

Nyssa Gate City Journal

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The Sugar City

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Open House At OSU

Oregon State University will hold open house Saturday, January 25, for high school and community college students who are interested in attending the university in years to come. Parents, teachers, and friends of the prospective students are invited also, according to J. Franz Haun, director of new student programs.

The orientation program will focus on academic offerings and career opportunities in the fields of study offered at the university. Question-answer periods are included as part of the briefings in the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Science and the Schools of Agriculture, Business, Education, Engineering, Forestry, Health and Physical Education, Home Economics, Oceanography and Pharmacy. Special sessions are planned also on admission requirements and procedures, housing, college costs, financial aid, honors program, and ROTC (officer training in all branches of the military service).

The registration charge is \$2.25 per person, Haun said.



EVERYBODY GOT INTO THE ACT Monday morning, including hospital administrator Gale Christensen (left), when an overhead fire sprinkler in the nursing home recreation room at Malheur Memorial Hospital turned on and wouldn't turn off.

The sprinkler went on when a trash fire in the fireplace was

Participants may pre-register in advance by mail or on Open House day in the OSU Coliseum from 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. when the opening meeting begins.

Some 3,000 persons are expected to attend.

TVCC Offers Course on Pest Control

Area farmers are invited to enroll in a course at Treasure Valley Community College that is being taught for the full-time students but contains information that may be vital to row crop and seed crop growers. Pest Control II will deal with the use and effects of pesticides and will bring the student up to date in the recent developments of chemical pest control. Dr. Charles Stanger, agronomist at the Malheur Experiment Station is the instructor. He has conducted extensive research in herbicides usage and will provide information on new materials that have been recently developed. Bill Murphy, chairman of the agricultural department at the college expressed gratitude in that someone of Dr. Stanger's background and expertise is available for students at the college and adults actively engaged in farming.

The class meets daily from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. for the first six weeks of winter quarter. The first class is on January 7 with the final class held on February 14. The course is a two credit course and will be held in N-1.

Trailways To Continue Service On Highway 26

Public Utility Commissioner Richard Sabin has directed Mt. Hood Stages, Inc., doing business as Pacific Trailways, to continue daily service over Highway 26 between Vale and Bend. The bus line had proposed to change its daily service to Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Residents along Highway 26 hotly contested the proposal during public hearings in Canyon City and Salem during September and December.

According to evidence received during the public hearings, an average of six

passengers per day were using the present service between Bend to Vale eastbound, with seven passengers per day traveling westbound from Vale to Bend. There are no other passenger common carriers serving this area.

In addition, local business, schools, the Blue Mountain hospital and newspaper distributors use the daily run for daily freight deliveries from Portland and Boise.

For more than ten years Mt. Hood Stages had been running daily through bus operations along the John Day route connecting Portland to points east of Boise.

"Due to the fuel shortages and 55 mile an hour speed limits imposed one year ago, Mt. Hood changed its service, sending the through bus over the Burns route, while adding a local bus to cover the daily run along the John Day route. "It is hoped that the demonstrated energies and resources of the civic groups, community leaders and the like will be channeled to helping retain this level of service by improving patronage, both passengers and express," Sabin concluded.

Bond Issue For \$2,354,000 Proposed To Rebuild Nyssa Schools

The Nyssa school board accepted the recommendation of the building committee Monday night, and will propose a bond issue of \$2,354,000 for rebuilding the schools destroyed by fire. This is down \$1,146,000 from the estimated \$3,500,000 first considered as a total package.

Seventeen members of the committee were present, including the school board, budget board and building committee. The other four were out of town for the holidays. In addition to the school board, members present included Dick Tensen, Jeanetta Garner, Jon Dirksen, Farrell Peterson, Joel Mitchell, Bob Wilson, Arleigh Adams, Don Bullard, Richard Mejia and Val Garner. Margery Jackson, Woody Seuell, Harvey Wilmot and Cyrus Bock were absent. Board Chairman Mark

Hartley presided. Superintendent, W. L. McPartland and Gene Chester, high school principal, both outlined the need for the auditorium. Both stressed the fact that the auditorium had been in the plans throughout the discussion, and that it included spaces for band and chorus, public restrooms, stage, lecture type classrooms and meeting space not included anywhere else in the plans. To redesign the plans to include these spaces anywhere else would destroy the whole concept of the plans, they said, and would save but little money.

