

Nyssa Gate City Journal

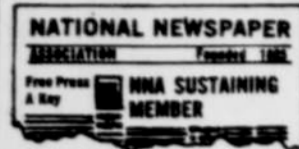
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Welcome, Rockhounds!

Visitors from all parts of the country are starting to arrive in Nyssa, and again we take this opportunity to welcome them to Nyssa's ninth annual Thunderegg Days.

Rockhounds are a hardy and interesting group of people, and we suggest to all area residents that they get acquainted with them. They have traveled over the country in search of rocks and gems, and the fact that they came here, many as repeat visitors, speaks well for this area.

To our visitors, we know that you will find the kind of hospitality and friendliness typical of Treasure Valley. You will find Nyssa merchants and their staffs well-equipped to take care of your every need while here, and our service people are anxious to serve you if needed.

The Lions Club barbecue Thursday evening is always an enjoyable event, and the combination of barbecued beef, fresh golden corn, and good fellowship under the shade is hard to beat.

Friday evening the annual ice cream social put on by the Methodist Church is another enjoyable event. It brings back memories of a time when leisurely living and good fellowship went hand in hand.

A new event this year is the carnival put on by the Nyssa Sports Boosters. Games of chance, an opportunity to dunk someone in the tank, and other booths should provide a lot of fun. The proceeds will be used to bolster the high school sports program, which will be particularly appreciated this year because of the fire.

The carnival will run all three nights, and should be a great place to leave the kids while attending the rock show in the old gym. Excellent exhibits are displayed, and a visit with the tailgaters will be rewarding also. They always have unusual rocks not found in our part of the country.

We hope that you Rockhounds have an enjoyable stay in Nyssa, that you find lots of rocks, and that you will want to return again next year.

Sugar Act Rejected

On June 5, the House of Representatives refused, by a vote of 209 to 175, to extend the life of the Sugar Act beyond the end of 1974. This action marked the first time since the birth of the Act 40 years ago that the Congress had failed to continue the law. The failure of the House to vote favorably on the Act came as a surprise and a disappointment to many in the beet sugar industry.

During its life, the Act had served well the interests of both producers and consumers. It had protected domestic producers and processors against foreign cheap labor sugar in times when such sugar was extremely low priced. In addition, it had served to provide consumers with plentiful supplies at reasonable prices when foreign sugar was in short supply and available only at exorbitant prices.

There are several explanations for the House's rejection of the Sugar Act. The most widely recognized explanation is that the House, responding to the growing rebellion of consumers against rapidly rising prices of nearly everything in today's markets, found that the doubling and more of sugar prices in the U. S. in the last nine months was more than the law makers could accept and still face voters at election time next fall.

The Act's supporters pointed out as forcefully as they could during the debate on the extension of the law that the U.S. sugar prices on that day were 10 percent less than on the world market and that defeat of the law in the long run could possibly mean reduced future domestic sugar production and subsequent higher prices than those of the day. Nevertheless, the opponents of the law stood firm and finally defeated its extension.

Record high sugar prices throughout the world prevail today and promise to continue for an indefinite period of time. A growing consumption of sugar in the world has been outstripping production with the result that supplies are at dangerously low levels. This has been a developing condition over the last four years. And with reports of reduced beet acreage in the U.S., a backward spring in Europe where 33 percent of the world's total sugar production takes place, and no evidence of significant expansion of production elsewhere in the world as the result of the huge investments required, a tight supply situation for the foreseeable future appears likely.

These circumstances, of course, argue for a continuation of strong sugar prices. Some, such as Secretary Butz, believe that with a continuation of growing consumption in the world, particularly in the developing nations of the world, high sugar prices may continue indefinitely.

Certainly, the protection provided in the past by the Sugar Act does not seem essential or necessary for the welfare of the domestic industry for the near term, and possibly beyond that. However, if production does increase importantly, not now in prospect, or if sugar consumption reverses itself and begins to decline, the domestic industry may well require some form of protection similar to that of the Sugar Act for its very survival.

In the meantime, a new set of circumstances now surround the production and marketing of sugar different from those that have prevailed in the U.S. for the last 40 years. Fortunately, from the producer's and processor's point of view, it would appear that they are such as to provide sufficiently high prices, which will give the industry time to adjust and reflect upon future courses for it to pursue against possible long term adverse developments.

