PLANNING FOR TOMORROW

IN

LINN COUNTY, OREGON

1967 LONG-RANGE PLANNING CONFERENCE
Acknowledgements

For more than 30 years the Extension Service has cooperated with the citizens of Linn County in doing long-range planning. Results of the latest planning effort are contained in this publication made possible by the Extension Service of Oregon State University and Linn County.

Cover

Foster Dam and Reservoir on the South Santiam River near Foster, two miles east of Sweet Home. Foster Dam serves as a re-regulating reservoir for Green Peter Dam and Reservoir, seven miles upstream on the Middle Santiam River. Foster Reservoir also serves in the interest of flood control, power, navigation, irrigation and recreation. The project was constructed by the Corps of Engineers. Photo by Anne Hinds, Halsey, Oregon.
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A long range planning program was carried out in Linn County during the early months of 1967 under the leadership of the Linn County Extension Advisory Committee and the Cooperative Extension Service, Oregon State University. Purpose of the program was to consider changes in current economic and social conditions; determine the effect of these changes on the economy and society of Linn County during the next several years; and recommend programs designed to meet the needs brought about by changing conditions. More than 200 citizens had a part in the deliberations.

Planning isn't new to Linn County as Conferences were held in 1936, 1946 and 1956. These conferences dealt almost entirely with programs affecting the rural areas of the county.

In planning the 1967 activity, the Advisory Committee recommended that their group be enlarged to include urban people, and that both rural and urban problems be considered during the conference.

As a result, seven problem areas were selected for study. These were Family Life, Youth, Community Development, Natural Resources, Industrial Development, Agricultural Production, and Agricultural Marketing. Committee members were selected to represent urban and rural areas.

The planning program was inaugurated with a public forum held in Albany on January 17, 1967 with seven outstanding speakers to lay the foundation for committee deliberations.

Excerpts from these challenging speeches are quoted as follows:

**Family Life — Mrs. Willard Hamlin, Corvallis**

"In the years to come we must view the changing family. We must determine their needs; we must identify the problems, and then we must find some solutions. We cannot afford to lose sight in all this planning of the rights of each individual who lives within the framework of these families. If the United States is to maintain a world-wide influence, permanence, power, and above all, respect, from the other nations of the world — the level of our general education must be raised and it must begin at the family level. We cannot afford to lose sight in all this planning of the rights of each individual who lives within the framework of these families. If the United States is to maintain a world-wide influence, permanence, power, and above all, respect, from the other nations of the world — we must face the future head-on."

**Youth — Daniel B. Dunham, Director of Vocational Education, Lebanon**

"Perhaps, as we review, and consider what is to be done . . . we can consider the business executive who has groomed, trained, and otherwise prepared a certain promising young man for an important position in his firm. Finally, the day arrives . . . the young man is ready . . . he is well prepared . . . and he is made vice-president, in charge of, let us say, Public Relations.

Our task parallels that of the business executive, to a certain degree. For we are concerned that we too prepare our young people well . . . that we provide for their training and preparation . . . that we afford them every opportunity for development into a total person . . . that we may some day make them ALL vice-presidents . . . and place THEM in charge . . . of tomorrow."

**Community Development — Ted Sidor, O.S.U. Resource Development Specialist**

"The formulation of a community development plan must be broad in content but definite in needs. You will have to prepare for approximately a 40 percent increase in population in the next 15 years. The final decisions of how this county will develop is in the hands of community leaders such as you.

I have tried to envision for you what community development is: it is economic, social and institutional. Community development is taxes, recreation, housing, land use, air pollution, beauty, open space and has a relationship to the livability of Linn County for its people.

**Natural Resources — Henry Stewart, Corps of Engineers, Portland**

"Linn County's water and related resources are neither fully used nor fully developed. Their value is large, and will increase with time. Their magnitude is such that, with proper management, the needs of the county can be served for as far into the future as we can see.

Proper management depends on proper and timely planning. The time to plan is now, and if any evidence is needed to prove that point the projected population increase, alone, should suffice. There are many problems to be considered in planning, but the big one is: What do you want Linn County to be?

The work your committees can do can be an essential part of the needed planning. It can assist in completion of the Willamette review study. It can develop plans you can carry out. Most important of all, it can define what you want Linn County to be, and assist in arriving at that goal."
Industrial Development — Richard Jones, Pacific Power and Light Company, Lebanon

"The inclusion of Industrial Development in a forum such as this in itself is very significant because it means that the Steering Committee has recognized the importance of working with industry, and furthermore I think this particular time is extremely opportune for industry and agriculture to get together as perhaps it never has before. I know that the idea of industrial development or industry conjures the idea of smokestacks, lunch buckets, etc., and this is in conflict with the uncluttered, tranquil landscape that all of us would like to have. But I think you will all concede from what has gone on before this morning that what you, I think, expect as to the future is that we will have lots of people here. We must plan for them and they have to have jobs."

Agricultural Production — Walter Leth, Director, Oregon State Department of Agriculture, Salem

"People create the problems of agriculture, and because there are people, is the whole reason we have agriculture — because there are people to feed. But these problems are going to become far more serious in the future than they have in the past.

I haven't heard anybody today tell you just how fast population is increasing and I thought you might be interested. If you were to take the population of the world at the time of the birth of Christ—it took 1500 years to double that population. It doubled the next time in about 300 years; it doubled the next time in about 80 years and it doubled the next time in 35; and we are in the next stage beyond that right now. Now by the year 2050 we will have five times the population in this country that we've got now. Well, sociologically this is going to create some very serious problems. Merely as a sideline, I won't charge you any extra for it — the sociologists tell us that even when we increase our population by twice that we're going to have five times the crime problem that we have now.

How important is agriculture anyway? Well, agriculture carried this state economically for the first 75 years of its history. Incidentally before then it was the fur trade that carried the economy, but in the last 25, 30 or even 40 years lumbering of course has come into its own to the point that it's the number one dollar producer in our economy. But the thing that most city people don't know, and I doubt if many farm people know it, is that agriculture in spite of its being second and not even close to forestry in some people's minds in dollar volume, produces far more jobs than any other segment of our economy. Four out of every 10 people that are employed get that job as a result of agriculture. I think this is real significant."

Agricultural Marketing — Lee-McFarland, Pacific Supply Cooperative, Portland

"I would leave you with these few thoughts: Space age marketing means: INTEGRATION — INTERWEAVING.

It is an age of specialists, and the agricultural producer must judge which hat he wants to wear. Planning, research, and development of fields require specialists as does marketing. Marketing has to encompass a total service — transportation, packaging, trading, documentation, and collection of money. Marketing today requires intelligence, innovation, and coordination. Remember, gentlemen, there is no automatic market, and there is no love or charity in the marketplace, and the neophyte will be the one that's left on the sacrificial table of commerce. Marketing's objective today must be throughout the United States and throughout the world: A satisfied customer, and satisfaction comes from specialization."

With these challenges, the committees proceeded to meet and assemble their reports that were presented a second public forum held in Albany on March 30, 1967.

In summing up the reports, Forum Chairman Hector Macpherson, Jr., Albany, said:

"Is this enough? Are we only a debating group gathered to discuss the recommendations made by the committee after many hours of research? Or, do you want the steering committee to direct action according to your suggestions?"

The reports were accepted by motion and the steering committee was authorized to take the necessary steps to implement the recommendations.

It is these reports that are presented in this publication for study and consideration of the appropriate groups or organizations.

Where recommendations have been specific and have been directed to a definite agency, committees have already been appointed and are working. This is the purpose of this Long Range Planning effort — determine the problems and then get action.

Page Four
Planning Conference Personnel

Chairman for Forum — Hector Macpherson, Jr., Rt. 3, Box 845, Albany

Membership of Overall Planning Committee

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Kyle Folsom, vice-chairman, Rt. 1, Box 268-M, Albany
Mrs. Richard Bateson, 111 Cleveland Street, Lebanon
Sam Brock, Rt. 2, Box 30, Harrisburg
Dyrol Burleson, 323 S. Ferry St., Albany
R. N. Carpenter, Rt. 1, Box 302, Lyons
Don Dunham, 525 West F Street, Lebanon
Mrs. Richard Elzinga, Rt. 1, Box 87, Shedd
Richard Jones, 588 Main Street, Lebanon
Karl Krutsinger, 222 East Third Avenue, Albany
Kenneth Noteboom, 300 West First Avenue, Albany
Clifford Rew, Rt. 1, Brownsville
Carroll Wilson, Rt. 2, Box 29, Lebanon
Robert Wilson, Rt. 1, Box 322, Albany

Forum Speakers January 17, 1967

Family Life—Mrs. Willard Hamlin, 1500 Peoria Road, Corvallis

Committee Personnel

Family Life Committee

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Mrs. Virgil Lewis, vice-chairman, 2933 S. Hill, Albany
Mrs. Belva Covey, secretary, county extension agent, home economics, Albany
Mrs. Don Christenson, Rt. 2, Box 475, Lebanon
Mrs. Earl Counts, Rt. 2, Box 454, Sweet Home
Mrs. William Goor, Rt. 3, Box 94, Scio
Mrs. D. Huber, Box 84, Lyons
Mrs. Hugh Johnston, Rt. 1, Box 28, Lyons
Mrs. Wilbur Langdon, Rt. 1, Box 78, Harrisburg
Mrs. Joella Larson, 535 Park Street, Lebanon
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schmidt, Rt. 2, Box 70, Albany
Mrs. Byron Scott, Tangent
John Talmadge, Linn County Guidance Center, Albany
Mrs. Jack Todd, 3115 Peoria Road, Corvallis
Mrs. C. Purkey, Rt. 2, Box 382, Albany

Youth Committee

Paul Koch, chairman, Benton-Linn E.O.C., Albany
Carroll Wilson, vice-chairman, Rt. 2, Box 29, Lebanon
Nellie Van Calcar, secretary, county extension agent, 4-H, Albany
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Dan Dunham, Vo-Ag instructor, Lebanon High School, Lebanon
Gleason Eakin, 1650 South 7th St., Lebanon

Youth—Dan Dunham, vocational education director, Lebanon Union High School
Community Development—Ted Sidor, extension resource development specialist, O.S.U.
Natural Resources—Henry Stewart, Corps of Engineers, Portland
Industrial Development—Richard Jones, Pacific Power & Light Co., Lebanon
Agricultural Production—Walter Leith, director, Oregon State Department of Agriculture, Salem
Agricultural Marketing—Lee McFarland, Pacific Supply Cooperative, Portland

Forum Speakers March 30, 1967

Family Life—Mrs. Richard Elzinga, Rt. 1, Box 87, Shedd
Youth—Paul Koch, executive director, Benton-Linn Economic Opportunity Council, Albany
Community Development—Ron Bentz, Rt. 1, Box 107, Scio
Natural Resources—David Macpherson, Rt. 1, Shedd
Our Changing Face — Clay Myers, secretary of state, Salem
Industrial Development—Fenn Emerson, Chas. H. Lilly Co., Tangent
Agricultural Production—Darrell Shepherd, Citizens Valley Bank, Albany
Agricultural Marketing — Kenneth Noteboom, First National Bank of Oregon, Albany

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Clifford Rew, Rt. 1, Brownsville
Glen Wilson, Community Branch, U. S. National Bank of Oregon, Albany
Linn County, Oregon

Early History

Linn County was settled by hardy pioneers who walked across the Oregon Trail in the late 1840's and 1850's. When the first white man entered the county he found tall mountains covered with thick forests. In the low areas and foothills he found that the grass grew shoulder height. Inhabiting the county at the time were large numbers of Indians of the Kalapooia tribe who lived off the large numbers of fish and wild life found in the county. The Indians, as well as the earlier settlers, lived in the foothills and on the “Albany Prairie” due to the poor drainage on the valley floor. The early settlers hacked farms out of the forests and founded churches, schools and the communities of the county.

