

## Pastor to serve All Saints



Pastor George W. Izzett

The Rev. George W. Izzett, 53, has arrived in Heppner to serve the congregation at All Saints Episcopal Church. He and his wife, Maggie, have five children, Ron 32, Rob 28, Bruce 26, George 23, and Heather 18. Most recently, the Rev. Izzett was a chaplain and instructor in Biblical studies at Oregon Episcopal School. Prior to the year there, he served as a consultant with the Portland Public Schools and did some teaching in California. His first pastorate was for seven years in Carus, California. He did some pastoral work while teaching.

He has a Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in music and education at California State University, a Master of Arts degree in Religious Studies at Warner Pacific University in Portland and a Masters of Divinity at San Francisco Theological Seminary. Although he says his wife assures him that he is not working toward his doctorate, he

has done post graduate work at both Pacific School of Religion and Portland State University and holds a current Oregon teaching certificate.

During his time teaching, he coached various athletics including basketball. Jogging and swimming keep the versatile cleric active.

Without kids for the first time in 29 years, the new Heppner resident says that it has "been strange to move away from the kids and much company," but he and his wife are not new to eastern Oregon. They lived at Pilot Rock for two years and definitely wanted to come to a small community after living in the greater Portland area for 10 years. It was their decision to try for a parish in a small church and when the opening in Heppner came, he and the parish began negotiations last May.

Both he and his wife are musical. The pastor explains that both play several instruments. While in school, he played mostly trombone and violin professionally. He admits liking jazz and being a member of a jazz combo at the Oregon Episcopal School. He expects to substitute teach on his day off and may consider some private tutoring depending on the need and the time he has available.

A commissioned chaplain of the interdenominational Order of St. Luke, Pastor Izzett explains that working toward the return of Divine healing within the Church is a growing movement. The Order does not oppose seeking care from doctors but promotes inner healing, anointing with oil and laying on of hands as a sacrament which heals the whole person.

His strength he affirms is in pastoral care. He characterizes his role as a minister as an enabler to help people grow spiritually because individual spiritual growth is needed for growth of the Church. Beginning in the fall, he hopes to begin emphasizing Sunday Church School, a creative caring ministry to the retired and visitation to members of the parish.

## Viruses may control grasshoppers

Viruses that kill grasshoppers may someday be a new control for this insect pest now on a rampage in the West, a U.S. Department of Agriculture researcher said recently.

"Seven viruses from overseas look promising for grasshopper control in North America," said John E. Henry, an entomologist with USDA's Agricultural Research Service. They are entomopox viruses that cause diseases, or poxes, in grasshoppers but not in humans and livestock.

"We want to find viruses that would be a natural plague for grasshoppers and only grasshoppers," he said.

Ideally, the viruses would be one that continues to infect succeeding generations of grasshoppers, said Henry, who works at the Rangeland Insect Laboratory, Bozeman, Montana. One application might last several years, he added, and could prevent crop losses and damage to rangelands.

He said hot and dry weather conditions in the West have upset a delicate balance in which naturally-occurring diseases keep grasshopper numbers fairly stable. Grasshoppers thrive in this weather, he added, and are reproducing faster than their natural diseases can infect them.

Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block recently declared an emergency to make an additional \$15 million available to help control grasshoppers, bringing this year's federal commitment to \$25 million. So far, Idaho and Utah are the hardest hit of 13 infested states.

Canada's Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces also are suffering severe damage.

"Chemical controls are effective in knocking down grasshopper populations in a hurry, but the question is whether we can find acceptable, long-term natural controls that will suppress populations below damaging levels," said Robert D. Jackson, the agency's national program leader for research on insects.

Henry thinks viruses may be the most promising new control strategy.

"During a typical grasshopper outbreak, six to 10 grasshopper species predominate. Each is slightly different and reacts to viruses in different ways. Ideal viruses would infect all grasshopper species that are pests," said Henry.

Because he hasn't found any native viruses that are virulent enough among the more than 600 species of grasshoppers in this country, he is now sorting and classifying ones he collected worldwide.

Of the seven entomopox viruses identified as promising candidates, Henry has tested one on a 10-acre test plot and found "results worth pursuing." He is continuing his studies this summer.

