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Jerome F. Sheldon, Publisher
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Salem Scene
By Jack Zimmerman

Legislative Report from the State Capital
EXCLUSIVE to Oregon's Weekly Newspapers from Associated Oregon Industries.

Another study needed to halt complaints

By Steven A. Powell

Large and small irrigators have been arguing with Columbia Basin Electric in Heppner about the tremendous rate increases made in the February billings.

Columbia Basin paid for a cost of service study to be made by Economics Engineering Service Inc. to make sure that all classifications paid their fair share. Close examination showed some errors were made in that study so the large irrigators got together and paid for another study to be done by R.W. Beck and Associates.

Smaller irrigators objected that they were not involved in the second study, that was later adopted by the Columbia Basin Board of Directors. They say the second rate study was paid for by the large irrigators and therefore favors the large irrigators.

Large irrigators say the study is fair and the only reason the small irrigators are objecting is because the increases are up to 300 percent for small irrigators and only 10 percent for some of the larger ones.

Three small irrigators and three large irrigators, along with the Columbia Basin Board of Directors, have formed a committee to look into the cost of service study to try to compose a rate that will be fair and still be economical to all of the customers. Until the rate is changed, the new rate will be in effect.

That committee may or may not come up with a compromise between the two sub-classes of the irrigation class but if a compromise is made, one class is going to feel cheated since both are so sure they are right.

The best way to resolve the problem is to have another cost of service study done by a top-notch company for all five rate classes of customers. If mistakes have been made in one study then there is no reason why mistakes could not have been made in a second study.

If all classes of customers pitch in and pay for another study, then the cost would only be a few dollars per customer rather than having just the irrigation customers paying for another one—which could cost \$50 or more apiece.

And instead of just the irrigation rates being checked, all the rates for all customers would get a second professional opinion.

Another study should be done—one that can be lived with and is feasible to all customers instead of one that could force some farmers out of irrigating some of their land. Then everyone will feel as if they are being treated equally and fairly and isn't that the object of a cooperative.

Ullman denies 4 visits

To the Editor,
Enclosed please find a copy of Al Ullman's Letter to Mr. Denny Smith.

I am concerned over Mr. Smith's continued references to Al's "four visits to Oregon in 1979." Mr. Smith has known that his allegations are incorrect since Feb. 10, when the Washington Post article on the Ullman-Smith race corrected his statements. Local media coverage of Mr. Smith's speeches indicates that he is still misleading the public on this matter.

If I can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Jim Beall, Campaign Director
899-7045

about my trips to Oregon during 1979 are erroneous.

During 1979, my schedule included 10 separate trips of up to two weeks in length to various parts of the 2nd District. As you know, two of these trips were cancelled because of a cracked knee cap and I spoke with many of my constituents by speaker phone at meetings arranged before my accident.

I hope this clarification enables you to correct the impression you have been leaving in your campaigning for the 2nd Congressional District Republican nomination. Then, perhaps the campaign can be conducted on issues, as we discussed when you advised me last summer of your intention to seek the nomination.

Sincerely,
Al Ullman, M.C.

Charles Childs of Linn County had served seven sessions as an Oregon lawmaker when he decided to write a definitive tract on the state's lawmaking process. The first such publication of its kind, Childs explained he tackled the project because the legislative was the least understood branch of state government.

Much of what the author described as a pamphlet is devoted to actual Senate and House rules during the 1935 session of the Legislature. And while legislative procedure has changed little through the intervening years, conditions under which lawmakers serve have been modified extensively.

Advocates of women's liberation might bristle as they note Childs' continual reference to the masculine gender when discussing his peers. Actually, his second term of service—involving the 1915 session—coincided with service by the first woman in the House of Representatives, Marian B. Towne (D-Jackson County) and each succeeding session has contained at least one female member in House or Senate.

Skirted lawmakers were definitely the exception in his day however, although Childs' service beginning in 1913 extended through 1941. Had that service been continuous, it might well have established a record. But the Linn County farmer, stockman, general contractor and road builder failed to serve for one reason or another during six sessions in the Twenties and Thirties.

Childs' service also spanned destruction of the Statehouse by fire in 1935—although his booklet ignores that event. His career as a lawmaker also

began about the time the people, instead of the Legislature, assumed responsibility for choosing Oregon's members of the U.S. Senate.

In fact, Childs explained one of the early reasons many people sought seats in the Legislature was to participate in the process that sent a Senator to Washington, D.C.

With the loss of that prerogative, Childs pondered remaining reasons why people sought legislative service in his days.

"At the princely salary of \$3 per day, there is no opportunity for financial profit," he declared.