The first white men in the county were believed to be representatives of Astor's Pacific Fur Company. The first listed white settler was Jesse Looney, who settled near the foot of Knox Butte in 1843. A year later, John Packwood was the first to build a cabin and locate a claim. He sold shortly thereafter to John J. Crabtree. Other early pioneers included John Killin, Abner Hackelman, Hiram Sneed, Isaac Hutchen, Jason Wheeler, Anderson Cox, Milton Hale, and T. A. Riggs.

Linn County was officially created on December 28, 1847 by the Provisional Legislature. It was a large county, bigger than the present state of Oregon. It comprised all of the original Champoiah District lands, roughly from the Santiam River south to what is now the California line, and from the Willamette River on the west to the Rocky Mountains on the east. The present boundaries were established in 1854.

The county was named for Lewis Fields Linn, Senator from Missouri, and author of the Donation Land Claim Law of 1850. This law granted 320 acres of land to white citizens over 18, residing in Oregon before December 1, 1850, with an additional 320 acres to their wives. For the next three years the law allowed granting of half this acreage, with an extension to December 1, 1855. These land claims still account for many of today's farm boundary lines.

Albany, located on the banks of the Willamette River, was founded in 1848 by the Montith brothers, and named for their former home in New York. It was officially made the county seat of Linn County in 1851 by the Provisional Government of Oregon. The first courthouse was built in 1853. Other early towns included Syracuse, founded in 1846 by Milton Hale, about three miles down stream from present Jefferson. Syracuse was swept away by the flood of 1861. Calapooia, renamed Brownsville in 1853, was another of the early towns. Brownsville is being restored to the 19th century era. It has an excellent museum, operated by the Linn County Historical Society.

The county has changed since the coming of the first settlers. The first flour mill in the county was built in 1849 by R. C. Finley; the first sawmill was built by William T. Templeton in 1850. The oldest Presbyterian congregational organized on the Pacific Coast was started in 1850 in Oakville by the Rev. T. S. Kendall, and is still active in Oakville today. The first steamboat arrived in Albany in 1851, a form of transportation that flourished for years in the county.

Early transportation mainly was by horse and wagon. Although there were several stage companies operating in Oregon in the early 1850's, few served Linn County. The Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road, a toll road, was completed in 1868. This road linked Western and Eastern Oregon, just as Highway 20 does today. The first telegraph served Linn County in 1854, but wasn't really successful until 1864. The county's first newspaper was published in 1859 by Delazan Smith and Jesse Shepard as the “Oregon Democrat.” The Oregon and California railroad crossed the Santiam River into the county late in 1870. The first train from San Francisco to Portland went through Albany in 1887, the year the road was sold to the Southern Pacific Company. Telephone service arrived in 1878, and electricity came ten years later.

The first crops grown in Linn County were livestock, because of the abundance of grass. The county held an agricultural fair in Albany in October, 1856. Soon after the area was producing wheat, oats, barley and vegetables. As early as 1890 the county produced 1,116,000 bushels of wheat, compared to the 666,000 bushels produced today.

Size and Location

Linn County is located in Western Oregon, near the center of the Willamette Valley. It has an area of 2,297 square miles. The county ranks 15th among Oregon's 36 counties in size. The county is located in the fertile Willamette Valley approximately 70 miles south of Portland, 60 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 25 miles from Salem, the state capital. Linn County is bordered on the north by Marion County, east by Deschutes County, south by Lane County, and on the west by Benton County. The western boundary is formed by the Willamette River, the northern boundary by the Santiam and North Santiam Rivers. The eastern boundary follows the crest of the Cascade Range.

Linn County has 1,468,160 acres of which 600,184 acres, or 41%, are public lands and 867,976 acres, or 59%, are privately owned. There are 557,018 acres, or 38% that are federally owned. Some 467,279 acres are used as farm lands.

Topography

Elevations range from 212 feet above sea level at Albany, to 10,523 feet at the peak of Mt. Jefferson in the Cascade Mountains. Approximately one-third of the county is either flat or gently rolling. The remainder is mountains and covered with timber, mostly Douglas Fir. It is estimated that Linn County has 30,745,000,000 board feet of standing virgin timber.

Originating in, and running through the county are the South Santiam River and the Calapooia River, Thomas Creek, Crabtree Creek, Beaver Creek, Muddy Creeks, and other numerous smaller streams.
Linn County has six distinct soil groups: Chehalis-Newberg; Willamette; Dayton; Amity; Holcomb; Clackamas and Courtney; and Aiken and Olympic.

- **The Chehalis-Newberg soils** — These soils occur all along the Willamette River, the North and South Santiam Rivers, the Santiam River, and to some extent along the Calapooya River, Crabtree Creek and Thomas Creek. For the most part, these soils are adapted to production of all crops, but primarily are devoted to production of mint, vegetables, tree fruits and nuts, and berries.

- **The Willamette soils** — There is one large area of Willamette soils along Muddy Creek, and also along the Albany-Lebanon highway. These soils are adapted to all field crops and can produce vegetables and horticulture crops.

- **The Dayton soils** — There are large areas of Dayton soils from Albany south to the Lane County line. This area includes some rather large bodies of Wapato, dark colored Dayton, and Dayton silty Clay Loam. It is this soil group that produced the major part of the county’s grasses and seed crops.

- **Amity soils** — Amity soils usually are intermingled with Willamette and Dayton soils. Amity soils’ adaptability range depends a great deal on drainage. Under good drainage, capabilities are much the same as those of Willamette soils.

- **Holcomb, Clackamas and Courtney Clay soils** — There are some rather extensive areas of this soil group east of Albany toward Scio. Drainage is a need, as is a general fertility program. Production is somewhat limited because of these two factors.

- **Aiken and Olympic soils** — Large areas of these soils are located in the hill sections of the county around Scio, Lacombe and Sweet Home. These soils have a wide range of adaptability, but vary widely in depth. Chief crops grown on these soils are grains and grasses.

### Climate

The outstanding characteristics of the county’s temperate, marine-type climate is the seasonal distribution of precipitation. Forty-five percent of the annual total normally occurs during November, December and January; only two percent during July and August.

Average precipitation is 39.09 inches, nearly all in the form of rain; 90% of which falls between November 1 and May 31. Snow in the valley is extremely rare. When snow does fall, it almost never stays on the ground more than three or four days. The hottest day on record occurred in 1926 when it was 104°F. The coldest day on record was in January, 1919 when it was 15°F below zero. However, the thermometer very seldom registers above 100°F or below 20°F. The abundant moisture in the spring and the long dry ripening season through the summer and fall are why approximately 90% of the ryegrass seed harvested in the world comes from Linn County.

The average date of the last killing frost in spring is March 30, and of the first killing frost in the fall is November 6. This gives the major portion of the county an average growing season of 221 days. Normal annual temperatures at Albany is 52.8°F. Normal temperatures for selected months are: January 39.4°F and July 66.8°F.

### Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

Linn County is served by two railroads, the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Electric (Spokane, Portland, Seattle, R.R.). Practically all parts of the county are served by one or more of these lines. Albany is a division point for branch lines. Southern Pacific maintains regular daily service on both the North-South line and the East-West secondaries. Traffic depends upon needs, but recently have averaged about 30 freight trains per day on the main line. The Oregon Electric maintains a daily schedule to and from Portland of two trains each way, excluding Sunday. Shipments are carload lots only. Oregon Electric ties directly with the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways.

Interstate 5 and Pacific Highway 99E run North to south through the county; Highway 20 and Highway 34 run east to west. In addition, there are Oregon secondary highways. Linn County maintains an excellent system of paved, oiled and gravelled roads. There is no winter problem of not being able to travel because of road conditions. Auto freight lines use these highways and roads in serving practically all parts of the county.

There are seven motor freight lines in the county which maintain terminals in Albany. The freight rates are governed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for all interstate shipments, and by the Public Utilities Commission for shipment within the State of Oregon.

Air freight out of Albany is handled by Air Express Division. Shipments are flown by West Coast Airlines from the Albany-Corvallis airport, located 12 miles from downtown Albany. Regular air-freight service from Portland International Airport is furnished by the Flying Tiger line to all points. Chartered airline service from the Albany Airport is available from Cascade Aviation, which is located on the Knox Butte Road in Albany.

Telephone service is supplied to all parts of the county.

Radio stations are in operation in Albany and Lebanon, and coverage is given the county from Corvallis, Eugene, Salem, Portland, plus other points. Television is received from Portland, Eugene and Corvallis.

The county has one daily newspaper in Albany. Weeklies are published in Albany, Lebanon, Scio, Harrisburg, Sweet Home and Brownsville.

Electricity is serving all parts of the county. Distributors are Pacific Power and Light, and Consumers Power, a cooperative.

### Agriculture

There is a long history of agriculture in Linn County. For more than a century farm crops and livestock in the area have been a major source of...
income. For the past four consecutive years marketing of farm products has exceeded $20 million. In 1966 the value of farm marketing was estimated at $25,986,000.

There are more than 2,500 farms in Linn County that utilize approximately 470,000 acres. A variety of crops are grown due to the temperate climate and long growing season. Seed crops are grown extensively throughout the area, and utilize more than 118,000 acres. Annual and perennial ryegrasses are the largest, although fescue, bluegrass, bentgrass, orchardgrass and clover are also grown. Over 115 seed cleaning plants in Linn County process the seeds. As a result, Linn County is a leading grass seed producing area. In 1966 seed crop marketings were $9,732,000, about one-third the total farm marketings.

Other important crops include meat animals and wool, dairy products, vegetables, poultry, and small fruits. In 1964, the market value of these crops was over $9.7 million. Wheat, barley, oats, field corn, and hay are also grown in Linn County. Over 50,000 acres were under production in 1964 and had a market value of nearly $1 million.

Annually the agriculture industry provides many temporary jobs. Generally, opportunities for seasonal employment begins in June with the berry harvest and continues through October-November with filberts and walnuts. The largest labor using crops, however, are strawberries, raspberries, and beans. Each year several thousand workers are required during summer harvest months. These short-term jobs provide excellent employment opportunities for students and housewives.

While temporary, seasonal jobs are numerous in Linn County's agriculture, there has been a steady decline in number of self-employed farmers and regular hired workers (workers on the job at least 150 days per year). In line with national trend, more and more marginal farm operators and regular farm workers are abandoning their present livelihood in favor of higher paying jobs in other industries.

