

The Cashmere Valley Record

Founded in 1907
Published Every Thursday in Cashmere
Chelan County, Washington

PUBLISHERS: Les Parr & Ken Herr
EDITOR: Bill Elbersen

MEMBER: National Publishers Association and
Washington Newspaper Publishers Association

Second Class Postage paid at 104 South Division,
Cashmere, Washington, 98815

Subscription by Mail: \$4.50 per year, in Chelan County
Outside County, \$5.00

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Editorial Comment

The Apple Valley Chapter, American Red Cross has opened a month-long campaign to boost its funds, membership and corps of volunteer workers.

This is part of the nation-wide Red Cross fund and membership drive that has become traditional each March-Red Cross Month, as proclaimed by President Nixon.

The success of this drive, Lea Brown, Chapter Chairman, points out today in a letter to this newspaper, is "essential to your American Red Cross in carrying out its local, national and international programs."

The Congress of the United States imposes on the American Red Cross duties to provide communication between the American people and their armed forces. The Red Cross is also one of the agencies designated to help veterans and their families. Servicemen, veterans were served 983 times in 1972 by the local chapter. Another mandatory service is disaster preparedness. During 1972 our chapter aided 21 families in Douglas and Chelan counties, and extended \$2,307.25 in assistance to victims of flooding. Although the Red Cross assumes these humanitarian services locally it receives no

money from the United States Government. The only source of income is from fund drives.

Support from outlying communities is urgently needed now more than ever to help pay their share of expenses. UGN monies are not used for your community. Red Cross has always played a vital role in American's communities. A true measure of its achievements is difficult to determine because its greatest contributions to our lives and well being is largely one of preventive action. For example, how many lives are saved each year by blood donated through the Red Cross? By first aid and home nursing skills imparted to millions? How much heartache and suffering is eased for the victims of disaster, for the families of men in the military service?

We'll never know exactly. But whatever the measure is, it amply justifies the generous financial support we all should give during the month of March. Red Cross Board Members in Leavenworth are Wilbur Bon and Mike Timpe who will coordinate this year's campaign for members and funds.

In a statement Monday printed in the Wenatchee Daily World, Chelan County Assessor James Sizemore reported that adoption of the U.S. Forest Service Alpine Lakes Land Use Alternatives B & C would seriously effect the property tax base. In addition the loss of lumber facilities at Peshastin, Cashmere and Entiat would have serious impact on both the tax base and the economy of our county, Sizemore stated.

"Most greatly affected in tax base loss would be the Leavenworth School District, but all county schools face a possible loss of timber tax receipts currently in the amount of approximately \$60,000," the county

assessor reported.

Favoring Alternative A, modified to incorporate all or most of the proposal of the Central Washington Cascades Study Team, Sizemore said in his opinion it should be the plan chosen by the people of Chelan County who are concerned about the possible economic loss to our county.

In discussing Alternative B and C, he stated that as presently designed they could effect a loss of almost \$100,000 in the property tax base in addition to the possible loss to the timber industry which is already hard pressed.

Time for Realism

The federal Environmental Protection Agency's proposal that gasoline rationing might have to be imposed in the Los Angeles area to meet 1975 air purity requirements set by the National Clean Air Act was a real shocker. It is difficult to imagine the paralyzing chaos that would result if the Los Angeles metropolitan area, with some 10 million people, suddenly found itself cut off from its only available means of transportation.

Los Angeles is only one of the major cities

in the country with an air pollution problem. Crippling gas rationing for the nation's major metropolitan areas is one way to cut urban air pollution. It might be quicker and less painful just to round up the people, move them out of the cities, dynamite the buildings and plant trees. A more salutary, and it is to be hoped likely, approach would be for Congress to take a look at reality and set air quality standards at levels that can be met without destroying the cities we are attempting to save.

What Happened?

Why is it that the nice, sensible guy you elected to Congress seems to go off the deep end shortly after he gets to Babylon on the Potomac? He often takes on an aura of royalty, tells you how to run your affairs and proposes with blithe unconcern new ways to spend tens of billions of your tax dollars.

