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ARTS
FESTIVAL
INSIDE

CANNON BEACH GAZETTE



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OCTOBER 27, 2023

The 76th Annual Firefighter Benefit Ham Dinner

By **DEB ATIYEH**

Cannon Beach residents showed up at the

Cannon Beach Conference Center on Saturday, October 14th for the 76th Annual Firefighter Benefit Ham Dinner.

The dinner and donations help raise money for training, equipment and community outreach programs. This

event has a long tradition of bringing the community together with a feeling of loyal camaraderie and support for

our Cannon Beach Volunteer Fire & Rescue Association. Thank you for all that you do for our community!

PHOTOS BY DEB ATIYEH



Lose Yourself in the Moment at Icefire Glassworks in Cannon Beach

By **BOB ATIYEH**

Jim Kingwell was twenty-five when he created his first few pieces of blown glass art on July 5th, 1971. The next day, he sold his entire production of three pieces of blown glass for five dollars. Ever since that first day more than 50 years ago he's been perfecting the art of glass blowing, and what started out as an experiment turned into a life-long vocation. After majoring in ceramics at Portland State University, Jim began his life's work in a geodesic dome named Alder House, located in Gleneden Beach on the central Oregon coast. Working with partner Edward "Buzz" Williams over the next three years, they re-melted empty whiskey bottles from Salishan Lodge

to produce their blown glass art. Jim worked out of an old warehouse in McMinnville for several years in the late 1970's, a garage in the Dunthorpe area of Portland, and a pole barn near Willamina for another decade before establishing Icefire Glassworks at its present location in mid-town Cannon Beach, in September 1991. Jim utilized the business model from an art gallery in Sausalito, California, and Icefire Glassworks is unique in that it contains both a small gallery and a glass blowing operation under one roof.

Jim always wanted to be self-employed and explained that his chosen career "is all about problem solving and hopefully not going broke before you solve the problem." Along with the glass art produced by Jim and his

wife Suzanne Kindland, the Icefire Glassworks gallery displays and represents the work of ten additional glass artists "each of whose work we strongly believe in."

The ancient art of glass blowing dates back to at least the first century in Sidon, located on the Mediterranean coast of Lebanon, though glass ingots have been discovered dating back 3,500 years. Glass blowing is a physically demanding job and takes its toll; affecting the hands, wrists, elbows, shoulders, back and knees, with many glass blowers being afflicted with carpal tunnel syndrome. Besides spending the day standing and walking on concrete, the metal blow pipe weighs over five pounds, and when adding the extra weight of the glass, it's challenging

to handle the opposite end of the 4-1/2 foot-long pipe. The heavier the weight of the glass on the end of the blow pipe, the shorter the career of the glass blowing artist. It takes an average of about 40 minutes to produce a single piece of blown glass art, but can sometimes be as short as 5 minutes or as long as 2-1/2 hours. The longer times require a joint effort, with the artists taking turns in order to give the other one time to rest. Their personal production is diminishing as they grow older, so they include the production of other artists to keep their gallery stocked with glass art. In addition to blown glass, their gallery displays many artistically intricate and beautiful pieces of fused glass, hot sculpted

SEE ICEFIRE GLASSWORKS PAGE A4



Jim Kingwell blowing glass
PHOTOS BY ICEFIRE GLASSWORKS

Tufted Puffin Numbers on Haystack Rock Increase in 2023

By **BOB ATIYEH**

The number of Tufted Puffins nesting on Haystack Rock showed a significant increase in 2023 compared to the previous year. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that 106 Tufted Puffins spent the summer on Haystack Rock, compared to just 74 in 2022, which was the lowest

number ever recorded since annual surveys began in the summer of 2010. Since 2010, annual puffins counts fluctuated but remained fairly stable for almost a decade; reaching a high of 143 in 2013. Counts were less than 100 birds in 2020, 2021 and 2022, so the 2023 increase is good news. Haystack Rock supports the second largest Tufted Puffin colony in

Oregon, with the largest at Finley Rock at Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge; just offshore of the town of Oceanside. In 2007, the total number of puffins along the Oregon coast was estimated at 4,600, but during a 2021 census the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimated about 550 puffins in 17 separate colonies. Tufted Puffins are con-

sidered pelagic seabirds that spend the majority of their lives far at sea; coming near shore every year, from late spring to late summer, to nest and raise a single chick within their deep burrows in the grassy areas of offshore rocks.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports that over the past twenty years, Tufted Puffin numbers have declined

throughout the southern portion of their range from British Columbia to northern California, and that the vast majority of the population resides in Alaska where almost 2.3 million puffins breed in nearly 700 colonies.

Several factors have likely contributed to the dramatic decline of Tufted Puffins along the Pacific Northwest coast: such as conditions at

breeding sites, at-sea mortality from fishing net "bycatch" and long-term changes in the marine food web that affects reproductive success, winter survival and the distribution of populations. The Tufted Puffin is listed as Endangered in Washington, Sensitive in Oregon and a Species of Concern in California.

NEWS



Roosevelt Elk in Cannon Beach
PHOTOS BY BOB KROLL • BOBKROLLPHOTOGRAPHY@GMAIL.COM



The Roosevelt Elk of the Pacific Northwest

By **BOB ATIYEH**

Roosevelt elk, the local elk seen roaming the coastal areas of the Pacific Northwest, are the largest of the four remaining sub-species of elk in North America. Named in 1897 by mammalogist C. Hart Merriam in honor of his friend Teddy Roosevelt, these elk are the fifth largest land mammal on the North American continent, with cows (females) weighing up to 700 pounds and bulls (males) weighing up to 1,100 pounds. Roosevelt elk live in the coastal plains and valleys, forests and mountains throughout the Pacific Northwest, west of the Cascades, from northern California to southern British Columbia and Alaska. The other North American sub-species consist of Rocky Mountain elk, Tule elk and Manitoban elk.

An estimated 10 million elk once roamed North America before the arrival of Europeans. The Merriam elk

of the American southwest and Mexico, and the Eastern elk, which once roamed the vast area from the Mississippi River to New England, were driven to extinction in the 1800's. Roosevelt elk, ranging from San Francisco to British Columbia, were reported as abundant within the river valleys and bottom lands of Western Oregon by fur trappers and early settlers. By the mid-1850's the population was declining, and by 1902 Oregon imposed statewide hunting restrictions, with the elk hunting season officially ending in 1905. By 1907, the population of elk in North America was estimated at less than 100,000, and in 1910 Forest Service officials reported that Roosevelt elk were very scarce throughout the coastal forests of the Pacific Northwest. Mount Olympus National Monument was created primarily as a Roosevelt elk reserve in 1909 by President Teddy Roosevelt, and re-designated as Olympic National Park

by Congress and President Franklin Roosevelt in 1938.

Like all elk, Roosevelt elk (*Cervus canadensis roosevelti*) are primarily grazers, but also browse a wide variety of plants, mosses, lichens, tree sprouts, tree bark, berries and even mushrooms. All elk are ruminants, with four-chambered stomachs, and tend to do most of their feeding in the morning and evening while consuming an average of 20 pounds of vegetation a day. Cows are able to successfully breed during their second year. Gestation is 8-9 months, with a single calf born in the late spring. Weighing around 35 pounds at birth, elk calves are able to stand and feed within an hour of birth. After spending their first two weeks hiding from predators, calves and cows are able to rejoin their herd. Elk calves are fully weaned at two to three months of age and lose their spotted coat by the end of their first summer. For most of the year, adult bull and cow elk tend to live

apart, with cows sometimes forming large herds, and bulls forming small bachelor groups or traveling alone. Young bulls (spikes) may stay with their original herd of cows or join the older bulls. During the "rut", or mating season, which runs from late summer through early-fall, dominant bulls protect their "harem" of cows against other bulls, and can be much more aggressive. Bulls shed their antlers, made of bone, in late winter or early spring. New antlers grow up to an inch a day, and while growing are covered in a soft vascularized skin known as velvet, which is shed in the summer after the antlers have fully developed.

Besides humans, natural elk predators along the Oregon coast include cougar, black bear and packs of coyote, all of whom mainly prey on elk calves. The killing of cow elk, whether by humans or predators, is much more likely to affect population growth than the killing of

bulls or calves. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) sometimes issues "antlerless" tags in an attempt to decrease the population of wild ungulates (elk and deer) in a particular area by allowing hunters to kill calves and females; many of whom are pregnant. Elk meat is highly prized by hunters, as the meat is much leaner and higher in protein than beef. Though less than 10% of Oregon residents hunt, many north coast residents relying on hunting to help feed their families.

The City of Cannon Beach declined an invitation to join the "Clatsop Plains Elk Collaborative" in 2019 (see the Elk Collaborative article below) In contrast to the herds to the north, the elk population in the Cannon Beach area has remained relatively stable for years, with elk/vehicle collisions and heavy hunting pressure on private timberlands east of town effectively balancing the growth of the population.

