

Rep. Stathos Announces For State Treasurer

State Representative Don Stathos, Jacksonville, announced today his candidacy for State Treasurer.

A two-term State Representative from Jackson County, Stathos is best known for his sponsorship of the so-called "Bicycle Trails Bill" which permits construction of bicycle paths throughout Oregon.

Owner of a Medford General Insurance Agency, Stathos has been active politically since involvement in the Youth for Eisenhower campaign in 1952.

He has been a County Central Committee Chairman; Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee and was Chairman of Oregon's Presidential Electors in 1960.

Stathos said he was, "announcing my candidacy at this time because I plan to campaign early and late on a face-to-face basis in every county and it will take time to cover every area in the State."

He said that, "more than 20 years of business experience in this State as well as my legislative activities have given me what I consider first rate background for the job of State Treasurer."



A graduate of Oregon State University in 1950, the 47-year-old Stathos was elected State Representative from Jackson County in 1968 and was re-elected in 1970.

In the Legislature he has been Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Vice Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee; Vice Chairman of the Natural Resources Committee and a member of the State & Federal Affairs Committee.

Herb Sez ...

I believe in Unions. Without Unions the labor force would be working for peanuts but I believe the principle of strikes is childish. It is utterly asinine that two groups of grown men can meet for over 90 days and not come to a conclusion of any importance. The only thing accomplished in the Pacific Coast Dock strike was an agreement to not agree or anything else.

You know and I know that a wage will be agreed upon because it is unthinkable that our ports will be closed permanently. It may be the ulterior design of some to place the entire affair in the hands of the government to bring us a step closer to total socialism but I can't feel that either labor or management would be that insane.

I heard a remark on the TV the other day by one of the longshoremen. He said, "This cooling off period is no good. At the end of 80 days we'll be right where we are now." I'll tell you how they could make it good. Put the representatives of both labor and management in a suite of rooms with all of the creature comforts but NO fancy food, NO tobacco, NO booze and NO way out till an agreement had been made.

If labor and industry want to penalize themselves, that's one thing but when they create havoc with the nation, that's something else and should not be permitted. The farmers in this nation should not be penalized because some damned fools can't agree. It's time for both parties to get together. That this dock strike should cost this nation billions of dollars is criminal and can never be repaid in any shape or form.

They have no more right to inconvenience a nation as a whole than the medical profession has to refuse to treat those involved in a strike, labor and management.

When I see nations and large blocks of people deliberately get into messes. When I read of young people going on a window smashing rampage and brushing it off as a demonstration, I think misery not only loves company, but people must love misery.

Kingman Kolony

BY DALE WITT
PHONE 372-2183

Mr. and Mrs. Don Thompson and family of Seneca were Saturday overnight and Sunday dinner guests of his parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Herschel Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Walters of Boise were Saturday overnight and Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Al Thompson.

Ken Hartlerode of Roseburg arrived Thursday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Ed Nedrow. Friday he and Ed left to go elk hunting in the Wallowa area. They were joined by Jerry Beery of Richland.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Harry Becker of Unity visited Mrs. Ed Nedrow and Jimmie.

Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Ed Nedrow and Jimmie visited Mrs. Ida Marlin in Parma.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Kygar called at the Jerry Gordon home in Caldwell Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Culbertson were Sunday afternoon visitors in the Earl Kygar home.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hinkle of Parma, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Calhoun and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cearley of Emmitt were Sunday dinner guests in the Myron Osborn home. Mike Osborn will leave Tuesday for San Diego where he will join the Navy.

Mrs. Paul Gehrke returned home Thursday from the Mercy Hospital at Nampa. She will return to the hospital at Nampa November 24 after which she will have surgery.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Bowers were Sunday afternoon visitors in the Chas. Bowers home. Annette Chapin is spending several days in the Chas. Bowers home while her parents are elk hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. Klaas Laan visited Oscar Schafer at St. Lukes Hospital in Boise Sunday afternoon. Oscar Schafer

International Monetary Action Effects Domestic Economy

The decisive action in the international monetary field, taken by President Nixon on August 15, initiated a process which will create a new set of conditions for international trade and investment. This will have profound effects on the domestic economies of many countries. It will involve a process of adjustment which may be painful in some of the advanced countries--more so in the rest of the world than here.

In many parts of the world, the U.S. will undoubtedly be criticized for taking the action which led to these troublesome results. But such criticism as is due should be based only on trends which have been allowed to develop for many years in the past--and not on the President's actions of August 15. In the light of all that had gone on for more than two decades, the President's move in shattering the previously existing international monetary arrangements was both necessary and salutary.

