

One-Third Of Oregonians Dependent On Agribusiness

Agriculture, though taken for granted by a great number of people, is vital to the economic stability and continued growth of Oregon. It has been estimated that of the state's two million residents, nearly 800,000 are dependent on agribusiness for their paychecks.

The Agri-Business Council further estimates that the \$530 million annual crop and livestock value in Oregon expands to a figure in the billions as it filters through the channels of commerce.

Agriculture is a sleeping giant. Sleeping not by choice, but because many people have taken it for granted so long that it seems unimportant.

The average person reads and hears about great new buildings jutting above cities silhouettes -- fashioned of steel. He knows about the '69 model automobiles -- bigger, more powerful and costlier than ever before. And he knows of the phenomenal advances being made in the field of aerospace.

LARGEST INDUSTRY

But, what does he know about agriculture? Very little. The irony is that agriculture is larger than the steel, automotive and aerospace industries combined -- even on the national level.

In Oregon, as nationally, agriculture touches every single person in one way or another.

The agricultural chain begins with those who prepare and replenish the soil for another cycle of growth -- the farmers. These farmers, incidentally, generate over \$750 million worth of buying power in Oregon.

They spent over \$400 million a year for labor, farm equipment, feed, seed and supplies in addition to buying what city people buy.

The typical Oregon farmer uses 55,000 kilowatt hours of electricity a year -- five times as much power as the average homeowner. And this same farmer uses nearly 800 times as much water as his counterpart in the city.

Oregon farmers have invested over \$2 1/2 billion to maintain the agricultural industry in the state, an amount equal to three-quarters of all the assets of all Oregon banks combined.

These farmers own over 160,000 automobiles, trucks and tractors. They spend nearly \$20 million annually for fuel -- an important factor in the state's economy. And this list goes on and on...

The Oregon cattle industry represents \$125 million a year. Dairy products account for \$50 million, and wheat is a \$45 million a year crop at the farmer level.

130 COMMERCIAL CROPS

Oregon's agricultural quantity accentuate a characteristic of the entire state -- diversity.

More than 130 crops are grown commercially in our state. This expanding list is due to Oregon's climate, soils, irrigation methods, continual research and progressive farmers.

The state's grass seed industry contributes \$30 million a year to our economy. Within the industry, Oregon ranks first in the production of many types of grass seed, and grows the entire supply of ryegrass seed.

Oregon also leads the nation in the production of holly, with 85 percent of the world production grown in the Portland area. Oregon grows 95 percent of the nation's filberts -- a \$3 1/2 million crop. Also, Oregon grows 42 percent of the nation's peppermint -- worth \$10 million at the grower level.

We also lead the nation in the production of green beans, sweet cherries and a variety of canberries.

Oregon is, in addition, the second largest producer of such crops as hops, pears, prunes, broccoli, cauliflower and strawberries -- to name a few.

Meanwhile, innovations are taking place. The world's largest potato patch -- 10,000 acres -- is located near Ontario, Oregon. And new crops are being added at a rapid pace. Among these are bamboo, artichokes and wine grapes. As long as there is imagination, the Oregon farmer will continue to explore and expand the current list of crops.

FARMS GET LARGER

As this happens, the Oregon farm population is decreasing while our society becomes increasingly urbanized. In 1950, the state was dotted with over 62,000 farms. Today, only 41,000 farms exist. As the number of farms decrease, the size increases. The average size Oregon farm in 1950 was 335 acres. Today, the average is 504 acres.

As farmers decrease in number and the population expands, the number of people supplied by one farm worker has increased at a supersonic rate. In 1950 one farm worker supplied food and fiber for 15 people. Today, 40 people are supplied by each farmer.

Many other statistics are available to show the efficiency agriculture has made in recent years. Food quality has increased and food prices have

Nysa Instructor To Attend Wyoming Scout Rendezvous

Christine McPike, a Nysa teacher, has been selected for an adult opportunity to work with Girl Scouts. As a riding consultant, she will be attending the All-States Rendezvous to be held this summer at the new National West center in Wyoming.

The All-States at Ten Sleep, Wyo., will have 415 senior Scouts working in 52 patrols. It is designed to provide an opportunity for seniors to be responsible for their own leadership, to help them increase an understanding of themselves in relationship to others; and to acquire skills and materials that they may share.

As the National West site is new, all camping will be done under primitive conditions. Established camp buildings will be erected later.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Gonyer left June 6 for Portland, where they met their daughter Marilyn Gonyer. They then went on to Corvallis, where they attended the graduation exercises at Oregon State University, where Marilyn received her bachelor's degree in Home Economics.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hickman of Payette were June 8 dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Butcher.

dropped until today the family food budget represents only 17 percent of the total budget -- the lowest it's ever been. To day's Americans are better fed than any people have ever been in any country in all the history of the world.

