

# FROM THE CORNER

By ERNIE CERESA

Mayor Jerry Sweeney and I recently attended a meeting at the county courthouse. There were approximately 15 others present at the meeting and although the meeting was interesting, when Mayor Sweeney and I left, we were both a little vague as to just what had transpired during the meeting.

The entire meeting was carried out to Roberts Rules but all members present seemed to talk rather strangely. There were very few spoken words, only abbreviations to the related subjects. The meeting went something like this:

Do you think the OEC should support the ONO and if they do what about the MIC. If the ECOAC approves what about HUD, AFSCME, IAM, ONE, ILWU, ABY, ACW, CLC, LCDC, OLC and the CIA? What effect will the ONA have on the EOCMHC, EDH&TC, if the EDOCC, MR&DD, BOR, HHS, TWO, IHS, MCGG, FORE, RHS, MCSD, NFO, and OWG. SIX M-ED disagree? If they will go along with the money to be appropriated will the EPA, DEQ, ONPA, ELK, CIA, AOI, EDOCC, OWG, TWO, withdraw?

After two hours the debate of the entire issue was tabled, to the satisfaction of all present until the following month. Probably to find new letters in the alphabet to combine or allow those present to find out what they were TALKING about.

Heppner City Police and the Sheriff's department reported a mild Halloween, Friday night with little or no disturbances. City police reported some youngsters using shaving soap to decorate the merchants windows.

On the brighter side of Halloween, youngsters in the kindergarten classes were taken to Pioneer Memorial nursing home to entertain the patients.

The youngsters, mostly 5 years of age treated the patients to a few songs and were rewarded with small treats. With their gaily decorated costumes ranging from cowboy attire to ghosts, and some dressed as strange creatures from another planet, they brightened the day for the patients.

While in the hospital the youngsters were quiet, orderly and courteous. Special thanks to Don Cole, Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Epping for helping brighten a day for the nursing home patients. Perhaps the youngsters will pay another visit to the nursing home and be rewarded with smiles of gratitude from the patients.

## GUEST EDITORIAL

President Ford feels the U.S. grain deal with the U.S.S.R. will please American farmers.

I disagree with him for several reasons. In the first place substantial American wheat sales were lost during the so-called grain sale moratorium because the Russians scoured the face of the globe to buy for cash from other grain exporting nations when the U.S. denied them that privilege. Substantial grower income was lost as well because the market softened when a ready outlet for our largest crop in history was not allowed. The market is still down after the agreement was finally made due to the fact that the volume of sales to Russia under the five year pact represents only about 6 per cent of current U.S. production.

A second point which concerns growers deeply is the interference of government in the market place. They were urged to produce at full throttle with the assurance that government would let the free enterprise system function normally, then they find themselves with huge stocks with the government limiting their sales.

A third consideration is the unduly long duration of the sales ban beyond the announced purpose of fully evaluating Russian needs and U.S. supplies.

I feel frankly, that the ban was extended to influence Russia to buy elsewhere (which they did) so that when it was lifted, it would not raise U.S. prices of wheat. I feel certain the whole Russian grain agreement was designed for the protection of the American consumer.

A fourth reason for grower dissatisfaction and loss of confidence in their government is the unprecedented dominance of the Dept. of State and the maritime labor unions in establishing U.S. grain policies. They see no credibility in these bodies influencing marketing decisions when the Dept. of Agriculture is in existence for that purpose and has been urging free trade policies to strengthen the U.S. balance of payments and the American dollar.

Another point of concern is the possible short comings of a bi-lateral long term agreement as it relates to a free market policy, when market shaving and pricing provisions seem to be included in the agreement provisions.

Finally the producer looks upon the initiative of this bi-lateral grain agreement as a fore runner of additional export sales agreements dominated by government policy and action which can substantially limit the volume of U.S. wheat exports. Under a full production schedule the grower views this as a dangerous price deterrent should reserve stocks build to previous levels. He is certain a strong U.S. economy is heavily dependent upon a strong U.S. Agricultural economy.

WILLIAM HULSE,  
Chairman, Oregon Wheat Commission.

## THE RUSSIAN GRAIN AGREEMENT

### GUEST EDITORIAL

Consumers could be among the casualties caused by the recently concluded grain deals with Russia, says Waldron Johnson, president of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation.

Johnson, who leads more than 8,000 Oregon farm and ranch families in the state's largest volunteer farm organization, is not impressed by trade statements that the government's negotiations to exchange grain for oil will stabilize the foreign market for U.S. wheat.

