

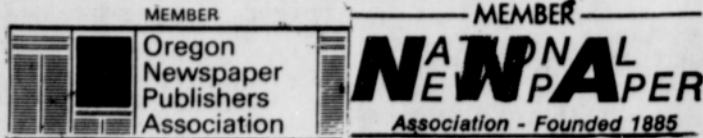
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In Your Lifetime

"We want to wipe out cancer in your lifetime."

That is the theme of the American Cancer Society's April Crusade. There are volumes behind those nine words. The trend in the medical attack on cancer gives reason for hope. In the late thirties, for example, fewer than one in five cancer patients was being saved. The following decade it was one of four. And today one of three hit by cancer is saved.

With knowledge now available, sober medical and scientific opinion holds one of two cancer patients could be saved providing detection and treatment come in time.

The advances in the treatment of cancer have come from research and improvement of surgical and radiation therapy. In some instances, drugs have been effective against certain types of cancer.

But there can be little difference of opinion about what is needed for the final conquest of this ancient enemy of mankind. The scientific battles have to be broadened and stepped up. This means more money for brain power and manpower, more money for equipment and facilities.

When an ACS volunteer comes to your home in April, remember the goal: "We want to wipe out cancer in your lifetime."



Salem Scene

by Jack Zimmerman

New Welfare Study To Reveal 'Ineligibles'

It would be a mistake to describe the 56th Legislative Assembly's attitude toward welfare as charitable.

And that attitude may "harden" considerably.

Subjected to almost ceaseless investigation since last session Oregon's Public Welfare Division now is the target of a probe that could produce the most far-reaching results to date.

Early this year the Executive Department authorized up to \$45,000 for a study of welfare recipient eligibility. It's being conducted by Touche-Ross Co., a nationwide consulting firm. Results are to be made public April 7.

Similar studies in neighboring and nearby states have revealed improper welfare payments ranging as high as 22%.

No one expects results that alarming here. But even welfare's strongest adherents believe people are pretty much the same everywhere. And some observers believe Oregon's welfare service to ineligibles will approach 20%.

Reducing Oregon's welfare caseload by that percentage could save the state as much as \$900,000 monthly!

A revelation of this magnitude could produce a serious setback for welfare's legislative proponents. It could divert attention from other major issues confronting the current assembly. And it could arm welfare opponents with fresh ammunition at a time when expanded assistance is gaining friends throughout the country.

Long an entrenched government function, welfare's fiscal burden is the traditional bane of those who seek to balance existing funds with apparent need. The 1969 Legislature eliminated county government's welfare responsibility by shifting it entirely to the state. But federal funds are dependent upon state compliance with federal regulations.

Oregon's current welfare crisis erupted shortly after the '69 session adjourned. Administrators projected a \$19 million deficit -- caused by soaring caseloads. Piecemeal measures were quickly enforced to take up the slack. Liquor prices were boosted, capital construction curtailed and a general spending cutback ordered in all state agencies.

Thereafter the governor's Management 70s Task Force extensively scrutinized welfare's operational procedures. Only a few Task Force recommendations required legislative action. Most already have been implemented or are under study by the agency. And Executive Department Task Force moved in and assisted with implementation -- headed by the governor's fiscal expert, Cleighton Penwell.

A special House Task Force chaired by Rep. Anthony Meeker (R-Amity) was named following elections last fall to further study welfare's problems with an eye toward producing legislative remedies.

Gov. Tom McCall, in his January inaugural, charged lawmakers with a need for sweeping welfare reform on both state and national levels.

Thrust of the governor's message was dedication to the principal of spending money on people

not administration. Despite imperfections, he said, welfare meets a genuine and serious need for many less fortunate citizens.

Results of the House study were released in mid-March, substantiating some charges, underscoring federal impact on state problems and calling generally for a return to welfare's original philosophical concept.

Emerging legislation will concentrate more attention on what Gov. McCall describes as unprotected children, the aged and infirm. Welfare fraud, "absconding" fathers and open-ended welfare budgets all will experience intensive legislative pressure.

"The man on the street today completely mistrusts welfare activities," declared Rep. Meeker. "In the process of erasing the errors leading to our present dilemma, we hope to reduce that mistrust by a process of restoration and enforcement."

