

WALDO LAKE POLICY

By Charles V. Stanton

While the planned development of Waldo Lake is of particular interest to the Eugene area, the plan is not without concern to recreationists of Douglas County. Waldo Lake is one of the large lakes of the Cascade summit. It lies almost directly east of Cottage Grove, a few miles north of the Willamette Highway. Is now in an almost primitive state. It is considered of foremost interest to those hardy souls who put packs on their backs and hike into this mountain paradise to revel in the beauty of the big lake and to enjoy its outstanding recreational resources.

A large body of sentiment has favored keeping Waldo Lake in a totally primitive condition. Many people are most vigorous in protests of any commercial development whatsoever.

They want no roads built into the area to permit motor cars to reach that mountain fastness. They object to all timber removal. They want no homes, no commercialization.

Yet there is a considerable amount of commercial timber in the region.

Where one faction wants no development of any sort, another contends that jobs are more important than scenery.

Compromise Offered

Caught between the heated arguments of these two very opinionated groups, is the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service has been given a bad time by first one group and then the other.

Several years ago I was a patient in a hospital at Eugene. My doctor was an ardent lover of the Great Outdoors. He was an aggressive exponent of the wilderness concept of forest management in the Cascade Summit area. He would spend long sessions at my bedside giving me the pro side of the argument why the Forest Service should leave the entire Cascade Summit in a complete state of undevelopment, keeping that part of Oregon in a totally primitive state.

And he had good arguments!

Another frequent caller was the late Bob Aufderheide. Bob previously had been supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest. He was moved to the Willamette National Forest, in which Waldo Lake is located.

My doctor would give me his version quite regularly as he called in the morning hours.

Bob came to see me frequently during afternoon visiting hours. There I heard the Forest Service side of the argument, in which the Forest Service, pounded over the head for every log it could possibly sell under the allowable cut provision of sustained yield, simultaneously was being urged to build a fence around a large body of good timber in the Three Sisters and neighboring sections of the forest.

Now it would seem the Forest Service has come up with a plan that is somewhat of a compromise. Possibly it will please no one.

Plan Announced

J. Herbert Stone, regional forester, has announced modifications in a multiple use program outlined earlier. The new plan, he reports, provides that timber harvesting will be permitted but it will be under controlled specifications designed to provide a continuous forest cover with no vast area of stumps.

(If you want to see what he means, go north of Gardiner and observe what has happened to that wonderful spruce forest around Lake Tahkenitch.)

Scenery and natural beauty will be preserved. Near-natural conditions will be protected, insofar as attention to safety will permit. There are to be no large openings caused by timber removal and no cutting will be visible from the lake.

Small lakes in the area will not be designated a wild area, but will be managed primarily for recreation with limited access. Main roads will not be built close to any of the lakes. Access will be by trail or by stub or loop roads.

This plan of development probably will be greeted with howls of anguish from each of the divergent factions.

Whether it will be final is something still to be determined.

James Marlow

JFK Is Reluctant To Use Educational Leadership

WASHINGTON (AP)—A president can take three directions in giving leadership: persuasion, pressure and education. In his spectacular steel-price victory, President Kennedy used all three. It was the first time he really had. He has relied mostly on persuasion. Some Republicans, rather quiet while the steel drama unfolded last week, are getting critical of him now for his pressure tactics.

The way he smashed the steel industry's desire to raise prices provided both Kennedy and the country with fresh insight into what a combination of persuasion, pressure and education can do.

But after watching his performance for 15 months it seems safe to predict he will still rely—unless he bangs into some new crisis—mainly on persuasion as his chief instrument of leadership.

The President has been criticized, when Congress ignored some of his pet projects, for not going on television, explaining his case to the people, and asking them to demand action from their representatives in Congress.

That would be a combination of education and pressure. Kennedy has done very little educating since he became president except in his messages to Congress or in news conference remarks.

That's a lot different from President Roosevelt's radio talks. But

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

Business And Pleasure Might Mix!

