

# Dellenback Reviews Cone Crop Expected To Be Spotty, Poor

The people of Oregon should have an opportunity to decide the question of a sales tax and Republicans in the last legislative session at Salem tried to make that possible, State Representative John Dellenback said in an address here Tuesday.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Medford Rotary club at the Rogue Valley Country club, the Medford lawyer and legislator reminded Rotarians that the close balance of 31 Democrats and 29 Republicans indicated a greater bi-partisan use of members of both parties for more effective action.

The close vote in the last election certainly pointed to full use of abilities and talents of members of each party, yet the plan urged by the Republicans along this line was refused by the party in power.

**Best Interest of State**  
"It was a big mistake," Dellenback said. "Greater use of Republican members, who missed control of the legislature by a narrow margin, was in the best interest of the State of Oregon. The vote on the important tax measure, for example, was almost entirely along party lines," he said.

Discussing the legislative processes at Salem, the speaker told of the importance of committee appointments. Approximately 85 per cent of bills out of committee with a "do pass" tag were successful in the House; of those bills approximately 85 per cent were finally approved by the Senate.

The importance of committee assignments is obvious, generally the Republicans suffered severely in these initial appointments. In the 1961 session at Salem, the question of daylight saving caught public attention, the speaker recalled. In the last session, the two most publicized matters were constitutional revision and the vital problem of taxes.

## Discusses Economic System

In briefly discussing the over-all economic system in America, the Medford lawyer warned against the constant "moving in" on the profit motive tax trends that discourage risk capital.

"It's a case of grinding away at the top and at the bottom," he pointed out. When the average American is no longer in need, due to public handouts, the natural question is asked: "Why should I work?"

Dellenback concluded his address with a plea for the citizens to take an active part in government by familiarizing themselves with issues and legislation and by making their opinions known to their representatives.

## Everts To Direct New Water Lab

Corvallis - Curtiss Mitchell Everts Jr., director of the Oregon state board of health's division of sanitation and engineering since 1941, has been appointed director of the Pacific Northwest Water Laboratory which will be built soon on the Oregon State university campus.

Announcement of the appointment was made by Assistant Surgeon General Gordon E. McCallum, chief of the U.S. public health service's division of water supply and pollution control. Everts will start his new duties in early September.

As director of the laboratory, Everts will head a staff of approximately 150 scientists and supporting personnel conducting research, field demonstrations, and training related to the prevention and control of water pollution.

The \$2,000,000 laboratory is expected to be started in coming months and completed in 1965. It will work with all universities in the area, with other federal agencies, with state and local governments, and with industry.

It will be one of nine regional and special purpose laboratories to be built across the country under the Federal Water Pollution Control act.

Everts has been with the Oregon state board of health since 1938 and has lived in Portland since 1947.

## Oregon Algae Is Subject of Paper

Eugene - A patch of blue-green algae near a hot spring in southeastern Oregon has yielded at least four distinct strains, each with its own definite temperature requirements, a University of Oregon researcher told a national meeting in Amherst, Mass., today.

Jack A. Peary, National Science Foundation research fellow in biology, reported his findings during the annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, one of the nation's largest scientific gatherings. He spoke before the Physiological Society of America, one of 23 biological societies affiliated with AIBS.

Co-author of the paper was Dr. Richard W. Castenholz, assistant professor of biology, who is currently spending a sabbatical year in Norway.

The study of thermophilic blue-green algae - microscopic water plants which grow at unusually high temperatures - has been largely ignored during the past two decades, Peary commented, but is now being revived as scientists recognize its significance in a better understanding of enzymes, nature's catalysts, and its possible contributions to space travel.

Salem - Widespread reports of a generally spotty to poor forest tree cone crop in all primary tree species throughout Oregon dimmed hopes this week for many people intent on making a little extra from this forest product, according to the state forestry department.

The cone picking season normally begins during the latter part of August at low elevations and extends to high elevations.

Western Oregon's fir cone crop is spotty with the likelihood that the cones are infested with seed-eating insects.

The ponderosa pine cone crop of eastern and southern Oregon is generally poor, which also applies to such species as noble, grand, concolor, and other high elevation true firs. Other species including sugar pine, white pine, cedars, spruces and hemlocks are similarly affected.

**Local Pockets of Cones**  
However, local pockets of cones may occur in sufficient quantity and quality for collecting. The cones should be tested for seed count and their acceptability should be discussed with a cone buyer before picking in any quantity.