Agriculture has been important in Linn County partly as a result of the abundance of good soils and the availability of irrigation waters from rivers, streams, and shallow wells. In addition, sound farm practices, including introduction of modern technology, have been important. Currently, research on heavy soil types is being undertaken in the Lebanon area to determine the feasibility of expanding output of truck crops. In the future, research and technology will become increasingly important for the maintenance of a profitable agricultural industry in Linn County.

**Industry**

A major lumber and wood products industry has developed in Linn County, primarily because of the county's extensive forest lands. Timber is paramount in the region, with vast stands of Douglas Fir and hemlock harvested and converted into lumber, plywood, particle board and paper. A well-managed forest conservation program will provide a sustained yield of production for generations to come. The yearly value of the timber industry in the county is $65,000,000.

In 1963 approximately 1,033,000 acres were covered with commercial timber. This is more than two-thirds of the total land area. The U.S. Forest Service estimated the volume of saw timber on these forests to be 28,287 million board feet (Scribner Rule). Nearly all of the saw timber is softwood, Douglas Fir being the most abundant. Other softwood species found in Linn County's forests are Western Hemlock, Noble Fir, Pacific Silver Fir, and Western Red Cedar.

The yields from commercial forests in Linn County in 1963 were 621,839 thousand board feet of logs cut. One of the results of the vast and rich forest resources is that the lumber and wood products industry provides many jobs. In 1965, 5,330 persons were employed in the lumber industry. Some of the nation's major wood processing operations, including the world's largest plywood plant, are located in Linn County.

Albany is the home of several plywood plants, Western Kraft Paper Mill, a furniture factory, and several wood working establishments. Lebanon has four major industries. They are United States Plywood, which is the largest in the world, Santiam Lumber Company, Crown Zellerback Paper Mill and Western Venner and Plywood Company. There are several other mills in the county.

Rare metals have become a major industry in Linn County through research developed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines Laboratory at Albany. Pioneering in zirconium has led to three large plants developing space age metals in the county. Albany is the world center for the reactive metals industry, housing the Northwest regional laboratories of the U. S. Bureau of Mines as well as two metal refining companies. The annual values of the rare metals industry in the county is $40 million.

Albany has become one of the processing centers of the valley with two frozen foods plants, a frozen dry plant, seed cleaning plants, meat packing, honey, milk, and many others. All these industries aid the employment of the county's growing population.

**Employment Opportunities**

In addition to employment from agricultural, lumbering and the industries already mentioned, employment is given in all the services necessary to serve a county of 66,300 (1966) population. In 1965, Linn County had a labor force of 22,820 persons. This makes the county the the sixth largest labor market in Oregon. Excellent opportunities are given women and children for seasonal employment in the berry, vegetable, fruit, and nut enterprises. There also is seasonal employment in these same enterprises for men. The demand for seasonal labor starts in the spring with planting and usually ends in October with the nut harvest. The biggest demand for labor is during the months of July and August with the berry and bean picking.

**Population**

In 1966, the number of persons living in Linn County was 66,300. Slightly less than one-half of the population lives in the incorporated cities. In 1940, 30,485 persons lived in the county. Linn County ranks...
Education

In Linn County there are 37 public school districts. Within these school districts are three union high schools and three consolidated high schools. Several of the larger towns maintain junior high schools, which serve students from rural areas as well as urban children. There are 55 active public grade schools in the county. Those families who live at the boundary of the county often send their children to out of county schools, and the opposite occurs in some areas. Linn County students regularly attend three out-of-county high schools.

In addition to public schools there are two parochial grade schools, three Seventh Day Adventist grade schools, one interdenominational private school and one Mennonite school.

Many of the high schools conduct tuition-type night courses. The variety of subjects offered is limited only by the securing of trained instructors and sufficient students to warrant the course. In addition, numerous college-credit courses are offered through the Division of Continuing Education. These courses are usually taught by instructors from the State System of Higher Education.

None of the school districts operate regular public kindergartens at present. However, most of the towns and many of the communities have established private kindergartens. These do not begin to meet the needs of the people in the county.

Public libraries are operated, in cooperation with the state library, in major towns of the county. There are no county-wide libraries or bookmobile facilities available.

Churches

Catholic and protestant churches are situated throughout the county. There are more than 30 protestant denominations represented by one of more congregations.

Youth Organizations

The youth of the county have an opportunity to belong to the following nation-wide organizations which are well developed in the county: Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and 4-H Clubs. The county also has recently established a Boy’s Club at Albany and has a well established YMCA organization.

The Boy Scouts and 4-H Clubs have their organizational headquarters in Albany, while the Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scouts have their headquarters in Salem.

Five of the high schools — Albany, Scio, Harrisburg, Lebanon and Central Linn — offer FFA and FHA to their students. All of the high schools and most of the junior high schools in the county offer home economics to their students.

Other organizations available include numerous fraternal groups such as Rainbow, DeMolay, Jobs Daughters, Theta Rho, etc. There are many school organizations in each of the high schools which have excellent student participation.

The county has established a youth council which is made up of representatives of each of the high schools. The youth council helps in coordinating the activities of the various youth organizations and takes leadership in developing an awareness in youth of their responsibilities as citizens. The youth council also develops a youth-adult understanding through youth-adult cooperative efforts, as well as discover and explore neglected areas of concern and express opinions, recommend, request, advise and implement possible solutions to problems which concern the youth in the county.

In a 1966 youth participation survey, conducted by the Linn County Youth Council made up of high school students in the county, showed that 34% of the students participated in no clubs, 24% in one club, 18% in two clubs, and 24% in three or more clubs.

Recreation Facilities

Linn County has a full time parks and recreation director appointed to supervise the parks and recreation programs in the county. The county has one camp for organizations, fifteen overnight camping areas, two state parks, two roadside rest areas along Interstate 5, and four recreation areas. Detroit Dam, Foster Dam and Green Peter Dam are being developed into extensive recreational areas for the county.

Numerous streams and mountain lakes offer unlimited fishing opportunities, while the South Santiam and Willamette Rivers provide boating and water sports as well as fishing. The State Fish Hatchery stocks the fishing areas, and at the hatchery in the county there are picnic facilities available. In 1965, 163,625 persons used the county’s recreation facilities.

Albany, Lebanon, Sweet Home, Brownsville, Halsey and Harrisburg have city parks. There a few privately owned recreation areas. Albany, Lebanon and Sweet Home each have municipal swimming pools. The Hoodoo Ski Area lies within Linn County and accommodates many skiers on its slopes.

Albany has a year-around recreational program with two full-time directors. Several other towns have recreational programs under the guidance of part-time or volunteer directors. Albany and Lebanon have civic music associations and Albany has a Little
Theatre and lecture series. There are numerous organized dance groups in the county.

There is a riding arena located at the Linn County Fair Grounds, and there are several riding groups organized within the county. There are bowling, golf and tennis facilities located around the county. During summer there are many amateur baseball teams formed. The proximity of Oregon State University and University of Oregon provides many opportunities for spectator sports.

Health Facilities

Linn County maintains a full time health department as well as a county mental health clinic. The county health department consists of one doctor, five nurses, two sanitarians and one clerk. The total health department budget for 1966-67 was $104,843.00, which is $1.58 per capita.

Linn County has 33 registered medical physicians, four osteopaths, and two chiropractors. In many cases, however, residents of this county use the services of some physicians outside of the county, and persons in neighboring counties often consult Linn County physicians.

There are three hospitals, located at Albany, Lebanon and Sweet Home, with a total of 225 beds. There is a plan underway to continue the expansion of the Albany General Hospital. The county has six long term care facilities which includes five nursing homes. The total capacity of these facilities is 264 beds.

Farm Organizations and Other Service Groups

Linn County has 11 active granges and an active Pomona grange as well as three farm bureaus and a county organization. The Farm Bureau recently established a county office in Tangent. These organizations suggest and endorse farm legislation; discuss problems confronting the farming industry; and serve as a social gathering for the persons living in the rural areas of the county. Besides the Farm Bureau and the granges, there are several community clubs established in the rural communities.

Linn County has an active County Chamber of Commerce as well as local Chamber of Commercises and Junior Chamber of Commercises in each of the major communities. These organizations take an active part in working with the farm organizations as well as the farmers in promoting their products and backing legislation which benefits the county.

Service clubs such as Kiwanis, Rotary, Exchange, and Lions Clubs work very closely with the farmers, and all organizations have rural people as members, as do the various other service organizations in the county.

Financial Institutions

Banks are located in Albany, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Brownsville, Sweet Home, Lebanon, Scio and Mill City. Savings and Loan Associations are located in Albany, Lebanon, and Sweet Home. Credit companies are located in Albany. Banks of surrounding counties, production credit associations and the Federal Land Bank also figure in the financial picture of the county.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

Farmer's Home Administration

The Farmer's Home Administration is located at 425 W. 2nd Street in Albany, and is an agency in the United States Department of Agriculture and serves eligible farm operators with loans and required technical help on certain farming problems. The services include operating loans, farm ownership loans, water facility loans, emergency loans and special livestock loans.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) is administered in Linn County by a three-man county committee and eleven three-man community committees. County committees are elected annually by the farm owners and operators in each community, voting under a uniform election procedure set up by Congress. The newly elected committee members then elect one member of the county committee each year to serve for a three-year term. The county extension agent is an ex-officio member of the committee and, in Linn County, also serves as secretary for the county committee. The county committee hires an office manager, who in turn hires the rest of the office staff to operate the office according to the policies of the county committee.

ASCS administers a variety of federal farm programs, most of which involve direct payments to farmers. The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) provides for the federal government sharing part of the cost (usually 50%) of specific soil and water conservation practices as specified in the county ACP handbook. The wool, unshorn lamb, and mohair incentive programs provide for a federal subsidy to encourage production of wool, lamb pelts, and mohair which are considered to be strategic materials with inadequate domestic production at present. Other programs include price support loans on sorghum, corn, barley, oats and rye; loans for the construction of price support crops; and annual production adjustment programs on certain crops.

All ASCS-administered farm programs provide for voluntary rather than compulsory participation. As a general rule producers must file an intention to participate during a prescribed sign-up period and a report of performance when they have fulfilled the obligations of the program.

The ASCS office relies heavily on SCS technicians for technical advice on engineering and earth moving practices; the federal Forest Service and State Farm Foresters for technical advice on forestry practices; the Extension Service for technical advice on varieties, planting rates, fertilizer and lime recommendations, chemical weed control; and similar information based on research of Oregon experiment stations; and the Farmer's Home Administration for financing of conservation and production programs either on an individual producer basis or for financing of non-
profit cooperatives, water control districts, etc.

The ASCS county office at 425 West 1st Avenue in Albany is open from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5 daily, Monday through Friday.

**Soil and Water Conservation Districts**

Linn County has two soil conservation districts — the Linn-Lane District which is located in the south and west part of the county with headquarters in Harrisburg, and the East Linn District which is located in the north and east portion of the county, with the district office located in Scio.

The main objective of the districts is to provide for conservation of soil and water resources of the county.

**Farm Foresters**

The State Department of Forestry provides two farm foresters for Linn County for the purpose of furnishing technical services to the small woodland owner. Requests for this help may be made through the State Department of Forestry, at 2600 State Street, Salem. The foresters also provide technical services on ACP forestry practices. Requests for assistance under this program should be filed at the ASCS office in Albany.

