus, in order to clarify the message in family therapy, the receiver repeats back to the sender the message as he heard it.

An example of an "Identified Patient" may be a teenager who frequently runs away from home. The symptom of his pain is the running away. Usually a teenager runs away from home because he can no longer stand the pain he is feeling in the home situation, so he tries to escape from the source of pain. If only the "Identified Patient" is worked with, only his pain can be dealt with. Then when this teenager returns home, the source of the pain would still be existing. In family therapy not only the person acting out the pain receives treatment, but the sources of the pain are dealt with as well.

Family therapy brings to the surface the pain being felt by each family member and the source of this pain. Once these sore spots are brought to the surface, alternative ways of communicating, which aren't painful or destructive to other family members are practiced.

During the process of family therapy, as with any psychotherapy, usually the pain to family members will increase in the first stages of treatment as sore spots are brought to the surface. Then, as these sore spots start to be resolved, the pain starts to decrease. The first couple of sessions with a family are usually fact-finding oriented more than treatment oriented. The therapist tries to diagnose the problem in the first few sessions in order to know how to treat the problem. To determine what the sources of pain are for each family member, it is necessary to ask some rather personal questions. Without the full knowledge of the interactions between family members, it would be difficult to obtain an accurate picture of the source of the pain.

This is similar to a medical doctor obtaining a medical history and work-up prior to determining his diagnosis of the illness. Without certain information being revealed, a doctor could misdiagnose the medical problem, just as a family therapist can do unless all the information is gathered. It is usually difficult and sometimes painful for each family member to give this personal information to the therapist. Quite often patients have a difficult time understanding why so much information is needed, but as the family therapy progresses, the therapist is able to illustrate the importance, relevance, and need for the information in order to alleviate the family's pain.

Usually the family meets with the therapist once a week, and the number of visits can range from one to more than a hundred. The number of visits varies depending on degree of pain, willingness of family members to work on the problems, and what is creating the pain. One family I worked with in Heppner was able to resolve their problems in three sessions, whereas I spent nine months working with another family.

Occasionally, when families come in for treatment and the painful areas surface, the situation becomes too threatening, and they become very angry at the therapist and drop out of treatment. Every patient gets angry at their therapist as he starts working on the painful and threatening areas. Hardly anyone likes to feel pain, and they usually get angry at what they think is the source of the pain. But as previously mentioned, the pain usually gets somewhat worse before becoming better. This is similar to a person who has a toothache and has to have it removed. The pain increases before it can decrease.