

Hot lunch program uses commodity foods

Continued from page 8

administers the program with state money," Cole said. "Type A meals must be matched with school district money so we use the cooks' wages as the matching funds."

Cole, who is in charge of the lunch program in Heppner, is particularly proud of the progress made at the high school this past year.

He said participation has doubled from about 80 meals a day last year to 160 this year.

Cole said the new salad bar at the high school makes a big difference. The salad bar qualifies as a Type A meal lunch too because it includes cheese and meat measured to the proper amount and put in cups for use on the make-your-own salad.

"They have cut down on the amount of food that is junked," Cole said.

"The cooks are more conscious of what the kids request, the high school has had a different menu from the lower grades since halfway through last year and the cooks are caring more and those things add up," Cole said. "It is easier to administer the program when they all have the same menu but it is not the best for the kids."

Cole said a lot of schools are charging 80 to 90 cents a lunch now and the use of prepared foods is why those figures are so high.

"Our people are working to make use of commodity foods made available by the federal government," he said. "They make good, eatable meals."



Members of the Heppner High School dance team perform a routine to the Steve Martin comedy number, "King Tut."

USDA betters nutrition for day care children

More children will be able to get federally subsidized meals through day care centers and homes as a result of new rules by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"We're making more money available to cover the costs of feeding children in day care," said Assistant Secretary Carol Tucker Foreman. "As a result we'll be able to make more meals and better nutrition available to children from low-income families. More day care facilities will be able to join our federal food program and day care providers already using the program will have more money for food."

Under the new rules, which implement a 1978 law, people who provide child care in private homes can be reimbursed by the federal government for more of the costs involved in feeding the children. In the past, day care homes had to either accept a

standard rate of payment or maintain complicated records of their expenses, Foreman said.

Day care homes must be sponsored by an organization, such as a local government agency or church. Under the new rules, sponsoring organizations will receive additional money for their administrative costs. Previously, money for their administrative expenses was tied to the number of low-income children in their programs. Now administrative money will be provided on the basis of the number of day care homes the sponsoring organizations administer.

The new rules also make it easier for day care centers and homes to join the federal child care food program. To qualify for the food program, day care providers must be fully licensed by their state to provide child care. The new rules, however, make this licensing requirement more

flexible.

If the state office which licenses day care providers has a backlog of pending applications or doesn't license a particular type of day care provider, the state office which administers the federal child care food program can determine whether or not the day care provider meets sufficient day care standards to join the federal food program.

In addition, sponsoring organizations for day care homes will now be able to get start up money to expand the program.

"The food program has been growing slowly in day care homes," said Foreman. "This seed money for sponsoring organizations will help start up programs in these homes."

The new regulations also specify monitoring procedures for states administering the food program. Day care

organizations with serious management deficiencies will be dropped.

In addition, once a year states will be required to notify all licensed or registered day care centers and homes about the availability of federal funds.

To help states meet the costs of implementing the new child care rules and monitoring requirements, the department is providing states with an additional \$1 million over the next year in administrative money.

The child care food program now provides meals to 600,000 children. Homes and centers are reimbursed for meals they provide to children based on the type of meal served and the income of the children's families.

The final rules concerning the child care food program were published in the Jan. 22 Federal Register.

Inflated grade trend comes to an end at OSU

Times are tougher now for students. Grade inflation is gone, says the director of Oregon State University's Counseling and Testing Center.

"Grades started going up in the late 1960s across the country," Morris LeMay noted. "The 'average' grade became closer to a B than C by the middle of the 1970s. But the tide has turned and grades are going back down, at least at OSU."

Before the down trend ends, LeMay is betting that "we'll get back to the grade averages of 20 years ago. Professors are tightening up on their grading and universities are tightening up on their standards."

Twenty years ago, the average undergraduate at OSU had a fall term grade average of 2.52 with 2 points representing C; 3, B; 4, A; and 1, D. By the fall of 1973, the grade average had inflated to 2.79. It stayed that way in the fall of 1974, "dipped" to 2.77 in 1975; and then to 2.73 for three straight years.

This fall, the average grade was 2.665 for all undergraduates—freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors.

