

Salem Scene

by Jack Zimmerman

LIVELIHOOD-LIVABILITY MAY COLLIDE IN ELECTION YEAR

A collision between divergent forces promoting liveli- hood and livability in Oregon is a strong possibility during the coming election year.

Major political leaders of both parties already have called for a reconciliation between so-called environmentalists and those seeking economic development.

Immediately following ad- journalment of the 1971 "envi- ronmental" session of the state legislature, State Pres. John D. Burns said matters in- volving economic development should receive top priority sta- tus among interim activities prior to the 1973 session. House Speaker Robert Smith has ex- pressed the same sentiment and similar statements have come from the office of Gov. Tom McCall.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D- Wash) broadly hinted at the impending confrontation dur- ing a recent Oregon visit. The potential Presidential candi- date said the environment and jobs are not irreconcilable and society's goals cannot be ob- tained without a vibrant, grow- ing economy.

A consensus among those concerned about Oregon's eco- nomic health is that recent em- phasis on the state's livability has overshadowed that condi- tion's companion — liveli- hood.

Despite the fact Oregon's current economic status ap- pears rosy compared with neighboring states, they con- tend an employment imbal- ance has evolved. An they be- lieve that imbalance is sym- ptomatic of fiscal ills that could negate environmental improvements in the near fu- ture.

Livelihood pays the bills for livability, they say. The latter cannot be achieved without the former.

An examination of employ- ment trends throughout Ore- gon during the 20 Yrs. between 1950 and 1970 reveals clues to their concern. Greatest source of alarm is the diminution of manufacturing employment in the total employment picture.

During the 20-year span the state's total workforce grew 42%, from 654,800 to 928,600. And although manufacturing jobs increased 25%—from 138,000 in 1950 to 172,000 in 1970—it dropped from 21% to 18.5% of total employment.

In the same period agricul- tural employment declined a whopping 34% and wood prod- ucts jobs diminished by 17%. While this was happening, non-manufacturing increased 79% and government employ- ment sky-rocketed 130%!

The State Department of Economic Development has reported Oregon must create 20,000 new jobs each year just to provide employment for present residents as they mature and enter the workforce.

This goal is not being met.

More importantly, employ- ment figures prove jobs that are being produced do not con- tain a sufficient percentage of necessary "wealth-producing" employment. The bulk of gov- ernment workers in Oregon, for instance, work in the field of education. That payroll de- rives almost solely from taxes levied against the wealth-pro- ducing segment of the com- munity. The same thing ap- plies to government worker payrolls in the field of public administration.

Industrial jobs are the tra- ditional source of "new" wealth on which the economy depends and create the liveli- hood with which we pay for improvements in our livability.

Production of new industrial jobs in Oregon is especially alarming to those who are aware of these economic facts of life. In 1968 Oregon created 5,000 new industrial jobs. In 1969 we added 6,100. But in 1970 investments in new plants and expansion declined mar- kedly and only 1,525 new in- dustrial jobs were created. This year is worse than last.

At the end of June only 547 new industrial jobs had been created!

Bearing in mind agriculture and wood products have been cornerstones of Oregon's eco- nomy and that manufacturing is the greatest source of wealth-producing, bill-paying payrolls, let's examine the em- ployment "imbalance" that is causing alarm:

During the past two decades non-manufacturing employ- ment has increased from 45.8%

to 57.8% of our total work- force. Manufacturing has de- clined from 21% to 18.5%. Agriculture has plummeted from 12.3% to 5.7%. Wood prod- ucts have dropped from 12.2% to 7.2%.

And government employ- ment—accounting for 9.7% of the state's total work force in 1950, now accounts for nearly 16% of all Oregon jobs.

All residents of Oregon are justifiably proud of the high degree of livability they have attained.

But those with their fingers on the state's economic pulse appear just as justifiably con- cerned with Oregon's ability to sustain that livability with- out a balanced emphasis on livelihood.

First Three Killed In War I Honored

Enright, Gresham, Hay— three names to remember on October 25, Veteran's Day, 1971.

Enright, Gresham, Hay—the first men in American uniform to die in action in the major wars of the 20th Century.

Enright, Gresham, Hay— American soldiers of World War I, Company F, 16th In- fantry Regiment, Luneville, France, dead at dawn on Ne- vember 2, 1917, the first Amer- ican victims of trench war- fare in the "war to end all wars."

Private Thomas F. Enright, Pittsburgh; Privale Merle D. Hay, Glidden, Iowa; Corporal James B. Gresham, Evansville, Indiana, gave their lives re- pulsing an enemy raiding party, while soldiering in a "quiet" sector of the front assigned to the First U. S. Division in France where the greening of American troops took place in the gathering storm is this nation's expeditionary forces rolled to the rescue of freedom in Europe.