DEAR ABBY: My husband travels and he spends a lot of time in a certain small town. I never could understand it because he doesn't get enough business out of that town to stay there overnight the way he does. He has told me about a divorcee he takes to dinner when he is there, but he says he sees her for "business" reasons. Do you really think he is seeing her for business reasons?

WONDERING WIFE
DEAR WONDERING: I don't know. What's her business?

DEAR ABBY: Our son is in his third year of college and hopes to go on to Law School. His grandparents are financing his education as we are unable to. He is a fine boy and we are all very proud of him. He has fallen in love with a girl he met at school. We have met her and think she is wonderful. The match because she is an adopted girl and her mother was unmarried. They think the girl is not "good enough" for our boy. They have threatened to cut off financial help if he doesn't break off with her. We say the girl can't help what her mother did. How can we solve this?

DEAR WORRIED: How foolish can some people be? Give your son your blessings and if the grandparents want to withdraw their financial help, let them. Many young people are getting education without the help of their grandparents. If your son wants

an education badly enough, he'll find a way.

DEAR ABBY: I am a 17-year-old girl. My problem is that I can't date a boy unless he passes inspection by my parents. I don't mind this, but their way of looking him over is to invite him to our house for supper. As soon as he walks in he is attacked by 4 inquisitive kids. (My younger sisters and brothers.) They ask him questions like, "Did you come to see Linda?" "Do you love her?" "When are you going to get married?" This is very embarrassing. I lost two very good guys this way. What should I do?

VICTIM OF LARGE FAMILY
DEAR ABBY: Give your little sisters and brothers some basic training. Youth is no excuse for asking guests embarrassing questions. If children are old enough to talk, they are old enough to learn when to be quiet.

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Hal Boyle

Government Protects All But Those Of Middle-Age

NEW YORK (AP)—The government safeguards the whooping crane and the bald eagle.

The government has programs to protect the young and soften the last years of the old.

The government has programs to aid the manufacturer and help the farmer.

Name any group in America and the government has thought up something to do for it.

Every group, that is, except one—the middle-aged.

This governmental neglect of the middle-aged is hard to understand when you consider they are one of the nation's great natural resources—as important in their way as iron ore, lumber or the corn crop.

Middle-aged people hold most of the votes, pay most of the bills, and do far more than their fair share of the national worrying.

If all the middle-aged people in America went on strike and did nothing but sit on their hands for a month, civilization as we know it would crumble like a fallen cookie.

Realizing their own key importance in the scheme of things, more and more thoughtful middle-aged people are beginning to ask, "When is the government going to do something for us?"

The problem is—What can be done?

Obviously, it would be impractical for the government to provide a federal sanctuary for the middle-aged, as it has done for the whooping crane. Middle-aged people simply do not thrive in a wilderness swamp.

There are too many of them also, so it must be admitted, for the government to reward them with a bonus for merely being alive. That would bankrupt everybody else.

But here are a few things Congress might do to foster, sustain,

develop, encourage and protect the middle-aged:

Pass a law making middle-aged respectable. One of its provisions would require the young to salute or hold their hats over their hearts whenever anyone between the ages of 40 and 65 passes by.

Pass a law making it a federal offense to laugh at, interrupt, annoy, worry or harass a middle-aged person in any manner whatsoever.

Pass a law establishing a national "Middle-Aged Day" during which the rest of the populace would do nothing but honor, admire, cherish, soothe, console and pat on the back every middle-aged person they meet.

Let Congress establish legislation such as this and no one who reached middle-age would any longer have to feel like he had committed a crime. It would be a downright privilege, and people would fight for the chance to be over 40.

Anyway, it's an idea.

Nike Rocket Spreads Cloud Over Virginia

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Nike-Cajon rocket spread a huge pink and yellow cloud of sodium vapor high over Virginia Tuesday in a study of wind velocities and upper air densities.

The rocket was launched from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Wallops Island station at 4:46 a.m. It began releasing the cloud at an altitude of 26 miles and continued upward to a height of about 144 miles.

The space agency said the cloud probably was visible for hundreds of miles from the launching site.