"With the exception of aid to the elderly, the handicapped and dependent children, we hope to restore public assistance to its role as temporary aid for those in emergency situations."

Joint Ways & Means Committee is just beginning hearings on the welfare budget. Results of the Touche-Ross study are due shortly. And welfare is in the spotlight.

The exact extent of welfare fraud is still a matter for conjecture. Welfare's budget is still up in the air. Some welfare legislation hasn't even been introduced yet.

Whatever the outcome, the glare of attention is bearing fruit. Rep. Meeker reports a reduction in the total number of March welfare checks from the month before and predicts a "lower-than-trended" drop in April.

At the same time there was a reduction of 28% in the number of checks providing aid to dependent children -- marking the first such decline in three years.

"We don't know if these reductions are the result of efficiency or just plain 'heat,'" said Meeker. "A lot of us would settle for either -- as long as the job gets done."



TO THE EDITOR

Your delightful wit... teasing family and friends... adds much to a GOOD paper.

Sincerely,
Neil Kirkpatrick
Fresno, California

TO THE EDITOR

Enclosed find my check for another year. I look forward to the paper every week. It makes a bright spot in life, reading about old friends and learning about new people.

Leta Hoggat
Gladstone, Oregon



Dellenback Reports

by Rep. John Dellenback

Congress Shoots Down SST

Congress has wisely ended federal subsidies for development of the controversial Supersonic Transport.

The votes were close -- 215 to 204 in the House and 51 to 46 in the Senate -- they were taken after exhaustive hearings and debate in both bodies.

Certainly there are arguments to be made on both the pro and the con side of funding this project further. But in the final analysis, after weighing all arguments, I came to the conclusion that the SST is an economic quagmire into which the U. S. could pour literally billions of tax dollars with little likelihood of ever realizing a return on its investment. We have already spent more than \$800 million to develop and produce two prototypes, and in my opinion we should not sink any more money into a project which gives clear evidence of being economically unsound and which poses grave risk to the environment.

While it may cost as much as \$275 million more to pay off all outstanding contracts and terminate the federal government's participation in the SST program, it would cost us at least another \$500 million to build and test the prototype. And still beyond that would be the additional billions of dollars that would be required to manufacture production line aircraft.

It's almost certain that completion of the prototypes would not end federal involvement. I can foresee endless subsidies to manufacturers to build planes and then additional subsidies to airlines to purchase them. Our anticipated federal investment in the project would require 300 sales of production line planes, at about \$60 million per plane, before the U.S. would realize a return on its investment. We have no assurance whatsoever that airlines would or could buy anywhere near that many planes.

It's interesting to look at the probable economic impact on Oregon. During House hearings it was pointed out that Oregon would contribute \$11.7 million in tax support just for the development of the prototype and that it could expect to realize only about \$3.4 million in potential revenue from subcontracts from that portion of the program.

The strongest economic argument in favor of further funding is the very considerable localized unemployment that is already following on the heels of the decision of the Congress. This very much troubles me, but it does seem that the solution is more soundly one of retraining that new applications of federal funds in more promising fields than it is one of pouring money into an unsound proposal.

Also, there are indications that the SST could have extremely adverse effects on our deteriorating environment. In addition to sonic booms and ground noise around airports, the SST poses unknown risks to oceans and the atmosphere. These problems and questions are far too serious for us to charge blindly ahead without first having done everything possible to determine what the answers to the questions are. Evidence is that most of the answers are obtainable without having first constructed the prototypes.

For these reasons, and because we have so many urgent unmet human needs calling for the application of whatever federal dollars are available I am pleased that a majority in both bodies in Congress joined me in rejecting further federal investment in the SST program.

Weekly Report

by Senator Sam Dement

GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE

Senate deliberations on the floor and in committees last week covered a host of "people measures," legislation designed to benefit the citizens of Oregon.

A significant departure from the norm was seen in Senate Bill 431, passed by a 28-1 vote in the Senate, which moves alcoholism from the criminal law system and declares it a disease, to be treated medically. Very few states have taken this modern approach to the problem. Oregon is in the forefront with this type of progressive legislation, and I predict that the measure will have relatively clear sailing in the House, and on to the Governor to be signed into law.