"Any time you have governments controlling markets, you enter the realm of political uncertainty. This can cause producers to distrust government guarantees of unfettered markets, such as those made to grain producers by President Ford.

"Producers become nervous and tend to cut back production, rather than maintain it at high levels. This causes a disruption of market projections and could have an effect on the cost of food to the U.S. consumer," Johnson insists.

He expresses particular concern about the government's dealings with mainland China and its possible effects on a traditional U.S. market, such as Japan.

"Now that the government has taken the marketing prerogative away from producers in the case of Russia, what will stop it from doing the same thing in China?" he asks.

"The president has demonstrated that he is vulnerable to political pressure from an interest group. In the case of Russia, it was the AFL-CIO maritime unions in the east. The unions have their pound of flesh and still we have no guarantee that Russia will agree to sell us oil.

"Instead of the Department of Agriculture making the agreement with Russia, it was the State Department. The matter has been taken out of the hands of the producers, who make grain surpluses possible."

Johnson fears a similar combination of events could occur with regard to Pacific Northwest grain. He says Japan is well aware of this and is probably hedging on its purchase commitments right now, just as Russia did during the recent moratorium.

"Instead of market stability, the price of wheat plummeted the limit on futures buying," he concludes.

"This tells me and other wheat growers that despite claims of sweetness and light, we have been forced into a boom or bust situation totally dependent upon the whims of the government."

WALDRON JOHNSON,  
President, Oregon Farm Bureau Federation.

# Mayor of Hardman

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

The discussion at the country store Saturday night got started on President Ford's safety and sort of took off ever which way. It was Clem Webster that allowed we have seen some changes in this country when the President is safer in the same room with the emperreg of Japan and the chancellor of Germany than he is walking or riding on the streets of America.

Clem said it's awful when our own people try to shoot the President, but when we can't even get the poor man across a intersection that's dumb. The Secret Service has gone from 400 men to 1,200 in the past eight year, declared Clem, and all 1,200 of em weren't a big of good to him when his limosine run a red light the other week and got smacked by a young feller that had the right of way. Clem said it looks to him like Mr. Ford had ought to stick close to home, instead of making all over the country to help hisself and all them other non-politicians that are trying to stay in office.

Clem said he can't see why the President can't do in Washington what he's been running around all over the country doing.

Like usual, Ed Doolittle was disagreed with Clem. First off, Ed said, Americans don't want a President we got to keep locked up fer his own protection. We want him to be a free man heading up a free country, and that means we want him to be able to go when and where he pleases. Another thing went on Ed, is that having a rresident visit you makes you important. Towns in this country spend a year getting ready fer a two-hour stop by a President, Ed went on, cause we feel the office belongs to us, not stuck behind some desk with guards on the doors.

Zeke Grubb broke in to remark on what Clem had to say about the President's supper guests. Zeke was of a mind the politics ain't the only thing that makes strange bedfellows, wars do to. We're getting things turned around, Zeke said, when our biggest World War enemies now is our best friends, and our biggest city is fixing to go broke without federal aid while we use federal money to give war equipment to both sides in the Middle East and keep up ever foreign country, friend and foe, that will let us.

While New York City keeps spending like a drunk trying to drink hisself sober, the President leaves the country altogether fer the safety of Red China. People reading our history 100 years from now will think they picked up the funny papers by mistake, was Zeke's words.

Mister Editor, the fellers let Ed and Clem wind down, but Bug Hookum did get the floor like enough to say that it looks to him like the hardest lesson this country is having to learn is that they ain't no such thing as a free lunch. Somewhere down the pike, Bug declared, somebody has got to pay the fare for all of them that has been riding this old bus through the land of milk and honey.

Yours truly,  
MAYOR ROY.



EPISCOPAL COMMON SENSE

AND SENSE OF HUMOR

By LESTER KINSOLVING

As the nation's sixth largest denomination, the 3 million-member Episcopal Church may possibly avoid a major split on the issue of female ordination—if its clergy and laity can emulate the common sense of one of its bishops and the sense of humor of another.

The denomination's ranking prelate, Presiding Bishop John Allin, held a press conference following the Portland, Maine, meeting of the House of bishops, which censured three of its members. Two retired and one resigned, the three were censured for conducting an ecclesiastically illegal service for ordination for 11 women, which the House of Bishops quite accurately resolved was "damaging, divisive and disruptive" in its effect on the life of the church. (This was about the strongest action the House of Bishops could take, given what has been widely and rightfully denounced as the "cop-out" of the equivalent of a grand jury which "investigated" these bishops' televised disobedience of church law—and violation of their ordination vows.)