The freshmen men came to OSU with high school grades that averaged 3.24 for the four years. Their fall OSU grades averaged out at 2.45, or a drop of .79. The new freshmen females had average high

school grades of 3.34. Their fall term grades at OSU averaged 2.47, a drop of .87 or approaching one grade letter (from about B plus to C plus).

Helping to fuel the grade inflation has been a nationwide move to grade more college courses on a Satisfactory-Unsatisfactory or Pass-No-Pass basis to encourage students to do some class exploration outside their major fields, says LeMay.

"These S-U and P-N reports are not figured into the grade averages, however, and the net result has been a generally upward grade curve. Some people believe that's because students ease through the S-U and P-N courses while putting

more attention on their graded courses."

But graduate schools are frowning on S-U and P-N grades that are on requests for admission, LeMay noted. Fewer students are exercising that option now and fewer non-graded courses are being offered by colleges and universities.

OSU and most other institutions liberalized withdrawal-from-class policies too, LeMay pointed out. "Rather than risk a D or F, students would withdraw from the course—anytime up to the last week or two of classes."

Now withdrawal-without-responsibility-for-grade has to be done by the end of the fifth week of classes.

Youth Awareness Day scheduled in LaGrande centers on energy conservation and management

Everyone is increasingly aware of the needs to manage and conserve energy today. Youth are especially mindful of the uses of energy.

Now, especially for the young people 7th through 12 grades in eastern Oregon, a Youth Awareness Day is scheduled to help them understand conservation and management, alternatives, policies, research and education, as well as career opportunities in the energy field.

Eastern Oregon State College in La Grande, is the site of the program, March 12. All schools or teachers in Union, Wallowa, Umatilla, Morrow, Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Gilliam and Wheeler counties were recently mailed information concerning the seminar by Jim Huber, Union county 4-H Agent, Brochures relating to the full program for the day are available at county extension offices.

Last year a similar awareness day was held on campus of Oregon State University that attracted many young people throughout the state. This year the special eastern Oregon event was planned to allow more to attend. If your young person is interested in energy and what is happening,

he or she will have an opportunity to learn all about it through tours, workshops, exhibits, interaction groups and audio visuals at this event.

Registration is required so students should talk to their teachers about a representative group from their school, or come by the Extension office to visit with John Nordheim or Birdine Tullis, Program sponsors are OSU

Extension Service, EOSC, Oregon 4-H Foundation, Chevron, Inc., and AMOCO Foundation. There is no charge to attend.

Many local citizens have been meeting to offer recommendations to Extension Service regarding needs they see in this county that should be considered in Extension plans for the next five years. It has been traditional for Extension to involve citizens in their evaluation and planning, and many are familiar with the ten years planning efforts of the past.

Committees making recommendations at this time are family living, with Dorris Graves, Heppner, as chairperson; Livestock, Charlie Daly; 4-H and Youth, Lois Richards,

Irrigon; Forestry, Bob Van Schoiack, Heppner; Small Farms and Alternate Energy Sources, Steve Peck, Lexington. Other committees will be meeting in the near future to make recommendations relating to dry land and irrigated farms, community development and other topics.

Each county in Oregon has similar program development and needs identification processes at work. All county situations and outlooks will be shared with the state extension staff, who will use information identified to develop programs in step with the needs. Programs at local level will also reflect the topics identified by the committees.

Women of the Irrigon Study Group are very involved in community affairs there. One of their special projects has been assisting the Irrigon Fire Department, and local citizens who have losses from fire. Recently the group presented the fire department with a check for \$236, the proceeds from a quilt project.

Winner of the quilt was Herman Havekist of Cecil. Proceeds will be used by the fire department for needed equipment. The group has

been involved in other community service projects such as clothing for needy children, donations to the state hospital, and quilts for families in need.

Homemakers in the Irrigon area will now have the opportunity to learn techniques of constructing a jacket, the most popular clothing item of the season. Workshop will start Jan. 31 at 9:30 a.m. at the Columbia View Fellowship Church basement. Those registered for the workshop were mailed information concerning what to bring to the first session.

