

Port Orford News

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Well the big weekend is here. That means it's Jetty Jubilee time again... and time to celebrate.

Activities will begin tomorrow night, Friday, June 29, with the Jubilee Dance at the high school, and continue from 7 a.m. Saturday, June 30, until the last display is fired by the volunteer fire department at Battle Rock.

And it's all made possible by the local chamber of commerce... because they want everybody to have a rousing good time in Port Orford—residents and visitors alike.

A celebration of this size takes a lot of time and money. But to make it totally successful it also takes the cooperation of every individual, resident and visitor alike. Big crowds always demand more of everything than we're usually geared for. All facilities are strained to the utmost... which naturally means it takes a whole lot of getting along together. Let's remain aware of this and keep the celebration nothing but fun. You'll be glad you did... and so will your neighbor.

See ya at the Jubilee!

**SHOP HOME TOWN
STORES FIRST**



Salem Scene

by Jack Zimmerman

Conference Described As Final Compromise

As leadership of both houses struggles to adjourn Oregon's longest legislative session, an heretofore little-publicized term achieves prominence in news reports from Salem.

Certain legislation, following passage by both House and Senate, suddenly is referred to another committee -- the conference committee.

The emergence of this new body of lawmakers tends to confuse some newcomers to the legislative scene and often baffles the casual observer.

They have become familiar with the process involving introduction of bills, first and second readings, committee referrals, hearings before substantive committees, recommendations of those panels, third readings and ultimate passage or failure of a measure after a vote of all members in one house or another. And they understand the process is repeated in both houses before a given bill is submitted to the governor for his signature.

What then is this monkey wrench in the already complicated democratic machinery that stalls progress of a bill on its way to becoming law?

Simply stated, the conference committee is not a roadblock in the path of statutory development. It is an integral part of the legislative process and was devised solely to avoid stalemate and ultimate defeat of legislation desired in principle but unresolved in detail.

In order to make that trip to the governor's desk and ultimate enrollment in Oregon Revised Statutes, each proposal must achieve passage in identical form by both House and Senate. Often as not, a measure passing one house is amended in the other. It is then up to the originating house to concur in those amendments or to reject them. And if the second house fails to concur, conference committees are appointed to attempt to iron out the differences.

The normal process works like this: The presiding officer usually knows the other house has amended the bill already passed by his chamber. Upon passage of the amended version, he notifies the chairman of his substantive committee that considered the bill. The chairman usually indicates concurrence or non-concurrence. If he concurs, the bill may be accepted in its amended form.

But if he rejects the amendments -- or if any member of the originating chamber moves successful non-concurrence -- the presiding officers of both houses appoint two members for each body as a conference committee on that particular measure.

These four people, selected for any variety of reasons, meet and usually settle the problem. One side or the other gives in. Or the amendments

are modified until acceptable to all conferees and both houses speedily accept the committee's version. That panel is then dissolved.

The process is a little unique to Congress and the Legislatures of the 50 states. And it evolved from English Parliamentary Law, although the practice has virtually disappeared from lawmaking in Britain.

Democracy in ancient Greece consisted of city council-type legislative bodies. And Rome, for practical purposes, had an unicameral legislature. The Roman Senate put the legislation together, marched out on the steps of the forum and told the public what it had done. If the populace approved, it became law. If the assembled crowd made enough fuss, the disappointed Senators would tighten their togas, point their sandals inside and make some changes.

Parliament tended to put its landed gentry in its senate -- the House of Lords. The people achieved their bicameral second House of Commons -- and members assumed considerably more than the thumbs-up, thumbs-down role assigned the Latin populace.

Queen Victoria is sometimes credited with invoking the first conference committee shortly after the middle of the 19th century. Disturbed at the prospect of the death of vital legislation because Lords and Commons couldn't agree, she achieved a satisfactory meeting between presiding officers Lord Salisbury and Sir John Gladstone. The conference committee idea was hatched.

Commons pretty well rules today's legislative roost. Conferees occur most often between members of opposing political parties. Lords has relatively little to say.

Conference committees in the Oregon Legislature are appointed less frequently than they are in Congress. And the system is a little different. It's been said nearly 10 per cent of bills passed in the nation's capitol emerge from conference. Sometimes those are free conferences, in which conferees can meddle with the entire bill -- not just offending amendments. This is the way those pesky riders are attached to Congressional legislation, often having nothing to do with a particular measure's original subject.

Oregon conferences are closed and usually invoked to resolve differences involving 20 or 30 bills. A proliferation of conference committees might indicate basic differences of opinion between presiding officers.