However, "habituation" to human presence has increased, and elk can routinely be seen grazing, browsing and roaming throughout town while patiently tolerating the presence of vehicles and humans.

The National Park Service advises people to stay a minimum of 25 yards away from large animals such as elk. Walking through the middle of an elk herd, especially during the rut, is risky. Approaching too closely, or getting between a cow and her calf, is also very risky. Elk view dogs as predators and will pursue them if they feel threatened. It is wise to keep your dog on a leash and maintain a safe distance from all elk. Keep a close eye on their body language and what they are telling you. If you cause an elk to change its behavior, you are too close. No matter how docile and placid they may appear, elk are large, wild, unpredictable animals that deserve to be treated with respect.

77 Elk Killed in Surf Pines as Elk Collaborative Searches for Solutions

By **BOB ATIYEH**

Before the arrival of Europeans, several animal species that had coexisted for millennia among the indigenous tribes of the north Oregon coast were rapidly extirpated by fur traders and early settlers; including the sea otter, California condor, gray wolf and grizzly bear. During the late fall of 1805, members of the Lewis and Clark expedition decided to build Fort Clatsop where they did largely because the native inhabitants told them that game was plentiful in the area south of the Columbia River. Hunters in the expedition killed at least 130 Roosevelt elk during their 4-month stay at Fort Clatsop; not only to feed themselves while wintering at Fort Clatsop, but to build up a cache of food for their journey home. By the early 1900's, settlers along the north Oregon coast had hunted the local population of Roosevelt elk into oblivion. Reintroduced to the area years later, the elk slowly began to recolonize their former habitat. Gearhart resident Neal Maine said he never saw elk in Seaside or Gearhart while growing up in the area and attending school in Seaside in the 1950's, and it was not until the mid-2000's that Maine noticed elk appearing in both of these areas.

As the number of elk increased along with the human population, urban development fragmented elk habitat; displacing them

while pushing them into developed areas inhabited by humans. While some people view elk as a pest, a nuisance and a safety hazard, many see them as charismatic, majestic symbols of wildness. In early 2015, OPB's "Oregon Field Guide" aired a segment on the Gearhart elk herd, highlighting the challenges and differing opinions of peaceful coexistence. In 2020, an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) aerial survey estimated 149 elk in the Gearhart herd and 36 in the Sunset Beach herd to the north. In 2019, multiple parties including the cities of Seaside, Gearhart and Warrenton, Clatsop County, Oregon State University, ODFW, Oregon State Police, Oregon Parks and Recreation, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Highway Department, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, Oregon Military Department at Camp Rilea, National Park Service, Greenwood Industries, Oregon Hunters Association, North Coast Land Conservancy, and the Gearhart Golf Links golf course created the "Clatsop Plains Elk Collaborative" seeking solutions to increasing elk/human conflict. Their "Declaration of Cooperation", though not legally binding, was "a declaration of good faith and commitment to collaboration of the undersigned parties to meet the spirit and goals of the project through individual and collective action." To frame its work, the project

team developed a Purpose Statement: "The community in and around the greater Clatsop Plains study area seeks to reduce elk-human related conflicts. We have expressed a sense of urgency and willingness to work collaboratively to identify management solutions and implementation strategies. The purpose of this collaborative is to find viable ways to improve public safety, and reduce property damage, through outreach and education, and a community-wide approach to reducing urban elk interactions while maintaining healthy and viable herds as a valuable cultural and natural resource."

After almost four years of collaboration and study, solutions were beginning to emerge, such as fencing, the use of repellents and attractants, public education, enforcement of "no feeding" regulations, highway signage, establishment of elk movement corridors, behavior modification, hazing, targeted removal of individual problem elk, and as a last resort "culling" (killing) some of the elk. Elk are large animals that can be destructive to plants, trees and shrubs in neighborhoods, while leaving behind copious amounts of excrement. Owners of golf courses in Gearhart complain that elk cause thousands of dollars in annual damage to their greens and fairways. Though appearing to be docile, elk view



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12/27/86

SEE ELK KILLED PAGE A8

NEWS

Question and Answer Interview with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

By **BOB ATIYEH**

Country Media submitted a list of questions to Beth Quillian, North Coast Communications Coordinator for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) concerning their "Oregon Landowner Damage Program" and the harvest of 77 elk on private property in Surf Pines from 2020 through 2023. Questions were lightly edited for clarity; answers have not been edited.

Q: Damage is defined by OAR 635-075-0011 as "harm to land, livestock or agricultural or forest crops." The landowners claimed damage to their fencing and pastureland. Was this the extent of the damage incurred by the landowners?

A: Yes. Elk can cause thousands of dollars of damage to crops and pastureland. The state of Oregon does not compensate landowners for damage to crops or property by elk. The Oregon Landowner Damage Program was created to help landowners address damage issues and ODFW is statutorily obligated to assist landowners in alleviating damage, per Oregon Administrative Rule 635-075-0011. See details at https://oregon.public.law/rules/oar_635-075-0011.

Q: Once granted the damage tags, the landowner chooses the hunters, but the hunters are first vetted through ODFW, and the hunters get to keep the meat. There are no limits on the number of tags issued contingent on the approval of the ODFW District Wildlife Biologist, with no more

than five tags issued at one time. The season is August 1st through March 31st. All true?

A: Tags are issued directly to the hunters. ODFW confirms that hunters have the proper license and tags to legally participate. No more than five damage program tags may be valid at any one time on a particular property. The tags can be filled by the landowner or other hunters who have a valid hunting license and have not been successful in harvesting an elk during current general or controlled seasons. Damage tags are limited to antlerless elk and a hunter may only receive one damage tag per year. The hunter retains the meat.

Q: There were 80 tags issued, with a total of 77 antlerless elk harvested on the landowner's property between August 2020 and March 2023. During the 2020-2021 season, 18 elk were harvested, in the 2021-2022 season 31 elk were harvested, and in the 2022-2023 season another 28 elk were harvested. All true?

A: 80 tags were issued, and 77 elk were harvested through the OLDP over the course of three years (2020-2022).

Q: Does the ODFW District Wildlife Biologist issue the damage tags?

A: Damage tags are issued by ODFW district wildlife staff, including the District Wildlife Biologist and Assistant District Wildlife Biologist.

Q: Readers will be left wondering how ODFW was able to justify the harvest-

ing of 77 elk on less than 50 acres over a three-year period for the amount of property damage suffered by the landowners. In other words, was the large number of elk harvested justified by the amount of property damage caused by elk. What is your explanation to readers?

A: The harvested elk originated from at least 3 different herds, totaling over 250 elk and covering approximately 9 square miles in Clatsop Plains. If the damage qualifies, the law specifically places no annual limit on the number of tags issued while the damage continues. In this case, elk continued to return to the property and cause damage. ODFW is statutorily obligated to assist landowners in alleviating wildlife damage.

Q: Elk calves along the Oregon coast are typically born in May/June and weaned at 2-3 months of age. Is this accurate?

A: Most Roosevelt elk calves are born between the end of May and June with a typical weaning period of 2 to 3 months.

Q: If the Damage Program hunt begins August 1st, calves would likely not still be nursing, but staying very close to their mothers. What happens to a young calf if the mother is harvested? Are they still protected by the herd?

A: Calves are not dependent by August but would stay with the herd if they are orphaned. We observe nursery groups where a few cows will stay with several calves while other cows leave to feed. However, this was

not an issue in this specific situation as the elk were not harvested in August.

Q: Under the definition of antlerless elk, these include females of any age or a young bull less than a year of age. Does ODFW have records of how many elk calves were harvested on this property?

A: The bag limit on damage tags is one antlerless elk. ODFW does not keep any records of finer detail.

Q: The "rut" is generally from late August through late October? Is this correct?

A: Generally, the rut is late August through early October.

Q: If the Damage Program hunt runs through the end of March, a significant percentage of the harvested cows would have been pregnant. Is this correct?

A: That depends on how you define "significant." Approximately 60% of cows become pregnant with around 30 calves per 100 cows being successfully added to the population as adult elk.

Q: The ODFW District Wildlife Biologist and West Region Supervisor signed the "Clatsop Plains Elk Collaborative", which states that "this Declaration of Cooperation is not a binding legal contract. It is a declaration of good faith and commitment to collaboration of the undersigned parties to meet the spirit and goals of the project through individual and collective action." Even though harvest of elk through the Oregon Landowners Damage Program requires no public input or notification, many

readers will view the failure of ODFW to notify the more than 20 other parties involved in the Elk Collaborative about the ongoing multi-year harvest of 77 elk, at the same time as members of the Elk Collaborative were working to find solutions, as duplicitous and not in the spirit of cooperation expressed in this agreement. The optics just look bad. What is your response and explanation to readers?