Information came to me regarding a series of programs designed to increase individuals knowledge of young children. The Education Service District in Pendleton, is offering the series throughout the spring, and makes it available at no cost to parents, teachers, students, childhood workers, or others.

The presentations are at Vet Little Theatre in Pendleton, 9 a.m. to noon. Topics are March 7, "Infant Audiology"; April 18, Neurological Basis of Development"; and May 9, Child Development. More information may be obtained by writing to the ESD, Box 38, Pendleton 97801.

Safety commission blames drunken drivers for half of serious crashes in Oregon

On an average day in Oregon about 100 persons are injured, eight are permanently maimed and two are killed in traffic according to Oregon Traffic Safety Commission statistics.

Traffic crashes are now the leading cause of blindness, epilepsy and permanent paralysis. The leading cause of death in Oregon up to age 45 is traffic crashes. Since half of all traffic victims are young people the leading cause of loss of years of life are crashes.

About half of serious crashes involve a drinking driver. One study showed that 73 percent of drinking drivers consumed alcohol in a state licensed outlet. (It is illegal to serve anyone under 21 or a visibly intoxicated person.)

In 1977 the Oregon Supreme Court held that a tavern owner is liable for negligence when third parties are injured by the conduct of a patron to whom the bartender has illegally served drinks. This ruling also applies to the private host of a party. It doesn't diminish the responsibility of the intoxicated person it just adopts the centuries old common-law concept that everyone in the chain of negligence which leads to a loss by someone is equally liable.

In addition to civil liability a person who illegally serves one suffering damages, such a person can be charged with offenses such as serving a minor or a visibly intoxicated person.

Further, on Oct. 19, 1979 the Douglas County Grand Jury handed down what is believed to be the first in Oregon in

which a person not physically involved in an accident has been accused of manslaughter or criminally negligent homicide in a traffic fatality.

This grew out of the Aug. 12, 1979, five-fatality traffic crash caused by a 17-year-old driver with a .14 blood alcohol content. The 28-year-old individual charged with crimi-

nally negligent homicide and furnishing liquor to a minor is accused of providing the alcohol to the 17-year-old driver.

Drinking drivers cause more deaths and injuries than all the violent criminals put together. The cost of traffic crashes exceeds \$500 per year per employed person in Oregon.

Brochure states

'How to keep the life of the party alive'

The Oregon Traffic Safety Commission has available a brochure called "How to Keep the Life of the Party Alive."

The brochure states the food should always be served at a party with alcoholic beverages to help absorb the alcohol. High protein foods like cheese and meats are the best.

Drinks should be measured with a jigger so the drinker knows how much alcohol he has consumed.

Serve drinks with a non-carbonated mixer so the alcohol will be absorbed more slowly into the body.

Have nonalcoholic beverages available for those who want to stop drinking an alcoholic drink or who do not want to drink any alcohol at all.

Don't force drinks on your guests because some guests accept drinks they may not want just so they won't appear rude.

Stop serving alcohol one hour before the party is scheduled to end. Have coffee or some other nonalcoholic beverage for that time of the party. Top off the evening with a pizza or some other type of food.

Neither coffee nor any other drink can help sober

anybody up—only time can do that.

If a guest is drinking too much, make him next drink a weak one and talk to him to slow his drinking down. Offer him food to slow the absorption rate of the alcohol.

If a guest does drink too much, drive him home, have him stay overnight, call a taxi to take him home or call the police and have them take him home.

Take his car keys away and physically restrain him from leaving if necessary but above all—friends do not let friends drive drunk.

State now accepting camp site reservations

The State Parks and Recreation Division will begin accepting campsite reservation requests at 13 state parks Jan. 14 for Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend.

There have been no changes in the method of making reservations from last year. Requests for reservations must be made by mail (or in person) and sent directly to the parks participating in the reservation program.

The Division requires a \$4 advance deposit which is applied to the first night's camping fee, and which reserves the campsite until 10 a.m. the day following the day of reservation.

Campsite reservation applications are now available statewide from state park, state police and motor vehicles offices.