It is reported that when new members of the House of Representatives go to Washington they find that suddenly they are "wrapped in a veritable cocoon of privileges and perquisites—at taxpayer expense. . . ." To make sure a fledgling Congressman doesn't overlook anything, there is a new 204-page "Congressional Handbook" outlining all of the goodies provided for his creature comforts and working convenience. In the first place, he has a \$157,992 a year allowance to hire a 16-member staff to help him run his office in Washington and in his home district. An employment service to find these people is provided free of charge. Provisions are

made for every kind of personal service, from legal help to shoe shining, at no cost. Complete facilities and expert assistance are available within instant reach to help with communications to the folks back home—radio scripts, movies, slides, speeches—anything at all.

The Congressman's salary, not to be sneezed at, is \$12,500 a year, and to assure that he stays around to a ripe old age, 31 different health plans are available as well as the complete medical services of Walter Reed Army Hospital and Bethesda Naval Hospital.

It's little wonder that that nice fellow from down the block that you sent to Congress fought so hard and valiantly to get the job of representing you and changed so much after he went to Washington. It takes a lot to support a Congressman in the manner to which he becomes accustomed, and it's hard to believe that most of the time we get our money's worth.

LETTERS to EDITOR

Dear Sir:
March is Red Cross Month throughout our nation. At this time, over 3,000 Red Cross chapters are seeking the funds, members, volunteer participation and public understanding that are essential to your American Red Cross in carrying out its local, national and international programs. The Red Cross slogan for 1973 is "Be a good neighbor. Help the good neighbor."

The purpose of this letter is to avoid possible confusion over what might seem to be duplicate Red Cross fund campaigns here in Chelan County. Apple Valley Chapter and the United Good Neighbors join each fall in a combined appeal that helps eliminate much of the former duplication of fund raising efforts in the greater Wenatchee area. We would like to point out that Apple Valley Chapter serves all of Chelan County, which includes many communities and people outside the Wenatchee area.

Support of outlying communities is needed now more than ever to help pay their share of the Chapter's expenses. United Good Neighbor monies are not used for services performed outside the Wenatchee area.

Residents in Leavenworth are urged to give generously so that the Red Cross will

continue to be "always there" to help meet the health and emergency needs in their community.

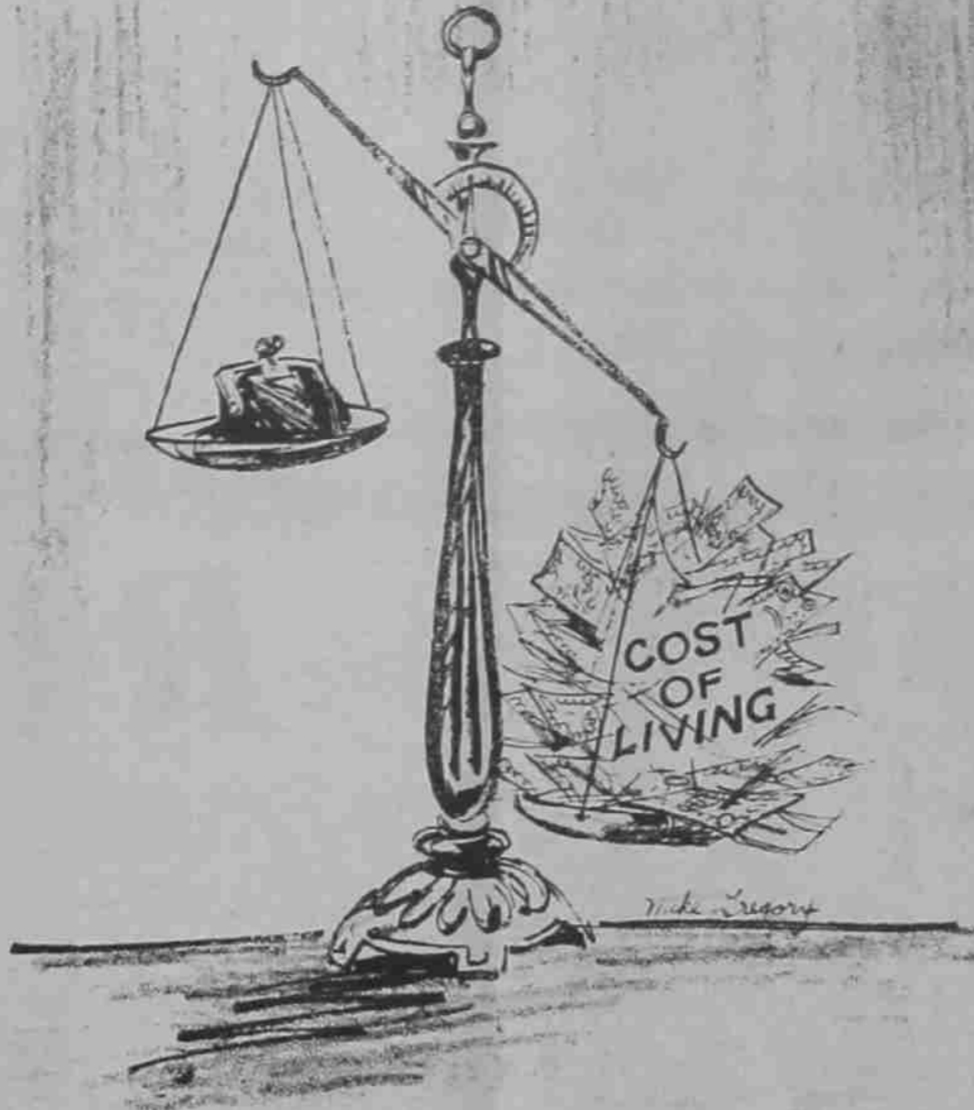
Sincerely,
Lea S. Brown
Chapter Chairman