Clyde Swisher, chairman of the English Department, told members of the need for the larger rooms for class meeting, health classes, drivers ed, assemblies and team teaching programs. He said that lectures, speech and debate tournaments and community affairs and meetings would be provided in this building.

Chairman Hartley then asked for a statement from each of the seventeen members present, and the consensus was that the elementary multi-purpose room to replace the old wooden gym should be left in the program as well as the auditorium. This building was in the plans of the building committee formulated over two years ago.

Hartley then adjourned the meeting for five minutes to let everyone rest and collect their thoughts. He said that the time seemed now to make a decision.

When the meeting reconvened it was moved by Vic Haburchak that the building committee propose to the school board the following: high school classrooms, \$1,255,375; gym, music rooms and auditorium, \$1,890,350; cafeteria, \$276,300; mechanical plant, \$168,000; parking lot and lighting, \$58,600; vocational building, \$106,920; elementary multi-purpose room, \$526,900; equipment, \$150,000; and estimated architects, fees, etc., \$342,555. This total came to \$4,775,000, and with insurance settlement of \$2,421,000 would require a bond issue of \$2,354,000. The motion was seconded by Gene Stunz, and the vote of the committee was 13 yes, 4 no.

After adjournment of the building committee, the school board met and passed the same resolution, and calling for a January 28 election.

Mark Hartley ended the meeting with the thought that after seven months of study and deliberation by many people, he hoped that everyone would support the plan. It is now up to the voters.

Great Discussion Groups Being Organized

Great Decisions discussion groups are being organized now in Malheur County. Discussion booklets will be available after January 1 from the County Extension office, reminds Helen Conner, Malheur County Extension agent.

Most of the county study groups plan to meet weekly during February and March. These are the months when Great Decisions group in every state meet to discuss American foreign policy regarding critical international issues.

Anyone interested in joining a group in Malheur County may contact Volma Kolbaba, county chairman. Everyone is welcome to participate, although each group is usually kept small (8 to 15 members). This allows

opportunity for each member to take part in the discussion, Mrs. Conner said.

The Great Decisions program, which began in Oregon, has been offered nationally for more than 20 years by the Foreign Policy Association with local sponsorship and cooperation from many organizations.

Factory Completes Sugarbeet Slicing

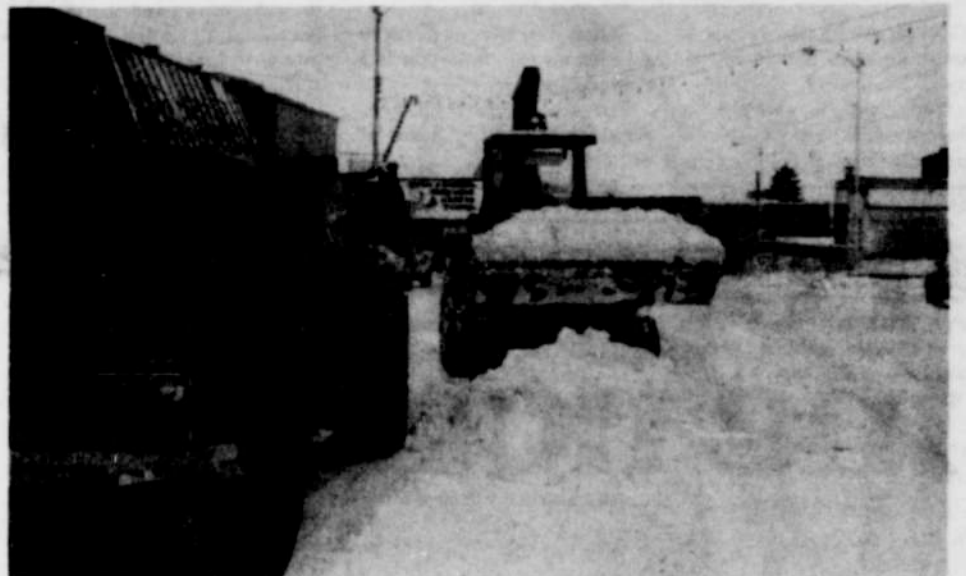
Sugar beet slicing ended at 10 a.m., Tuesday at the Amalgamated Sugar factory completing the shortest campaign in recent years.

