

Port Orford News

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Salem Scene

by Jack Zimmerman

Consumer Protection Packetbook Boomerang

Despite getting started late in the season, lack of assistance, a gas shortage, a windy, cold day, and going in the hole, the Jubilee was still a good one and lots of fun.

The parade nearly started without grand marshal Minnie King Jolly. It was about 15 minutes late as it was... because driver of the official vehicle apparently didn't get the message he was to pick her up at her home. And I guess you know that put at least a couple people in a real dither. But all in all, however, the effort was a commendable one for the few who volunteered their time to see the annual celebration "happen" for another year.

For the second year in a row, history was changed in the Battle of Battle Rock. Last year the Indians emerged as victors, remember? This year, to make things equal for both sides, the Eugene Highlanders calmly filed down to the beach, joined the Indians in their final charge on the settlers... but turned the tables by defeating both sides in a hand-to-hand skirmish before planting their own flag at the battle scene.

Police chief Jack Waldie reported no incidents during the big day. A lot of people were "happy," he remarked... but that's all, just happy. No problems to speak of.

Attendance was down this year, at least through the day, he noted, but about the same for the big fireworks display. And the fire department deserves another big hand for a super job on that event.

In fact, everybody connected with the Jubilee deserves a lot of thanks... at least in my opinion. You never know how much effort is required until you've worked on one—or a dozen. Just ask them that have.

Makes you wonder why they keep coming back year after year, doesn't it?

Why not get in on next year's celebration and find out?

P. John Danford of the local Sanitation Service asked me to caution people about setting fires at the county garbage dump. Besides being mighty dangerous (because of winds) it's illegal to burn out there except at designated times, he says.

P. Rick Peabody, the big Indian chief, also says to thank Kirby's Restaurant and the Galley Cafe for their contributions of hamburgers to the "Indians."

P. And I'm a thanking Lee House of Bandon, a member of the Western World staff, for kindly consenting to take the Jubilee photos for me this year.

Timber Sold

District Ranger F. W. Burgess announced the sale of timber from an area on the Gold Beach Ranger District of the Siskiyou National Forest. The apparent high bidder for the Steffen Meadow Salvage timber sale on June 27, 1973, was Champion International Corporation. The advertised price was \$129.71 per MBF for Douglas-fir, \$330.41 per MBF for Port Orford cedar, \$69.49 per MBF for Sugar pine and other coniferous species, and \$7.25 per acre for all species subject to pre-acre pricing.

Champion International Corporation bid \$130.10 per MBF for Douglas-fir. All other items were sold as advertised. Other bidders on the sale were Ocean Terminals Co., South Coast Lumber Company, and Western States Plywood Cooperative.



dellenback Report

BY REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DELLENBACK

While the nation hears talk that it may be necessary to ration fuel in some parts of the country, Congress is deeply involved in wrestling with the problems associated with transporting oil from the North Slope of Alaska to the "lower 48" states. Concerns for the national security, for the environment and for the economy are being carefully weighed against our need for oil.

One important point should be made at the outset. No matter how quickly Congress acts, no matter how quickly a transportation system can be constructed, the Alaska oil will not solve the energy crisis. It will partially alleviate our fuel shortage problem, but it will not be the panacea some would have us believe.

For example, figures indicate that the West Coast alone will soon have need for 3.1 million barrels of oil per day. At the same time the Midwest need will be nearly twice that. Yet the maximum production expected from the Alaska oil fields is approximately 2.0 million barrels per day -- less than one-quarter of the need projected for the West and Midwest alone! Nonetheless, the Alaska reserves are clearly needed.

The proposal to build a pipeline nearly 800 miles long from the oil fields to the port of Valdez has been opposed by some environmental groups. It has been pointed out that the trans-Alaska pipeline would cross an area troubled by earthquakes, raising the risk of pipeline rupture and resulting in great danger to plant and wildlife.