Although farmers provide the cornerstone for this industry called agriculture, they remain a misunderstood minority group representing a tiny percentage of the state's population.

Human nature being what it is, we are more concerned with those we see every day -- and those we don't often see, we tend to forget. So, a gulf of misunderstanding grows.

The businessman, tied to his desk, seldom gets out into the fields. The farmer's work is on the land he doesn't often see the businessman. Thus, the farmer knows little of the businessman's problems -- and the businessman knows almost nothing about problems on the farm.

Meanwhile, the urbanite gets angry because it looks to him like the farmers are getting rich on government handouts -- getting paid and subsidized for leaving land idle, and eating out of the public trough that is kept full by the taxpayer's dollars.

The farmer, on the other hand, is distressed because the price he pays for labor, machinery and supplies continues to increase -- while the price he receives for the food he so abundantly produces keeps going steadily down.

The efficiency of the farmer in Oregon can be shown by almost any statistical series, except profit. Many farmers are making a comfortable living. Most, however, are not.

Since the majority of the urban population is not yet stimulated by positive agricultural information, let's take a negative look at the importance of this giant:

NO FARMS -- NO CITIES

Without agriculture, Salem would become a ghost town in 6 months. Without agriculture, Portland would also become a city without a pulse. The same thing would happen in Corvallis, Grants Pass and Eugene -- not to mention communities such as Bly, Riddle and Lookingglass. And that's why it's important that farmers keep doing their "thing." That's why we say that agriculture means business for Oregon.

Unique Water Research Conducted By OSU Team

Oregon's water is a vital and limited resource. When decisions are made to change a creek or river course, who is affected?

Seeking answers to this and related questions is a team of Oregon State University social scientists. They want to know who benefits from such a change and who decided the change should be made.

Title of the project is "Decision Making in Water Resource Allocation: A Case Study of Social, Economic and Legal Considerations." Working on the project are Dr. John G. Monks and Dr. James R. Park, School of Business and Technology, and Carl Brown, anthropologist, School of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Brown will focus his attention on how individuals and the community are affected by the water resource project.

Park, a lawyer, will study how "ownership" of the water is affected when a stream route is changed. For example, can a farmer continue to use the water for irrigation even though it no longer flows through his land? Also, how are individual, public

and special interest rights protected?

Monks' area of study is decision-making. Is the farmer who is tired of being flooded out the one who initiates the water resource project?

Monks will inquire into the role of the federal or state agency. He also will try to learn the part played by local citizen groups, the city council or county board.

Emphasis will be placed on learning what weight the decision makers place on public recreational, scenic and social values. And the researchers want to know who decides which part of the society will benefit from the project. Both individual and government benefits will be evaluated.

Historically, the dollar value of a water resource improvement has been of prime importance, it was noted. This study reflects a shift in attitude due in part to national affluence and population growth.

The study area under survey will be that covering the watershed improvement project currently underway near Junction City. Some 42,000 acres of land just north of Eugene will be affected by the changes. The predominantly agricultural land includes some industry and rural residences.

Control of flooding from nearby Flat and Amazon Creeks is a principal objective of the improvement project. Dikes, locks, channel deepening and riverbed straightening are included in the project. It is to be started in summer 1969 and completed within two years.

CIGARETTES VS EMPHYSEMA?

What causes emphysema? Nobody knows -- not even a top-flight medical specialist. "The one thing we really know about it," he's apt to tell you, "is that we really know nothing about it."

That's how it has always been with this severe, often disabling lung disease which first loomed importantly on the medical scene a decade or so ago. In the absence of laboratory proof, doctors and researchers have been reluctant to commit themselves on the exact causes of its onset.

But another kind of evidence has been piling up in the meantime -- evidence now massive enough to compel attention. It had long been known that -- laboratory proof or none -- the great majority of persons who have emphysema turn out to have been heavy cigarette smokers. This fact was underscored in the landmark report of 1964 by the U. S. Surgeon General's Task Force on Smoking and Health. "The smoking of cigarettes," it pointed out, "is associated with an increased risk of dying from pulmonary emphysema."

The 1964 report added that physical proof of any connection between smoking and emphysema was lacking. But three years later, when a supplementary report was issued by the U. S. Public Health Service, the statistical evidence was considered impressive enough to warrant a different account of the situation. This time the PHS declared, "the presently available evidence... strongly suggests that cigarette smoking may well play an important pathogenic (disease-causing) role in many, although not all, cases of pulmonary emphysema."