The bill provides for alcoholic treatment in four medical categories: (1) emergency (2) outpatient (3) intermediate (4) inpatient. Several public and private facilities of the state Mental Health Division, foster homes, hostels, halfway houses and other state and local agencies. Under no circumstances, however, will any of these facilities be a part of a correctional institution.

An Alcoholism Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee will be created, under the direction of the Division of Mental Health. Members of the Committee, appointed by the Governor will represent the Executive Dept., State Board of Education, State Board of Higher Education, Mental Health Division, State Board of Health, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Public Welfare and Corrections Divisions among others. The bill becomes effective July 1, 1972, giving ample time for the Mental Health Division to organize and develop an effective and workable rehabilitation plan.

A bill closing a "very dangerous loophole" in Oregon Law relating to where a school bus can stop was passed unanimously by the Senate and sent to the House for urgent consideration in February, the Oregon Supreme Court filed a ruling indicating that the driver of a school bus could not legally stop his bus on the highway to load or unload school children, when it is practicable to stop off such portion of the highway. This created a dangerous situation -- even though children had to cross the road to get on or off the bus as long as the bus was on the shoulder of the road, cars didn't have to stop.

This new bill puts school buses in the same category with disabled vehicles, emergency vehicles and tow trucks, which are exempt from the regulation. Under the new bill, which surely will become law within a few days, school buses will be allowed to stop in the right-hand lane of the road, activate their flashing red lights, and load and unload passengers. Cars behind the bus must stop.

During the past 10 years, school buses in Oregon have traveled approximately 200,

000,000 miles while transporting 720,000,000 children to and from school. Three students have been killed during this time, all outside the bus. This remarkable record surely would be marred by more injuries or deaths if this loophole in the law isn't closed.

W. Bachele Found Dead

Wendell Buchelle, 74, a resident here for many years, was found dead in his Paradise Pt. road home last Thursday by city police and a friend. A citizen of Germany, he was born May 24, 1896, and was a retired brick mason. He had no known relatives.

Graveside services are scheduled for Saturday, April 3, 1 p.m. at the Port Orford Cemetery. Rev. Don Parsons will officiate.

Arrangements were by the Gold Beach Funeral Home.

VISIT GRANDMOTHER

Jeff and Jay Gebauer and a friend, Timothy Sohn, all of Salem, spent spring vacation with Mrs. Audrey Gebauer of Silver Springs, grandmother of Jeff and Jay.



How High Is Your Community Credit Reputation?

WE ALL like to be admired, looked up to.

IS YOUR record for paying your bills one to be proud of?

IF NOT-- TODAY'S THE DAY TO PAY!

Let's start building a good credit record today, so you can charge tomorrow.

CREDIT BUREAU OF COQUILLE

Serving the Bandon - North Curry Area
COQUILLE, OREGON

Oregon Today

BY SENATOR DON S. WILLNER

Representative government requires that legislators of different points of view from different parts of the state, come together to try to reach common ground on some of the problems facing the state. If legislators just stayed home and voted by mail, they would have less ability to understand the various aspects of problems. A classic example of this kind of controversy arises out of the problem of field burning in the Willamette Valley.

Each year the cities of Eugene and Springfield are choked by field burning smoke and doctors do a land office business treating respiratory ailments. Willamette Valley farmers burn fields of cereal and grass seed because it is the only economical way now known to sanitize the field and produce a quality crop. A mobile incinerator is now being developed at Oregon State University which will allow field burning without air pollution. The legislature is facing the problem of how to provide relief for the health of the citizens of Eugene-Springfield without depriving farmers of their livelihood. SE 38, which recently passed the State Senate, contains these elements:

(1) It removes field burning from the agricultural exemption to present air pollution statutes. This is necessary if Oregon was to retain control of this problem since the Federal Clean Air Act says that unless a state law regulates all sources of air pollution, the Federal Government will move in and do the job.

(2) Impose a 50¢ per acre permit fee on field burning with the proceeds to be used primarily to develop feasible alternatives to open field burning especially the mobile field incinerator.

(3) Establish a committee of two nominees of the Director of Agriculture, two nominees of the Environmental Quality Commission and a fifth chosen by the others; to monitor the development of the mobile field incinerator and other alternatives; spend the permit money for development; and certify when feasible alternatives have been achieved.