Enright, Gresham, Hay—the first to fall in the footsteps of more than 30 million com- rades to follow in uniform in World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam—three of 679,000 who paid the final price of freedom in the 20th Century.

On November 14, 1917, the bodies of Enright, Gresham and Hay were laid to rest with special honors at Bathelemont, France. The citizens of Lor- raine erected a monument to their memory, and with peace, in 1918, their bodies were re- turned home in honored glory to rest and be remembered.

Enright, Gresham, Hay — honored by the veterans of all wars as America observes Vet- erans Day, October 25, the 53rd observation of the date and the 19th under the name Vet- erans Day.

For 34 years, November 11 was celebrated as Armistice Day, to mark the end of World War I, November 11, 1918.

In 1953, hopefully to sym- bolize the end of all wars of the 20th Century, including World War II and Korea, the name of Armistice Day was changed to Veterans Day, and, in 1971 the date of October be- came the official date of the annual ceremony and remem- brances. The change was not easy. The major reason for the change, in the wisdom of Con- gress, was to take the day to honor American veterans out of a crowded November cal- endar and move it up ahead of the Thanksgiving holiday. Op- ponents of the October 25th date argue that the only Amer- ican war ever to end in Oc- tober was on the 19th in 1781 when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown. World War I ended in Novem- ber, VE day was in May, VJ Day in September, the Korean Armistice in July, Spain sued for peace in August, Lee sur- rendered to Grant in April, the Mexican War ended in September and the War of 1812 in December. In June 1805 the skirmish with Tripoli was con- cluded.

Whatever the reasons for changing the date of Veterans Day, the Veterans Administra- tion, charged by the President of the United States and Con- gress, concentrates each year on those who served, abiding by the meaningful words of Abraham Lincoln in his Get- tysburg Address, that ever- after, "we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain," and that those who wore the uniform of their country shall not be forgotten.

Bruders Have Family Reunion

A family reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. "Bud" Bruder on Sun- day, October 10, the first time all the children had been home at the same time in over 19 years. Twenty-six relatives at- tended the dinner and all-day get-together.

The occasion was the visit of the elder son, Gordon Bruder of Savannah, Ga. who was in Mill City for the first time in all those years. His parents had visited him and his family in Georgia, however, about 9 years ago.

Others making up the family circle included Mr. and Mrs. William Bruder and two girls, Robin and Billie Ann, all of Eugene; Mrs. Glen Rogers (Gweneth Bruder) of Milton- Freewater, near Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Reddington (Mary Ann Bruder) and his son, Jim Reddington, all of Scio; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Schmunk (Nancy Bruder), Becky, Ronnie, and Jimmy, all of Portland; and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Von Seggern (Claudia

Bruder), Timmy, and Scott, all of Nehalem.

Additional guests were Mrs. Bruder's sister, Mrs. Myrna Schieman of Portland, and their brother-in-law, Curtis Cline of Mill City, who was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Woody Hanley (Roberta Cline) of Arcata, California.

Mrs. Hanley, who had been visiting her former home here, took her father, C. M. Cline, and her aunt, Mrs. Schieman, back to Arcata with her for a visit.

Jean Davidson Hosts Bid or Bunch Club

The Bid or Bunch Pinochle club met Monday evening at the home of Jean Davidson. Guests were Mary Davidson and the hostess's mother, Mrs. Robertson, from Ogden, Iowa.

The Halloween motif was used in the decorations and refreshments were served be- fore the card playing.

Mary Wright won high prize, Mary Davidson the pinochle and Hattie Fencl won low.

The next party will be held at the home of Hattie Fencl on November 1.

Eagles Auxiliary To Start Pinochle Parties

Pinochle parties, sponsored by the North Santiam Eagles Auxiliary, are scheduled to be- gin on Thursday, October 28, at 1 p. m. at the Eagles Lodge and each week thereafter.

Light refreshments will be served and prizes for the win- ners. The public is invited to attend. There will be a small admission fee.

Co-chairmen are Mrs. Lor- raine Mills, Mrs. Ervin Peter- son, Mrs. Frank Blazek and Mrs. Elma Stewart. Anyone wanting further information may contact any of the above ladies.

Camp Fire Girls Take Trip to Kilowan

The sixth grade Camp Fire Girls made an overnight trip to Kilowan. They stayed at Bonnie Briar cottage.

Those going were Margaret Pratt, Brenda Trout, Laura Hoover, Laurie Blair, Linda Keen, Susan Budlong and Toni Payseno along with their lead- ers, Mrs. Ruth Keen and Mrs. Bobbie Budlong.

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