A: ODFW was open about the administration of the Oregon Landowner Damage Program in Clatsop Plains with the Elk Collaborative members. While ODFW's ability to manage elk population size in Clatsop Plains using traditional wildlife management tools is admittedly limited due to multiple cities, state parks, and a military base, the Collaborative encouraged ODFW to use traditional wildlife management tools where possible.

One of ODFW's commitments to the collaborative is to "adapt hunting options to new information on seasonally problematic elk that come into areas where they could be hunted through increasing tag numbers or creating special hunting seasons" (see Declaration of Cooperation at <https://orsolutions.org/osproject/clatsop-plains-elk-collaborative-assessment>)

Q: Many Gearhart citizens believe that the large elk herd that used to roam the area is gone, and blame the harvest of 77 elk on this Surf Pines property for the loss of this local herd. A 2020 aerial survey by ODFW showed an estimated 149

elk in the Gearhart herd, and 36 in the Sunset Beach herd. ODFW believes the remainder of the Gearhart herd scattered to areas east of Highway 101. Is this just speculation, or do you have any data supporting where they've gone?

A: The number of elk harvested is less than or equal to the annual recruitment (elk added to the population) that we would expect from the number of elk in the area in any given year. Additionally, this harvest was spread over at least 3 different groups of elk based on the referenced 2020 surveys. We have observed several groups of about 20-30 elk scattered through Clatsop Plains since 2021, even in areas where harvest has not been occurring. Specifically, regarding Gearhart, we have observations of elk on the east site of Hwy 101 in the area of Gearhart and northern Seaside.

Q: Joint ODFW/National Park Service GPS monitoring of collared cow elk (cow B in the Gearhart/Surf Pines herds and cow F in the Surf Pines/Sunset Beach herd) shows that there is some overlap and mixing between herds. Elk live in a matriarchal society ruled by one of more lead cows. If these lead cows were eliminated during the Damage Program hunt, would that be a factor in the Gearhart herd fracturing and moving to other areas?

A: Harvest in general can lead to behavioral changes including increasing animals' wariness to humans or changing the frequency or use of different areas.

Question and Answer Interview with Surf Pine Landowners

By **BOB ATIYEH**

Country Media submitted a list of questions to the Surf Pine landowners, where 77 elk were harvested between 2020 and 2023 under the "Oregon Landowners Damage Program". The landowners requested that their names not be published. Questions were lightly edited for clarity; the answers have not been edited.

Q: Did you approach the ODFW (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife) about applying for damage tags under the Oregon Landowner Damage Program, or did ODFW approach you about it?

A: Since we were having so much property damage by the huge elk herd and aggressive elk behavior towards our animals and people here at the farm, I contacted ODFW to see if they might be in the process of doing anything about the rapidly increasing elk herd. I had heard that possibly ODFW might try to relocate the herd, so I was going to offer our property as a possibility for that relocation process. I was advised that ODFW had no plans to attempt elk relocation, since that was not a successful solution to the problem. ODFW recommended hunting instead. My farm foreman (an experienced hunter) then contacted ODFW and explained that the half dozen elk that are taken on our property during hunting season is not effective, since the number of elk born into the herd each year was in the 30s. ODFW suggested The Oregon Landowner Damage Program (a controlled elk harvest) to my foreman to propose to me.

Q: The Damage Program states "harm to land, livestock, or agricultural or forest crops". What exactly was the nature of the damage to your property?

A: This property has been a working farm in my family since the 1860s and for the past 30 years it has been a

horse boarding facility. In recent years the damage to our fences from the elk has become a serious problem as we have 9-14 horses that could get out on the roads when the elk break the fence. Also, in recent years the elk have become more aggressive (since people feed them) and they have actually chased riders on horseback and chased our horses in their fields, which can cause the horses to run through the fences, causing injury, fence damage, etc.

Q: Do you believe that the number of elk harvested on your property from 2020 through 2023 was justified by the amount of property damage incurred?

A: The damage to our property has finally been substantially reduced and the aggressive behavior almost eliminated. I believe that if people would stop feeding the elk, that aggressive behavior will not re-emerge.

Q: The assumption is that no firearms were used during the harvest of elk on your 38+ acre property, due to the proximity of neighboring houses; which leaves bowhunting. Even with an experienced bowhunter having a clear shot at an animal, sometimes it's not a "clean kill" and adrenaline can cause an elk to run for a mile or more before dying.

Did any of these 77 elk escape your property and end up on neighboring property? The question is related to a potential safety hazard.

A: I need to make a couple of corrections to the information in your question: Our property is 46+ acres (3 contiguous parcels under the same ownership) We don't allow bowhunting during the Damage Program on our property for the reasons you mentioned. We have worked collaboratively with the ODFW District Wildlife Biologist to create a safe location and carefully followed protocols for this Damage Program elk harvest, complete with an on-site supervisor approved by ODFW, designated shooting platforms, shooting direction restriction, firearm accuracy inspection, one supervised hunter at a time—all carefully controlled to strive for harvest of elk with minimum shots, keeping the herd, the neighborhood, people, livestock and other wildlife safe.

Q: In our temperate coastal climate, an animal needs to be "guttled out" shortly after being harvested. This is not an irrelevant issue, as 77 gut piles is a large amount of material, and if not properly disposed of, can attract not only bald eagles and turkey vultures, but black bear and

packs of coyotes; animals that are not at all desirable to have around a semi-rural area with domestic animals on the property. How were these gut piles disposed of or dealt with?

A: It is not like we have 77 gut piles laying around to attract all the animals you mentioned. The 77 elk were harvested over the 3-year period that we have participated in this Damage Program. The ODFW Damage Program season is quite long (about 6 months) and ODFW issues tags (5 at a time) to hunters with unfilled tags that apply for this "hunt". So, the elk harvesting is very spread out. We ask that the hunter take their entire elk home and field dress it at their property, so about 95% of the elk harvested are removed immediately from our property. Those hunters who do not live in a location that would allow for field dressing an elk, are al-

lowed to field dress their elk (supervised) on our property. After they have removed the meat, my foreman takes the carcass with our tractor to a remote location on our property to bury it or leave it as carrion.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Neither we or anyone else in our family hunts, nor do we receive any money for the hunting on our property. One unexpected benefit we have appreciated is that I have received thank you notes and phone calls from hunters thanking me for allowing them to harvest an elk on our property, because it has allowed them to have meat to feed their family for the year. We are "animal lovers" and love living on a large property that allows us to raise animals and appreciate the wildlife here. The deer and elk that come through our property are gorgeous

creatures that we have the privilege to enjoy, but unfortunately the exploding population of elk in our area have no natural predators and have become a problem for many landowners. We happen to be in a unique position to assist ODFW in their effort to control the unchecked population growth of the elk in the area, so we are willing to help. It is important to remember that this is a program that ODFW designed to manage the elk herd size throughout the state of Oregon and to assist landowners with damage caused by elk. ODFW made the rules of the program and issues the hunting tags. ODFW also keeps careful records of the elk harvest, monitors the programs closely and re-evaluates the herd and the location throughout the program. Please call ODFW with any questions.



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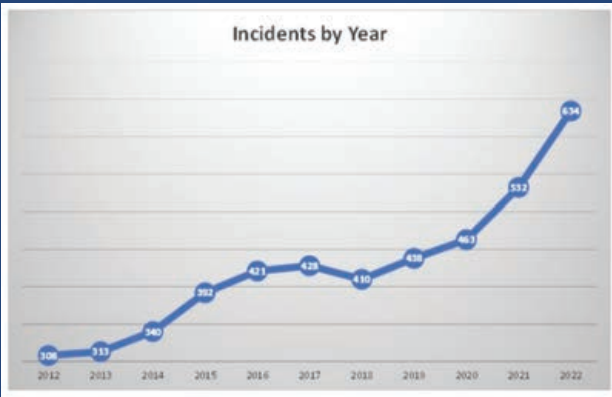
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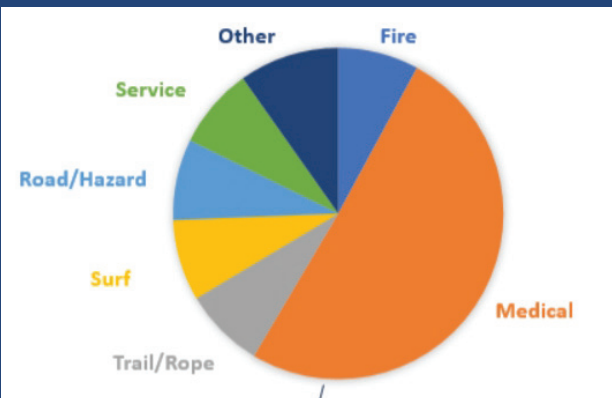


CANNON BEACH RFPD DISTRICT UPDATE

RESPONSE



INCIDENT AND RESPONSE TRENDS



- Increasing call volume is driven almost entirely by tourism - 72% of calls in 2022 were initiated by non-residents
- Tourists drive growing need for trail/rope and surf response capabilities
- Volunteer staff is steadily declining, and response availability is reduced due to job and family responsibilities
- Most volunteers can no longer afford to live in Cannon Beach, impacting response times during non-work hours

