

OREGON'S FUTURE UNLIMITED

(Continued from page 9)

in tax effort. Oregon is shown to have a high fiscal capacity (per capita income payments) and certainly an efficient functional level of government is desired. It is, however, the tax structure which reveals the actual tax resources of a state. The Oregon Legislature has frequently passed tax measures similar to those in California and Washington which have been rejected by the voters, to whom all tax measures in this state must be submitted for approval. "Legal impediments such as the examples cited above, however, are not insurmountable," Barrick declares, "since they may be changed, if necessary, by vote of the people although traditions of long standing are difficult to change regardless of the need."

"If the people of a state wish to have a superior educational system or recruit and retain well trained and able state officials by meeting competitive salary rates, the type of function performed will be at a high level which may also increase the expenditure level and thus require an increase in tax effort," Mr. Barrick emphasizes. "It is likewise necessary to increase tax effort in order to provide higher old age pensions and increase the functional level of any other activity performed by state and local government. Sometimes, of course, increased expenditures are only the result of tapping a lucrative source of tax revenue."

Unemployment Compensation Commission officials estimate that 1946 wages paid by Oregon firms covered by that commission nearly double peak pre-war payments. Figures for 1946 show that payments were only 15 per cent under record wartime wages, were only 5 per cent less than in 1945 and are nearly double any previous peacetime record. There were in September 1946 about 295,000 persons subject to the unemployment law, not many below the wartime peak of 339,000 in June of 1943. These 1946 payroll fig-

ures give timely support to Mr. Barrick's picture of Oregon's developing economy and reveal the amazing growth of Oregon industries.

Lumber and logging payrolls broke all previous records with a \$145,000,000 payroll, exceeding the 1944 wartime high of \$133,000,000. Food processing exceeded its \$37,500,000 for 1945 with a \$45,000,000 payroll. Construction payrolls reached \$45,000,000, which is \$13,000,000 above 1945. These figures were exceeded only by the 1942-43 wartime construction of army camps and shipyards. "Other manufacturing" grouped together leveled off about the same as during the wartime peak. There was still a \$25,000,000 shipyard payroll during 1946.

Wholesale and retail trade shot far beyond any previous records. With \$170,000,000, trade payrolls were twice their 1941 figure and exceeded 1945 by \$34,000,000. Finance, realty and insurance also doubled the prewar high and were \$5,000,000 above 1945. Service establishments (laundries, hotels, resorts, repair services, etc.) showed a 25 per cent gain over 1945 and tripled their 1941 figure. Transportation and utilities exceeded 1945 payroll payments by \$13,000,000.

Oregon is not only holding her own economically; she is growing in stature among the states. Oregon can continue to develop in harmony with the scenic beauty and the high social standards of which she is proud, if Oregonians have the wisdom to plan for, rather than to resist, the inevitable.

Huggins

INSURANCE

<p>SALEM 129 N. Commercial Dial 4400</p>	<p>MARSHFIELD 230 S. Broadway Phone "One Hundred"</p>
---	--

OREGON'S LEADING UPSTATE AGENCY