However, he admitted legislative service could always lead to something better in the way of political office. Many people, he figured, went to the Legislature for the "pure joy" of going. Some took pride in serving the public faith without any thought of future reward. Others served to achieve real or imaginary reform.

A few, he wrote, were motivated by stories of corruption and a desire to gain by peddling influence or votes.

And judging from the amount of space devoted to still another category of lawmaker, Childs believed not a few considered themselves great orators and regarded the Legislature as little more than a debating society.

"This draws many a man to the legislative halls where he has a guaranty of a perpetual audience," he wrote.

By and large however, Childs believed the Oregon Legislature was a cross-section of the state's citizenry—some wise, some foolish, some honest, some not, some consci-

entious with the state's best interests at heart and some careless and indifferent.

Despite his own descriptions and public perception, Childs still maintained the majority of Oregon Legislators were "...high class, truly representative citizens."

Childs' own service was concentrated during a time when lawmakers received travel allowance only to and from regular biennial sessions and drew their \$3-a-day stipend for the first 40 days. Today's members of House and Senate receive \$654 in monthly salary throughout their terms of office, \$300 monthly interim expense money, 17 cents-a-mile for travel, \$44 per diem during sessions and when attending meetings during the interim and a host of fringes former lawmaker Childs never dreamed possible.

Sessions seldom lasted more than a few days past the 40 days they were paid in Childs' time. And it's an exception now for a session to adjourn in much less than six months.

Despite apparent changes regarding the Legislature and those who seek membership, the similarities more than four decades apart are most striking and have to influence those who choose not to run today.

Now, as polls reveal a shocking lack of public confidence in government, it is interesting to note Childs wrote:

"No matter how wise a body of men and women are selected to make our laws or what laws are enacted, the business interests, the taxpayer and the public will continue to heave a sigh of relief when each session closes."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Packwood explains need for accurate census

Editor:

The 1980 census has begun and the U.S. Bureau of the Census has asked me to help share information with Oregonians about the census and how it will benefit our state.

Census is April 1. You will receive your questionnaire in the mail March 28 and should return it by mail in its postage-free envelope April 1. If you live in a very rural area, you may be asked to hold on to your questionnaire until a census taker picks it up.

The range of questions—age, race, occupation, education, income level, housing needs, etc.—will help create a profile of our nation, the State of Oregon and your community.

Your answers to almost every question are used for legislative purposes. They will help all levels of government—local, state and federal—to make decisions about where they should spend their funds.

From the federal government alone, more than \$50 billion is distributed each year based on census results.

To take an Oregon example, our state received \$4.8 billion in 1979 for nutritional and social services for the elderly. This amount of funds was based solely on the number of Oregonians over age 60.

Oregon also received \$75.9 million in General Revenue Sharing funds during 1979 based on income levels in the State.

School lunch, job training, education and crime prevention programs, as well as a host of others depend on the census results. These statistics also help, for example, determine the need for hospitals, parks, water, energy and housing in your community.

You may wonder why some of the questions are necessary. Every question is there

for a legitimate reason. For instance, you will be asked about the plumbing in your home. The reason for this question is that plumbing facilities are one of the key ways to determine housing quality and which communities need funding for federal housing assistance.

Of equal importance, the census results determine how many congressional districts each state will have. Oregon is expected to gain one new congressional seat based on its population in 1980. In addition, redistricting for the State legislature is also based on census results.

Federal law requires you to answer the census. Also by

law, your personal responses must be kept strictly confidential. Be assured that the Census Bureau has maintained a perfect record of maintaining every person's privacy since the first census was conducted back in 1790.

I hope you will fill out your census form as completely and accurately as possible. By responding on time, you will help save taxpayers millions of dollars in follow-up costs.

Cordially,
Bob Packwood

Marathoner needs donations

Editor:

Andy Clark is a school teacher who has qualified for the Boston Marathon. He ran twenty six miles under two hours and fifty minutes.

Mr. Clark runs 55 miles a week in training. Three weeks before the marathon he'll pick up his pace to 90 miles a week. We feel this is a once-in-

lifetime opportunity. We would appreciate business and personal donations. The student body is also working on individuals money making projects.

Thank you,
Student Counsel,
Heppner Elementary School
President Cathy Lindsay
Treasurer Anne McLaughlin

Parity wanted

Editor:

In my view farmers are entitled to, and we must ensure that they get, fair market value for their goods. Farmers have to face uncontrollable factors—from the weather, to energy costs, to government intervention, to the grain embargo, every day. These together with the federal bureaucracy threaten the very existence of the family farm.

As President, I will work for programs that control inflation, reduce costly and unnecessary government regulation, help with transportation and conservation, provide for tax changes that preserve the family farm and aggressively encourage farm exports. And I will work to establish an atmosphere in which farmers can continue to make decisions about their own farms which lead to profitable prices in the marketplace.