The Board of Directors, of the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce, held a special meeting on Feb. 25 to consider the Alpine Lakes Land Use Alternatives.

The following recommendations made and a letter detailing these recommendations was sent to Mr. Dick Buscher, Project Leader.

1. The Chamber recommended Alternative "A" with exceptions and objections.
2. Agreed the Alpine Lakes and the Enchantment Lakes should be held as a wilderness but that the wilderness area should be surrounded by a buffer zone.
3. Opposed the Van Epps Corridor.
4. Expressed concern for the protection of the Icicle River drainage and its tributaries.
5. Objected to some logging practices and clean up methods.
6. Stressed importance of logging industry to the area's economy.
7. Encouraged further studies before the implementation of any plan.

Out of Kilter



Robert Cummings

Under the Capitol Dome



There were 39 counties in this state at the start of this year, and there probably will be 39 on December 31, though attempts are being made in this Legislature to add two more.

King County, largest in the state and the only one with AA classification, is the target of both efforts.

A bill in the Senate, SB 2271, sponsored by Martin Durkan, Issaquah, would chop off a substantial portion of the eastern sector and form a new county to be known as Cascade. It would be a third class county. An identical bill in the House is sponsored by Democrats Art Clemente, Bothell, and Eleanor Fortson Peble Beach.

Another Senate bill, SB 2499, and an identical measure in the House, HB 521, would form a new county to be known as Evergreen out of a southern portion of King County.

SB 2499 is sponsored by Gordon Herr, D., Seattle. HB 521 has bipartisan sponsorship. Democrats include Robert Gaines and Frank Warnke, both Auburn, and Gergette Vaile, Seattle. Republicans are Paul Barden, Seattle, and John E. Cunningham, Zenith. Evergreen would have an estimated population of 200,000, which would make it a first class county, and another 10,000 would make it an A class county.

Temporarily Stymied
All four measures currently repose in the Local Government Committees of their respective houses. All are technically "dead" for this session, because they missed the cutoff date for each house to consider its own bills.

But they will gain new life when they, along with all other bills which failed to pass, are reintroduced by joint resolution at the start of the special session.

This doesn't mean there will be any visible signs of the life they have regained.

Soul Searching Next
It invariably takes more than one session to pass legislation of this nature, and in this case petitions also are needed.