Persons unable to obtain an application may send a letter to the appropriate reservation park along with a \$4 deposit for each reservation request. The letter must include: name, address and phone number of the party request-

ing a reservation; number of people in the party; first and last date of reservation period desired; length and/or size, and type of camping equipment; and, type of site desired.

Bullards Beach and Nehalem Bay State Parks are not part of the reservation program this year because of the low percentage of reservations made at those parks in past years.

The 13 parks participating in the program are: Beachside—P.O. Box 1350, Newport, OR 97365; Beverly Beach—Star Route North, Box 684 Newport, OR 97365; Cape Lookout—13000 Whiskey Creek Rd., W. Tillamook, OR 97141; Detroit Lake—P.O. Box 549, Detroit, OR 97342.

Devil's Lake—1452 N.E. 6th, Lincoln City, OR 97367; Fort Stevens—Hammond, OR 97121; Harris Beach—Rt. 2,

Box 90, Brookings, OR 97415; Honeyman—84505 Highway 101, Florence, OR 97439; Prineville Reservoir—Prineville Lake, Rt. 1, Box 1050, Prineville, OR 97754; South Beach—P.O. Box 1350, Newport, OR 97365; Sunset Bay—Rt. 2, Box 738, Coos Bay, OR 97420; The Cove Palisades—Rt. 1, Box 60 CP, Culver, OR 97734; Wallowa Lake—Rt. 1, Box 323, Joseph, OR 97846.

National poll helps shape foreign policy

Great Decisions, a program of the Foreign Policy Association, is underway in Oregon and any interested group is encouraged by coordinator Mary E. Abbott to participate in it.

Last year, 5,000 Oregonians participated in the program, more than in any other state. Great Decisions is a national ballot of opinions of U.S. citizens on American foreign policy.

The program is endorsed by U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield who has said that the Great Decisions program is a credible poll of opinion which helps to shape foreign policy. Hatfield said he is proud that although Oregon has only one percent of the U.S. population, 18 percent of the Great Decisions participants last year resided in Oregon.

Participants in the program this year will discuss eight foreign policy topics including The World in 1980, Eastern Europe, United Nations, The Mideast, Vietnam, Brazil and the World Energy Crunch.

Great Decisions participants discuss and respond to a new topic every week. There is no cost.

Church groups have been the largest participants in the past but any interested group can write to Abbott at 1605 N.W. 27th in Corvallis, Ore. 97330 for the Great Decisions information.

Last year's topics were: The Technology Explosion, Trade and the Dollar, NATO and the Russians, Dealing with China, The U.S. and Latin America, Black Africa, International Terrorism, and World Law of the Oceans.

Most of the Oregon responses to the topics were the same as the national level but there were some differences.

Oregonians responded at 50 percent agreeing that terrorism is never justified while 57 percent of the nation's re-

sponses felt that way.

About 28 percent of the Oregon responses said terrorism may be justified against repressive governments when all other means have failed while only 22 percent of all the ballots agreed.

On the topic of whether or not to give full recognition to the People's Republic of China on the condition that it provide firm assurance it will use peaceful means only to resolve the status of Taiwan, 64 percent of the total ballots from all over the U.S. agreed while 57 percent of the Oregonians agreed.

Fifty-one percent of all the ballots stated favoritism for the U.S. to encourage worldwide reduction of trade barriers, even though some American industries and workers will suffer hardships.

Those opposed were only 15 percent. The Oregon ballots were quite different with 33 percent for and 25 percent against.

On the topic of working with the black African nations regardless of their attitudes toward the Soviet Union and to assist them in solving their problems and achieving stability—Oregon ballots agreed 72 percent while their fellow Americans agreed at 56 percent.

Fifty-seven percent of the Oregon ballots wanted the U.S. to treat science and technology as bodies of knowledge to be used for the benefit of all mankind and work out ways of sharing this knowledge with the lower developed countries. The national opinion was higher at 65 percent.

For Top Quality Service

Stop At



We'll Give Your Car A Complete Check Up

From starter to tail pipe, depend on us to get your car in top shape.

Tune Up Pros

Jerry's Mobil



Jerry's Mobil & Minimart

Open 7 Days A Week

7-9

676-5800