No matter how you slice it (or puff it) the truth remains clear: the more cigarettes smoked, the more emphysema.

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The patches are easy and quick to put on and last through many launderings. Follow directions on the package for cutting and applying the tape.

TO GET YOUR CHILD'S ATTENTION, squat down so that you are at his eye level. Mrs. Roberta Frasier, Oregon State University Extension family life specialist, says that close contact will get his attention better than talking at him from a distance. Take his hand or make some other physical contact.

"OH MY ACHING BACK." If you've said that, maybe you've lifted some heavy articles the hard way.

When you pick up the baby, the loaded laundry basket, or other heavy object, place your feet firmly and bend your knees when you reach down. Gradually straighten your knees -- don't lift with your back only. This way you use strong leg muscles and save strain on your back.

The Office of Water Resources Research, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, is providing \$63,801 and the state will match these funds for the three-year OSU study. The project is part of the continuing research program sponsored by the Water Resources Research Institute at Oregon State University.

RE: MIND-CHANGING DRUGS

"The more it changes," according to the Gallic proverb, "the more it remains the same." Those who still defend the use of "psychedelic" drugs tend to believe that they are tradition-breakers, pioneer fighters for human rights, and all that sort of thing. History tells a different story, deftly summarized in a magazine article by Dr. Sidney Cohen, an outstanding expert on "mind-affecting" drugs.

It's an old, repetitive story, Dr. Cohen reports. Drug fads have characterized many periods of history. And each time the practice has had its defenders -- often notable ones -- who eventually changed their minds.

Thomas DeQuincey, the "Confessions" author, praised opium for providing "peace of mind" and "portable ecstasy." In his day nobody frowned on it. Not only DeQuincey but other eminent scribes including Poe, Coleridge and Swinburne partook liberally and lived to regret it.

Then there was cocaine, hailed by a young physician named Sigmund Freud for its "liberating" effects. For years this powerful narcotic was used indiscriminately in this country, until its nonmedical use was banned in 1904.

Nitrous oxide ("laughing gas") was admired by its discoverer, Sir Humphrey Davy, as a path to profound insights.

Once, while under its influence, he wrote some words which he thought were "the secret of life." Recovering, he found that he had written, "The stink of turpentine pervades all."

Each of these psychedelic boosters has been banned -- yet today nobody shouts for the Constitutional right to clobber himself with opium, cocaine, or laughing gas. No crystal ball is needed to envision the long-range future of LSD.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, as Administratrix of the Estate of Lee Gilbert Klinkenberg, deceased, has filed her Final Account in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Malheur, and that the Court has set Friday, July 11, 1969, at the Courtroom of said Court as the time and place for the hearing of objections thereto and for the settlement thereof.

/s/ Ruth E. Klinkenberg, Administratrix.
First Published: June 12, 1969.
Last Published: July 10, 1969.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL ELECTION

Upon Question of Increasing Tax Levy Over Amount Limited by Section 11, Article XI, Oregon Constitution.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held in School District No. 61 of Malheur County, State of Oregon, from 8:00 a.m. to 8 p.m. on June 27, 1969, at the Adrian Elementary School in said school district, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of said district the question of increasing the tax levy for the fiscal year 1969-1970 over the amount limited by Section 11, Article XI, of the Constitution of Oregon.

The reasons for increasing such levy are: Adrian School District #61 has no tax base. This money is needed to operate the School.

The amount of tax, in excess of the constitutional limitation, proposed to be levied for said fiscal year is \$251,506.32, which, expressed as a rate of levy, is estimated at \$16.77 per thousand dollars of true cash value of taxable property within the district.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1969.

ATTEST: /s/ C. G. Brown, District Clerk; /s/ Charles A. Sykes, Chairman Board of Directors.

Published: June 12 and June 19, 1969.

WORTH TALKING ABOUT

Ours is, I believe, the only society in recorded history that has failed to recognize that education must have a double mission. On the one hand, education should develop new knowledge, transmit knowledge to the young and sharpen the intellectual tools of the student. On the other hand, education must try to help the young people develop the attitudes and the pattern of conduct which will enable them to live productively and affirmatively in the world in which they find themselves. We have abandoned the latter function if one so much as mentions the concept of character education in the professional meetings of higher education the response is almost always one of derision or at least amazement. By present definitions of the educational mission, the university may just as well graduate an Adolf Hitler as an Albert Schweitzer. And, at present, it seems as if we are doing well on the Hitler end of that balance.

Dr. John A. Howard, President, Rockford College.

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