

Park Use Heavy

Recreational Spots in Variety Provided
For Tourists by Forward-looking Men

Oregon offers to its Centennial visitors one of the largest and finest systems of state parks in the United States.

With the recent addition of the new Farewell Bend Park, on U. S. Highway 30 on the new Brownlee Dam pool — where the immigrant wagon trains left the Snake River and started the terrible pull over the Blue mountains to the Columbia — Oregon now has 168 State parks in use, with a total of 510,400 acres.

Of these 168 parks some 36 are equipped for overnight camping or for trailer parking, and these are all maintained at the exceptionally high standards required by the Oregon state sanitary authorities. Nominal fees are charged for overnight facilities which include fuel and water.

During 1958 — which was a lean year economically — 10,062,014 persons used Oregon's state parks and, of these, the overnight campers totaled nearly 500,000. New facilities for both day and overnight users are being added to accommodate the huge increase of Centennial year.

Coast Park Most Popular

In terms of attendance the top park in the Oregon system in 1958 was Yaquina Bay Park at Newport on the Oregon Coast with 1,136,247 visitors, but the relatively new Rooster Rock park on Highway 30 east of Portland drew 417,681; the magnificent Jessie Honeyman Memorial Park in Western Lane county attracted 353,046; the spectacular Willows Lake park in Eastern Oregon drew 307,626, far from beaten paths; Umpqua Lighthouse park, near Reedsport in Douglas county drew 270,885; and Sunset Bay near North Bend, 319,833.

The official season for the various parks depends upon location and demands, and schedules are published from time to time by the State Parks Division of the Oregon State Highway Department at Salem. In the main, the season is from early spring to late fall, although many parks, especially along the Oregon Coast, find heavy use all year long.

"How does Oregon, a relatively sparse state, less than 2,000,000 population, rate a park system which is one of the largest in the United States?"

Oregon's State Parks are administered by the Oregon State Highway Commission, assisted by a State Parks Advisory Committee of six members from all parts of Oregon, selected by the Highway Commission and the Governor. The Advisory Committee meets whenever necessary during the year, makes inspection trips, holds hearings, submits recommendations on all major problems as they arise.

The members of this Advisory Committee are W. M. Tugman, Reedsport, chairman; Glenn Jackson, Medford; "Cap" Collier, Klamath Falls; Robert Frazier, Eugene; A. E. McCormick, Pendleton; and George Henderson, Portland.

The Superintendent of State Parks is Chester A. Armstrong, a veteran state highway engineer and administrator. Around Mr. Armstrong are gathered a small but highly trained group of specialists in park planning and operations.

Small Budget for Parks

The total budget for this enormous system during 1959 is only \$1,800,000 — much less than is allocated to the comparable state park system in California and the somewhat smaller system in Washington.

This is possible because of the many economies which are possible by joint operations with the State Highway department — a central accounting system; the pooling of engineering talents for the designing of park roads, bridges and other structures. Much of the maintenance in state parks is done by existing road crews of each area. There is no costly duplication of equipment.

No report on the Oregon state park system would be complete without tribute to the late Sam Boardman, a state highway engineer, and the first Superintendent of State Parks, who started the crusade to set aside scenic and historic areas nearly 40 years ago.

In this pioneering work, Mr. Boardman was ably assisted by "the Three Musketeers" — Jessie Honeyman, of Eugene, Maria Jackson, and Mrs. Rockey, of Portland — who for years led the Oregon Roadside Council in its campaign to make Governors, legislators, hard headed businessmen, and all citizens conscious of the tremendous assets in Oregon's na-

tural beauty, its forest streams, lakes, beaches.

Working with Mr. Boardman, they persuaded many a property owner along the Oregon Coast to give to the State some vast tract of headland or beach, long before the completion of Highway 101 made the cost of such properties almost prohibitive.

With the late Senator Charles L. McNary they worked out legislation to permit the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to trade interior tracts of timber to save from logging tracts which lay along major highways, such as the roads to Crater Lake.

They begged, pleaded, exhorted, scolded, and in time, they converted thousands to their cause.

Oregon is proud to welcome visitors to its State Parks. Informational folders on the parks and their facilities may be obtained by inquiry to Carl Jordan, director of Travel Information, Highway building, Salem. Folders on state parks are also available at most Chamber of Commerce and local information centers.