**State Employment Service**

The State of Oregon maintains an employment service in Albany, Lebanon and Sweet Home. The service acts as a clearing house for labor in the county and also very helpful during the high labor peaks when farmers are harvesting crops that require a large volume of labor.

**Cooperative Extension Service**

The Cooperative Extension Service is an off-campus educational activity of Oregon State University. Linn County maintains an office in the Courthouse Annex in Albany. Its major purpose is to help people understand and apply scientific developments in agriculture, home economics, and related sciences in order to enjoy a better life.

The education provided by the Extension Service is an informal and distinct type directed to helping people solve day-to-day problems. It is education for action and is directed toward helping the individual to make sound decisions and to earn more money and make the best use of available resources; to improve living and home environment; to develop a better community in which to live; to develop increased ability and willingness, both in adults and youth, to assume leadership and citizenship responsibilities.

Linn County’s extension service staff consists of two agricultural agents, two 4-H and Youth Development agents, one Home Economics agent, and one Community Development agent who is working on a special community development project with the small towns in both Linn and Marion counties. A staff of subject matter specialists located at Oregon State University also are available to the people of Linn County through the county extension office.

This long range program planning effort, and report, are conducted under direction of the Linn County Extension Service.

**Family Life Committee Report**

**Program Planning**

During the past 10 years the family life program in Linn County has undergone many changes and reached new audiences with additional subject matter areas being taught. Specialists added to the Oregon State University staff have made it possible to widen the scope of teaching in the areas of family life, family finance, home furnishings and civil defense. More use has been made of the Wildlife Management Specialist, with emphasis being placed on the preservation and preparation of nature's foods - some of Oregon's great natural resources, namely venison and other big game, fish, and shellfish.

Homemakers have had opportunities to learn through special interest meetings, through area and district meetings, and through unit meetings and workshops. Merchants throughout the county have acted as resource people, assisted with workshops, responded to requests for exhibits, set up their places of business for tours, acted as judges, loaned merchandise for displays and furnished backdrops for programs.

The Home Economics agent has become involved in working with many different agencies and groups: The County Welfare Department; the County Health Department; the Economic Opportunity Program; the Albany Awareness Council; Traffic Safety Officers in Albany, Lebanon and Sweet Home; State Traffic Officers; the Santiam Fish and Game Association; Granges; Churches; youth programs and commodity groups; the Oregon Wool Council and the Poultry Growers' Association.

Specific programs were carried for PTA groups, church groups, mothers' study groups, ADC mothers, Abundant Foods participants, Head Start, and High School students; senior citizens, TOPS (Take Off Pounds Sensibly) groups.

The agent answered special requests to help remodel kitchens in churches and schools and drew plans and worked with the architect in finalizing plans for the demonstration kitchen in the Court House Annex Building. The agent was involved in judging exhibits and style revues at County and State Fairs, Dairy Princess Contests, Grange Contests and Fairs and District and State "Make It Yourself With Wool" contests.

The use of radio and TV as teaching media has increased over the past 10 years. It is expected that far greater strides will be made with TV as a teaching medium for homemakers within the next few years.

With the population increase and a greater awareness of the kinds of things the Home Economics Agent does for individuals and families, the telephone load and requests for home calls will, without doubt, continue to increase.
Some of the projects carried for homemakers through the Extension Unit Program were:

- **Area of Home Management** — Management of Time, Energy and Money; Kitchen Storage; Care of Hard Surface Floors; Water Problems; Cleaning Rugs and Upholstery; Ironing Techniques; Selection, Use and Care of Small Appliances; Use and Care of Oven and Broiler.

- **Textiles and Clothing** — Building a Wardrobe; Coordinating Pattern and Fabric; Pattern Alteration; Mending; Special Sewing Techniques; Making the Better Dress; Tailoring; Sewing Today's Fabrics; Choosing Becoming Clothes; Making the Cotton Dress; Accessories for the Wardrobe; Sewing With Wool; Altering Ready-To-Wear Garments.

- **Home Furnishings** — Color and New Trends for the Home; Furniture Arrangement; Making Draperies; Color Cues and Home; Refinishing Furniture.

- **Foods and Nutrition** — Low-Cost Meals; Making Yeast Breads and Rolls; Ways to Use Milk; Food Facts and Fallacies; Freezer Meals; Ways to Use Western Vegetables; Short cuts to Hot Meals; Sensible Weight Control; Pre-Planning Picnic Meals; Buying and Using Eggs; Food Storage and Spoilage; Preserving and Using Venison; Fish Cookery; and training leaders to Use of Commodity Foods.

- **Health and Safety** — Home Nursing and First Aid; Posture Affects Health; Medical Self-Help Workshop; Safety in the Home, and 12 Area Traffic Safety Programs, “Safety on the Highways;” Self-Improvement Seminars.

- **Consumer Marketing and Money Management** — The Consumer and the Market; Stretching the Food Dollar; Legal Safeguards for Families; Wills, Trusts and Estates; Use of Credit; Planning for Retirement; When Death Comes; Your Family's Stake in Social Security.

- **Family Relations** — Early Marriage; Family Communications; Developing Responsibility in Children; Living With Tensions.

### The Family Unit

The family is the most important social and economic group in our American way of life. It has an important role in providing love and security for individual members in the family. When a child is born his life depends entirely on what he learns from the family unit. Each generation must be taught that the key words in America are "individual" and "opportunity."

The home is the most important place where human resources are developed, and these resources have to be developed to the maximum.

The focus on the uniqueness and dignity of the individual cannot be overemphasized in a world which is quickly becoming automated, mechanized and computerized. More federal and state control will affect the life of the individual. An informed citizenry is needed to keep this control in balance.

The American economy of the future will be built on education. There must no longer be adult illiteracy. The effects of new science and technology on the home within the next few years can't begin to be predicted. But, families must meet the needs of individuals for adequate nutrition, clothing and shelter. There is a need for more understanding in the area of human relations, money management and wise decision making in all phases of homemaking. Parents must understand the basic growth patterns and needs of children and apply this information to the guidance of their children.

In a greater search for truth, the church will become more concerned with, and will become involved in, man's relationship to man. Linn County families today are influenced by war, economic and social pressures as are other citizen groups.

One way to look at the family unit is through the concept of the family life cycle.

This cycle denotes the stages a family goes through during a lifetime. Today's families have a life span of 50 to 60 years.

Most families go through five stages: 1—family founding; 2—child bearing; 3—child rearing; 4—child launching, and 5—the empty nest.

Life in the family as an on-going cycle looks like this.

The circle represents a life span of about 50 years, beginning at marriage with the family founding stage:
The family life cycle begins with marriage and ends with the death of both partners. But, a family never ends—it goes on through the generations. Each family sends out its satellites during the launching stage to insure its continuity.

No two families will follow exactly the same pattern, but the concept of a family life cycle offers a helpful approach to understanding problems and managing family resources. The long range program planning committee used the life cycle as a conceptual tool to understand the needs, challenges and opportunities of families in pointing up some problem areas and trying to find some solutions.

The Changing Family

In 1890 about five percent of all married women worked outside their homes. Today about 30 percent of all wives (living with husbands) are working outside their homes.

Mothers Who Work Outside the Home —

In 1958, nearly 30 percent of all mothers with children under 18 were working outside the home. Today nearly 40 percent of mothers of school age children work outside the home.

Changing Occupational Pattern —

The demand for highly trained workers has increased rapidly since 1900. A large proportion of present occupations requires a higher level of education. Automation is gradually eliminating the unskilled worker.

In the next 15 years it is predicted that:

- White collar jobs will grow rapidly.
- Blue collar jobs will grow less rapidly.
- Service jobs will increase.
- Farm employment will decline.

In 1900 there were about 350 possible jobs for a young person to consider. Today the figure is between 50,000 and 60,000.

Changes in Work-Leisure Pattern

Paid vacations and holidays were unusual in 1900; today they are customary. Leisure and the pursuit of pleasure formerly were frowned upon. Today recreation is considered necessary to physical and emotional health. A century ago, the workman spent 70 hours a week on the job, and lived 40 years. Now he works 40 (or less) hours a week, and lives 70 years. Years of leisure time is being added to life. In previous eras the man at the top monopolized all of the spare time. Now, ironically, the masses—including those most ill-equipped to use it—have the leisure. The wealthy, the elite, the highly educated seem to working longer and harder than ever before.

Traditionally, the problem has been to acquire more leisure time. Now, with a surplus of spare time at hand, the big question is: Can we cope with it?

Changes in Educational Pattern

In 1900, one-third of the states had no school attendance requirements. Today, all states require school attendance up to at least 16 years of age. (In Oregon, 27 percent of the students who start ninth grade do not finish high school. Seventy percent of these dropouts are average or above in intelligence and are capable of completing high school. Of those who graduate from high school, 60 percent are capable of college work, but only 30 percent go on to college. Two-thirds of the group who have college ability but do not go to college are girls. Nine out of 10 girls in Oregon can expect to work outside their homes at some time during their lives. The average 15 year old girl can expect to spend about 25 years of her life working outside her home.)

Family Spending Patterns

Today's family is said to live in an "affluent" culture. Today, it takes a smaller portion of a person's income to provide the basic necessities of food, shelter, and clothing, leaving more money for furnishings, education, medical and dental bills, cars, recreation, etc.

Problem Situations in the County

- Problem — Many Linn County residents are not prepared to cope with the changes that take place during the life cycle of the individual and the family.

- Problem — There are changes in the development tasks at each stage of the life cycle of the individual and the family. We need to learn to accept and cope with these changes, giving special attention to young families, senior citizens and aged.

- Problem — Families must meet the needs of individuals for adequate nutrition, clothing, and shelter at the various stages of the life cycle.

- Problem — Many persons lack sufficient knowledge of human behavior and development to find satisfaction in their personal and interpersonal relationships, and to understand and guide their children effectively.

- Problem — Individuals need to function on a mature basis in their interpersonal relationships.

- Problem — Parents need to become aware of their role in the socialization process of children.

- Problem — Parents need to understand the basic growth patterns and needs of children and to apply this information in the guidance of their children.

- Problem — Families need help in developing skills to fulfill creative desires, achieve personal satisfaction, and use family resources to best advantage.

- Problem — People need to gain knowledge and skill in using the basic art principles creatively.

- Problem — People need to develop skill and creativity in manipulating materials.

- Problem — People (senior citizens) need to use their skills for economic profit.

- Problem — Leadership already developed and potential leadership is not being fully used to meet the needs of families and communities.

- Problem — The Extension Service should develop leadership in Linn County to provide programs and continuity for the Extension programs.

- Problem — A core of leaders is needed to become proficient in the various subject matter fields of home economics to extend the work of the Extension home economists.
Low-Income Families

The problem of poverty exists in Linn County as evidenced by these statistics from the Linn County Welfare Department, February, 1967:

Welfare Cases, February, 1967 .......... 1049  
ADC (Aid to Dependent Children) 2-16 in 
at home ................................ 348  
Old Age Assistance ................... 403  
Aid to the Disabled .................... 174  
General Assistance ................... 102  
Aid to the Blind ........................ 22  
In February, 1967, those benefiting from 
the Abundant Foods Program .......... 3993  
Number of Families .................... 998  

In 1960, 2,917 families in the County had incomes 
of $3,000 or less. This was 18.9 percent of the 15,363 families living in Linn County.

