

## Editorial

The following editorial was written by Successful Farming Washington Correspondent, Fred Bailey. If you agree it tells a side of the story that urgently needs to be told—particularly to nonfarmers—clip this page and mail it with a note to your Congressman or Senator.

It's nice to be assured, as we frequently are, that the people of influence in Washington these days are "friendly" to free markets. But recent events can't help but remind us of the old quip: With friends like these, who needs enemies?

It's one thing that all manner of special interests and assorted bureaucrats are suddenly having a say-so about food exports. Given the importance of both food and exports, it may be inevitable. What troubles us is that their statements and their actions are roughly 180 degrees misguided. Interference with normal commercial sales of farm commodities for political reasons is as injurious to consumers as it is to farmers.

**Economic ignorance.** The importance of export markets to farmers is obvious. What is apparently less obvious, judging from what we've been seeing and hearing lately, is their importance to everyone else as well. In this regard, it's high time someone told our leaders that their economic ignorance is showing.

A case in point is the allegation that farm exports cause inflation. The notion that farm exports cause inflation—and therefore ought to be restricted for the good of the country—is pure nonsense.

**Narrow vision.** It's nonsense because it focuses solely on those few commodities whose prices tend to react to exports and totally ignores the much more significant anti-inflationary contribution of farm exports. That contribution has to do with this country's balance of trade which would have been \$20.3 billion in the red last year had it not been for farm exports. Instead, the balance was \$1.7 billion into the black.

**Farmers propping up labor unions.** Simply put, the farm sector of our economy is presently the only thing keeping the less efficient and less competitive nonfarm sector from tumbling over the brink of international bankruptcy. Mr. Meany may not like to be told that his members are being "carried" by farmers, but the facts and figures on this score are pretty clear.

What, exactly, does the balance of trade have to do with inflation? Answer: A whole lot, starting with its effect on the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar. Since 1971, all major world currencies—including the dollar—have been on a "floating" basis. Their value in relation to one another changes day by day and hour by hour. A huge trade deficit is a sure way to send the value of the dollar down the cellar drain.

If and when this is allowed to happen, consumers will discover what inflation is really about. For starters, there will be sharp hikes in the dollar cost of everything we buy from abroad—from petroleum to plutonium and from copper to coffee. Most of the \$100-plus billion worth of products we import each year are items we can't produce in sufficiency for ourselves. Moreover, as the OPEC oil price rise has clearly shown, higher cost imports aggravate inflation by greater multiples and in more ways than politicians seem to comprehend.

In addition to being anti-inflationary, farm exports are anti-recessionary—another fact Mr. Meany and his cohorts might reflect on as they read the latest unemployment statistics. By government estimates, nearly one million U.S. jobs (half of them off the farm) are tied to farm exports. These exports generated roughly \$47 billion of additional income for American workers last year.

**Bureaucratic malpractice.** Performing surgery on exports thus represents the worst possible form of bureaucratic malpractice. As demonstrated by the soybean embargo fiasco of two years ago, the resulting disability can all too easily become permanent. Deprived of U.S. soybeans and unwilling to believe Washington's assurances that it wouldn't happen again, customers like Japan and Germany poured millions of yen and marks into Brazil to provide a more reliable source of supply. This year Brazil will sell one-fourth of the world's soybean exports and plans to double production by 1980. This was a market the U.S. could once call virtually private property.

All of the criticism of farm exports might indeed have some scant justification if Americans were not the world's best and most affordably fed people. But they are . . . and this continual meddling with farm exports is unwarranted.

### USDA INVITES COMMENTS ON PROPOSED CHANGES IN CHILD NUTRITION REGULATIONS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) invited comments from the public on proposed changes in the regulations governing Federal, State, and local revenues used in the National School Lunch Program.