Processing and clean-up will continue another few days before the factory shuts down to prepare for a new campaign next October.

WEATHER

Date	Max.	Min.	Prec.
Dec. 24	32	23	
Dec. 25	30	21	trace
Dec. 26	36	23	
Dec. 27	43	24	
Dec. 28	35	26	
Dec. 29	33	16	
Dec. 30	32	17	.17
Dec. 31	-1		

Owyhee Reservoir Storage 12-30-74 409,550 Acre Feet 12-30-73 434,620 Acre Feet



CITY CREWS PICKED UP SNOW Monday morning on Main Street after the last snowstorm of 1974. Weather was clear and crisp over the holidays, making travel easy for the many visitors home for a visit.

Babson's Business and Financial Forecast For the Year 1975

By Babson's Reports Inc., Wellesley Hills, Mass., December 26, 1974. At the time of our 1974 forecast a year ago, the American economy was beset by a critical shortage of fuel and energy, with its multitude of threatening implications. Fortunately, despite widespread anxiety in the business world and the inconvenience of queuing up at gasoline stations, there were no massive disruptions of commercial and industrial activity. There were, however, a number of warnings in our last year's annual forecast that have been only too clearly borne out. These included predictions of an impending change in our life style, a letdown in economic activity, continuation of the excruciating squeeze of inflation, a further slump in homebuilding, and a downturn in interest rates.

1975—Year of Realignment
As we move across the threshold into 1975, serious economic dislocations are being widely prophesied for the upcoming twelve months. As 1974 drew to a close, serious setbacks were already evident in general activity, aggravated by the United Mine Workers' strike in the coal industry and the deepening inertia in the housing field. Inflation con-

tinued to exact a heavy toll upon the purchasing power of consumers, business, and all divisions of government. Little wonder, then, that we enter 1975 with the conviction that it will be no bed of roses.

Rather, most of the year will be characterized by an atmosphere of realignment, correcting a number of excesses in order to place the economy on a healthier foundation from which renewed growth may come. Among the needed corrections are the reduction of burdensome consumer credit, the trimming of bloated governmental spending budgets, and a shrinking of business inventories unwisely accumulated in late 1973 and early 1974 as a hedge against possible shortages and/or upspiraling prices. The truth is that swollen business inventories plus heavy business capital spending have been responsible for at least a fair part of today's monstrous inflation—having been, ironically enough, caused by fear of that very inflation's earlier stages. If strong economic growth is to be revived, correction of such maladjustments is unavoidable and in the process both inflation and money rates must be brought down to more tolerable levels.

Recession, Yes—Depression, No

When President Ford made his first economic policy proposals to Congress, the problem of inflation was foremost in the thinking of the public. At that time, many political aspirants and incumbents anxious to remain in office—with biennial elections looming just ahead—criticized the Administration for apparently giving more attention to warding off or coping with the recession than to battling inflation. But the staff of Babson's Reports took a contrary view, pointing out that, without playing down the seriousness of inflation, President Ford's speech may have read the economic climate more correctly—that before too long fear of recession might outpace fear of inflation.

There is no doubt that concern over recession has assumed grave proportions. Inflation, unfortunately, is no less acute, but the freshest of layoff announcements in the last weeks of 1974 not only increased apprehension over the recession but brought talk of the possibility of a full-fledged depression. In the light of political, international, and economic upheavals which have sapped public confidence for more than a year, this radical shift in thinking comes as no great

surprise. It is, however, the contention of the staff of Babson's Reports that a depression on the order of that seen in the 1930s is not in the cards for 1975. Recessionary conditions will prevail for most of the new year, reflecting extension of the weakening that began in the fall of 1973 when the Arab oil embargo gave inflation its first brisk fillip. The label of recession was affixed when the statistical results for the first two quarters of 1974 became available meeting the textbook definition of recession, with two consecutive quarterly declines in the nation's real Gross National Product (GNP in 1958 dollars—ex inflation).