Superintendent Armstrong says: "Our only regret is that it never has been possible to keep pace with the ever increasing demands, but we feel we must maintain the high standards which have been set for us."

Diversity of Oregon Crops Amazing

(Continued from page 1)

so the nation's top producer of Easter lily bulbs.

Sheep and beef cattle roam these counties, too. And you'll find milk, mostly from Tillamook north; some nursery and greenhouse products, fine bentgrass in Clatsop county, and a variety of small fruits and vegetables though not on the grand scale. Dairy farmers here get their alfalfa from eastern Oregon or California. Grain production is virtually lacking.

Southern Oregon — This means Douglas (Oregon's leading sheep county), Jackson and Josephine. Besides sheep and wool, emphasis in Douglas is on beef and dairy cattle, poultry and turkeys, farm woodlots, prunes, nursery stock and truck crops; this county was cradle of Oregon's turkey industry and is home of the widely known Dillard melons.

Famous Winter Pears

Jackson is famed for its winter pears, also Bartletts, and developed the first major fruit-of-the-month gift packing in the nation; fruit, which means about 99 percent pears, grossed growers \$16 million in 1957. Fruit is grown under irrigation and about half the other cropland is irrigated. A variety of field crops, beef and a million-dollar poultry industry complete the picture here.

Dairying and beef are top items in Josephine. Gladiolus bulb cul-

ture is punctuated by a Gladiolus Festival each year at Grants Pass. Hops and Ladino clover are comparatively oldtimers here; peppermint and snap beans are newcomers.

Columbia River Basin — This is THE wheat belt of Oregon, except for Hood River county which majors in apples and pears (irrigated mostly) and grows some cherries and strawberries. Wasco is one of the leading cherry counties and grows apricots although wheat returns about one-third of the county's cash farm income. Barley is runnerup to wheat in the grains and hays; livestock in descending importance includes beef cattle, hogs, sheep, dairy cows and poultry.

Wheat-Peas Rotation

Umatilla county tops all in wheat and with barley and cattle is the major item in the other Columbia river counties. Irrigated areas develop exceptions as for example specialty field and drug crops in Umatilla and melons from Morrow county's Irrigon district. Umatilla's green pea industry (wheat-summer fallow and wheat-pea rotation) supports several canneries and freezers.

South Central Counties — This seven-county group stretches from Jefferson, Crook, Deschutes, and Grant to the California line. Two of the three major potato production centers (upper central Oregon and Klamath county) are located

here, but cattle and sheep, alfalfa and native hay, barley and seed crops are common to most of these counties. The Madras area has developed a considerable peppermint acreage in recent years.

Snake River counties — Cattle and wheat are the major products in all but Malheur, where sugar beets rank second to cattle and are foundation for the state's only sugar refinery, at Nyssa. Malheur is Oregon's No. 1 county in both beef and dairy cattle and is the third of the major potato centers.

Irrigation has placed Malheur in the diversified columns, not only with sugar beets and potatoes and some other row crops, but also with hops, peppermint, strawberry plants, gladiolus bulbs and vegetable seeds.

In Baker county, wheat plays fifth to beef, sheep, dairying and swine. Union county has a big grass seed industry; fruit is grown here, with sweet cherries the chief item in this line. The beef grazing in scenic Wallowa are the first attraction to the visitor — and the top farm item, with hay, wheat, farm timber and dairy products following.

Indians of the Pacific Northwest practiced slavery. The Chinooks got their slaves by trade.

The first market for European manufactured goods in the Pacific Northwest was among the American Indians.