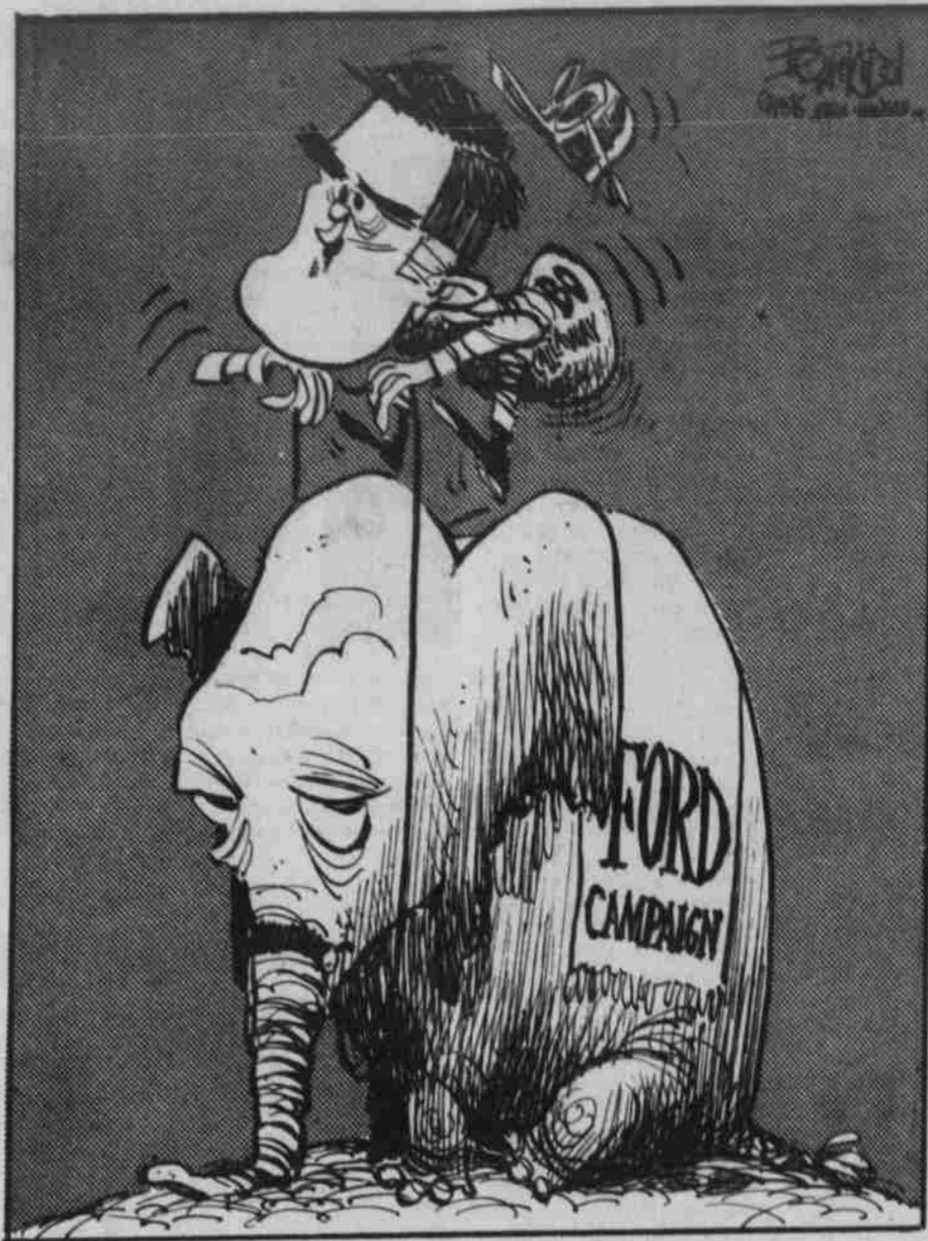
The proposed changes would give State educational agencies and local school districts clear authority to use State and local monies to support each or all of the three categories of lunches served under the program. These categories are: "paid" lunches, where the child pays the full price charged by the school; "reduced price" lunches, where the child pays 20 cents or less per lunch; and "free" lunches. Under the proposed changes, States and local school districts would have clear authority to target State or local monies to support "paid" or "reduced-price" lunches, thereby keeping their price as low as possible.

In addition, regulatory language on USDA's cash assistance for all school lunches would be changed to allow States to vary per-lunch reimbursement rates among school districts in order to maintain the lowest possible lunch prices to children. By varying these rates, States would have the flexibility to assist those districts in greatest need for such funds.