George Bush,
Republican Presidential candidate

Herbicides defended

Editor:

Oregon homeowners, foresters, and farmers have used 2,4-D to control broad-leaf weeds for over 30 years. In an informal survey of Oregon wheat farmers conducted last fall, it was found that wheat farmers, as large users of 2,4-D, have used the material for over 3 generations of human beings and 30 generations of other animals without any harmful effects or abnormal births or pregnancies.

Spring is the time that weeds are controlled in wheat fields. Weather is a big factor in spraying these weeds and, with this late and wet spring, farmers are delayed from getting into the fields for their spray treatment. In Oregon, this is very common.

However, we read as news items that foresters are delayed from spraying in the Medford area and that protesters are present.

The news items also include the general statement that

"contend(s)...2,4-D...contains cancer-causing agents...or...birth defects..." There is no mention that the scientific community, along with Oregon State University studies, have found that is not true when the compound is used according to the label.

As you may be aware, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T are two different compounds. The EPA has banned 2,4,5-T after the Alesia II study and the world scientific community, along with EPA's own Scientific Advisory Committee, has disputed the study.

Yes, herbicides are a controversial topic. However, please be sure that balanced statements are presented with each news article and please leave editorial comments to the editorial page.

Sincerely,
Oregon Wheat
Growers League
Wesley Grilley,
Executive Vice President,
Pendleton, Oregon

Sifting through the TIMES

1930
Fifty years ago 73 members incorporated to form the Morrow County Grain Growers signing for 256,000 bushels. It was incorporated for \$24,000 in stock with \$12,000 preferred and \$12,000 common.

Five persons filed for the county judge position, five for commissioner, two for assessor and with the filing deadline closed, the rest of the positions were unopposed. Persons running for county judge included Republican W.T. Campbell and Democrat G.L. Bennett. George Peck was running on the Republican side and S.J. Devine and S.J. Turner for commissioner. Frank W. Turner, Republican and Jesse J. Wells, Democrat, were running for the assessor spot.

About 125 persons attended the film showing of the movie "The Transgressor," which dealt with prohibition of liquor.

Dudley Rankin with student pilot R.C. Montgomery made an unscheduled landing near the Heppner Cemetery when the plane they were in ran out of gas. They were flying around practicing landing at different airports but he missed the local one.

1955
Twenty-five years ago the Pendleton Round-Up offered Heppner the Northwest amateur bucking championship, which had been a major show in Pendleton for 30 years or more. As a result of a survey, the Round-Up board decided to forego the saddle bronc event.

J.C. Penny in Heppner was broken into and \$100 in cash taken. The burglar apparently hid in the store until after it was closed, took the money and broke out since broken glass was only on the outside of the building.

Red Cross officials reported that Morrow County fell short of its goal for the first time.

Only \$1,600 was collected with a goal of \$2,579.
Fritz Cutsforth and Janice Prock were married in Kelso, Wash. Attending were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kilkenny.

1975
Dr. Joe Gifford and his wife, Linda, moved to Heppner and established a practice here. He opened practice at Pioneer Memorial Hospital but was having a clinic built near the hospital that was scheduled to be completed in 1 1/2 months.

A benefit dance was taking place for the five-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ken Evans of Irrigon, Mikka Lou Evans, who was undergoing extensive treatment and sur-

gery for cysts on her vocal cords. Volunteer musicians were to provide the country music. The little girl was born with an under-sized esophagus and was given a tracheotomy shortly after her birth. She had been in surgery four times and in a hospital in Portland half of her life and bills were mounting to \$30,000.

Pitcher Jerry Gentry struck out five opposing batters in the first inning, 10 in the game, but still lost to Deer Park of Washington 8-1. The winning pitcher, Dan Smith, also struck out 10 but did allow Heppner a hit. Gentry only allowed two hits but the Mustangs committed 14 errors in the game.

Business Directory

Auto Parts

Heppner Auto Parts
234 N. Main Heppner 676-9123

Floor Covering

M & R FLOOR COVERING
Carpet, Linoleum, Ceramic Tile, Kitchen Cabinets, Rapco Insulation
422 Linden Way Heppner 676-9418

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HOWARD BRYANT
167 NORTH MAIN STREET HEPPNER, OREGON 97331

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Monuments

SWEENEY MORTUARY
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Serving Ione, Lexington & Heppner p.o. Box 97

Office Equipment

JAYNES BUSINESS MACHINES INC.
Service calls every Wednesday in Heppner, Ione and Lexington
332 S. Main St., Pendleton Telephone 276-6441
811 N. First, Hermiston Telephone 567-2731

Petroleum

Chevron GLENN DEVIN Chevron USA, Inc. Commission Agent 676-9633