There were 33 in 1963, for instance, when Clarence Barton and Ben Musa were beefing audibly at each other in the corridors. Last session

Legislative Log

NEWS FROM COOS-CURRY LEGISLATORS

Sen. Jack Ripper

Rep. Ed Stevenson

Rep. Bill Grannell

Win a few -- lose a few! That's about the best way to express our feelings of elation or frustration in this last week of the session.

Win the fight to manage fish resources within the 50-mile continental shelf limit... and lost funding and enforcement powers.

Lose the battle to get commercial licenses reconsidered, but gain two new fish hatcheries.

Pass three tax-relief bills in the Senate... only to find them at the end of the week, still being argued in conference committee.

Once again try to get the East-West highway bill out of sub-committee, and gain cooperation from the Highway Division... and still no action in Ways and Means.

But all things change, and the status of bills fluctuate from day to day as intensive hearings and long sessions precede the wind-up of the legislative session. By the time this reaches readers on Thursday, it is possible that action is completed on many of the bills which are important to the Southcoast.

We are delighted with the final passage of the 50-mile Fisheries Conservation Zone. It has only to go to the Governor for his signature. Although no funds are provided to enforce any regulations which the Fish Commission might set, HB 2821 does assert the State

were 27.

Oregon's conferees usually stick up for the version of any bill passed by their house. But they are an obvious indication of the power possessed by both presiding officers.

If original conferees are stalemated, a second committee is appointed. Sometimes as many as four conference committees have been named on a single bill.

Political scientists point out drawbacks and advantages. Detractors claim they usurp too much influence from the legislature as a whole. Proponents praise their work and cite the final acceptance of a conference report by both houses as an adequate check on power implied.

The legislative process often is described as the art of compromise. In Oregon today the conference committee is most aptly described as the final compromise.

of Oregon's intent to manage one of its most valuable natural resources. The bill directs the Fish Commission to inventory the stocks and to establish regulations which will insure sustained yields of fish species. Once established, if these regulations are not followed on a cooperative basis, it is envisioned that the federal government will be asked for assistance in the matter of enforcement.

On the plus side, the Oregon law requiring relatives to contribute to the support of welfare recipients would be repealed under a bill which passed the Oregon Senate 24 to 5. The unfairness of forcing one relative to pay back what another relative has received has been finally brought home, in large part by the mountain of mail we have received on this bill.

Also on the plus side, the allotment for the blind has been increased from the present \$110 to \$135 per month. Still a meager amount for those unable to work, it is a much needed increase recommended by Senator Ripper in 1969 when he served on the Public Welfare committee.

In other Senate action, HB 2250 was passed into law, which would allow the Oregon Investment council increased flexibility in amount of money which can be invested in common stocks. This measure increases from 25% to 35% the amount of state retirement and accident funds that can be invested by the State Treasurer and Investment Council. Sen. Ripper carried the bill on the Senate floor to its final passage.

Important legislation in the field of campaign reform is making headway, with the Campaign Spending Limitations bill passed the Senate and assured of passage in the House. It limits the amount of money candidates can spend in campaigns on the basis of 25¢ per voter in State elections, and 15¢ in other elections.

Expected to pass in the remaining days is the Conflict of Interest bill and Lobbying disclosure bill, also aimed at campaign and election reforms. Already passed into law are the Shield Law, Open Records, and Open Meetings bills which were developed in the Professional Responsibility committee, of which Sen. Rip-

per is the chairman. Rep. Stevenson reports that the Tenant-Landlord Bill passed the House with some amendments, and is returned to the Senate for concurrence. Also from Consumer and Business Affairs, the unit pricing bill is passed and sent to the Senate, according to Vice-chairman Stevenson.

Of interest to County and City officials is the demise in the Senate of SB 826, which would have made the Council of Governments the legal entity for all planning purposes for state and federal programs. The vote was on geographical lines, with metropolitan areas favoring the proposition.