Henry and coworkers at the Montana State University laboratory also are researching the basic science of grasshopper viruses. They say they may need to know the genetic structure of the viruses should modification be necessary to make them more infectious among the many grasshopper subfamilies.

## Oregon drought continues after early June storms

Much of Oregon got drenched during an unusually intense storm in early June, but after that the prolonged drought of 1985 resumed its recent patterns.

According to Kelly Redmond, the state climatologist at Oregon State University, most of the state had no rainfall at all during the last three weeks of the month.

"A few precipitation records were set in that first week, but later in June many areas became extremely dry, and range fires have become a major problem," Redmond said. "And climatologically, the driest portion of the summer, from about July 15 to August 15, has yet to arrive. There doesn't appear to be any relief in sight."

After five of the drier months in Oregon's history, June started off with a huge storm, laden with tropical air. In a 24 hour period on June 6-7, Portland received 1.58 inches of rain, Newport soaked in

4.28 inches, and traditionally-rainy Valseck almost floated away in 6.4 inches in rain. This was apparently an all-time, single day record for the month of June in Oregon, and caused an overnight rise of nine feet in the Siletz River.

Due to this and one earlier storm, many Oregon cities reported their first wetter-than-average month this year, and continued a trend toward above average precipitation in June and the rest of the summer for Western and Northern Oregon, Redmond said.

"Many western locations have already received more rain than they usually get in a whole summer," Redmond said. "Hillsboro has now been above 'normal' for 11 of the last 12 years, and Eugene wetter than average for the past 11 consecutive summers."

But after the month's early moisture, the drought resumed with a vengeance, Redmond said. And by mid-July, over 40 fires had scorched 300,000 acres of Eastern Oregon rangeland, by far the worst such losses in the state's history.

In spite of the June rains, this is the driest first six months in 36 years at Florence, 45 years at Portland, and 55 years at Hillsboro and Seaside. It's the second driest such period in 71 years at Salem, 82 years at Bend and 93 years at Grants Pass.

Away from the Oregon coast, most locations receive precipitation only on 1-4 days during July, Redmond said, with up to a 40 percent chance there will be no rain at all.

June weather caused some trouble for farmers, as this year's temperature and moisture combinations have accentuated grasshopper problems in Eastern Oregon, and frost on June 24 did light to moderate damage to potato and barley fields.

Temperatures were slightly above normal in Western Oregon during June, reaching a peak of 104 degrees in Medford and Grants Pass on June 17-18. Seaside experienced an unusual day on June 17, going from 40 degrees (10 degrees below normal) to 95 degrees (31 degrees above normal).

With all the range fires and precipitation oddities, there was one bright spot, Redmond said. Flood-prone Malheur Lake in Eastern Oregon stopped rising on June 1, much earlier than forecast.

## NPCA programs keep pest control operators up-to-date

Professional pest control operators have met certification or licensing requirements set by the state of Oregon and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

As professionals, pest control operators maintain expertise through educational programs offered by universities, industry, the National Pest Control Association and individual state pest control associations, says John Jepsen, Doherty Pest Control, Inc. "These programs provide us with up-to-date safety and technical procedures, which allow us to better serve you."

Pesticides are similar to new drugs used in medicine, both go through extensive testing and evaluation before they are allowed to be used.

Just as medications are recognized to be safe when taken in the recommended dosage, so are pesticides safe when used and applied as directed by the "approved label," continues Jepsen.

The EPA regulates pesticides under the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). EPA's acceptance of a pesticide for registration is based upon scientific evidence. This evidence must demonstrate that the pesticide can be used safely and effectively in accordance with the "approved label" directions.

Pesticides are vital in maintaining a healthy environment. Diseases such as yellow fever and bubonic plague are no longer feared killers in this country, says Jepsen. This change was not brought about by vaccines or drugs but from effective pest control.

In commerce and industry, pesticides help keep restaurants, school kitchens and food processing plants clean and sanitary by freeing them of insects and rodents.

Termites and other wood destroying organisms attack thousands of homes every year causing millions of dollars of damage. Professional pest control operators can protect

your property from attack or eliminate infestations already occurring.

The NPCA is a nonprofit organization of pest control operators that specializes in controlling insects and rodents in and around structures. For more than 50 years, NPCA members have been setting the pace and standards for the pest control industry, Jepsen affirms.

