

# Dream of building own boat fulfilled by Irrigon couple



Mr. and Mrs. Joe Irish of Irrigon stand in front of their boat in the Irrigon Marina. Mrs. Irish christened the vessel the "Columbian," Saturday with a bottle of domestic champagne.

by Frances Rose Wilson

As the sleek 37-foot "Columbian" entered the waters of the Columbia at Umatilla last Wednesday, Joe and Dorothy Irish could proudly say this boat was finally a dream come true.

When the Irishes came to Irrigon in 1968 the first order of business was building a home. Since his trade as a carpenter demanded much of his time there were few areas of activity just for pleasure.

Joe, at that time, was also a keeper of bees which he had moved from the Willamette Valley. Besides caring for these and processing honey products, much time was spent in beekeeper association meetings, for which they served as officers. Their interest in the Irrigon

community, which was growing rapidly at the time, led to involvement in city government.

Joe served several years on the budget committees and Dorothy was a member of the city council for about eight years.

There comes a time though when dreams must either be worked on or checked off forever and this time came. Some seven years ago Joe announced one morning at breakfast, "I'm going to build a boat."

During the past seven years since the keel was laid in a shed formerly used in his honey business, progress toward completion of a seaworthy vessel was made—sometimes slow, sometimes almost to a standstill. The long stretch of growing frustration and the many hours of hewing, trimming, gluing and bolting were somewhat a haze of the past as the first waves lapped the sides of the white and red-trimmed vessel.

Four tanks with a combined capacity of 700 gallons will keep the diesel-powered boat going for five days running continuously.

With a length of 37 feet, and a beam width of 11 ft. and a four-foot draft, the vessel can handle a 13-ton load of fish. It is also equipped with winches and other devices designed to make fishing easier. Joe says, "It's a work boat."

After its test voyage down river to the Irrigon park and boat basin the "Columbian" was properly honored in a christening ceremony at 3 p.m. Saturday.

The Rev. David Stewart, pastor of the First United Church of Hermiston, spoke from the deck to approximately 60 neighbors and friends gathered at the marina floats for the ceremony.

"Mate" Dorothy finalized the ceremony with the words, "I christen thee Columbian," and with one blow bathed the bow with a bottle of domestic champagne.

But part of the Irishes dream has been realized. Ocean fishing and a possible journey to Alaska waters are still before them.

There is still outfitting to be done and an impatient Joe laments, "It will still be awhile."

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## 'Benomyl' use on wheat fields gets temporary EPA approval

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has received approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to allow controlled application of the chemical benomyl on 250,000 acres of Oregon wheat fields to combat a serious disease known as Cercospora Foot Rot.

Agriculture Director Leonard Kunzman said that the exemption from EPA rules on the material was sought by the department at the request of wheat growers in the Columbia Basin and Willamette Valley, where foot rot often severely cuts yields.

The specific exemption from EPA, Kunzman said, carries the following restrictions:

- The DuPont product Benlate 50W, containing the active ingredient benomyl, is authorized at a dosage rate of one pound of product per acre in either 5 to 10 gallons of water if applied aerially; or in 20 to 30 gallons of water if applied by ground equipment. If an unregistered label is used in connection with the above product, it must contain the identical, applicable precautions and restrictions which appear on the registered label.
- A maximum of 125,000 pounds may be applied in Oregon.
- Benomyl may be used in a tank-mix with nitrogen fertilizer solutions and with other pesticides registered for use on wheat, providing that such mixtures are not prohibited by the various product labels, and providing that all other conditions of this Section 18 emergency exemption are followed.
- The pesticide may be used in the Eastern Oregon coun-

ties of Morrow, Baker, Gilliam, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wasco and the Willamette Valley counties of Lane, Linn, Benton, Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Washington and Clackamas.

Applications may be made by licensed commercial applicators or growers.

The presence of Cercospora Foot Rot must be verified by qualified Oregon State Extension Agents before any treatment with benomyl is made.

Wheat grain with residues of benomyl not exceeding 0.2 parts per million and wheat straw with residues of benomyl not exceeding 15 parts per million may enter interstate commerce. The Food and Drug Administration has been advised of this action.