OREGON

Portland
Eugene
Astoria
Albany
Corvallis
North Bend
Coos Bay
Roseburg
Medford
Klamath Falls
Pendleton
La Grande
Baker
Ontario
Salem
Bend-Redmond
Newport-Toledo
Burns
Lakeview

WASHINGTON

Seattle
Olympia
Port Angeles
Aberdeen-Hoquim
Yakima
Wenatchee
Ephrata-Moses Lake
Spokane
Pasco-Kennewick
Richland
Walla Walla
Clarkston
Pullman
Omak

IDAHO

Coeur d'Alene
Moscow
Lewiston
Boise
Payette
McCall
Twin Falls
Sun Valley-Ketchum
Burley-Rupert
Pocatello
Idaho Falls

UTAH

Logan
Ogden
Salt Lake City

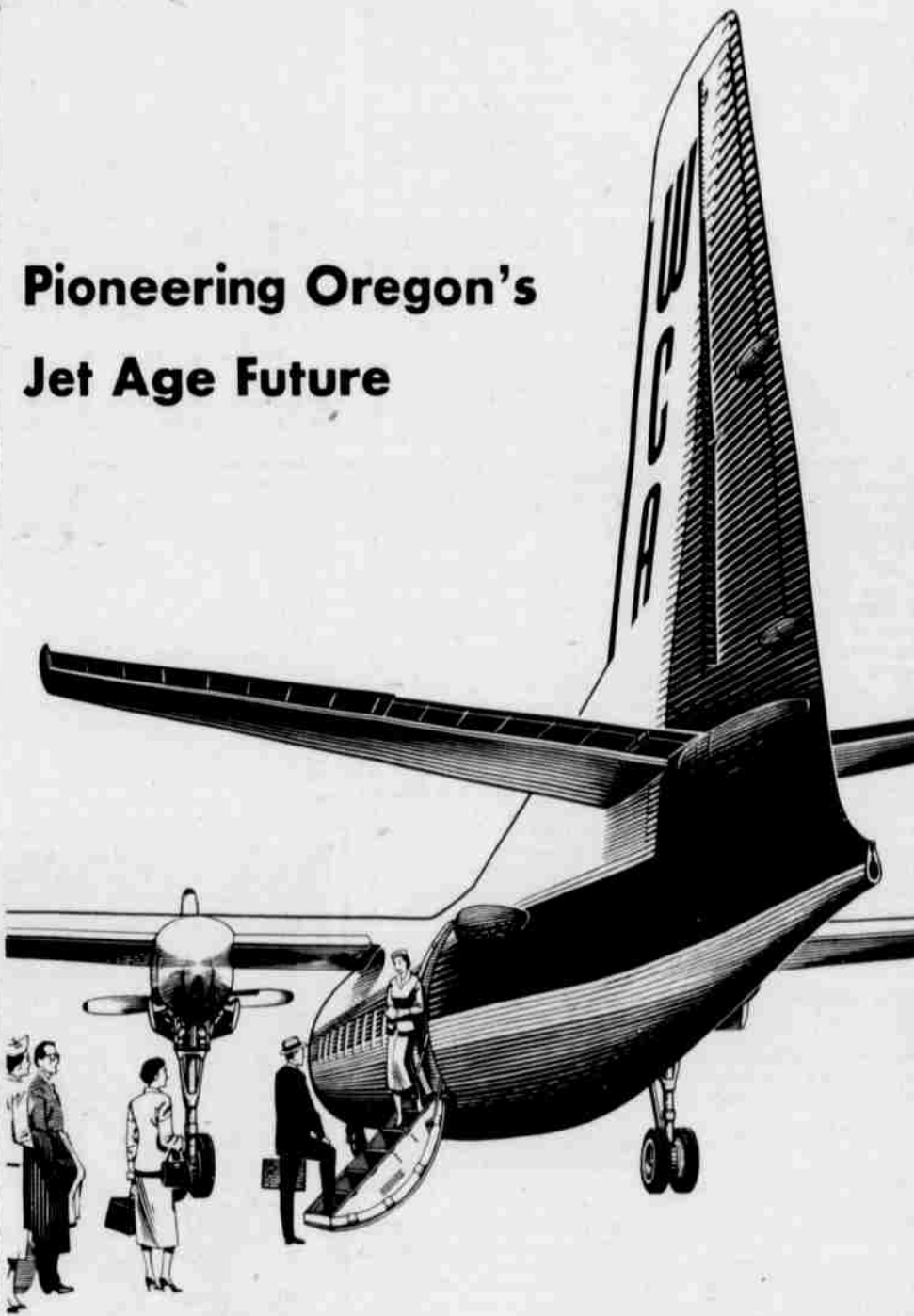
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Kalispell
Cut Bank-Shelby
Great Falls

CALIFORNIA

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WEST COAST AIRLINES