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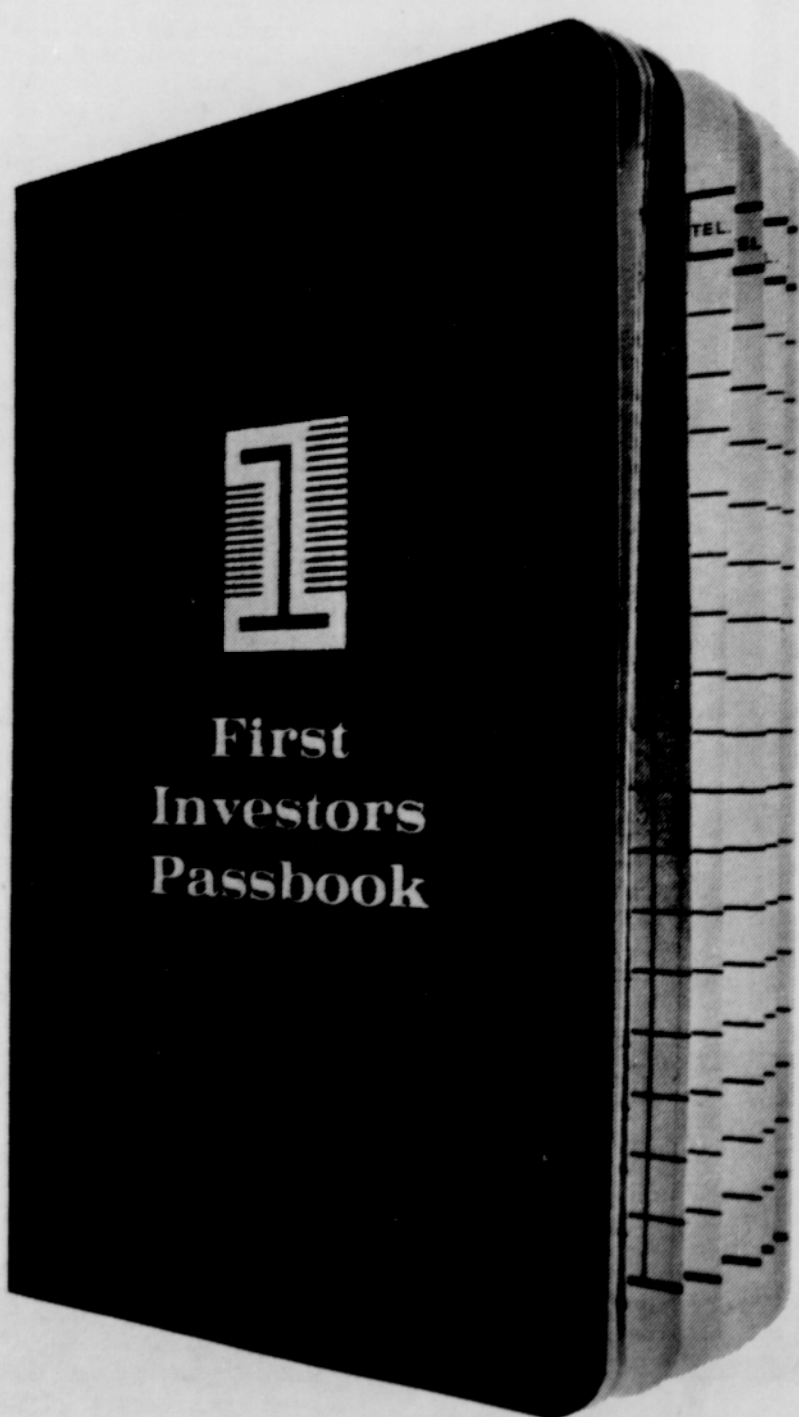
HAVE FUN AT THE JUBILEE

NAPKINS 3-PLY PAPER FAMILY PACK PKG 49¢
BAR-B-Q SAUCE HUNT'S MANWICH 300 39¢
TEA BAGS LIFTON'S 100'S \$1.19
WESSON OIL 24-OZ 69¢
MARSHMALLOWS CAMPFIRE 16-OZ 25¢
PORK & BEANS HALEY'S 4 1/2 \$1
POLISH DILLS & CUCUMBERS HALEY'S 22-OZ 49¢
MUSHROOM SAUCE DRAVIN 5 1/4 OZ 10¢
BAR-B-Q SAUCE KRAFT 18-OZ 39¢
PAPER PLATES SNO WHITE NO 49¢
FACE TISSUE SCOTTIES 3 200 ASS'T 89¢
PAPER TOWELS ZEE ASS'T 3 JUMBO 89¢
LYSOL SPRAY 21-OZ CAN \$1.69
M-D BLEACH GAL 49¢
COVE OYSTERS BLUE PLATE 6-OZ 59¢
HERB SAUCE HUNT'S 15-OZ 25¢

★ FIREWORKS TOO! ★
LUNCH MEATS BUDGING ASS'T 39¢
BULK WIENERS NEBERGALL'S LB 79¢
CHERRIES LB 49¢
CANTS LARGE 2 FOR 79¢
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That means you can invest money you won't be needing for a few months in the 90-day First Investors Passbook account, and earn 5% interest. Or, you can put your money to work for a year or more in our 5-1/2% One-Year First Investors Passbook account. Best of all, your money can earn 5-3/4% in the Two-Year First Investors Passbook account.

A minimum starting deposit of \$300 can be divided among any one or all three of the accounts (\$50 minimum each account), your choice. And you can make additional deposits of \$50 or more anytime, earning interest from the date of deposit, compounded and credited quarterly.

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