Many mothers with dependent children are not now 
employable. They not only must care for their children 
at home, but they also lack skill in personal grooming, 
feeling of self-worth, satisfactory home management 
skills and child rearing practices; nor do they have 
saleable skills.

Children reared in these homes are strongly in-
fluenced by their mothers. Their aspirations for the 
future are largely dependent on the mother to provide 
a well-managed home where they will acquire atti-
dutes, values and skill to help them develop into useful 
citizens.

Children will need care while mothers are acquir-
ing working skills or learning homemaking principles. 
Therefore, day-care centers for children are a must. 
These centers must be properly staffed and well 
equipped in order that the children will learn how to 
play and work together.

This Long Range Program is planned to make 
Linn County a better place for everyone to live. This 
can be accomplished by motivating the socio-econo-
merically dependent families to self-sufficiency and 
thereby raise family living standards, and reduce 
County expenditures needed to support the poor.

The Committee recommends that:

These homemakers be given an opportunity to learn the basic principles of money management, 
leisure activity, how to provide adequate and suit-
able clothing for the family, how to keep clothes in 
repair, and housing skills;

Community and church leaders become concerned 
and involved to raise family living standards of the 
underprivileged to maintain a high standard of living 
for all;

Extension staff personnel work with church lead-
ers and community leaders to provide leadership, and 
to provide meeting places for small groups with the 
Extension Service or other agencies providing training 
for leaders;

Community leaders teach basic homemaking 
skills, economical home furnishings, basic nutrition, 
consumer buying, use of consumer credit, sewing, 
mending, family relations, and good health habits.

Young Families

Young families are good educational investments. 
It is more profitable for all concerned to help young 
families start right than to have to remedy mistakes 
later.

Young families are in an important stage. If the 
family foundation is not adequately laid, the future 
success of the family will be impaired.

Young families make up a big audience. Some 
population experts predict that half of our population 
will be under 25 years of age.

The Committee recommends that:

Programs be provided for special groups of 
young homemakers, and that information be gathered 
about them such as education, income, size of family, 
occupation.

Cues be taken from young men and women — 
program with them, not for them, starting with their 
interests and building toward their broader needs.

Young people be involved in various phases of the 
Extension program, remembering that both men and 
women are homemakers. They should be helped 
in taking an active part by having them serve on 
steering committees, act in leadership roles, etc.

A variety of methods be used. News articles, radio 
and TV programs, special letter series, exhibits, tours 
and special demonstrations should be used to reach 
young families who never attend classes. This also 
will supplement and strengthen other teaching.

A continuing, ongoing young adults program be 
implemented.

Young people understand that spending the family 
income also involves family attitudes toward what 
money buys. That they should plan, have skills in 
buying, understand today's market system, and make 
choices through consumer information.

Young families be informed in the areas of paren-
thood and child rearing.

Health

With the population explosion and overexpansion 
of industry, air and water pollution are becoming 
paramount problems.

At the present time in Linn County there are 54 
at-home tuberculosis cases being cared for. There are 
no active cases in the County—all are sent to the 
State hospital for treatment. These 54 inactive cases 
must be watched for at least two years after their 
cases have become inactive. Skin tests, and X-rays 
are given regularly.

Also, in the county there are 250 tuberculosis ex-
patients that are being checked regularly by X-rays 
and skin tests. The families of these patients are 
watched also, and given the same type of tests.

Eleven thousand were X-rayed or skin tested in 
1966 by the County Health Department. The number 
by private doctors or hospitals is not known.

The Lebanon hospital X-rays each patient that 
enters the hospital, and is open on Mondays and 
Tuesdays to the public for X-ray at a cost of $2 an 
X-ray.
The public nurses took the X-ray unit into the migrant fields, and 1,800 migrants were X-rayed in 1966. Three active cases of tuberculosis were found and taken care of through the public health service.

The tuberculosis caseload is dropping each year. New drugs and surgery make the hospital stay a week to ten days' duration, which is free to the patient. The TB hospital buys all of the drugs and takes care of the surgery. After they return, the County Health nurse checks on the patients each week, for two years. By law, all communicable diseases have to be checked and watched by the County Health nurse.

Under the Head Start program the nurses gave the necessary immunization shots and X-rays. The Health Department gives immunization shots to all children to the age of six free of charge. This immunization includes DPT, Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and for certain communicable diseases.

Adults and other children receive Diphtheria and Tetanus, and Typhoid shots in emergency such as floods, storms, etc.

There is a traveling therapist now working for the State and County. He has four units, and travels all over the State. He has 11 patients in Linn County.

The Health Service gives measles vaccination free to all children from one to six years of age, which includes first grade. This is for the hard nine-day measles. They also give gamma globulin to the contacts of cases of German measles and Infectious Hepatitis upon request of private physician. The cost of 100 percent immunization of the contacts is free of charge.

At the present time there are no nursing homes in Linn County under Medicare. However, the Lebanon Hospital has an Extended Care facility that has 44 beds; this section is under Medicare or will handle Medicare patients. The reason for not having a Medicare nursing home is the lack of trained personnel. Medicare requires a registered nurse 24 hours a day. Nursing homes now have only one registered nurse on duty eight hours a day. The additional expense of the registered nurses would prove too costly and they are not available. In addition, it would require a full time clerk just to handle the paperwork for Medicare. So far, there are no nursing homes in Linn County even planning for Medicare.

If the lifetime of our population keeps on increasing as it has in the past 10 years, then there will not be enough nursing homes to serve Linn County's needs for the next 10 years. However, there will be changes in Medicare, and no one can predict how it will affect the nursing homes and hospitals in the future.

The public nurses once a week provide care for Medicare patients at the patient’s home under a doctor’s recommendation. There are 62 patients in Linn County now receiving this type of aid. Under the Medicare program a person is entitled to 100 such home care visits a year.

The public nurses serve 64 schools in Linn County. Several districts have their own nurses, but they all work together. The schedule is geared to the size of the school. The larger schools are visited once a week. in an emergency, however, they are visited more often. The nurses have teacher conferences to check on the children's vision and hearing. If they find a severe problem, they contact the child's parents.

So far there is no dental program in the county. The Health Department considers the lack of child dental care one of the county's greatest health problems. Welfare children get assistance with glasses for eye problems.

The public nurses watch over welfare and problem families as a total family unit.

The Linn County Health Department home nursing program has four registered nurses and two nurses' aides. All public health nurses in Linn County have degrees. Each nurse has a district to cover. The patients must be recommended by a doctor, then the nurse may visit the patient once a week or more often, according to the need. The two nurses' aides are used throughout the county. They can go in only to help teach the person responsible for the patient how to bathe, clean and care for the patient. They cannot give medicine or therapy. They can clean up the bedroom, make beds, arrange hair, even do some laundry and this type of cleaning assistance for the aide of the patient. There is a need for more nurses' aides, but lack of funds and trained girls are given as the reasons for the lack of personnel.

There were 51 reported cases of venereal disease in 1964. Although these are communicable diseases, doctors do not have to report the cases. There is a definite rise reported in venereal diseases in the United States, and also in Oregon. One reason for the high rise of this disease is ignorance. More information and understanding on sexuality, morality and venereal disease is needed by parents for training their children.

Natural or national disasters, travel mishaps, and recreational accidents call for a knowledge of survival techniques.

The Committee recommends:
- That increased use of recreational areas for strong survival and preventive programs be prepared by Oregon State specialists, Health Department and Police Departments. These should be presented to community groups, extension units, and youth groups, with all members of the family participating.
- That more information on County Health services be made available to the public.
- That more health services, such as dental clinics and immunization clinics be made available in all areas of the County. Some of the deficiencies explored and noted by this Committee will be brought to the attention of the County Court.
- That studies on water and air pollution be encouraged.
- That fluoridation of drinking water be encouraged, and the public be made aware of the truth about fluoridation.
- That sufficient exploration of Medicare and its problems and legislation be provided all senior citizens.
That because of high cost of hospitalization, family members learn more about caring for the sick at home.

That migrants know the County Health services.

That Linn County residents become more concerned about the health and living conditions of the migrant workers.

Mental Health

The Linn County Mental Health Clinic has been in operation since March 1, 1966. During that year, 331 cases were treated with 38 applications pending as of March 1, 1967. More applications come in each day. The breakdown of cases is as follows: 130 family and marital counseling; 131 child guidance; 30 hospital ex-patients; 40 psychiatric, for a total of 331. Currently active are 157 cases covering all categories.

Increased community awareness is reflected in added number of referrals. During this year there have been referrals at the rate of about one per day. Since January, 1967, the long waiting list has discouraged some people from applying.

On the basis of the cases and statistics for the first year of operation it becomes apparent that the clinic needs several more staff workers in order to efficiently deal with current needs.

Mental Retardation

As a committee, we are becoming more keenly aware of the problems of retardation in our country. The Mental Health Division of the State Board of Control estimates based on a three-percent population, would mean that Linn County had, as of March 1, 1967, about one per day. The breakdown of cases is as follows: 130 family and marital counseling; 131 child guidance; 30 hospital ex-patients; 40 psychiatric, for a total of 331. Currently active are 157 cases covering all categories.

Activities are centered in an organization known as LARC (Linn County Association for Retarded Children). It is hoped that more Linn County residents will become more concerned about the mentally retarded during the next ten years.

The states' plan for construction of facilities calls for seven regional residential care areas. Linn County's regional area (Area 2) includes Benton, Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill counties.

There will be two basic facilities for diagnosis, evaluation and treatment — one in Salem, and the other in the Bend-Redmond area. The county's mental health clinics will be working much more closely in assisting and advising people on the problems of retardation at the local level as well as with the families of those in the regional residential facility. The clinics also hope to be working much more extensively, involving followup treatment with parents and families. There should be considerably less mystery about problems of retardation and much more research, as well as more educational facilities to meet the needs of these people. The Willamette Valley

Rehabilitation Center will be considerably enlarged, and there will be other similar rehabilitation facilities within the next ten years.

Mental Illness

The School surveys show that of the estimated 800,000 Oregon children, 0-18 years of age, 6.7 percent are moderately disturbed, and 0.5 are severely disturbed.

The following shows the prevalence of mental health problems in Oregon in 1966:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Estimated 1966</th>
<th>Prevalence of Mental Health Problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>610,000</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-64</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>1,478,000</td>
<td>14.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-over</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>212,000</td>
<td>11.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>29.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated number of alcoholics in Oregon, 20 years of age and over are: 1960, 39,976; and 1966, 44,390.

In Oregon there is an estimated annual increase of 735 alcoholics per year who are 20 years of age and over. Using the Jelinic report as a guide, there are an estimated 1,200 alcoholics in Linn County.

The suicide rate in Linn County is high. During the month of January, 1967, there were three suicides. From 1958 through 1966 there have been eight or nine suicides per year.