Lenten Devotions

Scripture: John 14

Faith in God through Jesus. God is not tangible. Faith is something we cannot see nor touch!

How can we understand? How can we explain these things that have such power in our lives?

Jesus tells us in the 14th chapter of John that God will send the Holy Spirit to those who love Him, to be their teacher.

In our today's world of facts and figures we can so easily get lost in the middle that it is sometimes hard for us to understand someone is always near who cares if we will let Him.

If we read closely, we can better understand the questions we have in the questions asked by Philip, Peter, Thomas and Judas and the answers Jesus gave them.

Here we also need to observe that the 12 men who were close to Jesus were seeking answers, and growing slowly in their understanding.

In our accepting this we can better accept the slow growth in ourselves and more graciously open our hearts to Jesus Christ our Lord.

Myra E. Crooch
Educational Assistant
First Methodist Church

Catholics Withdraw Candidate Queries

PORTLAND (AP)—A questionnaire sent recently to some candidates for political office is being withdrawn by the Catholic Committee on Religious Rights.

In making the announcement this week, Chairman Leo Smith said, "Answers received to date, as well as those received in the future, will be destroyed."

A principal reason for the committee's action was that many candidates felt unable to answer certain questions pending a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on the Oregon textbook law.

"The committee found further that there was some misconception of its stated purpose, which possibly could disrupt the growing understanding among religious groups in Oregon."

The questions, addressed to candidates for the state legislature as well as to candidates for some school boards, asked how they would vote on providing textbooks to students in parochial schools, on continuing bus transportation for parochial school students, and related matters.

A meeting had been planned for tonight at which members of the committee and legislators planned to discuss the questions. One legislator said answering the one on textbooks could put him in the position of challenging the state Supreme Court.

Nominations Due Friday In First Citizen Award

Nominations are due Friday for the Douglas County Oregon Education Association "first citizen of the year" award. Ray T. Hart, principal of Douglas High School has announced.

Talbott, president of the county unit of the OEA said such nominations are due in the county schools office in the Courthouse. He said nominations should include the activities of the person so named concerning his work in educational activities and with youth in general.

He said the nominations should include a statement of the named person's activities.

The award will be made during the annual meeting of the unit May 2 at Winston Junior High School.

Editorial Comment

WALDO LAKE PLANNING EFFECTIVE
Bend Bulletin

After conjecture, hearings, squawks, and the usual round of verbal fireworks which accompanies any Forest Service program for management of the area which lies along the summit of the Cascades, reliable reports indicate the Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture have reached a final decision on the Waldo Lake area. (Other reports from Washington indicate the formal announcement will be held up, perhaps for several months or even after the November election if possible. The reason: to avoid giving opponents of Senator Wayne Morse an issue in the forthcoming campaign.)

The management plan is basically that recommended by the Forest Service's Region Six. It was largely the handiwork of Fremont McComb and the late Bob Aufderheide of the Willamette National Forest, within which the lake area lies. The late Jim Egan of the Deschutes Forest concurred in the program, a concurrence which was requested by Aufderheide since the most direct access to the lake lies on this side of the mountains. The program first was explained by the three to a number of interested persons in the summer of 1956 or 1957.

Essentially, the plan would "open up" the Waldo lake area, provide more campgrounds and better roads, and allow limited logging outside the immediate area of the lake. The logging is no present danger, since there is now little or no market for the type of timber involved. "Opening up" the area will allow the timber around Waldo to be included in the annual allowable cut of the Willamette, and will increase the amount of stumpage to be harvested at lower elevations, in more desirable types.

The fuss and furor will die down, until the USFS gets ready to announce its next plan along the Cascade summit. And then it will spring forth again, full-blown, to continue through another series of maneuvers by parties of both sides.

SHORELINE BARRIERS
Salem Oregon Statesman

Permanent sand dune barriers, up to 400 feet wide, have been proposed by the National Park Service as a means of halting the inroads of ocean storms along seacoasts. The dunes would be constructed with federal funds and local matching money.