NEWS

ICEFIRE GLASSWORKS CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1



Glass artwork at Icefire Glassworks
PHOTO BY ICEFIRE GLASSWORKS



Jim Kingwell and Suzanne Kindland working together at their glass blowing oven in Cannon Beach • PHOTO BY ICEFIRE GLASSWORKS

glass and glass marbles. A glass blower uses their own breath to create their art; with the hot glass putting out a radiant light at temperatures ranging from 1,400-1,800 degrees. Explaining the art of glass blowing, Jim said that just like an adolescent, he is always testing the limits. "You have to give up control, and the end product is better if things are somewhat out of control. Glass is so much more graceful than I am, and if you allow it to flow, the result will be much better than what I can make it do." After 52 years of blowing glass, Jim describes how

he completely loses himself in the moment; losing track of time and self-consciousness as the artistic process intuitively unfolds. Jim and Suzanne met in 1991 at the Bistro restaurant in Cannon Beach, the same year that Jim opened Icefire Glassworks. Suzanne ended up helping Jim with sales at the gallery, and soon began assisting in the glass blowing process before learning to create her own glass artwork. After working together for years, they married in 2008. Suzanne said that "living and working together presents its challenges, but we have worn

down each other's rough edges and we work together smoothly. What works for us is to allocate areas of 'ownership' in the business, and when we are at the bench working the glass we switch roles. Jim is the lead on his pieces while I assist, and then it's my turn to be the lead." To Jim and Suzanne, art is their passion, and they explained that if they didn't spend their time working on their art, they don't know what they would do. "It's who we are and we intend to keep doing it for as long as we can." Jim and Suzanne live their lives and create

their art according to the philosophy of the famous 19th-century American painter Robert Henri, who said that "I am not interested in art as a means of making a living, but I am interested in art as a means of living a life." Icefire Glassworks is located at 116 East Gower Avenue (northeast corner of Hemlock Street and Gower) and open every day from 10:00 AM-5:00 PM. Anyone interested in watching the glass blowing process at Icefire Glassworks is welcome to drop by on Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday mornings.

Something Missing

By RICK GRAY

Last Friday, at the Post Office, I received my ballot for next month's election. Which excited not the slightest enthusiasm in my very political soul.

If you'll bear with me, I'll explain.

My earliest political memories center on the morning of November 8, 1960. Election Day. My dad, a 42-year-old lawyer with political aspirations, awakened me before dawn and went downstairs to fix breakfast while I - moving as quietly as possible - shrugged into warm clothes and brushed my teeth. We shared a hasty meal, piled into his car, and headed off to the Enon Volunteer Fire Department, just down the sledding hill from my elementary school, where we were to hand out literature supporting a newly-minted Democratic candidate for Congress. We arrived before 6 a.m., when the polls opened.

That morning was tooth-chatteringly cold. A group

of campaigners - all men, in those days - stood around a 55-gallon drum filled with flaming firewood like characters from Dickens, warming their hands, grinningly chaffing each other about their rival candidates, and passing a flask - the contents of which, I was not permitted to sample. When the firehouse doors opened, Dad and I went to work, greeting voters and handing out flyers. It was the final day of an intense campaign - headlined by the race between Jack Kennedy and Richard Nixon - but everyone seemed delighted to be there. The early voters we encountered were proud citizens of a great nation, pleased at participating in the civic ceremony of Election Day at the polls. Watching those men and women stream into the firehouse reminded me of watching people going to church. There was an equivalent sense of ordinary, humble folks being a vital part of something infinitely bigger.

Years later, in November,

2005, I was dispatched on a family errand to the University of Georgia. Having completed my charge by Saturday, I drove southwest to Americus, checking into the Hampton Inn for the night. Early the next morning, I drove thirteen miles to the Maranatha Baptist Church, in Plains, and joined the security line to attend Jimmy Carter's Sunday School class - one of the most memorable experiences of my 72 years. At 10 a.m., the beaming, 81-year-old former President strode into the sanctuary. He had a lesson to offer, from the Epistle to the Romans - but first, he had to tell us about the presidential election in Liberia. He had just returned from monitoring that west African nation's first free election after two recent civil wars. The finalists had been Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, a US-educated economist in her 60s, and George Weah, an international football (soccer) star in his 30s. Mr. Carter asked if we knew who'd won. It had been the older, female economist - not the

young, male athlete - though he mused whether that would have been the result in our own country.

Mr. Carter seemed thrilled when describing what he'd witnessed in one Liberian village. On voting day (another November 8), a ballot box made of clear plastic - to assure everyone that it had not been "stuffed" - had been placed on a table in the middle of the village square. Everyone could watch as voters placed their folded ballots into the slot. When the polls closed, villagers gathered around as the box was opened and officials tabulated the results in front of the entire community. The completed returns were telephoned in to the national election center. Within hours, the election's final result was known throughout Liberia.

Mr. Carter reminded us of Liberia's recent history of instability. The nation was just beginning its life as a democracy in which both the native population and the long-dominant Americo-Liberians - descendants of

formerly enslaved colonists from the United States - shared power. The Liberian people, he said, were very proud of what they had accomplished. Mr. Carter was proud to have played a part.

These two memories - my nine-year-old first foray into politics, at my father's side, and Jimmy Carter's triumphant return from helping an African nation conduct its first truly free election - informed my unenthusiastic response to the mail-in ballot I picked up last week.

I have no objection to mail-in ballots for those who require or prefer them. But I truly hate not being able to vote, in-person, at a local voting precinct on election day. And this isn't just nostalgia. I think the absence of polling places is tragic.

Increasingly, what we once called "democracy" - a community project in which neighbors talk with neighbors who hold different views, in which civic debate can be both passionate and friendly - has become a matter of merely counting up votes

cast by people who don't talk to each other. People who gather information from different - essentially partisan - "news" sources and talk only with those who share their leanings. People who vote increasingly on the basis of what they believe is good for "their side" - or what is good for them, as selfish individuals.

Increasingly, we neglect to consider the common good, much less seek common ground.

In-person voting doesn't assure that we will be better citizens. But it can remind us, as we walk into the polling place, that we are part of something larger than ourselves, our biases, and our little tribes. It can remind us that we are members of a body politic - a large, diverse family of citizens - and that, at our best, we can weigh other perspectives, and consider the common good, before marking our own, personal ballots.

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NEWS

An Interview with Gary Hayes, Chair of the NeCus' Project Research Advisory Committee

By **DEB ATIYEH**

Gary Hayes, City Councilor and Chair of the Cannon Beach Elementary School Rejuvenation Research Advisory Committee, recently responded by email to a local resident addressing their concerns with the Ne'Cus facility. The responses were so informative that the Cannon Beach Gazette interviewed Gary Hayes for further information and clarification.

Why is the Cannon Beach Elementary School Rejuvenation Research Advisory Committee now called the NeCus' Project Research Advisory Committee?

The committee is called the Cannon Beach Elementary School Rejuvenation Research Advisory Committee. We shortened the way we refer to it because it was a mouthful to repeat each time. The formal name of the committee has not changed. The project is meant to honor the Ne'Cus People, the original native people of Cannon Beach on the truly historic site of their village. Although the facility has not been officially named, most of those directly involved would like to have the name Ne'Cus be part of the official name of the facility.

What will be the primary use of the facility? Will it host third-party events or compete with other local venues?

The primary (daily) use of the facility has been determined to be a cultural and nature center honoring the native people of Cannon Beach; while educating everyone about our vital coastal environment to increase appreciation, stewardship and sustainability of our remarkable ecosystems. As a secondary use we are exploring using the facility for classes, meetings or third-party events on a seasonal basis as appropriate. This use includes many of our community's off-season events

that struggle with no good options for venues. We are looking at all of the existing community event venues to do our best to not compete with them and fill currently unfilled needs.

Will the Cannon Beach History Center be partnering on the NeCus' Project and can they work together on obtaining grants?

We would like to see the History Center be a partner in the NeCus' facility and believe we can complement each other. The History Center can tell some of the historical story of the NeCus' People, but we would like to tell the cultural story of the Clatsop-Nehalem Tribe in depth on the actual site of their village visited and described by a party from Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery in 1806. The History Center will continue to tell the greater story of the history of Cannon Beach and I anticipate the Ne'Cus facility will direct visitors to the History Center for that story, while the History Center's Ne'Cus Village exhibits will only increase interest in the Ne'Cus facility. The Clatsop-Nehalem Tribe will partner with both the History Center and the Ne'Cus project to secure grants for their respective facilities as appropriate.

Will the NeCus' Project compete with other venues in Cannon Beach for grants and activities?