NPCA produces educational and training materials and conducts continuous industry-wide training programs to constantly upgrade the quality of consumer service.

## Herbicides improve profits

Maintaining a residue cover to preserve soil moisture and check soil erosion is a growing trend among Oregon wheat growers. With this in mind, John Ripple, fertilizer dept. manager of Morrow County Grain Growers in Ione urges local growers to consider using herbicides to control weeds on fallow acres between harvest and planting.

"The farmers in Morrow County who already have tried herbicides instead of tillage on their fallow ground have enjoyed considerable benefits," Ripple points out. By doing so, they can eliminate two or more tillage operations normally required for weed control during the three-month interval between continuous wheat crops.

By reducing tillage and using chemicals, growers can improve soil moisture which helps wheat attain an earlier, stronger stand and increase yields, the farm supplier notes. "Lack of soil moisture at planting can be one of the more limiting production factors for area growers," Ripple says. "With a residue cover, moisture loss to evaporation can be reduced by 50 percent."

More residue also minimizes soil loss caused by wind or water during the winter months, he says. With proper management of residue cover, soil is protected against loss

caused by heavy rains or typical wind storm. Erosion, in fact, can be reduced by as much as 90 percent when residue is left on the surface.

For cattle producers, using herbicides in lieu of tillage for weed control also allows them to graze cattle sooner and longer over the winter months. Growers can plant their winter wheat earlier when eliminating weed control tillage trips and generally get an earlier and better stand, allowing cattle to graze long before winter freeze. And the money gained from grazing, he notes, very often can be the difference between making a profit and losing money.

A typical herbicide program to replace weed control tillage might revolve around a ground or aerial application of herbicide either after harvest, during fallow or prior to fall planting.

Treatment should be made while weeds are actively growing and less than six inches tall, he recommends. The supplier also says that flat fan nozzles, spaced at 20- to 30-inch intervals on ground rigs, should be used to ensure complete spray coverage of the target plants.

## Boardman man dominates roping

Rick Samples of Boardman and Jerry Lee of Hermiston dominated the first roping of a special summer series at Dodge City Arena, Wednesday, July 17.

They teamed up to win fast time (12.92) in the first go-around and won first in the average of the two-for-\$5 opening event.

Samples and Jeff Wehrley of Irrigon were second in the average while Larry Warren of Hermiston and Doug Hale of Echo won the fast time in the second go (7.95).

Steve Hoffbauer and Hale earned first in the average of the second event with a time of 19.94 on two steers. Wehrley and Lee recorded a 23.0 on two for second in the average. Samples and Lee won first round fast time.

Thirty-seven teams competed in the event that will continue every other Wednesday night according to

organizer Jody Tatone.

The Wednesday evening ropings begin with sign-ups and roping at 7 p.m. First scheduled event is a draw pot followed by a three-for-\$8 open

roping (under \$5,000). The next roping will be held July 31 at the arena next to the Dodge City Inn in Boardman.

## Hazardous waste carriers fail inspections

A higher-than-expected number of trucks carrying hazardous wastes to a disposal site near Arlington failed safety inspections by the public utility commissioner's office in June.

William Bebout, assistant commissioner for the PUC Motor Carrier Program, said 18.6 percent of the trucks inspected were put out of service because of various mechanical violations.

"That's a higher percentage than we anticipated," Bebout said. "It proves beyond any doubt that at least one full-time inspector is needed to check commercial vehicles carrying hazardous wastes at that location."

The PUC stationed inspectors temporarily at Arlington throughout June primarily to inspect trucks carrying wastes such as acids and toxic chemicals to a disposal site there. The effort was in response to a legislative directive to increase commercial truck safety inspections, with top priority given to those transporting hazardous wastes and materials, and to determine if a permanent inspection program should be established at Arlington.

Safety inspections were conducted on a total of 59 trucks hauling hazardous wastes. PUC inspectors found 86 mechanical violations, three violations related to driver qualifications, and placed 11 vehicles out of service.

Safety inspectors have the authority to order trucks out of service until serious mechanical defects are corrected. Most of the defects found were brake-related.

Bebout said the PUC will station a permanent safety inspector in Arlington as soon as possible, and a second person will be added if the number of safety problems continues to be high.

The inspections at Arlington are part of a statewide effort by the PUC to strengthen enforcement of motor carrier regulations.

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