

IRRIGON NEWS

Frances Rose Wilson

This was a special holiday season for Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bently as this was the first time in many years so many of their children were at home. Those visiting included: Carl and Evelyn Russel and family, Electric City, WA, and Mr. and Mrs. George Russel and family, Waldport. Beth Stephens and daughter Patricia, Hermiston spent an evening. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Russel also visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sanders and her sisters family, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Price, Hermiston, as well as other friends and relatives.

Christmas guests at the Don Adams home included their son Robert, Portland, and a nephew, Jim Rucker, Kent, WA. Friends and relatives were happy to learn that Jim's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rucker were on vacation in Australia.

Jim Rucker also visited his grandmother, Mrs. Leon Bently.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Endicott and sons have moved to Salem, where he has gone into corporation insurance business. He was formerly a teacher at A.C. Houghton School. The teacher who is

taking his place is Gary Olson, Pendleton.

Pastor and Mrs. Robert Schmoll and children visited at the home of her mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Montgomery, Portland for the Christmas holidays.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Billy Griffin for Christmas and several days following were her sister Kathleen Reed and family, Coy Reed was not with them as he had been called to a family reunion in Arkansas.

Karen Richards was home for the holidays from Eastern Oregon College, LaGrande.

A New Years watch-night service was held at the Irrigon Assembly of God. The program included singing, testimony service, communion service, prayer and refreshments.

Sherry Partlow, Irrigon and Lori Christiansen, Tacoma, WA, a classmate of Sherry's at Seattle Pacific College, traveled to Anaheim, CA, where they spent a week as guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Charlie Gregg. They toured Knotts Berry Farm and other points of interest.

C.I.A. ...

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assistance to the United States through the CIA with no reflection upon their integrity nor their mission, Colby wrote Hatfield.

Responding to a letter to President Ford, Buchen wrote Hatfield that "Clergymen throughout the world are often valuable sources of intelligence and many clergymen, motivated solely by patriotism, voluntarily and willingly aid the government by providing information of intelligence value." Buchen said, "The President does not feel it would be wise at present to prohibit the CIA from having any connection with the clergy."

Hatfield's bill prohibits the CIA, the NSA, or the DIA from paying any member of the clergy or any employee or affiliate of a religious organization, association, or society for intelligence gathering or any other participation in agency operations. The legislation further prohibits any member of the intelligence community from soliciting or accepting the services of any member of the clergy or affiliate of a religious organization. Similar constraints on CIA contact and use exist for Peace Corps volunteers and Fulbright scholars.

New herbicide

A new herbicide which could dramatically increase winter wheat production in western Oregon is being tested at Oregon State University.

"The wheat production increase should bring in at least \$5 million each year in additional revenue to Willamette Valley wheat growers," said Arnold P. Appleby, crop scientist.

The herbicide, developed by a German company, is highly toxic to Italian ryegrass and wild oats, two major weed problems in western Oregon wheat.

In experiment station tests conducted over three years by the OSU Agronomic Crop Science Department's weed research group, wheat yields have been increased 20-40 bushels an acre over test plots treated with the standard commercial herbicide. The tests were replicated five times in six locations heavily infested with Italian ryegrass and wild oats.

"Growers won't have to take additional precautions in applying the herbicide," Appleby said. "It is in the same toxicity range as 2, 4-D, a commonly used wheat herbicide."

The date when the herbicide will be available on the market is still uncertain. There were experimental sales in Europe and Canada in 1975 and full registration is expected in those areas within the next two years. In the U.S., registration procedures are much slower because of stringent governmental regulations. Although the firm has applied to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for an experimental label, full registration may not be granted until 1979.

Preliminary studies have shown that the herbicide can persist in the soil up to 10 months although usually it is gone after four months. It has not presented problems to different crops planted the following year and no herbicide residue has been found in harvested grain.

"The new herbicide will be important for grass control in other crops, including volunteer corn in soybeans," said Appleby. "It also may be useful in growing potatoes, sugar beets, and other broadleaf crops but has little effect on broadleaf weeds."