We are looking at how we can avoid competing with other venues and fill current unfilled needs. Will the Ne'Cus facility compete for limited grant dollars? Maybe, if you really want to stretch the imagination. Should we not have welcomed the Tolovana Arts Colony who may in some way compete with the previously-established Cannon Beach Arts Association and Coaster Theater? Or, should we welcome new partners in creating community rather than looking at it as competition? It is possible to all work together to better

serve our community.

Are there members of our community and the Advisory Committee who are devoting many hours of their time to this project?

There are many long-time, respected community members who believe in this project for the good of the community who are donating significant amounts of their time to this project. City Council has been unanimous in their support of the project and is committed to fulfilling the vision identified through the public outreach events and efforts that included residents and local stakeholders.

Can you talk about the funding with lodging tax dollars so that the community understands how the NeCus' Project will be funded?

This project is 100% funded by the portion of lodging tax dollars that state law requires can only be used for tourism marketing or "tourism facilities." By investing in this facility, we can not only create an asset that can be used by the entire community, but the facility's "nature center" focus will allow us to blunt some of the negative impacts of tourism by focusing on environmental appreciation, stewardship and sustainability messaging. I think all would agree this is a better use of the "tourism reinvestment" funding than putting it into more marketing of Cannon Beach. Protecting our environment through education will be a primary goal of the NeCus' Project. Counter to some public comments, not a single dollar of funding is coming from property taxes or ever will.

What are the funding sources that have made \$12 million available for this project?

Initially, the funding that kick-started this project was the County's lodging tax increase to fund the county jail, when the county elected to return the 70% of the lodg-

ing tax increase required to be reinvested in tourism to Cannon Beach. That will provide \$4 million dollars of the facility's rejuvenation. Public outreach events made it clear that the community wanted to save both the gym and classroom building, as well as make significant park improvements. The remainder of the funding to accomplish those things and bridge the two buildings with a new entrance, lobby and exhibit area became available when the City Council raised the City's lodging tax to help fund the new Police Department and Emergency Operations Center (outside of the tsunami inundation zone) and a new City Hall. The 70% of "tourism-reinvestment" dollars created by that increase brought the total project budget to \$12 million. That funding will also cover the initial operations and management of the facility. The \$12 million in funding budgeted for construction includes provisions for inflation and unexpected cost overruns.

What are the most misunderstood aspects of the NeCus' Project?

It is unfortunate that there has been many inaccurate, misleading and inflammatory characterizations of this project. The funding sources described previously are the most misunderstood. It is important to understand that the funding for this project, as required by state law, can only be used for tourism marketing or tourism facilities. This project qualifies as a tourism facility, but it will also be a significant community asset that will offer us a community gathering place and an effective way to educate about and promote the appreciation and protection of our valued natural areas including intertidal areas, rainforest, watersheds, wildlife and more. Everyone should recognize that this is a way to use tourism-dedicated lodging tax dollars for the

maximum benefit of the community and our environment while satisfying the requirements of the state law regarding use of the funds?

There has also been a lot of misinformation regarding the use of the facility. The current plan is that the facility will operate five days a week as a cultural and nature center with interpretive information on the Ne'Cus People and their village; and the ecology of the region. Park improvement will add public spaces and an interpretive trail will be accessible to the public daily and tell the story of the Ne'Cus People and the ecology of the area. When seasonally (and time) appropriate, the classrooms will host educational programs on the historical significance of the site, arts, culture and environmental programs. When not in use for programs with this focus and when seasonally (and time) appropriate, the facility could also host a variety of community or third-party events, avoiding peak seasons and times when parking is a concern. When not in use for those purposes described, the gymnasium will be available to the public for recreational activities on a regular schedule to be determined. So, if you've heard the facility is being designed as a wedding venue, or will compete for parking with local businesses during peak seasons and times, you should understand that you are being fed misinformation.

What do you have to say about the divisiveness surrounding this project?

The majority of the community members I have heard from are excited about this project. They are excited about revitalizing what is currently an eyesore at the entrance to town. They are supportive of preserving and telling the story of this historically significant site tied to the Native People and documented by Lewis and Clark. They are thrilled at the project's commitment

to environmental awareness and stewardship that will serve toward preserving our beloved natural areas. They see this as a project that will turn the site into a place we can all enjoy. They see this as an opportunity to use the state law required "tourism dedicated" lodging tax dollars for a project that will enhance our community and provide gathering and recreational opportunities for all of us while satisfying the requirements of the law (as opposed to more spending on tourism marketing).

Still, there are some vocal and organized opponents to this project, each with their own agenda, looking to derail these efforts. Some were opposed to the lodging tax increase that funded the Police Department, Emergency Operations and City Hall and as a result added "tourism dedicated" funding that will cover the Ne'Cus facility. Some disagree with one aspect or another of the facility and its use. But we should all be clear. The facility is not one person's vision. It is a community vision arrived at through a public process. The facility will not be exactly as I, or any other member of the community, would design it. Positive and constructive public comment is important to a public project like this, and the Ne'Cus project has been modified from its initial vision after listening to and considering those public comments. Divisiveness itself, especially when misinformation is involved (deliberate or not), does not serve our community. I hope that we can all work together and be excited about this project and what it will do for the community of Cannon Beach, even if it does not exactly match each of our own personal vision of what it should be.

How Cannon Beach CERT Changed My Life

By **RICHARD HENRY**

CERT changed my life here in Cannon Beach. So have the CERT people here. Bob Wayne taught us how to stuff cloth into a wound to "stop the bleed". Dale Mosby taught us all how to use a personal radio (after designing a system that would allow us all to talk, from the Arch Cape tunnel all the way to Tillamook Head). Mary Beth Cottle taught us how to safely enter a smoky building to search for occupants. Jenee Pearce Mushen taught us how to lead a team of people (so, too, did Lora van Nordwick and Julie Endreson).

Oh, CERT, I forgot to mention: Citizen Emergency Response Team. Sounds more serious than it is. We are neighbors up and down Hwy 101 trained and preparing to help each other when there is a need. During covid, my wife - who hates to use the phone - called every

resident south of Silver Point (down to the county line) to check and see if they needed anything: medications, transport, heat, clothing.

So, you might say, CERT brings out the best in each of us. In training - over 5 weeks, headed by Rick Hudson and Jason Schermerhorn - we also learned how to put out a fire, use "cribbing" to build a lever to release a person from underneath a car, talk down a disoriented person who might be injured and do a group search across a swath of real estate looking for a missing object.

Mostly, we learned how to work together. People I met in CERT class (next one in January 2024 in Cannon Beach, hint, hint) are still fast friends. I have walked the beach with John Rippey looking for fireworks, helped direct traffic on Sandcastle Day with Tom Landrum, spent time with Sam Steidel as he designed Go-Bags and Family Barrels. I am honored

to know and work with these people.

Also, with the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) people (headed by the redoubtable Lila Wickham) learning intake after an emergency event and erecting a Mass Care tent should there be the need. We also have Bob Kroll and his Disaster Animal Response Team (DART) who prepares for and helps people look after pets should there be a disaster: fire, flood, earthquake, tsunami, you name it.

You get to work with people's quirks - and their talents. Les Sinclair - an engineer by training - has the driest sense of humor which he will not bring out until you have gone so far in the wrong direction erecting something that he just looks at you.

Anyway, if you take the training and join the CERT ranks, you will bond with your classmates and make friends you wish you had

known earlier in your life. That alone makes it worth it. The classes are on heavy topics, but delivered in small enough morsels by Jason Schermerhorn and Rick Hudson that you do not realize you are over your own squeamishness. Most of all, you realize, at the end, that you are part of the solution, and that No One's Coming to help, so we will have to do it ourselves.

A few weeks ago, the CERT Team came together in just a matter of hours to help search for a missing man later found in the woods

of Tillamook Head. It ended happily, but we all realized we were part of something bigger: to help a person out who maybe needed help.

If you want to learn more about the Cannon Beach CERT program, please contact Rick Hudson at 503-436-8055 or feel free to email me and we can talk or meet rhenry@erahcontent.com Also, be on the lookout in your own neighborhood for a neighbor who might be conducting a "Know Your Neighbor" meeting for an hour on a Saturday. You'll get to meet Jenee and Rick

and some of the rest of us. For more information or to sign up for the next CERT class, please email Valerie Mannix mannix@ci.cannonbeach.or.us or call 503-436-2811.



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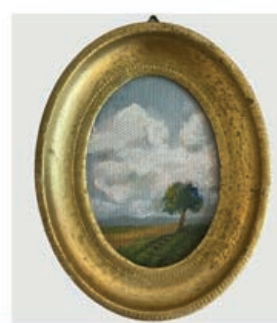
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NEWS

Cannon Beach Library
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The Spats

BACK IN THE DAY THEY USED TO HAVE PAY TOILETS.

WOW, HOW MUCH DID THEY PAY?

