

by the people of \$10,000,000 for improvements and new public buildings (such as the new state office building, hospital buildings, etc.) are NOT COSTING THE PUBLIC ONE THIN DIME. They have already been paid for by state employees through wages rightfully earned, but withheld from their pay envelopes.

#### Parity Pay Advocated

About three years ago, the Oregon State Employees Association adopted a policy of parity pay for state employees—meaning equal pay for like work as compared with industry and other governmental agencies. The Civil Service Commission is now completing a survey on such a basis, and it is the Association's effort now to have the budget as presented to the 1949 legislature reflect parity figures. The Law and Legislation Committee and the Salaries and Wages Committee are working on this objective. Conferences have been held with the Governor, the Budget Director and the Civil Service Director. These conferences have been very satisfactory to date!

The recent about-face that the Supreme Court made, first in declaring the \$50,000,000 excess state fund "available" and then "unavailable without special levy," will undoubtedly make it more difficult to get adequate appropriations, especially if the levy is set too low. However, the situation is no worse than it was before the first decision.

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Left over from the Lewis and Clark exposition of 1905 at Portland, Ore., the forestry building is today the world's largest log building, still calling attention to Oregon's leading industry, lumbering. The structure is 206 feet long, 102 feet wide and 72 feet high. Fifty-two log pillars, six feet in diameter, support the gallery and roof.

## Blue Waters Fill Crater

(COVER PICTURE)

By ELIZABETH DOTSON

When Mt. Mazaba "blew its top" the Cascades lost a mountain and gained a lake. Into the deep crater left by the eruption flowed the waters from melting snows to form Oregon's famous Crater Lake.

From the trail to Discovery Point, where John Hillman might have stood when he happened upon the lake in 1853, visitors can still gaze down at the amazingly blue water 2,000 feet below. Hillman and his party failed to find the "lost cabin mine" they sought. Instead, they discovered a gold mine of scenic splendor and joy for the lover of natural beauty.

Before 1885 Crater Lake had few visitors. In that year, after 15 years of effort to reach the lake, William Gladstone Steel stood for the first time on its rim. Inspired by its beauty, Judge Steel conceived the idea of preserving it as a national park. For 17 years he devoted time and energy toward that end with much personal sacrifice. Success came at last when the park was officially established on May 22, 1902. Steel then devoted the remainder of his life to the development of the park. He served as its second superintendent and later as commissioner. He held the latter office until his death in 1934.

Many residents of Oregon as well as visitors ask wistfully if there is any public transportation to the park. The happy answer is "Yes" . . . by bus daily in the morning from both Klamath Falls and Medford.

The cover photograph by Ted Rosin, State highway photographer, shows Mt. Scott across the lake and the Phantom Ship in the middle right center.

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The lumber yield in Oregon during 1947 was sufficient to build more than 400,000 five room houses.