The Sugarbeet.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Editor, The Journal:

Our 28th Annual Japan Nite-Obon Festival held on July 20 is now history. No doubt attendance of people from throughout the valley, as well as from all parts of the country, was as good as ever.

Your contribution to the publicity for the event, no doubt was partially responsible for the success of the program. We wish to thank you for your support and hope that you too enjoyed the event.

Because those in attendance, many of them year after year, seem to thoroughly enjoy the event, we are already planning for improvements in next year's event.

Yours very truly,
 Idaho Oregon Buddhist Temple
 George Iseri, Publicity Chrmn.
 Japan Nite Obon Festival

Editor, The Journal:

This is a letter of appreciation to all of those people who gave of their time, energy, and money to support our petition drive to put an initiative on the November ballot to change our new liberal marijuana law. We feel certain that with more time we would have been successful in securing the necessary number of signatures. Persons passing petitions advised that 90% of the people contacted were willing to sign. There seemed to be a lack of knowledge about the law and particularly about the quantity of an ounce of marijuana. When they understood that an ounce of marijuana is not an experimental amount, but an amount that can make up to 30 "joints," enough to put from 15 to 30 persons in a mind altered "high" state, and could certainly be a "pushers" amount, then there was great concern and interest in supporting our petition. Time was our main detriment.

Many comments were received that we were still too liberal in our initiative. Among those, the Portland City Police Department advised: "We cannot compromise and agree to any law authorized limits on any drug or narcotic. Should your organization strive to eliminate the limits and make all amounts equally illegal, we would be interested. Your efforts are in the right direction, but just not strong enough for us. We are not unaware of the attempts to legalize marijuana entirely, or of the pious liberals weeping for the users of small amounts. We realize there is a 'general feeling' among the uninformed citizenry that it is 'too hard' on those poor people that get arrested for 'only have a couple' of marijuana cigarettes. Nonetheless, we are informed and we know of the evils of marijuana, and we will not compromise our position."

The reception and treatment accorded us on our visits with police through the state was tremendous, but for the Police Departments of Eugene and Woodburn, who could not find time for us.

We intend to have another petition drive for the general election. With the ground work already laid, we feel certain of success. Anyone wishing to help, contact The Committee Against Liberal Drug Law, P.O. Box 619, Hermiston, Oregon 97838, s/s Vivian Kalal, Secretary Committee against Liberal Drug Laws, P.O. Box 619, Hermiston, Oreg. 97838.

Editor, The Journal:

A July 23 decision of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission affecting the health and welfare of Oregonians has not received adequate public discussion. It received precious little public attention from the members of the Commission.

What does the operator of a bar or tavern do with a person who enters his place of business "under the influence" or drinks more than he should and is told by the bartender he cannot be served anymore?

The present regulations of the OLCC require, under threat of penalty, the offender be put out in the street! Or, not allowed to enter. Incredible? In this enlight-

OBITUARIES

Deana Gael Tucker Robert Reynolds

Mrs. Deana Gael Tucker, 59, died Saturday at Holy Family Hospital in Spokane. She was born Nov. 13, 1914 in Bismark, N. D., moved to Nyssa, as a child and attended school here. She went to Eastern Oregon Normal School in La Grande and married Carroll D. Tucker in Nyssa December 23, 1937.

The couple lived in Nyssa until 1951 when they moved to Warden. Mrs. Tucker was a member of Warden Women's Club and Beta Sigma Phi.

Survivors include the widow, Carroll, of Warden; four sons, Philip of Warden, Alan of Irrigon, Oregon, Kent of Kennewick and Mark of Warden; her father, Paris D. Smith of Warden and seven grandchildren.

She was interred at Sunset Memorial Gardens in Warden.

Services for Robert Scott Reynolds, 25, Baker, Oregon, who was killed accidentally Saturday, July 20, 1974 while on a back-packing trip in the West Eagle primitive area of Union County, Oregon, were conducted at the Baker Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints at 11 a.m., July 26. Interment was at 4 p.m. in the Parma Cemetery.

Mr. Reynolds was born June 14, 1949, in Nyssa, a son of Lyman S. and Gertrude E. Reynolds of Parma, and was reared in Parma. He was active in Future Farmers of America, football and wrestling. He attended Boise State College and Brigham Young University one year.