There is a need for more good foster homes in Linn County. The cost is about $100 per month.

Linn County residents are concerned about delinquent youth. It is estimated that about 25 boys will be sent to Maclaren School this year, at a cost of $487.00 per month for an average stay of nine months, plus a year and one-half probation service. To send a girl to Hillcrest School costs $503.00 a month.

During 1966 there were 75 voluntary and 15 court commitments to the Oregon State Hospital, costing in excess of $165.00 a month per commitment.

The State Division of Mental Health has future plans very much like the plans for state retarded service areas. Benton and Linn counties are considered Area 8, and plans for a comprehensive mental health center are more apt to develop within the activities of both of these counties. There will be a comprehensive mental health center in ten years, and there will be in-patient service at Linn County hospitals. There will be fewer patients going to the State Hospital. The mental health clinic in Linn county will enlarge its staff and services and will be an integral part of the comprehensive mental health center covering all the services listed above.

The Legislature this year considered a bill which changes the ratio of fines to the State Hospital. The bill will pay 75 percent and the County 25 percent, if all the services suggested are given on the local level. There is a possibility that within the next ten years all county mental health clinics in the state will be completely financed by state funds.

Focus will be on the prevention of mental illness,
working much more closely with the mentally ill, uncovering early mental problems of children, and helping parents through education to avoid many of the pitfalls of family disorganization and of personality breakdown.

The Committee recommends:

That people become aware of the need to be involved in volunteer services to the mentally retarded; read books, play games — in short, become friends.

That lists of institutions be made available through Linn County Home Economics Extension office.

That information and meaningful helps be made available to understand alcoholics and their problems.

That social problems associated with alcoholism—the drunken driver, divorce, delinquency, absenteeism, and financial problems affect every Oregon family.

That school administrators be encouraged to place increased emphasis on the ill effects of alcohol use of drugs.

That alcoholism be included as an Extension unit study program, and as a guide for parents in regard to alcohol.

That information be made available in news releases and newsletters.

Youth

Crime in the United States has increased 46 percent during the last five years.

It is estimated that 25 Linn County boys will be sent to MacLaren Schol for Boys this year.

In Linn County in 1966, 360 cases were tried in Juvenile Court. There is increased vandalism and littering. Increasing numbers of youth are drinking alcoholic beverages. Parents are concerned about the ever-increasing drug problem, the availability of obscene literature, of the number of obscene telephone calls, the lack of responsibility when driving and the fact the cases of venereal disease are rising.

Illegitimate births have increased 35 percent since 1950. In 1964 in Linn County 38 out of 1,166 live births were illegitimate. This probably is not an accurate figure because unwed mothers often cross state and county lines for delivery of the infant.

It is refreshing to note that many Linn County youth are making contributions to society by assuming leadership roles in community and church organizations and activities.

The Committee recommends:

That juvenile matters, dependency, divorce, and neglect cases be heard in one court. There were two bills in the legislature concerning this. One encompassed the entire state, and the other Linn County. Specialized personnel are needed to assist the court in diagnosis and treatment of problems.

That moral values be taught in the home.

That the public be made aware of the need for leadership. Leaders must be willing to work with young people to instill pride and responsibility in home and community. Leaders need to guide youth in various activities, including beautification.

That youth acquire the feeling of belonging, and being needed, by becoming involved in community activities, church school, and youth organizations.

That school buildings, community buildings and churches be made available to youth and adults for recreational, cultural and educational activities throughout the entire year.

Marriage and Divorce

There were 6,000 divorces or annulments in Oregon in 1964. Minor children were affected in about 60 percent of the cases. In 1965 there were 469 marriages in Linn County and 232 divorces. The average marriage lasted six years.

One-fourth of divorces occur in the first three years of marriage. The divorce rate was highest among marriages where the girl was under 20 years of age at the time of marriage. Lack of maturity, lack of education for family living, and lack of money and knowledge of money management are high on the list of causes for divorce.

Oregon in 1966 had the greatest number of bankruptcies in the United States. There were over 750 bankruptcies in Oregon, which is an increase of 66 percent over the previous year, and is compared to a 60 percent rise in the United States.

Many social scientists believe that our present day culture pushes young people into early marriage. In today's society, students who marry before graduation from High School virtually condemn themselves to a life of economic handicap. Society's concern is for each individual to develop to his own fullest potential. Early marriage is unfortunate when it interferes with this development.

The Committee recommends:

That a realistic approach to marriage be given by the parents in the training of their children. That both boys and girls be given an opportunity to study marriage and family relations in the school program.

Education

In Oregon, 27 percent of students who start the ninth grade do not finish high school. Seven percent of these dropouts are average or above average in intelligence and capable of completing high school.

In Linn County in 1963-64, 3.3 percent of high school population (grades 10-12) dropped out and this did not include pupils lost between school years. Eleven schools have special education for "above average" and "dropout."

Many students are not receiving the vocational-educational counseling needed at the junior high and high school level.

In Linn County there are more than 20,000 students in public and private schools, grades one through 12. These include seven private schools—three Seventh Day Adventist schools, one Mennonite, one Baptist, and two Catholic schools. Kindergartens in the County
serve only the privileged.

In the Intermediate District there is a trend toward consolidation of County school systems. Benton and Linn Counties already share services of County school systems. Data processing, films, testing, teachers institutes, pool purchasing, administrators' meetings and salary schedules are determined by joint boards. If the Counties do not voluntarily consolidate in the election of May, 1967, the State plan is for assignment to a three-county district. The State plan is for not more than 14 districts. It was noted that voters generally are not well informed on school issues.

The Linn-Benton Community College district was founded December 5, 1966 by a 2:1 majority. Location of campus is presently undecided. It is anticipated that 700 students will be enrolled, with a projected enrollment of 1,200 in four years. Particular interest is in the curriculum as it relates to the husbandless woman who needs skills for livelihood, as well as for men returning from military service.

The Committee recommends:

That voters be alerted to and informed on school issues.
That all children in Linn County be given equal opportunity to attend kindergarten.
That due to the prevalence of mental health problems, more social workers and psychologists be obtained to discover problem areas in early primary grades and that early solutions with parents and teachers be sought.
That the number of vocational and educational counselors in the schools be increased to help guide students in vocation and life preparation.
That educators adopt teaching of family economics at the elementary and secondary school level.

Adult Education

In Oregon, 51.7 percent have less than four years of high school; 28.6 percent have graduated from high school only, 11.2 percent have one to three years of college; 8.5 percent have four or more years of college.

In Linn County, 11.6 percent of the population (3,647 persons 25 years and over) have less than eight years education. Adults need more knowledge not only to improve their status vocationally, but for avocations and areas of social and recreational interest.

The Committee recommends establishment of day care centers to enable mothers to take advantage of the educational opportunities available.
Also recommends that the Extension Service, with help of lay leaders, establish centers of learning in all communities where homemakers can learn the homemaking skills that are needed.

Senior Citizens

Today, one person in 11 is 65 years of age and older. There are, at present, 16 million who are 65 or older and 10,000 in the United States 100 years or older. Oregon has more senior citizens per capita than any western state. Senior citizens must feel needed and must be given opportunities for community services. They need to know the legislation that affects them. There is an apparent lack of planned living for this age group.

The Committee recommends:

That a fine arts Extension specialist be available from Oregon State University to teach different kinds of arts and handcraft skills to an ever-increasing number of citizens who will be retiring at a younger age than previously.
That people need to be made more aware of needs of elderly neighbors and parents.
That more volunteer service be encouraged at nursing homes.
That "daily hello" phone service be started to check on the aged who live alone.
That all Extension units be made aware of the needs of the elderly.
That Extension units who are now performing services to some of these be encouraged to tell others about their work and how much it is appreciated.
Senior citizens must feel needed and must be given opportunities for community services where they can share their wealth of experience with youth and with aged in helping to solve community problems. If senior citizens were taught, their arts and crafts could or might be a source of income. This would call for an outlet for sale of items made by senior citizens.

Libraries

There are eight public libraries in the County — Albany, Brownsville, Halsey, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Lyons, Scio, and Sweet Home. Albany is attempting to promote interest in making the Albany library a County library because people in the County are asking for the services. Those living outside of the city limits now must pay double the fee of those who live in Albany.

Linn County shows an expenditure of 87 cents per capita for public libraries, with a circulation of 3.4 per capita. Other counties having a county library have greater circulation.

Books are needed in public libraries. The demand keeps growing for serious books, especially in technical and business fields. Gifts and memorials should be encouraged.

There are Federal funds available for school libraries, and trained personnel should be encouraged to take advantage of these funds. More ample funds are available for school libraries than for public libraries.

The Committee recommends:

That homemakers learn how to motivate children to read.
That gifts and memorials of books should be encouraged.
That books should be made available at school libraries through the summer months.
Churches

In 1963, Oregon’s total church membership of the total population, was 30 percent while the United States percentage of church membership was 63 percent, double the Oregon index. The percentage in Linn County was 30.3 percent. Reasons given for low membership were 1) migration with postponed action to church membership, 2) much of Oregon remains sparsely settled and difficult to serve effectively, 3) church attachments lessen freedom for outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing, etc.

Alone among the major institutions of the American community, the church is based on voluntary participation. No person has to join, attend, support by money, time, or talent, any church. It is disquieting to realize that the low church index may indicate the beginning of a national trend. As roots are pulled up completely in long-distance migration, the church may be becoming less important in the lives of modern Americanism and so discarded as migration provides opportunity.

The church becomes vulnerable in competition with other institutions because of its beneficence. And often it is affected by secular forces. The great increase in credit financing of homes, cars and utilities has created a burden of debt for many families, which affects church support. People may seek to be effectively related, but many leave it alone until they can “afford to join.” Yet, while such families ignore or postpone church participation, they expect to find church facilities available to which they can send their children.

As there are more young children there is a parallel heavier demand on churches for child care, and parents are frequently more likely to seek these services than to be able and willing to support such by money or talent. The low index of Oregon in church strength parallel the high divorce and illegitimacy rates.

The statistics are from the Profile of Oregon Churches.

● The Committee recommends:

That membership of churches be alerted to their new neighbors in this migratory and growing population, and to enlarge on this new relationship and recruit for possible membership in church, and for leadership in the community.

That stress be placed on spiritual growth, and on moral values as a solution to delinquency and divorce.

That the moral fabric of the home should be strengthened.

That the Extension Agent contact leaders among church women to train to help the underprivileged.

That church and community groups be periodically reminded of the ever-increasing need for good foster homes.

That lay people encourage their ministers to attend the Oregon State Church Leaders Conference the last week in January of each year. (The suggested topics at a forthcoming conference will be in pastoral counseling with special emphasis on marriage counseling).

Community Action

Property owners in Oregon are being penalized when they make property improvements. In Sweden, for example, improvements are encouraged by a lowering of tax for improvements, rather than increased taxation. With tourism one of the major industries, property owners need increased incentive to keep their property in good repair.

Community spirit and concern may be developed by talking over problems of water and air pollution, zoning, and the sharing of other common problems.

The Council of Social Agencies is in the process of developing a directory of Health and Welfare for all County services. The citizens need to know locations and schedules of County services. Due to population growth, and a mobile population, it is important that such information be made available.