The proposed amendment to the regulations appears in the Federal Register of Monday, Dec. 29.

Comments are invited and should be delivered to William G. Baling, Manager, Child Nutrition Programs, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, or submitted by mail postmarked no later than Jan. 28, 1976.

All comments received will be open to public inspection.



"BOOGITY, BOOGITY, BOOGITY..."

## The mail pouch

EDITOR:

I am doing a genealogical research about members of my family, thus prompting the following questions. My grandfather Robert Forbes Hynd, died May 26, 1921. Although he was living in Portland at the time of his death, I understand he was a pioneer sheep and grain rancher in the Heppner area.

Do you have any files back to the 1920s? I would be most grateful for a copy of any article that may have been printed about him at the time of his death.

He also had a first wife and two children killed in the Heppner flood of 1900 or thereabouts. Do you have records or files from that period? I have heard stories about the flood but would appreciate printed information if you have any or know where I may obtain some.

Perhaps a Heppner Historical Society or museum might be a better contact for these requests, but I do not know if they exist.

I would like to pay for copies of anything appropriate from your files. Will you let me know what is available and what the cost will be.

MRS. DONALD CULBERTSON  
18183 60th Pl. NE  
Seattle, WA 98155

## Gleanings

R.A. Maxwell

- All is not Gloom to Doom—THE OSU Ag Economist, Steven Marks predicts better times for cattlemen and says that potato production and marketings from Hermiston-Boardman area will be most successful.
- Cackle Berrys . . . Eggs to the uninitiated are less plentiful by about one million eggs. On the bright side, more eggs were hatched for layers and broiler types in November. You probably won't have to go eggless at breakfast.
- Talk about ups and downs . . . have you looked at the price of bacon lately? Maybe this is the reason. On Dec. 1, 1975 there were 5,000 fewer hogs and pigs in the State than one year ago. There were 3,000 more breeding hogs but market hogs and pigs declined 8,000 head. The 1975 pig crop gained slightly over 1974, with more sows farrowing, but fewer pigs per litter. Got that? Maybe could be called "hog-wash."
- How would you like to see "The next 200 years." All you have to do is go to OMSI between Jan. 7 and Feb. 29 and they will give you a trip through the next 200 years.
- Losing \$270 million per month. It doesn't take a genius to see where some of it goes. We used to get the correction for wrong addresses in a small envelope, cost about 1.1 cents each. Now we get a computer print out about 10" by 22" in an envelope about 11 1/2" by 10 1/2" with a special window, cost about 7 cents each. Maybe I went to the wrong school, but I don't see anything but more money spent for nothing. It's always the same when someone else will underwrite your losses.
- There's a new boaters guide out. It shows launching ramps, marinas and other facilities throughout Oregon. It's a new one so if you are a boater you better get it. Available through the Department of Fish and Wildlife and other places throughout the state.
- A smile for this week . . . Little girl: "Daddy, why does an editor refer to himself as 'we'?" Dad: "So that the fellow who doesn't like what he's printed will think there are too many for him to beat up." —Chemistry in Action, Los Angeles, CA.

### THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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Ernest V. Joiner, Publisher  
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## Learning Disabilities

(3rd in Series)

James Angermeyr, MA

For the normal child, school becomes an experience that he looks forward to with anticipation and excitement. Given average ability, an adequate learning situation, and a supportive home environment, the child will absorb knowledge with an eagerness that will last the rest of his life. For the perceptually handicapped or learning disabled child, that same experience becomes a nightmare of failure; failure which also may, in all likelihood, stay with him the rest of his life.

This pattern begins almost immediately. In kindergarten and first grade, the child is exposed to his first real social system with all its potential chaos and its long list of rules. Most children quickly learn to filter out the unimportant things in the classroom and to pay attention to the important ones. In other words, a normal child can more or less ignore what's going on outside, and pay attention to the teacher. Not so with the learning disabled child. Because his perceptual system is faulty, all stimulus seems equally strong and he is unable to "shut out" the unimportant things. As a result, he is seen by his teacher as having a short attention span and an inability to follow directions. A good example of this is a young boy I was testing for learning problems who was asked to distinguish between the two words I had spoken for him. Instead of hearing my question, the youngster kept getting distracted by trucks driving by on the highway outside the office. It is not difficult to imagine the problems this boy was having in the classroom. Short attention span and poor discrimination are two common symptoms or features of learning disabilities.