Packwood

(Continued from page 2)

port of the President. The President's support has been made clear through his early forwarding of revenue sharing renewal legislation, and the strong testimony in favor of revenue sharing by Treasury Secretary Simon before the Revenue Sharing Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee in the House.

In the Senate, the renewal legislation has 33 cosponsors (19 GOP, 14 Democrat), including Senators Long, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Hathaway, Chairman of the Revenue Sharing Subcommittee; and Muskie, Chairman of the Budget Committee. The Revenue sharing subcommittee, of which he is the ranking Republican, held hearings on April 16-17 and on May 21-22. The next step is to schedule Finance Committee mark-up, in between tax reduction, tax reform, and energy legislation.

In the House of Representatives, in contrast, there are only 50-60 cosponsors of revenue sharing renewal, which is proportionately much less than 33 in the Senate. Rep. Brock Adams, chairman of the Budget Committee, and Rep. Jack Brooks, chairman of the Government Operations Committee, which has jurisdiction over revenue sharing, both say we cannot afford revenue sharing and that there should be more strings attached. In the house, the Revenue Sharing Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee began hearings in October, and the full Committee is not expected to

RURAL COMMUNITIES

Rural communities now have until Feb. 13, 1976 to file preapplications for community development discretionary grants under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-383).

Preapplications were to be filed with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) by Jan. 15, 1976. But the date was extended after the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported that nonmetro communities need more time to comply with interim revised regulations announced earlier.

Communities needing information on the regulations or on preapplication procedures should contact HUD offices or offices of USDA's Extension Service and Farmers Home Administration.

Hunting and Fishing Licenses expire

The Department of Fish and Wildlife reminds sportsmen that it's time to be thinking about new hunting and fishing licenses since 1975 licenses expire with the year at

FINANCE COMMITTEE ACCEPTS AMENDMENT

The Senate Finance Committee accepted a Packwood amendment to a Finance Committee bill that would allow Oregon National Guardsmen and reservists to have individual retirement accounts.

Sen. Bob Packwood (R-OR) said under present law all members of reserve and national guard units are automatically prohibited from having individual retirement plans, although all other persons who do not have retirement plans are eligible. "This is unfair because only a small per cent of members of the national guard and reserve units participate for the 20 years required for retirement payments, and a person with 20 years of service might end up with only \$78 per month in retirement," the Senator said. There are 23,596 Oregon guardsmen and reservists.

The Packwood amendment would apply only to persons who performed less than 180 days of active military service as a member of the National Guard or earned less than 180 points toward retirement (roughly equivalent to one point per day).

Individual retirement accounts were created as a part of the Pension Reform Act of 1974. The individual retirement account provisions permit an employee who is not an active participant in a retirement plan to deduct 15 per cent of earned income, up to \$1,500 for contributions to a retirement savings account, and to defer taxation on the income from the account.

midnight on Dec. 31. Waterfowl stamps, however, remain good through the remainder of the hunting season.

Hunting and angling licenses will cost more this year in accordance with new rates set by the 1975 legislature. The new hunting license will cost \$7 and the angling license goes up to \$9. Those who buy the combination hunting and angling license at \$15 will save a dollar. The salmon-steel head catch record or "punch card" has gone up from \$1 to \$2. Both hunting and angling licenses for disabled veterans have gone up from 50 cents to \$1.

The cost of some big game tags has also been increased. The deer tag has doubled in price and will cost \$4 next year. Elk tags have gone up to \$15. The bear tag will cost \$4. Nonresidents will also pay more for Oregon licenses and tags. The nonresident hunting license has gone up from \$50 to \$75 and nonresident tags will cost \$75 for elk, \$35 for deer, and \$35 for bear. The nonresident angling license took a smaller jump, increasing from \$30 to \$25 in 1976.

This represents the first major increase in license fees since 1967 and, although the increases seem substantial, the Department of Fish and Wildlife says they only roughly keep up with the inflation that has taken place since then. In other words, the buying power available to put into wildlife management programs has not really increased with the license increase.