There would be plenty of time to gather signatures before the 1974 session, but there could be considerable soul searching meantime as to the costs involved.

Those seceding from King County still would be liable for their share of all outstanding indebtedness of King County; also of Metro, and of the Port of Seattle.

In addition, they would have to incur additional bonded indebtedness to finance construction of a courthouse and other needed facilities.

They also would need an expert analysis to determine if their assessed valuation, along with the various state revenue they would receive, would support the services they would have to provide.

Credit Side
On the credit side, they would divest themselves of the extra sales tax now being levied countywide to help finance the Metro Transit System, and any new taxes which might be levied by Metro.

According to the way the legislation were drawn, they also would secede from the Port of Seattle, and be free of the property tax millage levied by the port.

Probably more important to most proponents of secession, they would have a greater voice in their own government. They would be free of domination by the densely concentrated vote in Seattle.

Voice In Port
Meanwhile, resting in the same House Local Government Committee along with the Cascade and Evergreen County bills is a measure designed to give the outlying areas of the Port of Seattle a greater voice in their port.

Sponsored by King Lysen and Helen Sommers, both Democrats, and Lois North, Republican, it would increase membership on the port commission from five to nine members.

This would be the same number as now serve on the King County Council. Like the councilmen, the port commissioners would run for election only within their own county council district.

At present, all five commissioners run at large, countywide.

Quarterhorse Racing
Another attempt to raise the status of quarterhorse racing has been launched in the House by Doris Johnson, Kennewick, who made an unsuccessful attempt in this field

last session. Her bill last time would have made it mandatory that one member of the State Racing Commission be a quarterhorse breeder. It got through the House, but stalled in the Senate.

Her new bill, HB 590, is a compromise. It would make it optional. At least one member would have to be a breeder of thoroughbred, quarterhorse or standard bred horses.

Cosponsors with Mrs. Johnson are Charles Kilbuck, Pasco, and Max Bentz, Prosser.

Self-Help For Students
There is a lid on compulsory fees now charged at the state's institutions of higher education. They don't pay the cost of all student activities, and there isn't any money in the general fund for these purposes.

So E.G. (Pat) Patterson, Pullman, has proposed legislation whereby students could assess themselves for additional funds.

It would provide for compulsory fees of \$5 a year to be paid into student body associations, but first it would have to be approved by a majority of students enrolled at the institution involved.

The proposed law would apply to both state universities, the four state colleges, and all community colleges.

Patterson between sessions is executive secretary of the Washington State University Alumni Association. Cosponsors of the bill are Donn Charnley, John Rabel, and Peggy Maxie, all Seattle; H.A. Goltz, Bellingham; Kemper Freeman, Bellevue; Max Bentz, Pasco; Alan Thompson, Kelso, and Earl Tilly, Wenatchee.

Reverse English
Numerous attempts to amend Initiative 276, the controversial financial disclosure law, appear doomed to failure, because of difficulty getting the two-thirds majority to amend an initiative within the first two years of its adoption.

But a Senate bill to extend its provisions to cover appointive officials would require only a simple majority vote.

The measure, which was introduced at the request of Lt. Gov. John Cherberg, would require appointive officials, as well as elective, to file financial statements within two after appointment, and by January 31 of each year thereafter.

The proposed law would apply to any appointive official whose appointment was subject to confirmation by the legislative body. This would include those appointed to positions in county or city government or in any political subdivision of the state, such as school districts etc.

Only governmental entities which would be exempt would be those with 30,000 or less population.

Ever Upward

In 1972, in addition to raising benefits 20 per cent, Congress passed legislation providing for automatic increases in social security payments to meet rises in the cost of living of three per cent or more. Further increases in the tax, now standing at 5.85 per cent paid by employee and employer alike are provided for. If you earn \$10,800 per year, the top taxable level of income at the present time, you and your employer combined pay \$1,263.60 per year for your social security benefits—better than \$100 a month. The taxable base will go up to \$12,000 in 1974 and will continue to rise as necessary.