● The Committee recommends:

That Legislation be enacted that will encourage property owners to keep their property in good repair, and that educational programs throughout the county — from discussions, service clubs, news media and Home Economics Extension units — be used.

That community spirit and concern be developed by talking over problems.

That the Extension Office cooperate with the Council of Social Agencies in compiling a directory and schedule of County services.

That family problems need to be heard in one court. The public should be working for the measure now in legislature.

That traffic safety be taught in the home and community.

That natural and national disasters call for informed preventive and survival techniques.

That strong leadership be acquired in all segments of our population, and that the Cooperative Extension Service plan and conduct leadership workshops. Learning leadership techniques will give confidence to the young person wanting to serve and to the older person who wishes to improve leadership skills.

That the growing population and increased demands in the area of family living call for added Home Economics staff.

The Family Life Committee meet for a yearly evaluation of changing trends to consider immediate and long time goals. Thus through the Home Economics Extension program, Linn County homemakers will have many opportunities to help themselves and others to a more satisfying home life in all areas of family living.

As homemakers develop leadership skills and a greater awareness of the needs of others, they will share their knowledge and skills with those who have not previously taken advantage of the Home Economics Extension program.
Youth Committee Report

The Youth Committee was faced with a most challenging and rewarding subject. The members met the challenge; did not side-step the issues, and have made some very thought-provoking and far-reaching projections.

It was the committee’s hope that the ideas stated here will be significant enough to motivate thinking and bring about some positive action. The welfare of our youth is our greatest responsibility, and this committee’s deepest concern.

The Youth Committee has concentrated its study in three major areas: education; health, physical education and recreation; and community involvement. The committee also has made recommendations with regard to law, churches, and the County Extension Service.

Situation

More than 65,000 people live in Linn County. About 25,000 are under 19 years of age. This is approximately 30% of the total population. The population will continue to increase, and is shifting from rural areas to urban communities.

Every day nearly 20,000 youngsters between 6 to 18 years of age attend school in Linn County. This leaves 5,000 not yet in school. It is estimated that there will be a 5% enrollment increase each year for the next ten years. This means each year 1000 additional students will need class rooms to attend.

There are 37 public school districts in the county, with six high schools and more than 50 grade schools. In addition seven private schools are supported by churches in the county.

There are no public kindergartens in Linn County at present. Several communities have set up private kindergartens, but do not begin to meet the needs of the five year olds. The county has recently voted to set up a Linn-Benton Community College to meet the needs of post-high school students.

A high percentage of the county tax dollar goes toward education. In 1966-67 81.5% of the tax dollar in the county was set aside for schools. The gross advalorem tax in the county for 1966-67 is $10,865,410.14.

Linn County ranks 6th out of 36 counties in the state for number of high school drop-outs. In 1963-64, 4,140 students were enrolled in the 10-12th grades. Of these, 170 students dropped out, for a 3.3% drop-out rate.

In 1960, the county ranked 9th in number of persons 25 and over who had less than 8 years of education. In 1965 Linn County had 10,833 young men registered for the draft. Of these, 1,105 or 10.2%, were rejected. The county ranks 8th in the state in the number of draft rejects.

In 1966 there were 2,143 referrals to the county juvenile department. Of these, 709 were new cases, not including traffic cases. In 1966 there were 305 boy and 65 girl cases handled in Linn County courts. Five girls were committed to Hillcrest School for Girls; 23 boys to MacLaren School for Boys.

The county has a high percentage of young people employed. Nearly two out of every five persons employed are 34 years of age or less and those under 22 years account for almost 9% of the non-agricultural wage and salary jobs in the county. Nearly one out of every eight workers in Linn County fills a professional-technical job.

The greatest employment opportunities for youth are in the area of entry jobs, and these are concentrated in the unskilled, clerical, service and sales occupations.

The county has many active youth groups available, as well as a few established parks and recreation programs. The county also established a youth council which is made up of representatives of each of the high schools. The purpose of this organization is to discover and explore areas of concern and interest to youth, and to recommend, request, advise and implement possible means of assistance in solving youth problems.

A recent survey conducted by the youth council showed that 34% of the high school students participate in no clubs or organizations, 24% in one club, 18% in two clubs, 12% in three clubs and 12% in four or more clubs.

The Youth Committee set up the following goals to follow in studying youth in the county:

1. To provide free time activities.
2. To develop programs whose end result will be the development of responsible, participating citizens and parents.
3. To develop programs which will aid the problem and disillusioned youth in the county.

Education

The public has a responsibility to participate in the business of schools. The school is a community facility and should be handled as such. Educators need to be open-minded with regard to the quickly changing needs of our youth and of our communities. Many of their methods and attitudes, often unconsciously, are no longer effective and tend to shut out the public. Communities and school boards are urged to encourage creative thinking.

Schools in the future should begin to involve interested citizens from all walks of life in the decision making roles of the educational process. Citizens need to be involved in the development of the curriculum, programs for school use and the constant evaluation of various educational programs.

The need to expand school services, expanded use of facilities, and adjustment to the growth of our population, places extreme demands on school administrators and boards. The responsibility for meeting these needs must be shared by all.

The public needs to know what education is, what it is doing, and in turn, must become involved. To meet this need, it will become necessary for educators to earnestly enter the field of public relations.
The administrator will be called upon to create an awareness of education and to get people involved. Public relations must become an everyday project, not just something to become involved with at budget and bond time.

The community must design a realistic plan for education, to take advantage of the knowledge explosion. The plan must be practical and carefully developed to educate youth individually to their fullest potential. The educational program must better prepare young people for leadership and to follow roles they will assume as adults.

Quality and organization will need to become the by-words of education in this coordinated and comprehensive approach.

The Youth Committee has made three specific recommendations regarding education.

- There are presently 37 school districts in Linn County. The need for increased quality, the need for vocational education and increased guidance and counseling means that this number must be significantly reduced. To this end, the committee calls attention to the activities of the Linn County Reorganization Committee. The committee recommends that seven reorganized school districts be established to give every child the best possible education.

- The committee finds that a very confusing, uncoordinated and wasteful situation is created by having separate elementary and secondary districts in the same community. Immediate plans for co-ordination should be developed and considered given to consolidating these districts.

- Education should be concerned with the whole child: his attitudes, personality, physical fitness, mental ability, creativity and responsibility. Much less importance should be placed on the report card and grades. At the same time, the committee recommends increased emphasis on the ability to function as a contributing, responsible participant in society.

Other aspects of this report cover the following education programs: school readiness, elementary education, junior high, high school and community college.

**Kindergarten**

Today's citizens are confronted with urgent needs in early childhood education which calls for immediate and long range planning. The people of Linn County have been seeking public kindergartens, but school districts in some communities have lent them only a deaf ear. There can be no doubt as to the need to begin the formal education of our youth earlier than we do now.

Public school preparedness programs will apparently cut down on the number of drop outs. As part of this report the committee quotes the position paper on Kindergartens prepared by the Oregon Elementary School Principals Association, "For many years, parents, educators and pediatricians have recognized the need for an extension below the primary grades. The National Education Policies Commission, the Association of Childhood Education, the National Society for the Study of Education, and the United States Office of Education, the White House Conference on Children and Youth have endorsed kindergartens as the beginning unit of elementary education."

More than 70% of this state's five year olds are not attending school, or they are in private kindergartens which do not meet basic education standards set by the State Board of Education.

Again quoting the principals paper, "There is no doubt that the younger the human being, the more effective and lasting will be any effort to teach him. The educational influence that may be exerted on a five-year-old in one hour's time takes tens, hundreds, and even thousands of hours at age 18." (End Principal's report.)

**Elementary School**

Placed on the sound foundation of kindergarten, the elementary school plays an important role in the early development of very necessary attitudes and skills.

In the next few years, the people of Linn County will witness the creation of a comprehensive family life and sex education program, which should start no later than the third grade.

The concern here is not only with the physical act, but also with the development of roles, attitudes and values, with the development of programs appropriate with age and levels of understanding. Participation of, and the important roles of the family and society, should be stressed.

It is important too, that comprehensive sex education be co-educational through out the school year.

Programs dealing with the development of knowledge about alcohol, community and home safety, law, drugs, smoking and citizenship also must be included. Particular attention should be paid to the development of individual initiative and responsibility. It is important to involve doctors, police and firemen, government officials and others in the teaching at this level.

**Junior High School**

The full values of the junior high school program should be made available to all of the youth in the county. Job counseling, planning for the future, and the development of vocational skills should be started at this level. The development of a resource pool, persons from business, the professions and industry, must be involved in the teaching process to communicate skills and attitudes to the students.

**Secondary School**

The establishment of educational programs for all students is necessary at the secondary school level. An adequate and meaningful vocational training program, to develop the individual to his fullest potential, should now be in consideration.

Special emphasis must be placed on vocational education programs. Some districts have vocational programs, but they are far from adequate. It also is important to utilize the leaders of business, industry and the professions in vocational education programs.

The entire community is a part of the educational
process and that process is much less effective if the community does not respond to its educational responsibilities. The appropriate vocational training program must include the development of job attitudes, special classes, on the job training for school credit, and follow-up. These programs should be developed with potential job openings in mind.

Special emphasis and improvement of the educational program for the college-bound youngster also is necessary. It will be advisable to create programs to prepare, stimulate and challenge this youth. Such a program should include the development of professional job experiences in education, and the involvement of professionals in the creation and operation of such program.

Communities and educators need to develop a flexible approach to program planning. It is important to provide the opportunity for the ambitious student to accelerate his educational program. The committee feels that we can no longer justify keeping a youngster in a strict year and grade placement. Youth must have access to the school 12 months of the year, and must see the introduction of college-level courses in the junior and senior years.

It is necessary for schools to develop meaningful and helpful counseling and guidance programs. This should include the increased use of, and cooperation with, the Linn County Mental Health Clinic. School counseling cannot afford to be concerned only with the school aspect of the child's problem. Counseling should be an active aware service, available to every youngster as he plans for the future. Along with this, schools will need to hire and use school sociologist to help meet the individual needs of the student, and co-ordinate their activities with the Guidance Clinic, and with teachers, parents and youth agencies.

The opportunity for all students, regardless of social or class standing, to participate in exchange programs is encouraged. Special city-to-city, county-to-county, state-to-state, as well as increased nation-to-nation programs are needed. These programs will broaden the experience of youth and aid in understanding of people and culture. It also is recommended that television be used extensively in this inter-action experience.

Community College

The community college will play an important role in Linn County in the future. It will be most effective as it places emphasis on vocational and technical skill development. Linn County can not afford drop-outs, and the community college, with its open door policy, will especially serve the previously unmotivated.

The development of off-campus programs will be needed in communities located a distance from the main community college campus. A full and meaningful adult education program should be developed at the community college and local high schools. Many of today's drop-outs soon realize the importance of education, and the opportunity for educational improvement should be available. The program must be broad, stressing fundamental and remedial skills as well as vocational and cultural needs.

Along with this, there is a need for development of a comprehensive continuing education program to help meet the educational, recreational and cultural needs of all persons within the county.