(4) When there are feasible alternatives within the Willamette valley only, the Department of Environmental Quality may phase down open field burning by areas. This will allow earliest attention to areas that cause the greatest health damage to the Eugene-Springfield area.

(5) Stop grain field burning now except for planting legume

or grass seed.

(6) Stop all open field burning by January 1, 1975.

The bill in this form was endorsed by the Eugene Register-Guard, which has long sought a ban on field burning and by the Albany Democrat Herald, which has in the past pleaded for more time for the field burner to solve their problems. Like many legislative compromises it was opposed from both sides yet it may provide a formula to achieve some equity in the solution of this difficult problem that is dividing the citizens of the lower Willamette Valley.



Must finally be spring. At least in Mrs. Esther Calhoun's local Third Grade class... who composed the following poems as the fever hit them.

The Little Bug
Hi little bug,
Way down there,
You crawl around
like a ting bear.
Creep, creep, creep,
with your teeny tiny feet.
Wiggle, wiggle, wiggle
on the ground.
Walk, walk, walk,
round and round
Leah Hoover

(See Page 3)

Self-Employed Must File Tax Returns

Portland, Oregon--Persons with net earnings of \$400 or more from self-employment must file Federal income tax returns and pay a self-employment tax, T. Blair Evans, Acting IRS District Director for Oregon, said today.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 liberalized filing requirements for many taxpayers so that, for example, a single person without self-employment income is not required to file a tax return unless he had income of \$1,700 or more in 1970. However, an individual must file a return if his self-employment income was \$400 or more, even if a return would not have been required based on his total income.

By filing a return and paying a self-employment tax on part or all of his income, each self-employed person helps finance Social Security benefits that are payable to self-employed



ROD MCKENZIE REPORTS

from the OREGON STATE LEGISLATURE

Coming out of the subcommittee on Fish and Game revenues this week, several fee raises will affect fishermen, mostly from out-of-state.

The non-resident state hunting license is being raised from \$35 to \$50 and this is in line with surrounding states. State anglers license is being raised from \$15 to \$20, 10 day anglers license is being upped from \$7 to \$10. Resident annual licenses will remain the same as well as the daily rate for out-of-state fishermen which remains at \$2.50 per day and eliminates the fish tag.

The money collected by the Game Commission for ocean fishing will be turned over to the Fish Commission for use in management, propagation and research. The \$1 salmon tag fees will be given to the Game Commission. Commercial fishing fees go up from 1.1¢ to 1.6¢ the first year of the biennium and to 1.8¢ the second year.

Over all, the above raises will result in a saving to the general fund... and will still raise the necessary funds for operation of both Commissions.

ALWAYS AVAILABLE
Our Skill and Knowledge

help

When You Need It, What Then?



A well supplied medicine cabinet is a must. Stock up now.

Be Prepared

Port Orford
DRUG

SHOP AT HOME!

WHICHEVER FITS YOU BEST

WANTED
DEAD or ALIVE

Mr. & Mrs. Port Orford
DESCRIPTION: DISINTERESTED,
APATHETIC, CYNICAL,
NARROW-MINDED
CRITICAL
Attitude: Let George Do It.

INVITATION
Mr. and Mrs. Port Orford
The Port Orford Chamber
Of Commerce Takes
Great Pleasure
Requesting The Honor Of Your
Presence At It's Third Annual
Town Tonight.

R. S. V. P.

Don't Make Plans For April 2nd-- You've GOT A DATE!!!



It's "OUR TOWN TONIGHT"

FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 2nd, 1971 7:00 p.m. Rainbow Cafe If You Want Dinner (cost \$2.00 each) or 7:30 p.m. if you just want coffee (free) . Over by 9:00 o'clock too!!!

REWARD

An Interesting & provocative meeting with ALL of your County Officials-- Here's your CHANCE to find out where your tax money goes!

COME ON . . . FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS . . . JOIN US . . .

You'll Be Glad You Did . . . And

You've Got Our Handshake On THAT!!!



Just complete the appropriate item below and send

to: Port Orford Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 348, Port Orford, Oregon.

1. ☐ Please Reserve --- Dinners For (name)....., or
2. ☐ Please count on us for Coffee (Free) (name)....., or
3. ☐ Not Interested, (comment)