

Lets Take Inventory, Then Look Forward

by Governor Tom McCall

It is traditional and sensible that, as one year ends and another begins, we take inventory -- of ourselves, our families, our communities, our businesses, and our areas of government.

The New Year turnover is a time to look forward; but always in aware and frank relationship with the past; it is a time to anticipate with hope, but always on guard for the soft spots in our strength and for the possibility of exception.

We, in Oregon, can look ahead to 1972 with optimism.

In my projected budget message last year I said that Oregon could expect to do better economically than the nation as a whole.

Now, looking back at 1971, it is pleasantly possible to say we did do better here than did the nation.

Despite the rash of strikes and the national squeeze:

We picked up more jobs.

We lowered unemployment. For the first time since mid-1966, annual figures and year-end estimates indicate that Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment figures dropped below the nation's average.

In the first quarter of 1971, the U.S. figure was 5.9%, and Oregon's stood at 6.6%. By the closing of this fourth quarter, the nation apparently will have 5.9%, and Oregon's unemployment indicator will have dropped to 5.8%.

So we have increased employment -- proportionately more than the U.S. average; and we have decreased unemployment -- proportionately more than the U.S. average.

This is an economic era of broadly multiplying factors, each precariously balanced in the winds of change.

The wage-price freeze has helped Oregon strongly and directly -- again, bringing more aid to us than the national average.

In that same budget message last year, I said that we could expect to hold our gains in 1972. Even though our proportionate gains will not increase, we should remain at this improved level and continue to do well.

The freeze brought interest rates down. The decrease in interest rates encouraged a burst of housing activity, boosting forest products and allied industries which are the keel of Oregon's economy.

This healthy condition will continue in 1972. Who knows, we may match supply and demand in the home-building area for the first time in a decade -- and that would be good news ahead for all of us.

Forty percent of Oregon manufacturing is tied to lumber, and most of that is in home-building. That's why construction is so important to every Oregonian.

President Nixon has given us a strong and promising lifeline in his new economic program and in the currently unfolding Phase II of that program.

If the people of the United States accept the premises and responsibilities of Phase II, we can grab hold of the whipping inflationary tail and tie it down.

What happens to Phase II will be the master color of Oregon's future. If it holds the annual rate of national inflation under 3%, we'll have a continuation of good news in construction activity here in Oregon and in all parts of national life.

I urge all Oregonians to give President Nixon's Phase II concept careful and complete cooperation. It hangs dependent upon the people's will. We can, in a large sense, make our own future economically. Let's strive for that -- together.

Oregonians have always taken pride in their sense of team effort and in their ability to make things work, as a group.

We have done a fine job together in this crisis -- so far. We have many opportunities in 1972 to keep that momentum going.

Let's vow to sustain that partnership. Of course we have individual interests and needs.

Of course we have conflicts in those interests and needs. But, it yet remains true, a blunt clash of horns based on individual concerns not only threatens the advancement of our entire family.

We have justified demands just as we have established variations -- but let's make a massive pledge for 1972: let's try to remember the larger needs, the interworkings, the gloriously hopeful things that can be accomplished by benevolent disagreement, open discussion, and cordial compromise.

At the end of 1971 the outlook in Oregon agriculture ranges from one of deep pessimism in some major agricultural areas to satisfaction with adequate production pricing and marketing facilities in others.

Deepest distress appears to be in fresh produce, more particularly potatoes and processed vegetables and in cereal grains where the disastrous dock strike has wreaked its worst havoc and has resulted in taxing farm credit sources and grain storage facilities and seriously dam-



Bonneville Power Administration's Bandon-Gold Beach 115,000-volt Lines No. 1 (r) and No. 2 (l), near Sixes, Oregon.

aging traditional marketing opportunities. Beef and milk prices, on the other hand, appear to be at adequate levels.