Permission to pick cones must be obtained from the landowner and a harvesting permit secured from forestry officials.

The cone picking season extends through a period when the fire hazard in the woods is usually high, the department noted. This is especially significant with the amount of blowdown timber resulting from the Columbus Day storm scattered throughout Oregon's forests.

Certain forest areas are closed to entry except by permit from a state or federal forest officer. During short periods of extreme fire weather a shut-down of all activities in hazardous areas is ordered and no permits are given.

The immediate situation at any particular time of harvest can be secured from a local forest official.

Cone collectors are provided with the following check list: 1. check first with cone buyers to determine species, origin and seed count requirements; 2. locate suitable picking areas and obtain the landowner's approval; 3. secure a harvesting permit from any state or federal for-



**SAWMILL DEMONSTRATED**-A portable sawmill was demonstrated in Portland, Ore., early this month. Outfit can produce 5,000 board feet of lumber per day. Boards up to 3 by 12 inches by 26 feet can be cut depending on size of the operating engine. Mill can be set-up at any location, according to Jim May, inventor. (UPI)

## Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER  
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**WHAT IS DOLLAR DEVALUATION? - III**  
(3rd in a series of 5 columns)

The United States will not devalue the dollar in the foreseeable future.

We are making major moves and we will make more to reduce the outflow of dollars and gold from this country - but we will not try to solve the problem of our diminishing gold reserves by raising the price at which we officially sell gold to qualified foreign owners of dollars, thus reducing the gold equivalent of the U.S. dollar and "devaluing" it in terms of gold and other currencies. This "solution" is rejected as unthinkable at this stage by every responsible policymaker in the U.S. and the Western world.

Nevertheless, because worry about devaluation is mounting throughout the U.S., this series is designed to explain what the bafflegab means. As already reported, if we raised the price of gold from \$35 to \$70 an ounce, this would cut the gold equivalent of the dollar from 1/35th to 1/70th of an ounce. This would slash the cost of our exports to foreigners, boost the cost of imports to U.S. consumers - theoretically stimulate our exports, reduce our imports. It also would raise the value of the gold reserve we have left from \$15.6 billion to \$31.2 billion, give us that much more precious metal with which to meet our obligations.

**Q. Why do other countries devalue their currencies?**  
A. They devalue because they are importing much more than they are exporting and therefore running deficits in their trade accounts. By devaluing in terms of other currencies, they make the goods they export less expensive in price and the goods they import more expensive in price and this helps them get their import-export accounts back into balance. The "fundamental disequilibrium" in trade was behind the Western world's devaluations in 1949 and the French devaluations of the 1950's.

But we in the United States are running a huge surplus in our trade account. We exported a whopping \$4.3 billion more in goods and services last year than we imported. Our trouble stems from the fact that we are spending so much in other areas - on military defense overseas, economic aid, private investment and tourism abroad - that we not only have been wiping out our trade surplus but also persistently going into the red year after year. This year we have another big export surplus, but our over-all deficit is at an annual rate of more than \$3 billion.