All applicable EPA registered label directions, precautions and restrictions must be adhered to.

The EPA shall be immediately informed of any adverse effects resulting from the use of benomyl in connection with this exemption.

All applicators involved in the preparation of spray suspension must wear protective gloves and masks.

All clothing worn during the preparation of spray suspension must be removed and cleaned after each day of use.

All individuals must wash immediately upon dermal (skin) contact to benomyl or the spray suspension.

A full report on the results of this specific exemption must be submitted to EPA by Dec. 31, 1981.

This specific exemption becomes effective Nov. 1, 1980, and expires June 30, 1981.

## Chinese scientists continue study of smut

A second Chinese scientist—this one sent by the government in Peking—has arrived at Oregon State University to study TCK smut, the wheat disease that sparked China's ban of grain from the Pacific Northwest.

Zhang Zhiyong, the Chinese researcher, says it could take him as little as one year to assess the threat the disease presents to his country.

"I hope to solve the question as quickly as possible...perhaps within a year. But the weather must cooperate," said Zhang, chief of the plant pathology department of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture's Institute of Plant Quarantine in Peking.

China, which claims their croplands are free of the fungal disease, last winter renewed a ban on wheat imports from the Northwest because of microscopic TCK spores its plant quarantine service detected in grain shipments.

The 50-year-old researcher, who arrived in Corvallis about two weeks ago and who speaks English fluently, joins Yu Shan-Qian, a plant pathologist

from Fudan University in Shanghai, who came to OSU in July.

Both Chinese scientists are in Oregon to work in the OSU laboratory of Edward Trione, a United States Department of Agriculture biochemist who is a TCK expert. Their U.S. study is being funded by U.S. Wheat Associates, a marketing organization whose Asian office is in Portland.

U.S. Wheat Associates hopes a firsthand look at TCK smut in the Northwest will convince the Chinese scientists—and their government—that the disease is severely limited by factors such as terrain and weather conditions and poses little threat to China, Trione said.

While Yu Shan-Qian, the university professor, still is wrestling with the English language and discusses his work in terms of basic research, the new government arrival, Zhang Zhiyong, is more practical-minded.

"My duties here have two main purposes," he said. "One is to find a quick identification method for TCK, because the American scientists have told us they

have learned some new techniques. The second is to confirm that establishment of TCK is rather ecologically limited—that it can develop not everywhere but only in a very limited area.

"We think if we can confirm this (that the disease is ecologically limited), we can treat the smut in U.S. wheat more reasonably," added Zhang, although he pointed out he cannot say precisely what his government might do.

To accomplish his goals, Zhang plans to inoculate wheat planted this fall in eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah with TCK smut spores. He will hope for weather conditions that foster development of the disease—such as at least 60 days of snow cover.

The researcher plans to record where the disease breaks out, and compare the terrain and weather patterns with various wheat-producing areas of northern China.

"The results, and how soon we get them, will depend on the weather," he said. "It

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## Corsage making topic of Ione Garden Club

"Corsage Making" was the subject of discussion for the workshop of the Ione Garden Club on Oct. 8 at the home of Loretta Hubbard. Jean Nelson was co-hostess. Edith Nicholson and Helen Martin gave instruction. The corsages and boutonnieres were presented to those attending the senior dinners at the Ione United Church.

Loretta Hubbard displayed the certificate of appreciation presented to her for the contribution of a flag to the

"Avenue of Flags" at the Willamette National Cemetery in memory of William C. Hubbard, her son, who was lost in the war.

It was reported that eight members attended the meeting of Blue Mountain District No. 10 at Pendleton. Patty Pettyjohn and Delta Huber gave instruction on making dried arrangements.

Club projects for the year include selection of a "Yard of the Month," an historic pre-

servation project of planting wild flowers at the cemetery at Wells Springs and junior projects for children in kindergarten through 12th grade. The project for kindergarten through 6th grade children will be to make posters for Smokey the Bear and Woodsy Owl. Children in grades five through twelve will be writing poems and essays on the conservation topic, "Oregon Today and Tomorrow."

Patsy Anglin was a guest for the day.