With the outlook for something in the neighborhood of a \$30 billion federal deficit looming up in the immediate fiscal future, it looks like inflation is here to stay. Congress took a pretty realistic look at its own bad spending habits when it provided for an inflationary sliding scale for social security benefits. The problem is that the average workingman and woman will have less opportunity to save for their own future and will find the social security tax one of the factors driving up their own cost of living in the years ahead.

"Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat."—Theodore Roosevelt.

Our Legislators Report



SENATOR GEORGE SELLAR

We passed a milestone deadline in the regular session in that we can no longer consider bills in House of origin and can only consider bills that have passed the House of Representatives. In the hectic last days and hours before this self-imposed cut-off, we did pass what I think are some interesting and needed pieces of legislation.

The Senate adopted an annual legislative sessions bill. I believed with the state budget now nearing \$5 billion, it is very difficult to operate a budget of this size only meeting once every two years. The Senate Democrats called for longer sessions, but we were successful in supporting amendments to it to limit the sessions to 90 days in the odd numbered years and 60 days in the even numbered years.

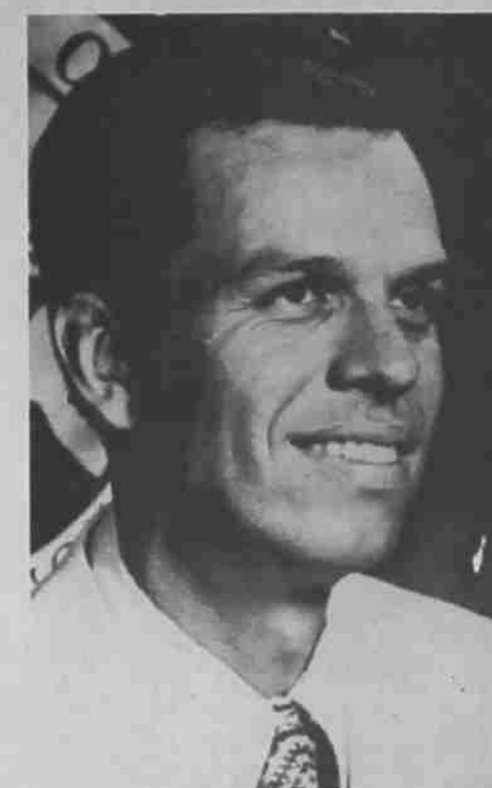
The people will have an opportunity of voting on this measure on the ballot if it passes the House of Representatives. If it does pass the vote of the people, this would be a reduction of some 20 days from what we served the last biennium period. It is my feeling that this is a more business like way of running the state operation and would bring some savings by limiting the length of the sessions. It would also give your citizen-type legislator better control over the time away from his business.

The Senate also passed a state lottery bill which basically allows the state to go into a statewide lottery business. It appoints a five-man, non-salaried commission with the power to hire one full time director. This commission would be responsible for setting the details, such as the price of the tickets, the number and the size of the prizes, and the sale location of the tickets. The money generated from this lottery would go into the state general fund.

We also adopted the first portion of the state budget which is the Social and Health Services budget. Although the budget is over \$1 billion it is \$67 million lower than the original request. This is certainly a milestone because the history of recent years has been always a larger budget than the one proposed by the Governor, so I was very happy to be a part of this \$67 million reduction.

I was assured on the Floor of the Senate that this reduction would not result in any ratable reductions to recipients.

We are going to work on the kindergarten through twelfth grade budget this coming week. This is the first time that we have ever worked on the budget in sections and I find it a great help. However, the Republicans added a proviso to the first section stating that none of the sections would go into effect until all had been approved. The purpose for this is to make sure we have a balanced budget at the end of the deliberation. The Senate also passed a bill that would instruct the Superintendent of Public Instruction to attempt to develop a new method of financing the state public school system. The increasing burdens of the property tax on the citizens of the state of Washington plus the defeat of many major levies, are bringing pressures to bare to look into this vital overall area of school financing. Until next week - George Sellar.