Another feature is hyperactivity. Simply put, this means excessive and disruptive behavior, including the constant touching of people and objects in the room; the inability to stay in one place for any length of time; or the inability to attend to a single task for any period of time. Many youngsters are overly active to various degrees, and this fact has led to an extreme overuse of the term hyper-active. In reality, its use should be confined to the learning disabled child alone, for the hyperactivity of a non-learning disabled child can usually be modified over time without loss to the child. Not so with the handicapped child. His hyperactivity is his attempt to understand his environment. Where most children take in information and gain knowledge through the distant percepts, (eyes, ears, nose), the learning disabled youth can't trust those senses and needs to use his sense of touch. By the same token, he constantly needs to interrupt his tasks to "check out" what is going on around him, since the sense of continuity which normal students take for granted is not available to him. Over time, the attempts to quiet his "hyperactivity" will force him to give up even this form of learning; a fact which may please his teacher, but which forecloses his gaining much knowledge.

There are, of course, other more obvious signs of the learning disabled child. He will undoubtedly be a very poor reader, slow in math, and have insufficient spelling skills. If he does learn to read, his comprehension will be poor.

In next week's article, we will examine some of the techniques that are being used to help the learning disabled child achieve in school settings.

(Continued from Page 1)

### Chamber

Not needed because of the warm climate, as Trinidad is located near the equator. (Both Trinidad and Tobago are located off the coast of Venezuela).

While in the area Bonkowski spent a week at a 4-H camp. He noted that all the girls at camp wore the same type of dress, their school uniforms. The students displayed their projects at camp and exchanged their ideas.

Bonkowski also visited Pitch Lake. At Pitch Lake, hot tar bubbles from the soil and is used to pave many of the roads. Some of the tar is also exported to other countries.

There are no tractors on the island and the farmers use either donkeys, mules or water buffalo for their farming. The water buffalos in the area do not perspire and must be allowed to cool themselves about every 20 minutes. When

they become heated they wander into the nearest water hole either with or without the rider.

As a comparison of the area of Trinidad and Tobago to the State of Oregon, Bonkowski said 10 islands the size of Trinidad and Tobago could be placed within the state of Oregon.

Bonkowski expressed his appreciation to the Oregon Bankers Association, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. State Department and other friends of 4-H for making his visit possible.

In other business to come before the Chamber, members were asked to pay their dues as soon as possible. Current dues are \$106 for a full membership, \$36 for an associate membership and \$15 for a special membership.

## Mayor of Hardman

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

About the time you get convinced that science is moving to fast for the good of the human race along comes word that we've got a far piece to go in plain everyday horse sense. I see where they developed an egg without a yolk in it just one breakfast before they found out that nobody will eat an egg like that.

Mister Editor it goes on all the time. I been seeing by the papers where all the educators are worried about scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test going down. They say this has been the trend for 10 years now, and somepun ought to be done. The somepun some of em want is a test that don't depend so much on what the younguns can write down. They say students git so much of their learning today from seeing and hearing til the tests ought to be updated to take that in account.

I say that's lowering the river instead of raising the bridge. It seems to me if a student can't deal with the written word he can't handle a written test, and rather than change the rules we ought to show the student how to play the game. That's what testing is fer, to give them a chancl to show what they know. If they don't know, I can't see much shortcut fer the problem. It's true that a boy can learn from television which underarm spray stops wetness best, but if he can't read directions on his bottle of medicine and if he can't work up a note that will git his paper stopped during vacation, he's in trouble and there's no way around it.

The fellers at the country store took up this matter of us outsmarting ourselfs Saturday night, and they was general agreed we can go to far in trying to make up fer the hard fact that some people are dumber than others. It was Ed Doolittle that give the example of what's going on with elections in this country.