## Lee mission excavation shows emphasis on survival

A tiny crucifix...that is the only religious item among 7,500 artifacts unearthed by the Oregon State University archaeology team that discovered the Jason Lee Mission.

But the absence of religious artifacts found at the 146 year-old mission doesn't surprise David Brauner, assistant professor of anthropology who directed 18 students in excavation work this summer at the mission's site, located adjacent to the Willamette Mission State Park approximately 10 miles north of Salem.

agriculturists and they survived by growing their own crops, raising their own animals and hunting wild game. In terms of lifestyle, the mission is not that much different than a fur trapper's cabin or other early agricultural settlements.

"Day-to-day living involved survival, and the function of this site as a mission was secondary to its function as an economic center," he adds.

Lee's primary goal when he first founded the mission, explains the anthropologist, was Christianizing local Indians.

"But the missionaries quickly discovered there weren't that many Indians left. And the ones who did come to the mission just kept dying off from diseases such as tuberculosis. The mission was located in a low, swampy area and it wasn't the healthiest place in the world.

"So very shortly after the mission was founded, its focus outwardly began to change from a religious center to an agricultural center," says Brauner.

"Within a year, Lee's party was farming 45 acres. They later started a cattle company and a lumber mill. They really got into the economical development of the Willamette Valley and there was a lot of correspondence from the mission back to the East Coast encouraging settlement.

"Some people have called Jason Lee the first president

of the Oregon Chamber of Commerce and he was," says Brauner. "And his seemingly concern more for economic development than for Christianizing the valley's inhabitants finally did him in with his own mission board. That's one of the reasons he was later relieved of his duties by the Methodist Church.

"One of the interesting things about archaeology is that it tells us what people were doing, while the written record tells us what those people themselves thought they were doing," notes Brauner.

"So when you read the literature of the Lee Mission, the main function is that of being a site for Christianity. But that's not what was happening there. These people were living, they were surviving. They were farming, they were building structures. They were craftsmen, they were blacksmiths. If you were to walk into the mission, you would have seen these economic activities going on all the time, and they would only occasionally be broken up by religious ceremonies or discussions about Christianity.

"So the archaeological record sometimes gives you a truer picture, a picture not clouded by people's interpretations, and that's very true of what we found at the Lee Mission."

# WHY

OREGONIANS ARE VOTING

# NO #7

"Measure #7 doesn't solve a problem, it creates one," states Dr. Arthur F. Scott, prominent Oregon scientist.

"The overwhelming majority of Oregon's scientific community, as well as that of our nation, believe that we cannot meet our energy needs in the immediate decades ahead without nuclear power. Measure 7 would close off the nuclear option. Join me in voting NO."



Dr. Arthur F. Scott, Chairman, Scientists' Committee on Energy, Professor of Chemistry, Emeritus, Reed College, and one of Oregon's most respected scientists.

Oregon loses if Ballot Measure 7 wins. We lose the option to use nuclear power when and if we need it. This means less energy independence and increased reliance for America on OPEC oil. Oregon jobs and growth are also at stake. Higher energy costs could result. Keep the nuclear option open.

## VOTE NO #7

The anti-nuclear ballot measure that would effectively ban an important energy resource.

Oregonians Against Banning the Nuclear Option, 807 Oregon Bank Building, 319 S.W. Washington, Portland, OR 97204. Co-Chairpersons: Mary Ropiequet, Dr. Bernard Spindt, Treasurer: Richard Russell

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Due to the widespread abuse of wood cutting privileges on Kinzua Corporation lands, we are forced to put new restrictions and tighter control for cutting on our lands. This also includes U.S. Forest Service Sale areas under contract to Kinzua. Permits will be issued, free of charge, for cutting up to ten cord of wood, for private use only. Patrols will be on these lands to check for permits and anyone found cutting without a permit will be prosecuted.

Kinzua ownership will be divided into eight areas, so a person should have a specific area in mind when applying for a permit. Name, address and license number of vehicle to be used must be on the permit and carried with you at all times when cutting and transporting wood. Area number and expiration date will be on the permit along with a list of rules and regulations.

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