He had been a partner in the Baker Mobil Oil distributorship for the past three years. He married Marceal Pett of the New Acres area June 9, 1969, in Provo and the marriage was solemnized in the Logan Temple June 12, 1970.

He was a Seventy in the LDS church, and was active in scouting, exploring, youth programs, teaching and Sunday school presidency of the church.

Surviving are his wife of Parma; a son, Roger Scott, a daughter, Tamara Lynn, both at home; his parents of Parma; four brothers, David L. Orinda, California, Bert, Orem, Utah, and Michael and Steven, both of Parma; a sister, Mrs. A. Bruce (Joan) Carpenter, Meridian; his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Reynolds, Salt Lake City and a number of uncles, aunts, nephews and nieces.



THE LATIN ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHOIR will give a Fall Premier Concert at the United Methodist Church, Sunday evening, August 4 at 8:30 p.m.

Olivia Pena, Sonia Haro and Shirley Cordova, director.

Back row, from left, Jim Pena, Robert Almaraz, Joel Rodriguez and Gene Cordova. The Rev. Antonio Maldonado, pastor, is seated at the piano.

NAZARENE CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, 7 a.m., Morning Prayer at the Church
 9:45 a.m., Bible study and Christian Education Classes.
 11:00 a.m., Worship service

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

St. Paul's Episcopal Church is planning a different sort of "Ice Cream Social." You are invited to join the "Lawn Party" on Wednesday, August 7, at 7:30. Bring your own cake. Take home all the weeds you pull. Ice cream will be furnished for all who come.

Jefferies Named L.D.S. Director

Bill Jefferies, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Jefferies has been named director of the L.D.S. Institute of Religion at Kansas State University.

Freshmen Need Physical Exams

Physical examinations are required for all freshmen entering high school, according to principal Gene Chester.

Journal Classifieds Bring Results!

Idaho Power Company's position on surface-mining reclamation

1. Idaho Power Company favors reasonable and practical coal mining legislation which would require reclamation of land disturbed by mining operations.
2. In August, 1971, long before current surface mining legislation was proposed, Idaho Power Company and Pacific Power & Light Company retained consultants from the University of Wyoming to assist us in developing an optimum reclamation plan for our Jim Bridger plant. Essentially, this is the same plan which is working successfully to rehabilitate surface-mined land at Pacific Power & Light Company's Glenrock, Wyoming, plant. The operation of the Jim Bridger coal mine will be supervised by the same mining engineers who manage the Glenrock mine in similar terrain and under comparable circumstances.
3. Idaho Power Company is strongly opposed to legislation which, according to some estimates, could eliminate permanently the mining of 127 million tons of surface coal and 120 million tons of underground coal annually. Nationwide in the next 35 years, the life of a modern steam plant, this would amount to 7 billion 410 million tons of coal. We believe the nation simply cannot afford this kind of a lock up of its most abundant energy resource. Sweeping legislation that does not adequately distinguish the difference between surface mining in the eastern states and surface mining of western coal should not be enacted. Eastern coal lands generally have thin seams (2 to 6 feet), steep slopes, heavy vegetation and much natural moisture. On the other hand, western surface-mined coal generally is found in thick seams (30 to 90 feet), on the western plains and much of it in arid desert lands. The methods and techniques of reclamation between these two simply are not compatible.
4. We believe that the cost of reclamation for each individual mine should be paid for by the company that mines the coal, and that cost should be reflected in the price of coal from each individual mine. Bills now before congress would impose a reclamation tax on each ton of coal mined, regardless of its source or cost of reclamation. The result would be a disproportionately higher cost for coal mined in the West.
5. We believe that Idaho Power Company — and its customers who eventually pay these costs — should pay NO MORE AND NO LESS than all of the costs of reclaiming the land which produces the coal used for their electricity. We are in complete agreement that the rehabilitated land should be in harmony with the surrounding area, utilizing the best practical reclamation technology available.

Idaho Power Company

A CITIZEN WHEREVER IT SERVES

Your comments or questions are invited. Call your local manager, or write: Public Information Department, Idaho Power Company, Box 70, Boise, Idaho 83721.

SEE US FOR ALL YOUR BUILDING MATERIAL NEEDS
Carl's Building Center
 425 N. MAIN ST. 372-3303