Homeowner Rights

For property owners who may face takeover of their land for road building or other government programs, there's a new booklet on owner rights available for \$2 from Reymont Associates, 29-N Reymont Avenue, Rye, N.Y. 10580.

Kegler's Korner

Central Market won 3 games from the Morrow County Grain Growers, Gardner's Men's Wear lost 3 games to Coast to Coast and Peterson's Jeweler's won 3 games from Fiesta Bowl.

Central Market bowled a 2581 to take the high team series. Coast to Coast took high team game as they bowled a 928. Roberta Klaus, Coast to Coast took the honors for individual high series with a 515. Harriet Evans took high honors for individual high game as she bowled a 201 which also entitled her to a Bicentennial patch.

Team	Won	Lost
Central Market	47 1/2	20 1/2
MCGG	43	25
Coast to Coast	40	28
Petersons	31	37
Gardners	27 1/2	40 1/2
Fiesta Bowl	15	53

report legislation until early 1976.

Sen. Packwood believes Congress will eventually respond to the strong argument that people should be encouraged to solve their common problems through the governments closest to them, rather than through administrators in Washington. Revenue sharing is preferable to categorical programs because it increases local discretion, thereby assuring the money will be used for the highest priorities; there is less red tape and bureaucracy; and it is administered more efficiently, with only about 100 employees.

President Ford's proposed budget ceiling would not have an adverse effect on revenue sharing renewal. Ford's spending ceiling allows spending to rise from \$370 billion to \$396 billion from FY 76 to FY 77, an increase of 7 per cent. Since revenue sharing only increases by about 2 per cent, renewal does not conflict with his spending ceiling.

The new Congressional Bu-

dget Control Act may affect the timing of revenue sharing renewal. Section 303 of that act provides that the new spending authority, such as revenue sharing renewal, cannot be considered between Jan. 1 and May 15, and the rule may be waived by a simple majority vote in both Houses.

The dilemma is that conformance with Congressional budget procedures requires disruption of budget procedures of 38,000 recipient governments. This is because during the winter and spring of 1976, recipient governments will be planning their budgets for periods including time after Dec. 31, 1976, the expiration date of revenue sharing. Further Congressional delays will require local officials to decide whether to eliminate essential programs or raise taxes.

In light of the strong argument for revenue sharing and the wide support it enjoys across the nation, Sen. Packwood believes the apparent Congressional impasse will be broken.

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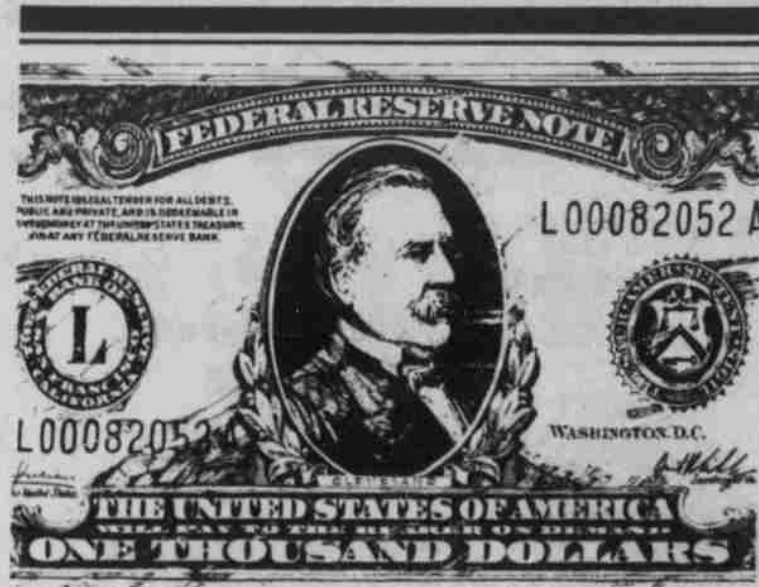
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