AT THE LIBRARY



Dories, Bridge of the Gods, Lost Girls & Old Grudges

By **PHYLLIS BERNT**
 Library Board President

The NW Author Speakers Series will welcome former-dory fisherman Terry Evers at 2 p.m., Saturday, November 11. This will be a hybrid event; participants can attend the talk in-person at the library (131 N. Hemlock in downtown Cannon Beach) or watch the event online through the library website (cannon-beachlibrary.org).

The summer when Evers was 13 years old, his father Bruce, a textbook salesman, bought a 22-foot commercial dory and took Terry salmon fishing out of Yaquina Bay. Father and son went on to commercially fish for salmon for a total of fifteen summers, from 1977 to 1991.

Evers relives those summers in his recent memoir, "Fifteen Seasons." Evers chronicles their rocky first summer of fishing, and then describes the adventures, people and fishing culture he and his father encountered as they became seasoned fishermen.

Evers wrote "Fifteen Seasons" to memorialize the unique dory-fishing culture that was once prevalent in the Newport area, but that is now largely gone. The book

is also his way of honoring his father and expressing gratitude for the strong bonds they formed because of their fishing adventures. Bruce Evers died in 2016.

After serving in the Coast Guard, Terry Evers pursued a career in elementary education. He teaches in Sherwood and lives in Keizer.

The Cannon Beach Reads book club will meet at 7 p.m. Wednesday, November 15, to discuss "The Bridge of the Gods: A Romance of Indian Oregon," by Frederic Homer Balch. This will be a hybrid meeting with participants able to join the discussion in person at the library or virtually through Zoom.

In Balch's story, Cecil Grey, a Puritan minister in New England, has a vision of Native Americans crossing a large stone bridge over a river in the American West. Grey goes west in search of that bridge and river, finally reaching the Columbia, where he meets Chief Multnomah, a warrior who rules a vast empire and is contemptuous of Grey's message of peace and love.

"The Bridge of the Gods" recounts missionaries' attempts to convert members of Multnomah's tribe and efforts by warring tribes to form alliances in order to drive out white settlers. He also retells Native American creation myths. In the process, Balch describes the food, dress, canoes, homes, sports and religion of Northwest Native tribes.

Frederic Balch was the first Northwest writer to cast Native Americans as major characters in his writing. He also featured the beauty of the Pacific Northwest landscape, hoping to popularize Oregon as Sir Walter Scott had done for Scotland.

Balch was born in Lebanon, Oregon in 1861 and died of tuberculosis when he was 29. He had little formal edu-

cation, working as a laborer to support his family when his father fell ill. An agnostic at first, Balch converted to Christianity and ultimately became a Congregationalist minister in Hood River. "Bridge of the Gods" was his only work to be published during his lifetime. "Genevieve: A Tale of Oregon" and a collection of his poetry and essays, "Memaloose," were published posthumously.

Lorraine Hopper will lead the discussion, which will begin at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, November 15, at the library. The Zoom link for those wishing to participate from home is available by emailing Joe Bernt at berntj@ohio.edu. Coffee and cookies will be provided at the library. New members, whether in person or online, are always welcome.

Mystery fans will be pleased to know that two prolific authors have each added another title to their long bibliographies: "Blessing of the Lost Girls" by J. A. Jance and "The Raging Storm" by Ann Cleves.

As a young woman, J. A. Jance spent five years as a K-12 librarian on the Tohono O'odham reservation in Sells, Arizona. She was greatly influenced by that experience, as is obvious in "Blessing of the Lost Girls," a crossover novel which is the sixth in her Walker Family Mystery series and the twentieth Joanna Brady novel.

Dan Pardee, whose mother was Apache and whose wife is a doctor, medicine woman and administrator of the hospital on the Tohono O'odham reservation, has joined the newly formed Missing and Murdered Indigenous Peoples Task Force or MIP.

MIP was created because murders of indigenous people, especially women, were seldom being solved due to infighting among the various police, tribal and sheriff's departments and because these departments showed little interest in solving the murders. Pardee takes his job as an investigator

with MIP both seriously and personally.

After the partially burned corpse of an indigenous woman is found on a remote ranch, Pardee gradually comes to realize that several missing person cases involving young women are related and that he is looking for a serial killer. Pardee receives invaluable help, not from Co-chise County Sheriff Joanna Brady, but rather from her daughter Jenny, a criminal justice student.

Jance guides the reader, step-by-step, through Pardee's investigation, something that is common in police procedural mysteries. What gives "Blessing of the Lost Girls" a special twist is that Jance also takes the reader through a painstaking description of the thought process, motivation and methods of Charles Milton, a serial killer with a surprising secret.

Ann Cleves is the best-selling author of the ten-book Vera Stanhope series and the eight-book Shetland series, both of which are the bases for popular television programs. Cleves's latest novel, "The Raging Storm," is the third in her new Two Rivers series.

Jem Rosco, legendary adventurer and television personality who achieved fame as the youngest person to sail around the world alone, has come back to his native coastal village of Greystone in North Devon. Rosco, who was raised by a poor single mother, hadn't fit in with the area's wealthy country club sailors as a young man.

Now middle-aged, he is spending his evenings in the Maiden's Prayer pub and dropping hints that he has come back to meet "someone special." Before that special someone is identified, Rosco is found naked and stabbed to death in a boat anchored off the coast at Scully Point, an area the locals regard with superstitious fear.

Detective Inspector Mat-

SEE AT THE LIBRARY PAGE A7

Just Like Cats & Dogs by Dave T. Phipps

YOU DO KNOW WE HAVE A DISHWASHER, RIGHT? AND IT'S NOT STANDING NEXT TO YOU.

Out on a Limb

ONE-HIT WONDERS:

A HA ("TAKE ON ME")

by Gary Kopervas

ONE-HAT WONDERS:

ABE LINCOLN

by Jeff Pickering

WOW, HOW MUCH DID THEY PAY?

Amber Waves by Dave T. Phipps

AHH, NOTHING BETTER THAN STARTING THE DAY WITH A HOT CUP OF JOE.

NO CREAM, NO SUGAR. NOTHING NEEDED AT ALL.

EXCEPT MAYBE A COFFEE FILTER.

Weekly SUDOKU

by Linda Thistle

8				3	1	5		
	6	4			9			
7			5					8
1			9	6				
3				1	8			
9	2	8						5
2				5				6
8				6	4			
	4	7	8		3			

Place a number in the empty boxes in such a way that each row across, each column down and each small 9-box square contains all of the numbers from one to nine.

DIFFICULTY THIS WEEK: ♦♦

♦ Moderate ♦♦ Challenging
 ♦♦♦ HOO BOY!

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SNOWFLAKES

by Japheth Light

There are 13 black hexagons in the puzzle. Place the numbers 1 - 6 around each of them. No number can be repeated in any partial hexagon shape along the border of the puzzle.

DIFFICULTY THIS WEEK: ♦♦♦♦

♦ Easy ♦♦ Medium ♦♦♦♦ Difficult

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HOCUS-FOCUS

BY HENRY BOLTINOFF

Find at least six differences in details between panels.

Differences: 1. Shutters are missing. 2. Swing is missing. 3. Dog's tongue is hidden. 4. Cap is missing. 5. Bug sprayer is missing. 6. Flap is smaller.

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CLASSIFIEDS

AT THE LIBRARY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A6

thew Venn is called in to solve the murder, with the help of Detective Sergeant Jen Rafferty, a police officer torn between love for her job and the demands of single motherhood, and Detective Constable Ross May, who is brash, insensitive and ambitious.

When the Commodore of the local sailing club, and a former rival of Rosco's, is found dead after a suspicious fall from the cliffs above Scully Point, Venn has to investigate past grudges and current hostilities, and to look beyond his own biases and misconceptions in order to unmask an unexpected murderer.



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 MUS KID EER MASTI ONISALE
 ONE TEST PATTERN SIP
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Weekly SUDOKU

Answer

8	2	9	6	7	3	1	5	4
1	5	6	4	2	8	9	3	7
4	7	3	1	5	9	2	6	8
7	1	8	5	9	4	6	2	3
3	4	5	2	6	1	7	8	9
6	9	2	8	3	7	4	1	5
2	3	1	9	4	5	8	7	6
9	8	7	3	1	6	5	4	2
5	6	4	7	8	2	3	9	1

SNOWFLAKES

solution

CLASSIFIEDS

Church Services by the Sea
Cannon Beach to Nehalem

Nehalem Nehalem Bay United Methodist Church
36050 10th Street, Nehalem, OR (503) 368-5612
Pastor Celeste Deveney + Sunday service 11 a.m.

Food Pantry
Open Friday, Saturday & Monday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Wednesday

March - October 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
November - February noon to 4 p.m.
Nehalem Senior Lunches
Tuesday & Thursday served at noon
email: nbumcns12020@gmail.com

To feature your spiritual organization on this panel:
Contact Katherine at (503) 842-7535, headlightads@countrymedia.net.