Bishop Allin was asked what loyal church people can do if there are more of these bogus ordinations conducted in Episcopal churches, along with communion services conducted by these ladies who in the absence of either validity, or even official name, for their status, are sometimes identified as "priestesses.")

"They quit billing acts when they stop drawing crowds," replied Allin.

There is, of course, the possibility that this eminently sensible advice to ignore these feminist sideshows may incite these ladies to new and greater spectaculars. Under the guidance of their press agent Betty Medsgar (formerly with the Philadelphia Bulletin and The Washington Post) it is not beyond the realm of possibility that these priestesses might elect one of their number bishop-at-large, and bring the censured bishops back on stage to consecrate her.

The annual meeting of the House of Bishops discussed such typically Episcopal compromise strategies as local option on female ordination, with the decision up to each individual diocese. This might be reasonable if only the priestesses were reasonable enough to desist from invading the diocese of any bishop who resisted their goal. But they are not.

Another silly solution discussed by the bishops is "conditional ordination"—a necessary procedure when there is real doubt as to whether a person has already been baptized, but a sham when applied to any of these women who were (what they claim as validity) ordained on their own.

The very vehemence of their claims to be validly ordained may solve a major problem should the Episcopal General Convention next year vote in favor of ordination of women to the priesthood. For a good many Episcopalians favor this in principle, while at the same time abhorring these undisciplined priestesses.

The Rev. Alison Cheek, a deacon of the Diocese of Virginia who claims to be a priest, announced vehemently that under no circumstances will she submit to any form of reordination, or condition ordination. "I would just as soon remarry my husband."

It may be that this is a statement which she (and several others who scoffed at such reordination) takes no more seriously than her ordination vow of obedience to her bishop. It is quite dubious, however, that the Episcopal Church could retain any integrity at all were Mrs. Cheek to reverse herself on this expressed conviction and be allowed valid ordination, when and if this is allowed for women.

If these ladies continue their sacerdotal show biz, Lexington, Kentucky's retired Bishop William R. Moody says he will seek permission from the owners to obtain Secretariat, winner of horseracing's Triple Crown.

"I have been asked to bless foxhounds," noted Moody. "Why should I deny ordination to this noble steed who is now obeying the Scriptural admonition to 'Be fruitful and multiply'?"

Bishop Moody also noted that nowhere in the New Testament do the Twelve Apostles condemn one of the Roman Emperors they lived under (Caligula, 37-41 AD) who made his horse a Consul of Rome.

"The Bible is full of references to friendly beasts," he observed, "and the Episcopal Church had its full quota of parts of horses. Why not the whole thing?"

# The mail pouch

EDITOR:

My wife and I were visiting my sister, Alice Dungan, Condon, from our home in Lakewood, CA. We just saw the picture of the old Star Theatre in your Oct. 23 issue.

I remember going there for a nickel as a small boy, about 1915 while my father was having work done at the blacksmith shop next door. I don't remember the name of the street but it may help others pinpoint the location.

Also, have visited my cousins Jim and John Logan, Cecil, where we have enjoyed trips photographing the old homestead near Willow Creek, trying to locate old sheep camps in our search for hootles.

Perhaps Teddy Palmateer, Lee and Paul Prettyjohn, Lloyd Morgan and others will remember my wife as the former Evelyn Mangold who taught at the Morgan School 1929-30 with Mrs. Youngmayr.

N.C. (NEIL) NASH  
Lakewood, CA.

EDITOR:

We at Southern Oregon State College are planning a series of reunions in observance of Ashland's Centennial, our Nation's Bicentennial Celebration and SOSC's Golden Jubilee.

For this, we need the names, home addresses, and class years of anyone who has ever attended SOSC in Ashland, Oregon from 1926 up to the present. One need not be a graduate to be an Alumni Association Member, as many of our students had to transfer to other colleges in our formative years to obtain degrees.

Replies should be sent to the Alumni Office, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, OR 97320.

Thanks so much for your attention in this matter and for past services to our college.

HUGH G. SIMPSON  
Alumni Director.

EDITOR:

I am sorry it is necessary to trouble you so often, with protestations about distortions of the policies and actions of the United Church of Christ, but we are scrupulous about the accuracy of our own statements and like to be treated accordingly.

I am referring, again, to inaccurate statements about the United Church of Christ in a column by Lester Kinsolving (copy attached).

We do not have a Rev. Harold Schultz who is a "top executive" of the United Church. We do have Rev. Harold Schulz who is executive director of the UCC Center for Social Action.