Cushions Against A Depression

Comparing the present time with some years ago, we are aware of a great many changes of an adverse nature. From the end of World War II through the better part of the 1960s, there existed a period of high growth when both domestic and international economies were busily attempting to fulfill pent-up demand and the burgeoning needs of exploding populations. Then, credit was plentiful and cheap, as were vital raw materials. These conditions no longer exist on that

unrestricted scale, and the roles of the international powers of centuries' standing have been undergoing fundamental reshufflings. Underdeveloped and emerging nations, singly or in blocs, are wresting a place for themselves in the world family as well as a powerful leverage in determining markets and prices for their valuable and much-needed natural resources.

The American economy, however, is not without recourse. The recession itself can do much to instill a measure of reason into what has become a bluster of nationalistic and cartel policies on the part of nations controlling key raw materials needed by the highly industrialized countries. The latter are re-evaluating their requirements, instituting conservation measures, hastening development of their own resources, and making use of the technological expertise at their disposal to fashion substitute materials and more efficient facilities.

This country also has such depression defenses as the structure of transfer payments and the placement of a large portion of its workers in the relative security of service-oriented employment. In industrial activities, multi-year labor pacts assure boosts in purchasing power.

It should also be kept in mind that U.S. agriculture—al ready a mighty force in our economy—is in a position to prosper in an enviable way from the world's shortfall of food. Capital equipment lines still have a full complement of backlogs in many instances, and additional business is waiting in the wings for less costly financing.

Inflation: No End In Sight, But Some Relief

1975 should see a return in single-digit inflation. During 1974 there seemed no prospect of any letdown in the intolerable rate of inflation. Though a diminution of the pace may seem farfetched, we may actually have seen the worst of inflation for a while. In recent months, one after another of the primary industrial commodities which are highly sensitive to changes in the economic climate have crested over, and now that industrial and commercial activities are on the defensive it will be difficult for double-digit inflation to persist without the help of demand pull influences.

The staff of Babson's Reports, however, warns that while the most acute fires of inflation can be somewhat dampened in 1975, a return to "zero" inflation is surely not in sight. It could only be brought about by way of

complete price-wage-profits controls, and even this would be but a temporary palliative followed by fresh spurts of inflation when decontrols ultimately became effective. So, in spite of the numerous catch-up price increases seen in 1974, there must inevitably work their way into higher prices such factors as fresh wage hikes, the lower level of productivity caused by the recession, and impacted costs...albeit at a lessening rate as the year progresses. The nature of inflation during 1975 will, in fact, shift from demand-pull to cost-push.

Mixed Influences From 1974

As indicated earlier in this 1975 forecast, there was a spurt in business inventory buying as well as consumer purchasing in the forefront of 1974, reflecting fear of shortages and higher prices. This sustained business at a higher level for a longer period than had earlier seemed possible. As shortages disappeared in one sector after another—some very rapidly—it was painfully evident that inventories were excessive, particularly when consumer demand turned sticky. 1974 midyear predictions favored a business deceleration to permit trimming inventories to more normal levels. But inflation

bit harder into consumer budgets, auto sales fell dramatically, and a wave of layoffs made consumers still tighter with spending plans. Businessmen intensified their inventory reduction and cost cutting. So the 1974 final-quarter fall-off in business was far steeper than expected, with the strike in the coal mines adding its bit.

While this slump was oppressive in terms of business and consumer sentiment, there was implicit within it a ray of hope for 1975 beyond the initial months. During the balance of the winter similar cutbacks will doubtless prevail, guaranteeing a continued business softening. While some additional slippage may be seen thereafter, it appears likely that the spring, summer, and at least part of the fall season will witness a bottoming-out process in preparation for a revival late in the year.

Abrupt, Strong Recovery Not Likely

For 1975 we must repeat a caution made in the 1974 forecast: High prices, weakened confidence, and debt burdens will prevent consumers from wielding their usual power in revitalizing the economy, as was the case in other post-World War II recessions. Moreover, with