Since the oil would have to be transported from Valdez to the West Coast by ship, the possibility of oil spills in the Gulf of Alaska is of great concern to the fishing industry in that area. The marine portion of the Alaska pipeline route, because of climatic conditions, has been called one of the most dangerous such routes in the world.

The most frequently suggested alternative to the Alaska pipeline is the trans-Canada pipeline. The Canadian route would cover some 2,900 miles and reach depots in the Midwest and possibly even on the East Coast. Since there are existing pipelines, only about 1,700 miles of new pipeline would need to be built.

But the Canadian route raises similar problems with respect to the environment. It would disrupt the migratory patterns of large game animals, although not to the extent the Alaskan route would. It would cross more rivers, with the dangers that would flow therefrom, and cover approximately the same amount of tundra as the trans-Alaska pipeline. And there are a host of items that would have to be worked out between the Canadian government and the U. S. before this alternative would have any proven substance.

We, on the Interior Committee, are currently seeking to settle the thorny question of how best to approach the problem and allow construction of some route to begin. A change in the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act will be necessary to relax the existing 50-foot-width limitation for pipeline right-of-ways before construction on either the trans-Alaska pipeline or the trans-Canadian pipeline can begin. Our decision must be whether to go the route of simply amending the act and leaving the question of the most desirable route up to the Department of the Interior, or to propose a bill which would settle both the right-of-way and environmental issues.

Exhaustive hearings on the best way to get the North Slope oil to the "lower 48" have been underway for months. Testimony, studies, reports and position papers present fact on top of fact, statistic on top of statistic. Political arguments added to the already overwhelming complexities of the issue make this problem one of the most difficult now faced by Congress -- but it is a problem that must be faced squarely. A decision must, and I think will, be reached soon since every delay sets back the date when we can expect to utilize this much-needed resource.

OSU Hopes To Help Oregon Fishermen Catch More Salmon

Oregon State University scientists hope to help salmon fishermen on the Oregon coast catch more fish.

This summer, researchers at OSU are using some sophisticated remote sensing techniques in an effort to identify probable areas of fishing success. The project, which is known as the "Living Resources Prediction Feasibility Study" (LRPFS), is directed by Dr. James O'Brien, visiting oceanography professor from Florida State University.

O'Brien explains that coho salmon prefer certain temperature ranges.

The basic idea of the LRPFS project, he added, is to predict water temperature and food concentrations, then decide the most probable locations of coho salmon. Final steps, according to O'Brien, is to transmit this information to local fishermen, a job being supervised by John Faudskar, OSU Marine Extension agent in the central coastal area.

An important part of the program is to determine the economic aspect of such forecasting. Dr. Bruce Woodworth, OSU School of Business and Technology professor, is heading a team of business analysts that will attempt to measure any economic impact on the coho fishery.

The salmon industry on the Central Oregon Coast has a direct economic benefit to the state on the order of \$8,000,000 a year, noted Woodworth. Any small percentage increase in this industry would be of great benefit to the local communities.

Scientists and fishermen have known for some time that the coho salmon are most frequently found in 52 to 56 degree F. water, it was noted. The salmon also prefer water with a high concentration of food. By using an airplane and a high precision radiation thermometer, indirect water temperature measurements can be made in a short period of time, even over large areas of ocean.

In the new study, a specially equipped airplane makes a three-hour low level flight over the test area each day. The project covers the near shore area between Cape Lookout south to Seal Rock.

With the help mentioned, it would seem a simple project to predict the water temperature for the next day. Not so, says O'Brien. The ocean is an ever-changing body of water, he noted. Rapid changes occur in

winds and currents which can quickly and significantly change the water temperature and food concentration.

During the last two summers, OSU scientists have been involved in a concentrated study of off-shore circulation patterns. This study, the Coastal Upwelling Experiment, has added greatly to "our knowledge of water movement near the Oregon Coast," according to O'Brien.

By applying these oceanographic research results to present temperature measurements and standard weather forecasts, O'Brien and his colleagues are attempting to predict areas in the ocean where the temperature and food concentrations are best for the salmon.