Mr. Kinsolving attended and reported on the General Synod of the United Church last June. He is surely aware of the fact that the salaries of the officers of the Church and of the heads of established agencies—including that of Mr. Schulz—were made public at the Synod and are a part of the Synod Minutes—a public statement. May we have a correction?

EVERETT C. PARKER,  
New York.

(In the Oct. 2 issue, the Gazette-Times refers to Larold Schulz, not Harold Schulz, Editor.)

EDITOR:

No doubt you are already aware of the fact that the Star Theater was located on the corner now occupied by the Heppner Hotel. The Heppner Hotel was constructed in 1923 or '24.

JOHN F. KILKENNY  
Portland.



PRETTY GOOD MUSIC

# What message are you really giving?

By Terry D. Hirni, ACSW

This is the third in a series of articles on Family Therapy. The first defined family therapy, while the second discussed one of the most common problems found in families—denial of feelings. This article will discuss another common family problem.

A person can express himself in two different ways: (1) verbally, communicating something by word of mouth, and (2) nonverbally, communications which may be transmitted by facial expression, arm movement, body movement, and/or some other type of action. In the verbal comment, three things are important in the message: (1) the words used, (2) the information related, and (3) the tone of what is said. An example of a verbal comment would be Bob's telling his wife, "I'm going to go bowling tonight." This phrase in itself can be very matter-of-fact; but if the tone conveys anger or disgust, the message is drastically changed. If one or two swear words are added along with an angry or disgusted tone of voice, the message is even more different.

Nonverbal communications may be used along with or in place of verbal comments. In the example above, as Bob was saying, "I'm going to go bowling tonight," he stormed out and slammed the door. The storming out and slamming the door is the nonverbal message.

A situation which frequently appears in families is the parents' telling the children how much they love them. But then the nonverbal communications appears when the parents don't even listen to what their children are saying, or even spend any time with them. A lot of times the person giving the nonverbal message is not aware that he is giving that particular message.

In the interaction between family members in family therapy, the therapist helps each member identify both the verbal and nonverbal communications of the sender.

The nonverbal communication of not spending time with the children may exist for several reasons, such as: (1)

feeling inadequate to relate to children, (2) being angry at them, hence, withdrawing attention or love, and/or (3) just not having the energy to spend the time with them. In examples (1) and (3), the parent is not responding to the child because of the parent's feelings, not because of the actions of the child. Usually children interpret everything very personally as being their fault and cannot see the personal problems or hangups that their parents may have. Because of this, then, in a negative situation the child feels he has done something wrong and that is why the parent is not responding to him. In the situation where the parent doesn't spend time with the child, the child may feel rejected and unloved even though the actual reason the parent doesn't spend time with the child is simply because he's too tired when he comes home from work.

If the child feels rejected, in self-defense he may give verbal and nonverbal messages that he doesn't like his parent or parents. A good example of this is the child never doing anything his parents want him to do. The child's thinking is, "Why should I do anything they want me to do if they don't like me? They're just using me as a slave to do work for them."

Another example of verbal and nonverbal communications frequently takes place around the area of trust. A parent may tell the child how responsible he is (verbal) but then not ever let the child go anywhere or do anything (nonverbal). The verbal statement shows trust, while the nonverbal statement communicates lack of trust.

In the family therapy sessions, as each member becomes more aware of his verbal and nonverbal communications, he can have a greater control over what he actually communicates. This control involves giving messages which are consistent on both the verbal and nonverbal levels. That is, the verbal and nonverbal statements communicate the same message.

## 20 Years ago

Richard L. Kononen and James H. Hayes at Oregon State College, have been selected for membership in the Order of Silver Wings, Air Force drill team society.

Mrs. Mary Van Stevens, mayor of Heppner, was in Portland to attend the annual meeting of the League of Oregon cities.

Miss Barbara Prock, and Berbert Peterson were married at a candlelight ceremony at the Valby Lutheran Church, Orville Smith, former owner of the Heppner Lumber Company, has purchased the Stetson-Ross Machine Company in Seattle.

## Juvenile charged with burglaries

Dennis D. Doherty, Morrow County District Attorney, has filed petitions in Juvenile Court against a 17 year old juvenile who is charged with 4 burglaries and 6 major thefts.

The 10 offenses involve a total reported loss of \$3400 and occurred over a 6 months period in the Boardman, Irigon and Umatilla areas.

The investigation of these crimes was conducted principally by the Morrow County Sheriff's office, with some assistance from Peace Officers in Umatilla County.

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