It is my feeling that some of the ills might be alleviated in 1972 by Oregon's taking actions that will help diversify the production and marketing opportunities of our farm community. Wider crop variety can be accomplished by making state funds available to Oregonians to help intensify and diversify their production capabilities through irrigation. Encouragement of construction of processing plants where fresh produce farmers are now dependent solely on the fresh market and expansion of world markets offers hope for better marketing opportunities.

It is my hope that the family farm, corporate or noncorporate, will continue to dominate in Oregon and that the impersonal, non-family corporate farm will continue to be a minor part of Oregon's farm scene. The resources of my administration will be devoted to these ends.

In comparing statistics with Governor Dan Evans of Washington, we discovered that the dock strike cost Oregon and Washington \$190 million in lost farm income. But let's not dwell on what it cost.

Let's think about what great advancements could be made if the docks now continue in normal action.

An immediate solution to that long-lingering dispute could be the magic elixir to Oregon's economy -- could, indeed, realize my hope that 1972 will embrace our richest optimistic thoughts.

If we can keep the docks open, we can keep our trade activities thriving -- both import and export. If we can keep the ports in action, we can protect the vital agriculture industry of Oregon, our second most important economic activity, and expand the entire base of our commerce.

It is certain that in 1972, we will -- by aftereffect -- know just how important Oregon's port traffic is to our total economy.

Devaluation of the dollar is another helpful factor in our economic future. It will stimulate our growing foreign trade with the Pacific nations.

And, to further enliven this great potential, I will head one of the most ambitious trade missions to the Orient any governor has ever undertaken.

Early in 1972, during February, I will accompany a group of Oregon business, agriculture, and government leaders to Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Taipei, Seoul and Tokyo.

We will emphasize food products -- and the great potential that Oregon foods have for Oriental markets.

We will be again -- with hope -- looking to an expansion of our economic potential within the immediate future.

But whatever we say about the passing of 1971 and the entrance of 1972, we must not allow ourselves to become blinded by statistics.

Statistics are people. People make them; people change them; people endure them or exult with them.

It is true that, statistically, we can look ahead with hope

to 1972.

But we must, in careful caveat, remember that the statistical curve is based on man and etched by man -- and whatever happens, good or bad, will be the work of man.

We must, for the vigor of our state and nation, look ahead with hope to 1972.

We can enhance that hope with the statistical evidence and the productive plans I have mentioned.

But we cannot allow ourselves the luxury of waiting for the slow poison of indifference.

What happens in 1972 will be what we determine should happen.

All of us, as individuals, as families, as corporations, as unions, as governments, as officials.

It is my pledge to make 1972 a thumbnail sketch of the great new century. It is my pledge to work for that foresight dream. It is my hope that you and I will again, close ranks to fulfill the pledges and the hopes in the struggle of this team effort.

Manufacturers Directory Out

The 1972 edition of the Directory of Oregon Manufacturers is just off the press, and orders are being received by the State Economic Development Division.

Compiled as a result of a biennial census of Oregon industry, the directory contains information on some 5,000 manufacturing establishments.

Each establishment has three listings -- alphabetical, geographical, and by product. The product listings are by Standard Industrial Classification (S.I.C.) codes.

John Fulton, director of the Economic Development Division, said the directory is widely used by buyers seeking Oregon sources of supply. It is also a valuable research data source and is used in plant location surveys, he said.

Computer technology was used in the compilation and printing of the 1972 Directory.

Price of the Directory is unchanged at \$5.00. Copies may be ordered from the Economic Development Division, 1110 Yeon Building, 522 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204.

Timber Sold

District Ranger F. W. Burgess announced the sale of timber from an area on the Gold Beach Ranger District of the Siskiyou National Forest. The apparent high bidder for the Rilo Brad timber sale on December 29, 1971, was U. S. Ply-Champion Paper, Inc. The advertised price was \$65.50 per MBF for Douglas-fir, \$150.35 per MBF for Port Orford-Cedar, \$96.95 per MBF for Sugar pine and other coniferous species, and \$22.92 per acre for all species subject to per-acre pricing. U. S. Plywood bid \$65.55 per MBF for the Douglas-fir. All other items were sold at a fixed rate as advertised. Other bidders on the sale were Western States Plywood Cooperative, Brookings Plywood Corporation, and South Coast Lumber Company.