REPRESENTATIVE EARL TILLY

Since last Tuesday, the 19th, the House of Representatives has only been considering bills passed by the Senate. This will continue until 4 p.m. on March 1. So far, there have only been a handful of bills to consider for the committees that I am on. Some of these were duplicates of earlier House Bills that we had already passed.

Our Education Committee finally got around to hearing the bills on negotiation and whether principals will be considered in a separate bargaining group. I also attended the Appropriations Committee on two different days to hear testimony on Educational needs for handicapped students and the proposal for monetary increased benefits in teachers retirement. Teachers already retired are certainly at a disadvantage trying to live on an income based on the

economy and prices of many years ago. Education people are presently asking for a new retirement plan that is equal to that of other public employees. This parity certainly would seem logical if the budget can allow it.

I visited the vocation Technical Institute at the Clover Park School District in Seattle Tacoma this week. This is a very impressive school both in instruction and physical plant. Fifty-five programs are being run by several thousand students participating each year in courses ranging from cosmetology to commercial aviation.

Senator Warren Magnuson visited a Joint Session of the Legislature Wednesday and tried to explain why Washington wouldn't be able to decide a budget for next fall, after the federal fiscal year adopted. This state cannot wait until September because the present fiscal biennium ends June 30th. Besides, we have waited for the federal budget before and cannot now.

The Senate passage of an annual sessions bill sounds better than a proposed series of strung-out mini-sessions. If Speaker Sells had come out with some real specifics, he might have been able to sell his continuous session idea, but it has not really gone much further than the dream state and we need solid ideas that we can depend on.



REPRESENTATIVE BOB CURTIS

SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET SPENDING MILLION! That could well have been headline from this past week's action in House. When we arrived here last month we were presented with, not only a biennial budget for the '73 to '75 biennium, but a "supplemental budget" for the period of the last six months of this biennium (January-June, 1973). The largest "chunk" of the money was \$10 million for an increase of one per month for state employees. These people are as deserving as anyone of a pay increase but even so I voted no on the final passage of this budget.

I don't like the "concept" of a supplemental budget! It almost seems an extra money "burns a hole" in our pocket and we have to spend it. This money was savings effected through various departments and was "extra". It seems to me we would just as well have used this money for some type of property or other tax relief. For instance, repealing the sales tax on prescription drugs would cost \$14 million revenues per biennium. Why not use the million to offset that?

In addition, the supplemental budget is inequitable in other respects. An inequity administrator overspent his appropriation was included in the budget for \$46,000. I took this money out in committee action, but it was reinserted in floor action on a straight party line vote. An attempt on the part of the Republicans to re-insert \$43,000 found in original budget but deleted in the Senate to the Public Disclosure Commission to implement Initiative 276 was defeated. . . . on a straight party line vote.

Sometimes this job gives me the feeling having been run over by a steamroller. Such was the case with the supplemental budget, but surely we will keep trying today we'll win one!

Combating Confusion

Persistent confusion concerning control and gun control lies at the heart of controversy over the more radical (firearms) proposals. The confusion has been compounded by those near-zealots who pursue but a single goal—the disarming law-abiding citizens and the branding of millions of members of such organizations as the National Rifle Association, at least in indirectness, as little better than thugs.

In response to a nationally-syndicated article that compared handguns to heroin, a threat to the quality of American life, a police commissioner of Buffalo, New York commented, "In the long run, we must be a sensible system which will protect citizens' rights and still curb the illegal firearms, but no one has come up with yet." The commissioner added, "As to the 'myth' about the National Rifle Association

blocking effective gun laws, I hope all owners belong to the NRA. . . most members are respectable people who know how to handle arms properly." Commenting on the same antigun article, the sheriff of New York County, New York presented a refreshing approach to gun control legislation when he said, "I believe it is important to safeguard that right (to keep and bear arms), but we must also explore every possibility to reduce injury caused by firearms, taking a serious consideration proposals for control legislation which encourage rather than discourage the safe and proper possession and use of any firearms by Americans who choose to have them."

Statements like this help correct confusion created by promotion of the fallacy that banning gun ownership by the law-abiding is synonymous with controlling crime.