Fer a long while, Ed said, we got along making people know how to read afore they could vote. Now Ed has saw where we got problems with the ballots on account if the voter can't read he don't know the name of who's running, Ed saw by the papers where some states are using cartoons on the ballots, and he was wondering how that worked. If you're voting on bonds to improve your sewage plant, fer instant, how do you git the question on the ballot without words. Ed wanted to know. And if you draw the faces of people running fer office, you got to be careful to git a impartial artist.

Speaking of horse sense, Bug Hookum said the city fathers in Charleston final did the right thing. First they said horses on city streets had to wear dipers, then they changed their mind and said horse and buggy drivers had to have radios to call fer a clean up when nature took its course, and last Bug heard they had decided the arrangement that had worked fer 250 years could work a few more.

Mister Editor, if you can housebreak a dog why can't you streetbreak a horse, or is that plan to scientific?

Yours truly,  
MAYOR ROY.

## Does music influence our lives?

By G.E. Nikander

Pastor of the Lexington Church of Christ

The right kind of music does increase our spiritual growth, but there is music used by Satan to brainwash our young people as well as adults. Constant exposure to this music undermines our young people.

A drummer for a smash rock and roll group, the Moby Grape gave the following testimony: "In 1968 they sold 850,000 copies of their album Moby Grape." They made five more albums which are still best sellers. In May of 1974, Don and Melissa Stevenson met Jesus. They left the rock and roll scene and today they are following Jesus with all their hearts.

This young couple has said, "Most of our friends in the rock and roll scene are either dead or they are Christians."

When asked why he was caught in a life like that he answered, "I was caught in a compulsion and there was no way out. Then I began to take drugs in an attempt to play the drums faster."

"I was also deceived into thinking that some drugs such as speed, made me play better. Nearly everyone in rock does that however, they do it by degrees, taking anything from marijuana to heroin."

Today the rock scene is worse than it was five years ago. It is a straight Satanic show business. When seen on television it is used to pervert the minds of its audiences, glorifying the synthetic joy of the lost life.

Don was asked, "What should parents do toward helping their children from attitudes about rock and roll?"

Don replied, "Parents should do as the Bible says, train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Proverbs 22:6.

The right music, especially spiritual records and tapes will minister life. It will present God's word; be clear in thought and inspiration; be played and sung to the Glory of God.

What our young people see and hear will greatly influence their lives and it is the responsibility of their parents now, as tomorrow may be too late.

## COURTHOUSE NEWS

Mike Sweeney was appointed to replace Virginia Grieb on the Planning Commission Board. Virginia Grieb will replace Dr. Norene, who resigned, on the Fair Board. Jim Wishart was appointed the Forest Classification Committee Board.

Over \$1,700 was refunded to trailer owners by the Morrow County Court. This money paid to the tax office by trailer owners was an overpayment. All trailer owners have to pay their taxes one year in advance before they can set up residency in the trailer.

A request to the Morrow County Court for a road closure on Knight Rd., Irri-gon by Del Smith, representing Western Empire Corporation was refused. Judge Paul Jones said the court's refusal reason was the land bordering the road is zoned for one acre lots.

Doc Sherer, Morrow County Roadmaster, reported the Road Dept. is ready for winter weather. He said, "All snow plows and emergency equipment are ready to go."

The Heppner Gazette-Times was again appointed Morrow

County's official paper for this year.

From the Morrow County Juvenile Director office is an announcement that there will be a Juvenile Advisory Council meeting Thursday, Jan. 22, 7:30 p.m. at the court house. Ms. Carol Biddle of the Oregon State Employment Service, Pendleton, will present a program on the Job Corps.

A safety precaution class will be held at A.C. Houghton, Grade School, Irri-gon, Wednesday, Jan. 21. Deputy Morris and Carolyn Davis will cover precautions of bus safety and the policeman's purpose and hopefully a tour of the policeman's vehicle.

Some interesting statistics from the court house reveal that during 1974 there were only 9 births in Morrow County as compared to 36 in 1975.

By the same token there were 33 deaths in 1974 and 27 in 1975.

There were 24 marriage licenses issued in 1974 and 41 in 1975.

Disolution of marriages and annulments were close during the two years with 11 in 1974 and 15 in 1975.