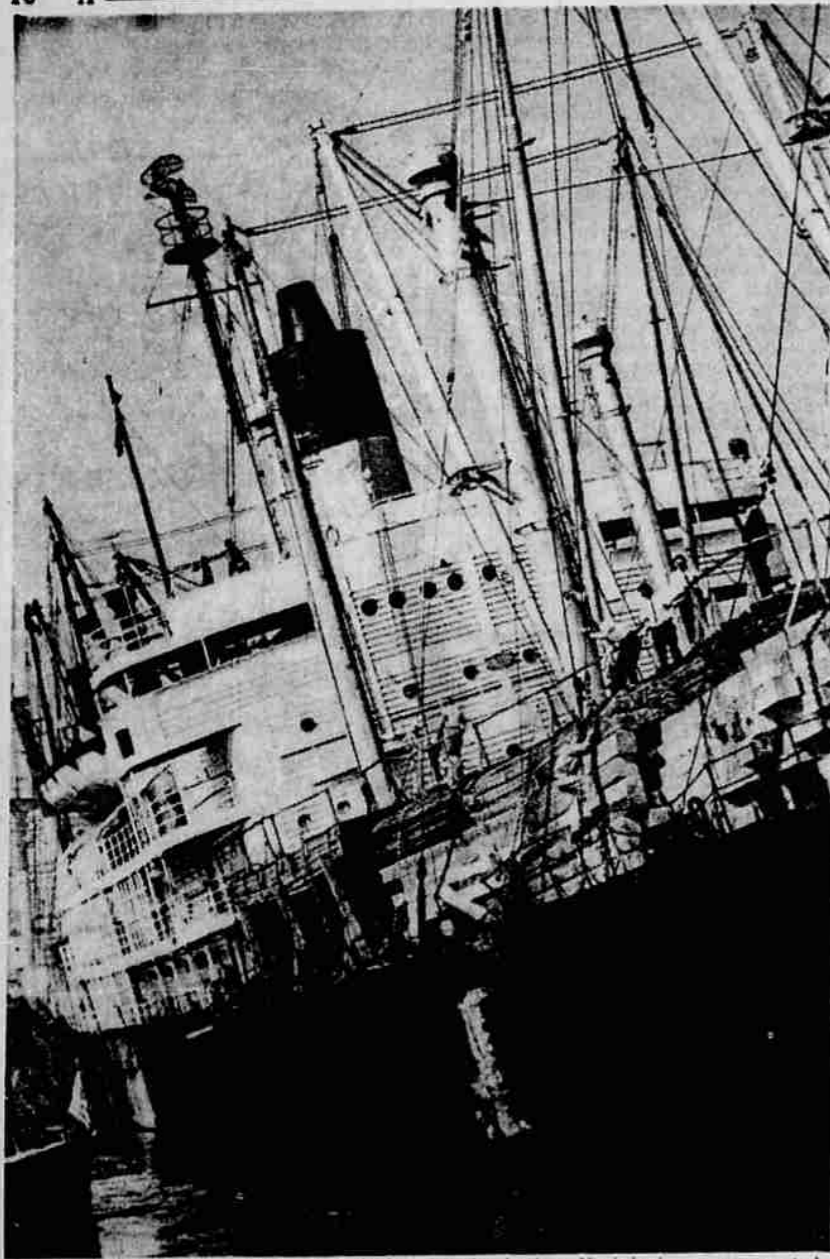
There is no precedent for a nation's devaluing its currency when it is in the black in its trade account - as we are.

**Q. How would devaluation change the dollar's appearance?**  
A. Not one bit. In appearance, it would be the same dollar after devaluation as before devaluation.

**Q. How would devaluation affect prices here?**  
A. The answer to this is the question "the price of what?" The only change, remember, would be terms of gold and other currencies. (This assumes other countries would not immediately devalue to the same extent. Even though this is an utterly unrealistic assumption, let's make it and go on.) Since this would be the only change, the prices of goods and services produced and sold within our borders would not be directly affected at all. The price of a haircut would be the same. The price of corn raised by a U.S. farmer would be the same, etc.

But, of course, we do not buy only domestically-produced goods. We are a "have not" as well as a "have" nation, and in 1962 alone we imported over \$16 billion of goods and services. Few U.S.-manufactured goods today do not include some imported materials - and the price of these imported materials would be up. Many common goods on your table every day are imported - coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, olive oil - and the prices of these would be up. In most cases, the imports are vital to our way of life and standard of living and we would not reduce our purchases of them despite the higher prices.

The impact over a period, therefore, would be to raise the prices of producing and living - a pull toward inflation. What would devaluation mean specifically to you as a consumer, investor, importer, exporter, tourist, etc? This tomorrow.



**SHIP IN SIDE**-The S. S. Sierra has a rip in its side and is listing Monday after a collision with another freighter, the S. S. Massmar, in fog at the mouth of the Los Angeles harbor. No injuries were reported. The Sierra, from San Francisco, was arriving and the Massmar, from Baltimore, Md., was leaving for San Francisco. (UPI)

## SCHOOL SLATED

Salem - (UPI) - Members of the mapping, farm appraisal, and urban appraisal sections of the state tax commission's valuation division will hold their annual summer training school here Wednesday through Friday, it was announced.

## GETS BIRTHDAY CAKE

Washington - (UPI) - Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson got a surprise from President Kennedy on his 55th birthday anniversary Tuesday. Kennedy gave Johnson a birthday cake at the weekly White House breakfast meeting with legislative leaders.

## NOW YOU KNOW

By United Press International  
The worst mine disaster in United States history occurred on Dec. 6, 1907, at Monongah, W. Va., when 361 persons were killed, according to the World Almanac.

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est official; 4. check on fire regulations and closures, and get permits if necessary; 5. test cones for seed count and ripeness before picking; 6. deliver cones to dealer daily or provide adequate storage to prevent spoilage.

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