Seafoods Commission Referendum Is Dated

February 1 through February 23, 1972, has been set by the Oregon Department of Agriculture as the date for a referendum to vote on the formation of a Seafoods Commission of Oregon.

This schedule was set after fishermen representing certain species of salt water fish and shellfish taken or caught by trawling, crab pots or crab rings petitioned the department to hold said referendum.

Since more than 50 percent of the production of those types of seafoods taken during the last fishing season was represented on the petitions submitted to the department, no hearings will be necessary prior to voting on the new commission would be species of tuna, salmon, oysters, or clams. Producers eligible to vote are defined as the boat owners, skippers or operators procuring the types of seafoods that would be represented by the commission.

To qualify to vote in the producer referendum the fishermen must register with the State Department of Agriculture by February 1, 1972. The department is contacting processors for names of eligible producers and will mail registration forms to these producers in early January. Persons who feel they qualify as a producer and do not receive a registration form by January 17, 1972, should contact the Agricultural Development Division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture at the Agriculture Building, Salem, Oregon 97310.

Once registered the producers will receive ballots by February 14, 1972, on the issue of whether or not such a commission should be formed. If a ballot has not been received by that date producers should

contact the Agriculture Development Division at the same address.

For a commission to be formed, 66-2/3 percent of those voting must approve and they must represent at least one-third of the production of the previous fishing season.

Under the regulations being implemented, mile posts on the odd-numbered Interstate highways, those running from south to north, will be numbered starting at the southern terminus, while those on the even-numbered Interstate highways, running from west to east, will begin with the numbering at the westerly terminus.

In Oregon, Interstate 5 has been numbered from north to south, and under the new system this will be reversed. In the process of the conversion, the so-called "missing 17.4 miles" in the Eugene area will be picked up. Because of realignment in the construction of Interstate 5 between Portland and Eugene, the route was shortened by this distance and the mile posts never changed because of administrative records.

The work is being done by Highway Division crew members and is expected to be completed by the first of the year. The new markers have a green background with white lettering. They are 12 inches wide and the depth will depend on the number of miles shown.

It will be necessary to change the signs on Interstate 80N because of a two-mile conversion factor in the Portland area. On Interstate 5, the California-Oregon State line marker will read 0.00 and the Washington-Oregon State line marker will read 308.38, and on Interstate 80N the numbering will

begin in Portland with 0.00 and end at the Oregon-Idaho border with 378.01.

Oregon is credited with being the first State to use the mile post theory on its state highway system, starting in 1923. Traffic statistics, police reports, utility line locations, and maintenance work are frequently related to mile posts.

Conversion tables have been prepared which will enable administrative agencies to locate the proper site under the new numbering system. The new, larger characters are expected to help motorists determine their distances more accurately when traveling.

Contributions should be sent to the Kidney Association of Oregon, P.O. Box 1221, Gold Beach, Oregon, 97444.

Mile Posts To Change

To comply with Federal Highway Administration regulations, the Oregon State Highway Division is in the process of changing its mile posts on the Interstate Highway System. It was announced today by R.L. Porter, state highway engineer.

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Treated Pole Lasts Longer

The life of a wood post can be prolonged as much as five times, even in the "hazardous" climate of western Oregon, with a simple do-it-yourself preservative treatment.

Studies over the past 43 years at Oregon State university show that most posts of such common tree species as Douglas fir, cottonwood, maple and lodgepole pine still will be usable after 20 years, and in some cases after 25 years, if given a simple soaking treatment. If left untreated, posts of these species will last only 3-6 years.