Tillamook Family Counseling Center

Licensed Practical Nurse [LPN]
Part time position (24 hours weekly) w/excellent benefits.
Compensation: \$29 - \$39 Hourly, DOE

Tillamook Family Counseling Center (TFCC) seeks a Licensed Practical Nurse [Part Time 24 Hours per Week] as a health provider for its Assertive Community Treatment Team (ACT). The LPN provides health care coordination, client support, and triage in home and community settings to adults presenting with severe and persistent mental illness.

Tillamook Family Counseling Center is a drug free workplace and equal opportunity employer.

If you are interested in this position, please apply online at <http://tfcc.bamboohr.com/jobs>. Be sure to submit an online application and upload your resume. Any questions, please visit us online at <http://tfcc.org>.

Happy Thanksgiving

A Community Thanksgiving Dinner
Come Join Us
Let us break bread and give thanks together
Thursday November 23rd, 3-5 p.m.

We are providing a Thanksgiving meal for anyone who would enjoy a place to share a meal with others. The meal will be served buffet style on china with candles and flowers with the hopes to delight those who join with us.

For more details email church@beachcommunity.org or call 503-436-1222. If possible, let us know the number of people who will be in your party.

Cannon Beach Community Church
132 E. Washington, Cannon Beach

Koda

Meet Koda, a charming & gentle German Shepherd. This older gal faces some mobility challenges, but she's a sweet soul who loves meeting new people and furry friends. Koda might not be up for hiking mountains, but she adores leisurely short strolls where she can sniff and explore. Then she'll settle in for a cozy snooze by your side. Don't miss the chance to make Koda a part of your family-friend to all and ready to fill your home with love.

https://clatsopcounty.animalshelternet.com/adoption_animal_details.cfm?AnimalUID=238263

Pet meet and greets are by appointment, so if you'd like to meet Koda, call the shelter at 503-861-7387 or stop by the lobby to set up a time. The shelter is open 9:30 to 4:00 Tuesday through Saturday, closed 12:30 to 1:30 for lunch. You can also fill out an application at the shelter's Adopting a Pet page: <https://www.clatsopcounty.gov/animalcontrol/page/adopting-pet>. Scroll to the bottom of the page for the application or go directly to it here <https://www.clatsopcounty.gov/media/38475> and email it to ac@ClatsopCounty.gov.

PUZZLES

Super Crossword

ACROSS
 1 Vocalist Vaughan
 6 Falsely present as genuine
 12 Wizards-Magic matchups, e.g.
 20 Brand of spaghetti sauce
 21 Illicit moneylender
 22 Legendary lost city of gold
 23 Carjacking or kidnapping
 25 Guys playing in central positions in team sports
 26 Whirling, old-style
 27 Vase variety
 28 Disgrace
 30 Major Dutch banking corp.
 31 "I believe," on the internet
 32 Metabolism or reproduction
 37 Places for petri dishes
 39 Old Delta rival
 40 Actress Anderson
 41 Haul to court

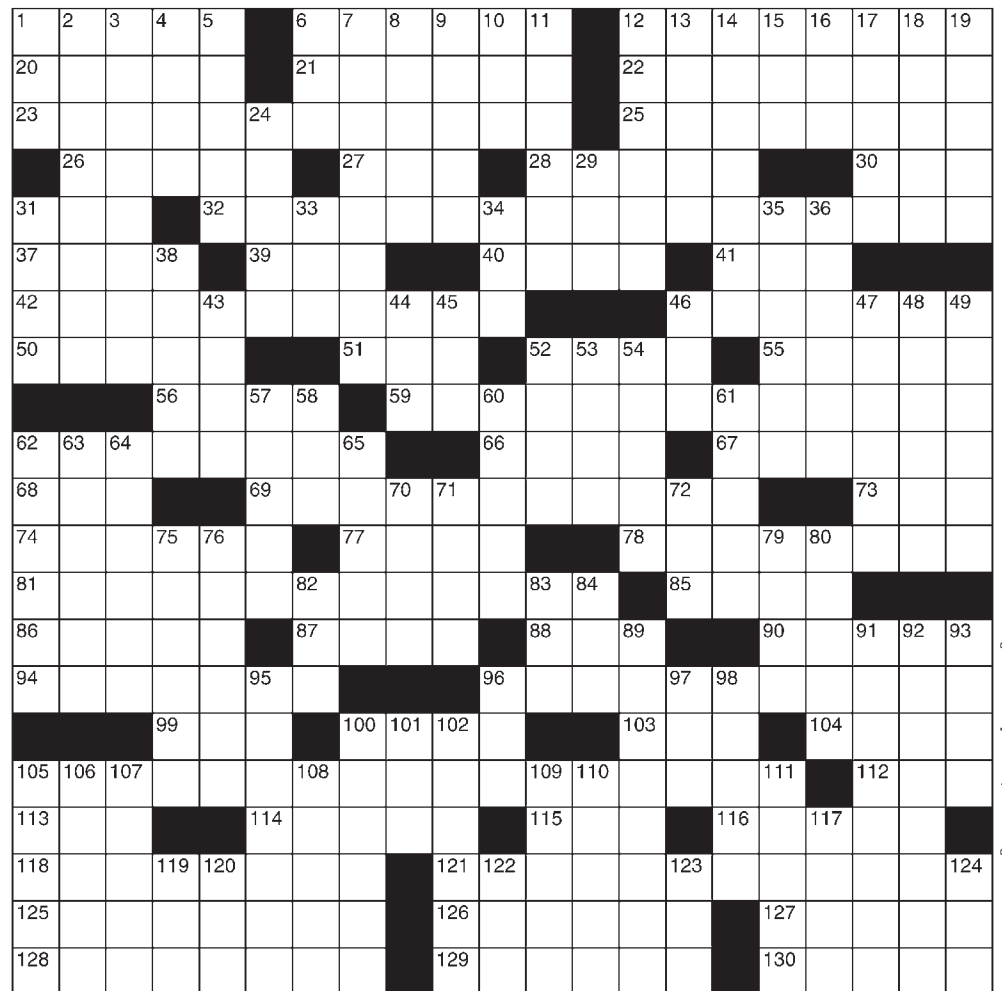
DOWN
 1 Tanning lotion stat
 2 Aids for walking tours
 3 Scarlet tanager
 4 Old film critic James
 5 Biblical peak identified with Sinai
 6 Ending for eye or mouth
 7 Fancy word for "kiss"
 8 Little donkey
 9 Round rubber gasket
 10 Masc. opposite
 11 Plaster painting
 12 Kathmandu native
 13 Zeppelin, e.g.
 14 Not favorable
 15 Gunky stuff
 16 Still lifes, e.g.
 17 Ike's first lady
 18 Utopias
 19 Jukebox selections
 24 Supreme Court's Samuel
 29 Solo of "Solo"
 31 "Casablanca" heroine
 33 Embrace fully
 34 Not healthy
 35 Surpass in firepower
 36 Tabloid VIPs

ACROSS
 42 Attempt to give a bias to news coverage
 46 Bottom-line deficit
 50 Ed of "Up"
 51 With 98-Down, have a meal around noon
 52 Bend in ballet
 55 Playwright Jean
 56 Burns' "— Lang Syne"
 59 Market condition that eventually "bursts"
 62 Mammal with secretions used in perfumery
 66 Vessel spar
 67 Marked down
 68 Billfold bill
 69 Geometric design used to calibrate a video display
 73 Imbibe slowly
 74 "Sakes alive!"
 77 "Va-va-—!"
 78 Boxes of toy building blocks
 81 They patrol on horseback
 85 Historic NYC club, with "the"
 86 Wolf in "The Jungle Book"

DOWN
 87 About 88 Genre for Cardi B
 90 Blown away
 94 Made calm
 96 President or prime minister
 99 Billfold bill
 100 Hawaiian isle
 103 Neighbor of Arg.
 104 Actor Brody
 105 Chemistry trial, perhaps
 112 Former NPR host Flatow
 113 Slangy sleuth
 114 Zapped with intense light
 115 Social insect
 116 Monastery musical piece
 118 Pub vessel
 121 "P.S." comment ... or where the ends of eight answers in this puzzle might appear?
 125 Mention quickly so as to minimize
 126 A Chinese capital
 127 Loosen, as a boot
 128 Irremediable
 129 Hams it up
 130 Pit of a fruit

ACROSS
 38 Move furtively
 43 Gunky stuff
 44 Cry of cheer
 45 Siouan tribe
 46 Pos. opposite
 47 Safe, in hardball
 48 Give a convincing argument
 49 Brews, as tea
 52 Pre-coll. exam
 53 Itemize, e.g.
 54 Recon data
 57 River of forgetfulness
 58 Subpar grade
 60 Savory taste of MSG
 61 A beatnik may beat it
 62 Partners of poppas
 63 Disjoin, as a pair of oxen
 64 Transitioned smoothly
 65 Answers an invite
 70 Honk
 71 Casual shirt
 72 Fun activities, for short
 75 Airing past midnight, say
 76 — Island (Big Apple borough)
 79 Mayberry boy