This information is transmitted to the coast where it is distributed to the fishermen via short wave and commercial radio stations, plus special maps posted right on the docks. The forecast is for a 24-hour period.

A number of commercial and sports fishermen on the coast are lending important cooperation to the project by keeping logs of their fishing activities, including the location and amount of catch. The Oregon Fish

ADVERTISEMENT

How's Your Hearing Please Read This Carefully

Electronic hearing tests will be given at the Shoreline Motel, Port Orford, on Thursday, July 12, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon by John F. Pearson, Beltone Hearing Aid specialist. These tests will be offered as part of the better hearing workshop program now being conducted nationwide.

Anyone who has trouble hearing or understanding is welcome to come in for a test using the latest electronic equipment to determine his or her particular degree of hearing loss. Diagrams showing how the ear works and some of the causes of hearing loss will be available.

Everyone should have a hearing test at least once a year. Even people now wearing a hearing aid or those who have been told an aid won't help should have a hearing test and find out about the very latest kinds of hearing correction.

The free hearing test will be held at the Shoreline Motel, Port Orford, by the Beltone Hearing Aid Service from 9 a.m. until 12 noon on July 12. If you can't get there on that day call 332-2903 and arrange for an appointment at another time.



TO THE EDITOR

I am writing as a concerned parent.

Today, June 26, as I sat and watched the grown ups (and I use the term lightly) fighting out a ridiculous battle on the little league field, I felt I had to write.

Are these "grown ups" supposed to be setting examples of sportsmanship?

How are these boys going to learn if their source of teaching are setting such examples?

If the boys see the coaches, assistant coaches and umpires fighting, how will they in return act?

For pete's sake you would think they would be teaching the boys that it's not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game that counts.

Even if you get cheated out of a few points, you should take it humbly. Knowing that you were doing your best and that's all that counts.

I think we "grown ups" better take a good look at ourselves. If those boys can't walk off the field shaking hands, something's wrong.

Concerned Parent
(Name on file)

State Programs Summary Ready

Summary descriptions of the objectives, activities and expenditures of Oregon's nine state government programs are available free to interested citizens through the Curry County Extension Office. Extension economists from Oregon State University prepared the material to help the citizen better understand the state government program areas of economic development and consumer services, education, human resources, natural resources, public safety, transportation, administration and support, legislative and judicial.

Commission is a cooperator in the effort also.

The LRPFS project is funded by the International Decade of Ocean Exploration office of the National Science Foundation with a grant of \$45,000. When the study is completed in mid-August, scientists hope to know if it is feasible to use a remote-sensing temperature forecasting system to enhance the salmon fishing on the Oregon Coast.

SHOP HOME TOWN STORES FIRST

Oregon Guard Tests Program

Colonel Richard A. Miller announced today that the Oregon Army National Guard has been selected as one of 16 states to pilot a ninety day test, starting July 1, of a new enlistment option for Non-Prior Servicemen. The option, referred to as the REP-63 (3x3) Enlistment Option, will permit nonprior service personnel to enlist for six years with the option of serving three years in an Army Guard unit and three years in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) Control Group for annual training only.

The purpose of this test is to determine if there would be any significant increase in the number of enlistments as opposed to the present straight six year enlistment program of the Reserve Forces. The six year program will still remain in effect. Test results will be evaluated at the end of each 30 day period to determine results. Colonel Miller stated that the Oregon Army National Guard

has an authorized strength of 6,446 officers and enlisted members and is currently at 6,020 members, 93.39 per cent of authorized strength. Oregon was chosen as a result of its outstanding increase in strength since January, 1973, while operating in a voluntary Army concept. He also stated that "The citizens of Oregon can be proud of the record of our Army and Air National Guard units and members in their support of not only the Reserve Readiness Posture but of the many and varied community activities in which the Guard is participating in daily."

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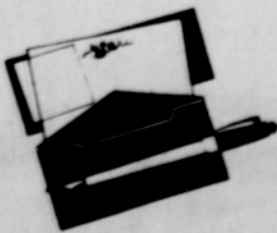
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