Donald Miller, assistant professor of forest products who heads a post farm study at Oregon State university, recommends use of a preservative treatment for any of the common Oregon woods that will be used as posts in a wet climate, if long life is desired.

An effective preservative for the home or farm uses a solution of 5 percent pentachlorophenol and diesel or fuel oil. Using an oil drum or garbage can as a container, the butts of the posts should be soaked for 48 hours and the tops for 6 hours, Miller recommends. Because cottonwood is very absorbent it needs only 6 hours for the butt and 1 hour for the top.

Incisions or small slashes in the wood help the penetration of the preservative, Miller explains. Posts to be treated with any oil preservative must be peeled and dry, he adds.

Studies of a variety of woods, both treated and untreated, have been underway at OSU since the first posts were set at the post farm in 1928.

Termites and decay-producing fungi cause most of the damage to posts, the study shows. Miller points out that the mild, moist climate of western Oregon is favorable for growth of the fungi and termites.

Detailed information is available in a publication, "Preservation of Wood for Home and Farm," available from the Forest Research Laboratory at OSU. It was written by Miller and Robert D. Graham, associate professor of forest products at OSU.

The tax collector is now in the process of preparing the annual foreclosure list for publication and filing. Notices of delinquency on 1967-68 taxes will be mailed Jan. 17 on those parcels now included in the foreclosure.

The department welcomed Bob Warring as a new volunteer firefighter.

The purchase of a pool table was discussed and Corky Huret and Jim Allison volunteered to price some tables.

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Cigaret Tax Called Fraud And Regressive

At a Portland news conference recently, State Senators Vern Cook and Earl Haas announced formation of a statewide organization of "Legislators Opposed to the Cigaret Sales Tax."

They described the tax as a "fraud, regressive, and the worst possible solution to Oregon's non-system of taxation."

Sen. Haas said, "The original cigarette tax dedicated 50 per cent of its funds to the property tax relief fund. However, this new cigarette sales tax is not in any way dedicated to property tax relief and it actually abolishes the property tax relief account."

"Oregonians voted down the last sales tax eight to one. This new cigarette sales tax is extremely regressive and hits low income people the hardest. The financial support of state government should be based on ability to pay, rather than taking advantage of a smoking habit."

"This band-aid is just another patch on our creaking state non-system of taxation, which desperately needs an overall reform to give a fair break to all taxpayers."

Sen. Cook charged that the proposed increased sales tax

on cigarettes has created a state crisis in financing. He claimed that there were many better ways suggested to the legislature to raise the money needed to balance Oregon's budget, but that the executive and legislative leadership refused to consider them.

"Among them," Cook said, "were increased corporate income taxes, closing of loopholes that allow out-of-state businesses to avoid paying their fair share of taxes, the taxing of capital gains like ordinary incomes and the institution of estimated tax payments by corporations and self-employed."

"Instead," he said, "they insisted on taxing the little guy. Should this increased cigarette sales tax be defeated, as I believe it should, there will be no problem in making up the deficit, if it is really necessary."

New Kidney Appeal On

"Your Gift Means Life" is the theme for the third annual statewide fund-raising drive recently by the Kidney Association of Oregon to obtain \$200,000.00.

The money will be used during 1972 to continue the life-saving program for 24 KAO patients throughout the state now on artificial kidney machines and to expand the program to add new patients next year.

The theme, "Your Gift Means Life," tells dramatically the vital need for money by the Kidney Association to continue to save the lives of its present patients and to have enough money on hand to be able to admit at least one new Oregon patient each month who develops kidney failure.

Chuck Foster, Executive Director of the Kidney Association, declared that, "Most people faced with death because of kidney failure, cannot afford the extremely high costs of necessary medical supplies."

Foster pointed out that the cost of training, equipment and home supplies for each new KAO patient is about \$10,000. After this period, the cost per day of maintaining the life of each patient on an artificial kidney machine is \$12 or an average of approximately \$4,000 per year.

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