DOWN
 80 Yemeni capital
 82 Poppa
 83 — Magnon
 84 Unit of corn
 89 Source of a purple fruit
 91 Augmenting
 92 Start to get tiresome
 93 Witty
 94 Bombeck
 95 Nation within a nation
 96 Golfer Michelle
 97 Hip-hop "Dr."
 98 See 51-Across
 100 Mmes.' counterparts
 101 Wood cutter
 102 Software revision, e.g.
 105 Pack away
 106 Violin cousin
 107 Get frosty
 108 Facilitates
 109 Proportion
 110 Lacking skill
 111 Thees and —
 117 Em, to Dorothy
 119 Hurdle for some college srs.
 120 "2 funny!!!"
 122 Relatives, casually
 123 "— a pity!"
 124 Casual shirt



ABOUT US
CANNON BEACH GAZETTE
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LETTER POLICY
The Cannon Beach Gazette welcomes letters that express readers' opinions on current topics. Letters may be submitted by email only, no longer than 300 words, and must be signed and include the writer's full name, address (including city) and telephone number for verification of the writer's identity. We will print the writer's name and town of residence only. Letters without the requisite identifying information will not be published. Letters are published in the order received and may be edited for length, grammar, spelling, punctuation or clarity. We do not publish group emails, open letters, form letters, third-party letters, letters attacking private individuals or businesses, or letters containing advertising.

OBITUARIES
Email obituaries to: classifieds@orcoastnews.com
The Cannon Beach Gazette has several options for submitting obituaries.
• Basic Obituary: Includes the person's name, age, town of residency, and information about any funeral services. No cost.
• Custom Obituary: You choose the length and wording of the announcement. The cost is \$75 for the first 200 words, \$50 for each additional 200 words. Includes a small photo at no additional cost.
• Premium Obituary: Often used by families who wish to include multiple photos with a longer announcement, or who wish to run a thank-you. Cost varies based on the length of the announcement.
All obituary announcements are placed on the Cannon Beach Gazette website at no cost.

CANNON BEACH GAZETTE

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OBITUARIES

OBITUARIES

Dr. Robert (Bob) Wayne (MD, FACS) August 14, 1943 ~ October 19, 2023



Cannon Beach icon, Dr. Robert (Bob) Wayne (MD, FACS), 80, died on

October 19, 2023, at home with his wife Jean, his sister Cynthia and brother-in-law Hans at his side.

Bob was born on August 14, 1943, in Brooklyn, New York, to Bill and Debbie Wayne.

Before retirement, Bob was a general surgeon at Columbia Memorial Hospital (CMH) in Astoria and Providence Hospital in Seaside. Bob said that he “played doctor for over 40 years on the Oregon coast.” In addition

to working in the hospitals, Dr. Bob made many house calls over the years. Dr. Wayne received his M.D. from Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1969. His internship and surgical residency were also completed at Creighton. Dr. Wayne was commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel and served in active duty for the US Public Health Service in Seattle from 1974 to 1978. He joined the staff of CMH in 1978.

Bob met Jean, his lovely wife of 52 years, in Omaha in 1968, when he was a medical student and Jean was a nursing student. They were married in 1971.

Bob was active in his community and worked with the City of Cannon Beach

as a volunteer in emergency preparedness. He helped start and was co-coordinator of the Cannon Beach Medical Reserve Corp, he was a member of the Community Emergency Response Team and Disaster Animal Response Team, and he was actively involved in emergency communications along the North Oregon Coast as a HAM radio operator and member of Clatsop County Auxiliary Communications.

Bob had horses and was passionate about sharing his love for riding. Bob rode in city parades and events and could often be seen in Cannon Beach riding with friends. He often invited strangers who he met on the beach to ride with him. Bob loved the comradery and said

that he “never met a ‘beach bum’ he didn’t like.” Bob loved kids and, when he met children who were excited to see horses up close, would show them how to feed the horses or put them in the saddle for a memorable experience.

In 2021, Bob met Galen, Bryce, and Serena, the children of his neighbors, Mickey and Chet Moritz. He referred to them as his virtual grandchildren. They learned how to ride and take care of the horses and were often seen riding with Bob. Recently, the boys took responsibility for caring for Bob’s three horses – Sensational, The Senator, and Cricket.

Bob is survived by his wife, Jean, his sister Cynthia Anderfuhren (hus-

band – Hans) and nephew Alex Anderfuhren of Bern, Switzerland, and his niece Bai Zhu Schmillen of Des Moines, Iowa. A memorial service was held on October 24th at Hughes Ransom funeral home (<https://www.hughesransom.com/>) in Seaside. Condolences may be sent to PO Box 520, Cannon Beach, OR 97110. Donations in Bob’s memory may be sent to the CMH Foundation (<https://www.columbiamemorial.org/giving/cmh-foundation/>) or Providence Seaside Hospital Foundation (<https://foundation.providence.org/oregon/seaside>).

ELK KILLED CONTINUED FROM PAGE A2

dogs as predators and can pursue them, especially if the dog is not leashed. If feeling threatened and approached too closely, especially a cow with a young calf, elk will occasionally pursue humans. Bull elk tend to be aggressive during the “rut” in late summer and early fall. Elk crossing roads and highways risk causing major damage to vehicles and serious injury to occupants.

Over the past year, Gearhart residents noticed that the large herd of elk inhabiting their area had effectively disappeared. Unknown to the citizens of Gearhart or other members of the “Clatsop Plains Elk Collaborative”, the ODFW District Wildlife Biologist had been issuing “Landowner Damage Tags” to the owners of a 46-acre property in Surf Pines, with a smaller number of tags issued to other landowners in the area. From early August of 2020 through late March of 2023, 77 “anterless” elk

(females and calves) were “harvested” (killed) on this 46-acre property. Under the rules of the “Oregon Landowner Damage Program”, the ODFW District Wildlife Biologist has the discretion to issue as many elk tags as necessary in an attempt to control the damage, which is defined as “harm to land, livestock or agricultural or forest crops.” The landowner recruits the hunters (vetted by ODFW) the hunters keep the meat, and no more than five tags are issued at any one time. 18 elk were killed in 2020-2021, 31 in 2021-2022 and 28 in 2022-2023. The “Oregon Landowner Damage Program” requires no public input or notification. The ODFW District Wildlife Biologist was a signatory to the “Clatsop Plains Elk Collaborative”, and was a member of the Steering Team, the Land Use Management Sub-Committee and the Elk Management Sub-Committee; but failed

to inform most, if not all, of the other members of the Elk Collaborative about the large number of elk being killed under the “Oregon Landowner Damage Program” during the ongoing collaborative process.

The National Park Service at Fort Clatsop National Historical Park has been participating with ODFW in a study to monitor seven GPS-collared cow elk in several herds throughout the Clatsop Plains stretching from Warrenton to Gearhart. Preliminary tracking data shows that cow elk tend to stay in relatively defined areas, with some overlap between herds. According to GPS tracking data, the large number of cows and calves killed in the Surf Pines area appeared to be from two separate herds; the Gearhart/Surf Pines herd and the Surf Pines/Sunset Beach herd. This joint effort is part of the data collection process informing the decisions of the “Clatsop Plains

Elk Collaborative”. ODFW believes that the Gearhart elk herd has “fragmented” and is now residing in areas east of Highway 101, but has no hard data to back up their claim, other than sightings in that area. After years of monitoring local elk herds, Gearhart resident Neal Maine said that the large elk herds in Seaside and Gearhart seem to have disappeared. (see the question-and-answer interviews with ODFW and the Surf Pine landowners on page A3 for additional perspective)

The ODFW District Wildlife Biologist will be speaking, and answering questions from Councilors, during the Gearhart City Council work session on Monday, October 30th at 6:30 PM. The public is welcome to attend, but will not be able to ask questions.

Driftwood RESTAURANT & LOUNGE
Cannon Beach Disaster Animal Response Team (CB-DART) and The Driftwood Restaurant & Lounge present

HOWL-O-WEEN PET COSTUME CONTEST

Bring your well-behaved pet (and yourself) in costume (pets must be on leash or in carrier)
October 31, 2023, 3-5pm (rain or shine)
The Driftwood Restaurant Barking Lot
Suggested entry fee donation for CB-DART - \$5 To support local emergency preparedness for pets

Prizes donated by:
The Driftwood Restaurant & Lounge, Bruce's Candy Kitchen, Salty Raven, Fetch, Four Paws on the Beach

Prizes in multiple categories:
● Funniest Costume
● Scariest Costume
● Best Homemade
● Best Human & Pet
● Best in Show

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Keep up on Cannon Beach news at www.cannonbeachgazette.com

CANNON BEACH GAZETTE



Shaping City Hall



The planning for a new City Hall & Police Station is picking up steam
For meeting schedules and information: ci.cannon-beach.or.us/city-hall