Damage along the Atlantic coast this past winter provided the impetus for the proposal. Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall said, however, the plan would apply to the Pacific and Gulf coasts as well.

In many places along the East Coast, summer home owners have succumbed to the temptation to crowd homes close to the shore. They are not alone in their defiance of both the law of nature and the law of averages. In every river flood, even here in the Mid-Willamette Valley, much of the damage is due to home construction which has crept into the marginal areas.

The situation along many parts of the Eastern seaboard is complicated by the fact that geologically speaking, the shoreline is sinking. Thus, on parts of Long Island, blocks of homes have dropped within range of the waves.

The Oregon Coast has seen only a relatively small amount of such damage. The washing away of the town of Bayocean on the spit separating Tillamook Bay from the sea was attributed to the construction of a jetty at the mouth of the bay. Conversely, the building up of sand dunes along Long Beach in Washington is credited to the construction of a jetty at the mouth of the Columbia.

This strip of Washington dunes gives a person an idea of what the proposed federal aid project would do. It would cut off the shore dwellers from sight and sound of the surf, thus destroying some of what it is designed to save. Artificial dunes would require maintenance. Fickle nature would either add to or subtract from the barrier annually.

Despite our progress into the atomic and space ages, we still are in the frustrating position of King Canute who commanded in vain that the seas be still. If the federal government gets into the business of salvaging seashore cities, it never will be able to bail its way out.

GOUGING HURTS IN THE LONG RUN
Albany Democrat-Herald

The Oregon State Highway Commission made a wise decision Tuesday in electing to keep overnight state park camping fees at their present level during the Seattle World Fair. The policy is a wise one too for commercial hostilities, for to gouge fair-bound and returning fair visitors would probably serve to offset much of the benefit we hope to gain indirectly from the anticipated influx of tourists to the Pacific Northwest.

To reap gains from the augmented flow of travelers this year Oregon must impress them favorably, that they may return again and again to spend their money with us. To try to squeeze it all out of them on one trip would discourage them from coming back to see and enjoy the many things Oregon offers that they did not have time to cover when first passing through.

To the Highway Department had come complaints from private operators of overnight accommodations that the state's overnight camping charges are competitively unfair. Were the state providing plush housing—motel and hotel rooms and the things that go with them there might be validity to these complaints, but it is doubtful if many world fair patrons will stay overnight in State Parks unless they intended to anyway. To do so they must provide themselves with camping equipment such as tents, utensils, and bedding, at least. Those coming with trailers will probably use trailer parks with the best facilities and most conveniently located for them. The state maintains 31 summertime overnight parks but not all of them are located on lanes of travel the visitors will use.

The state charges \$1.50 per family for trailer sites and \$1 for tent sites per night. While this is admittedly a relatively low fee there will be, if expectations are realized, enough business during the Seattle fair to keep all overnight facilities quite busy.—W.C.E.

THE MIGHTY CORPUSCLES
Grants Pass Courier

Forest industry men at Medford have come up with some estimates that put an interesting perspective on what a truck and trailer used for hauling logs or green veneer means to its community. Original cost of the unit, they say, is about \$31,000, with replacement by a new vehicle scheduled for every five years or so. Wages for drivers who keep it operating come to some \$15,000 annually. Fuel, estimated on a consumption of about 30,000 gallons a year, is a \$6,000 item. Maintenance and overhead cost another \$6,600. Insurance is about \$2,000 a year. Licenses and other taxes cost about \$8,100 annually. Most of this money is fed into the economy through local hands. These impressive contributions to the local community make the big juggernauts of the highway seem a bit more like mighty corpuscles moving along Oregon's economic arteries.

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Georgia-Pacific Shows Record Sales, Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Georgia-Pacific Corp. reported record sales and earnings during the first quarter of 1962, which it traced to increased demand, and improved prices, for its paper, pulp, lumber and wood products.

Sales rose 33.7 per cent to \$64,768,824 from \$48,426,106 a year earlier, while profits of \$4,013,308, equal to 58 cents a common share, were up 20.1 per cent over \$3,341,301 or 52 cents a share.