In conducting its international economic affairs the world has come to live on an illusion--the illusion that an international monetary system which overvalued the U.S. dollar would continue indefinitely. Based on this illusion other countries--notably Japan and West Germany--had built up export industries which may have rough going under a new set of monetary arrangements. The same illusion resulted in a flow of U.S. capital abroad which helped to build up foreign economies.

At this point, a long process of negotiation lies ahead before we will know the specific outcome in the field of international economic affairs. But we can be reasonably sure that the overvaluation of the dollar will be eliminated or at least greatly diminished. As a result, the advantages of the export industries in foreign countries will be reduced, and investment of U.S. capital abroad will become less attractive as an alternative to investing at home.

The overvaluation of the U.S. dollar provided an artificial stimulus to growth in the rest of the world and an artificial depressant to growth in this country. Both sides will have to go through a readjustment when exchange rates are changed so as to eliminate that factor. Obviously, the resulting change in economic climate will be more difficult for the rest of the world than for us--it is more painful to learn to live without a stimulant you have become used to than to be relieved of a chronic depressant.

There is another reason why the other industrial countries will feel the effects of the coming economic adjustment more acutely than the U.S. In practically all the other advanced economies of the world, international trade plays a much larger role (in proportion to the size of the economy) than it does in the U.S. Our exports and imports are relatively small as a fraction of our total domestic business even though they are a substantial factor in the total of world trade.

These thoughts suggest that the coming economic adjustments may be largely to the advantage of the U.S., and largely at the expense of other countries. There will be plenty of people, both at home and abroad, who will maintain that we ought to have guilt feelings about this.

But the fact is that it would not be in the general economic interest of either side to preserve forever exchange rates that overvalue the dollar. True, the overvaluation of the dollar gives foreign producers an advantage over their American competitors. But it is an advantage which results in a flow of dollars into the vaults of foreign central banks which greatly exceeds the quantity of dollars they would choose to

had surgery on Friday and is getting along fine.

Mrs. Earl Campbell, Connie and Nancy went to La Grande Sunday and spent the day with Louise Slippy on her birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Strawn and family of Caldwell were Sunday dinner guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Strawn.

hold. The foreign countries have indeed been selling a large volume of goods in the U.S.--but they have been paid, at least partially, in a form which they have been finding more and more unacceptable.

Foreign nations, understandably, would like both to have their cake and eat it. But there is no way to separate the competitive advantages they find so enjoyable, from the U.S. balance-of-payments deficits they find so objectionable.

In any case, it should be clear that the era when world trade and investment patterns reflected primarily an overvalued dollar, and continuous U.S. balance-of-payments deficits, is now ended. There is every reason to hope that it will be replaced by a period when more balanced and sustainable international monetary arrangements will prevail. That will be in everyone's interest.

It would be foolish, however, to ignore the fact that the transition is likely to be one in which many difficulties will be experienced. In foreign countries, enterprises which had flourished in the old era may have hard going in the new one. And this may, to some extent, be reflected back on the U.S. since anything which curtails prosperity abroad tends to reduce our export markets.

But, however troublesome the transition may be, the change is one that had to come.

BSC Hosts

Counselor Day

Approximately 100 area counselors from high schools and agencies are expected to attend the Boise State College Vocational Technical Division "Counselor Day" on November 19.

The one-day conference will be held at the College and the Boise Interagency Fire Center. College counselors from all vocational schools in Idaho will be available for an informal visitation.

The emphasis of the program is expressed in the conference theme, "Occupational Career Trends for the 70's."

According to Don Miller, Director of the Vocational Technical Division, preliminary plans for a new and innovative vocational program set for this spring will be discussed.

Luncheon will be prepared and served by the Boise State College food service technology class.

Bald tires, those with no tread at all in some spots, are 44 times more likely to have flats, tests show.

Cost Sharing Practices

Area farmers (and ranchers) with approval for 1971 Rural Environmental Assistance Program practices should keep in mind that to be cost-shared with the Government the practices should be completed as soon as possible, according to Blaine Girvin, Chairman of the Malheur County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Committee. Regulations require that the practices be substantially complete by December 31, he said.

In emphasizing the end-of-year deadline, Girvin also pointed out that a recent release by the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced the 1972 funding of the Rural Environmental Assistance Program (REAP) at \$140 million.

REAP funds are used in Malheur County and other agricultural counties throughout the nation to share costs with farmers who establish environmental and conservation practices with long-term soil and water benefits.

The two national guideline themes for 1972 REAP are to remain the same as for 1971: stopping soil from washing into streams and lakes, and improving the quality of the environment.

The County ASC Committee sets up the local priorities for REAP cost-share practices needed in Malheur County.

They are now in the process of assessing the County's need for practices that have long-term benefits not only to the farmer but enhances the environment for the general public as well.

Favorite Foods

By Leona Anderson

Idaho Power Company
Home Service Representative



Here I go, plugging apples again but this salad is absolutely delicious and I'm sure you'd like it. The first time I made this I molded it in a round mold and the topping all fell off. Imagine my embarrassment - it happened at the home of my daughter-in-law! Now I simply put it in a flat pan and no more topples! (Grind the apples and celery in your Electric Blender. Remember to use water with the fruit and vegetables, then sieve.)

SNOWTOP APPLE SALAD
2 pkgs. Cherry gelatin
2 cups boiling water
1/2 cup redhots
1 cup water
1 cup unpeeled apples
1 cup diced celery
1/2 cup chopped nuts

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Cook redhots in 1 cup water until dissolved. Add to gelatin mixture. When cool, stir in apples, celery and nuts and pour into a 13x9x2 pan. Place in refrigerator until set. Serve with the following topping:
1 pkg. cream cheese (8 oz.)
1/2 cup salad dressing
1/2 cup light cream

Mix to spreading consistency and spread over apple salad. Sprinkle with finely ground nuts. Serves 10 - 12.

If you'd like to make an extra special, super-duper pumpkin pie - use this recipe. This will do for your Bridge Club, or Church Guild; your

Thanksgiving dinner or the gals next door.
PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE
1 envelope Knox Unflavored Gelatin
3/4 cup firmly packed dark brown sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup milk
1/4 cup water
3 eggs separated
1 1/2 cups canned pumpkin
1 1/2 cup sugar
1 - 9 inch baked pie shell
Whipped Cream

Mix gelatin, dark brown sugar, salt and spices thoroughly in a saucepan. Stir in milk, water, egg yolks and pumpkin and mix well. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until gelatin is dissolved and mixture is heated thoroughly (about 10 minutes). Remove from heat and chill, stirring occasionally, until mixture mounds slightly when dropped from spoon. Beat egg whites until stiff. Beat in sugar. Fold gelatin mixture into stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a baked pie shell and chill until firm. Serve topped with whipped cream.



Holiday Magic



from your Dairy Godmother

It's cookie time. And here's a way to make five different yummys from one basic dough. Happy holidays.

Butter Cookies

Baking sheets Preheated 400° oven
1 cup (2 sticks) butter 2 1/2 cups sifted regular all-purpose flour
1 1/2 cups sifted confectioners sugar 1 teaspoon baking soda
1 egg 1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 teaspoon vanilla 1/4 teaspoon salt

In a mixing bowl cream butter; gradually add sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Beat in egg and vanilla. Sift together flour, baking soda, cream of tartar and salt; gradually add to creamed mixture. Shape dough according to variations.

Clip and fold on this line to fit your recipe file.

Variations

(preheated 400° oven)
Roll Butter Crisps: Chill dough. Roll dough 1/8" thick on floured surface. Flour cookie cutters and cut in shapes. Sprinkle with sugar and bake 6-8 min. Remove to wire rack. Yield about 6 doz.

Jewel Drops: Add 1 cup chopped mixed candied fruit to chilled dough. Drop rounded teaspoons on baking sheet. Bake 8-10 minutes. Remove to wire rack. Yield: 5-6 doz.
Snowballs: Add 1 cup finely chopped walnuts to basic dough. Chill dough for ease in handling. Shape into 1/2" balls. Bake 8-10 min. Remove and roll in confectioners sugar. Yield: 9-10 doz.

Snickers-Doodles: Chill dough. Shape into balls 1 inch in diameter; roll in mixture of 1/4 cup sugar and 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Bake 10-12 min. Yield: 6-7 doz.

Refrigerator Cookies: Melt and cool 2 squares (2 oz.) unsweetened chocolate and add to dough. Chill for ease in handling. On lightly floured surface form into rolls 2-inches in diameter. Wrap in waxed paper and chill several hours or overnight. Cut into 1/4" slices and bake 6-8 min. Yield: 5-6 doz.

Every body needs milk.

A holiday tip from the Dairy Farmers of Oregon

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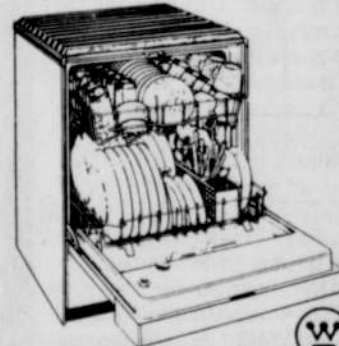
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