Health

The next five years will emphasize the need to create a lay committee to work with the County Health Department to determine needs, and to create adequate health programs. The Health Department should, with the aid of lay and professional people, develop a comprehensive health program for all youngsters, starting at birth. This program should include medical, dental and mental services, using the school as a community point of contact.

In the future, the county will witness the need for these expanded services, as well as for Red Cross and medical self-help programs. (See elementary school "Attitudinal Programs."

There can be no doubt that the physical demands on youth will increase. The need to keep fit and active will increase in the next ten years.

A mandatory physical fitness program should be instituted at all levels, with frequent evaluation to insure individual fitness. According to ability, stress must be placed on the value of carry-over skills to meet the needs of leisure time. Programs in bowling, water skiing, tennis, horseback riding, and other activities need to be developed for all youth. There also is need for a more active intramural program for youth before school, during lunch and at other organized times.

Recreation and School-Community Co-ordination

The increase in the amount of leisure time will put added strain on the individual as well as on the many agencies created to meet this need. There can be no doubt as to the need for increasing and improving youth programs.

The citizens of Linn County can no longer tolerate the locked-school facility. The need for schools to be opened for recreation, cultural activity and additional education is here. The school should become the center of an increasingly active community, for here is the finest facility in any community.

The near future will signal the need for schools, in cooperation with local citizens and agencies, to develop the community school concept. A school must become a place where people come together to solve their problems, to learn and enjoy wholesome recreation.

Shops, labs, pools, gyms, libraries and other equipment can be made available to the entire community without the cost of providing new buildings.

Schools are conveniently located to attract the entire community to its varied programs of education, recreation and cultural enrichment.

A program, such as this, should include a place for youth to congregate, dance, have a coke, talk
work on cars, and experiment with the wholesome use of their leisure time.

A School-Community Coordinator would have to understand his community, know its resources, translate needs into fulfillment and merge activities and the community into a unified force.

Greater cooperation and coordination should take place between all youth-serving organizations. This will lead to the increased importance of the Linn County Council of Social Agencies and will necessitate the hiring and use of a school-community coordinator.

The after-school and weekend programs of the School Community Coordinator also will provide for additional study and learning opportunities. Existing agencies must be involved in this program, to maintain the recreational atmosphere needed, and to share in the responsibility for cost, staff and equipment. Teachers will be needed for extra-study programs. Recreation professionals will be needed in other areas. Important functions of a School Community Coordinator would include:

- Getting people into the school for recreation and education.
- Getting citizens interested by explaining the problems and by helping the community solve them.
- Asking people to help, and giving them the opportunity to do so.
- Keeping citizens informed of their responsibility.

Successful and quality youth programs need facilities and the finest leadership available. The School-Community concept, with everyone cooperating and working together, can be a giant step toward success.

A program such as this can be jointly financed by school, city, county, and private agencies. The committee recommends showing the film, "To Touch A Child," which is available from the extension service, and can be used to promote the school-community concept.

It is necessary that schools recognize the importance of working with other youth-serving organizations, and of involving them in the educational process.

The next ten years will point up the need for the County Parks and Recreation Department to move into the area of development and operation of recreation programs in communities too small to develop their own programs. In this way the county can be invaluable in the development of the school-community program.

Community Involvement

Today's youth will be tomorrow's leaders and citizens. The community must see youth involved, to eliminate future adult apathy — giving them a chance to serve with City Councils, County Courts, School Boards, etc.

Youth need to be heard and involved when adults rewrite curfew laws, and develop school curriculum and youth programs. Adult leaders should develop professional training programs to encourage youth to seek employment in government, education and in other fields.

Law

Young people need to obey the law, and will obey if they know what the laws are. Programs must stress why we have laws. Laws pertaining to youth must be well publicized, and the adults who administer these laws must be consistent in the enforcement.

Extension

The next ten years will be extremely important ones for the Cooperative Extension Service. With its contact with Oregon State University and the unlimited number of resource people, the service will continue to play an important role in the future.

The committee projects the following:

- The community development agent will become the mainstay of the extension service.
- The 4-H education program of Oregon State University will continue to work and program where a need exists, regardless of age or location. This program will coordinate and fit effectively with the school, community, city, YMCA, and other county and city established recreational programs. (This new aspect of 4-H was pioneered in Albany in 1966 with the Parks and Recreation Department and will increase in the future.)
- The Cooperative Extension Service should organize and create a county-wide volunteer pool to meet the needs of every youth-serving organization. Recruitment, training and assignment should be conducted by the service, in conjunction with other agencies.
- Extension 4-H and Youth Development agents will need to place increased emphasis in the community on motivating the "outsider" and getting him involved in new and experimental programs. This agent will help to create an interest in youth to participate in the new programs.

Churches and the Needs of Youth

The role of churches, as part of the community effort to meet the needs of children and youth in the next ten years is extremely important, for youth, for the community, and for the churches themselves. School is mandatory, but church is voluntary. The churches should be adaptable to the needs of youth, and act with understanding to help youth fulfill their needs. It is beyond the wisdom and prerogative of the Youth Committee to suggest the content of church action in the area of youth work, but three areas of action are suggested:

- Congregations should review their present structure and attitude with regard to adapting to the needs of young people.
- The churches should review their programs for youth with an eye to greater use of joint programming with other congregations.
- The churches should look beyond the individual
congregation, as well as the joint programming of several congregations, to other agencies or programs within the community and ask themselves, "Can we help, for example, the YMCA, the Boys Club, the City Recreation Department, or any of several other developed programs which serve the youth of the community as a whole?"

Youth Service Organizations and Juvenile Court

New ideas and methods must be developed to meet the needs of youth. Constant coordination and cooperation will be needed at all levels. Youth agencies should become active in aiding the County Juvenile Department in identifying causes, taking constructive action and in strengthening weak family situations.

To summarize, the committee places emphasis in three areas which they feel are necessary in order to be successful in working with youth in the county.

- The best staff and professional people are required.
- Quality facilities are needed.
- Youth have to be involved in planning, policy making and in carrying out programs.

Summary of Recommendations

- Reduction in number of school districts in Linn County from 37 to 7.
- Coordination and consolidation of elementary and secondary school districts in the same community.
- Development of an educational program concerned with the whole child, with less emphasis on grades.
- Public kindergarten in every community for every child.
- Family life and sex education to start in third grade.
- Educational programs developing attitudes about alcohol, safety, law, drugs, smoking and citizenship.
- Start job counseling and vocational training in the junior high school.
- Develop a resource pool (persons from business, industry and the professions) to communicate skill and attitude needs.
- One school term dealing with family life and sex education in high school.
- Develop an adequate and meaningful vocational training program, using leaders of industry, business and professions, and including job attitudes, on the job training, job counseling and special classes.
- Adequate education program for the college-bound youth:
  - Professional job experience, accelerated programs; introduction of college level courses in junior and senior years.
  - Development of meaningful and helpful counseling service in high school, in cooperation with the Linn County Mental Health Clinic.
  - School districts need to hire School Sociologists to co-ordinate between the Guidance Clinic, teachers, parents and agencies.
  - Increase in number and scope of exchange programs; plus use of television to increase effectiveness of this inter-action experience.
  - The development of off-campus community college centers.
  - The development of a comprehensive continuing education program.
  - The establishment of a lay advisory committee for the County Health Department.
  - Mandatory physical fitness program with more and better intramural programs.
  - The development of a school-community co-ordinator for recreation, culture, and educational needs.
  - The need for the County Parks and Recreation Department to get into the program phase of recreation.
  - Involve youth in decision making roles with city, county, and school boards.
  - Publicity and more consistency in enforcement of laws effecting youth.
  - The development of jobs for youth that pay by the hour.
  - Extension Service co-ordination of the 4-H program into all other youth programs.
  - The addition of a full-time community development agent with the Cooperative Extension Service.
  - Creation of a volunteer leader and member pool coordinated by the Extension Service.
  - The development and use of specialized extension youth agents to work with those teenagers who are not participating in youth programs.
  - An awakening of interest in the churches to listen, work and cooperate in meeting the needs of youth.
  - The aid of all youth-serving organizations in working with the juvenile court and juvenile department.

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Community Development Committee Report

Objectives

Linn County is blessed with many natural and man-made assets, and by its diversity of recreation and beauty. As a valley and mountain county, it possesses an abundance of rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and wilderness. The average temperature is a moderate 65.6°F in summer, 43.2°F in winter. The average summer precipitation is 4.08 inches; the remainder of the year averages 36.80 inches. Specific points of interest include Cascadia State Park; Clear Lake, with its submerged trees; Headwaters of the famous McKenzie River, including Koosah Falls; South Santiam River, and Hoodoo Ski Bowl. Forest and conservation lands together comprise approximately 71.5% of the land area of the county.

Man-made assets include 59 known historical sites. They include covered bridges; numerous pioneer cemeteries; the skyline trail, which opens the wilderness to the public; churches, buildings, and millsites displaying the ways of our forefathers.

The transcounty highways, all intersecting, Interstate 5 and East-West 20 and 34 provide access to the state’s larger metropolitan areas. From Albany, the county seat of Linn County, it is 73 miles to Portland; 24 to Salem, the state’s capital city; 41 miles to Eugene, home of the University of Oregon, and the state’s second largest city; and 68 miles to Newport and the Pacific Ocean. These highways also directly connect Albany to Oregon State University at Corvallis, and to Community College and business and technical schools in adjoining Benton, Lane and Marion counties, as well as in Linn County.

Lumbering, agriculture, and manufacturing are the principal industries of the county.

In the next 10 to 20 years an additional million people will be located in the Willamette Valley to share the resources that are available today.

Wherever these people locate, changes will occur in housing, land use, schools, transportation, recreation, economic and social needs. The Community Development Committee attempted to find a solution to how best serve the increased future population needs, while preventing the deterioration of existing resources.

Recommendations:

The county government should develop appropriate goals and objectives for future development. Following the development of goals and objectives, a formal capital improvement plan should be outlined to carry out the program.

The committee feels that the Linn County goals and objectives should be:

- Healthy by having safe and adequate:
  - Water supply
  - Rivers, lakes, parks, and forests
  - Waste disposal
  - Housing
  - Air and water

- Pleasant by:
  - Preserving and developing the beauty of the countryside and townscape
  - Encouraging attractive housing
  - Providing opportunities for a variety of recreational activities
  - Providing more effective and efficient use of public facilities to meet the needs of the population
  - Preservation of historical sites.

- Prosperous by:
  - Planning for orderly land use
  - Developing private and public recreation
  - Making the county community an economic and social opportunity area for all ages and levels of education and skills
  - Planning long range (5-20 years) transportation systems.

The Committee recommends that public funds be provided to hire an individual to locate and negotiate donations of historical significance, the county government should accept the responsibility of maintaining and preserving these facilities for future generations.

The Committee also felt that community organizers be provided through the extension staff, school staffs, or community college staff to pull unacquainted people together to deal with problems of mutual concern. Government and regional programs will need to be interpreted by this person to local groups so that local people can fully understand and participate in specific programs. These persons will serve as resource persons informing specific interest groups and individuals where to turn for assistance and direction.

The need for community development instruction for high school seniors was another recommendation made by the committee. This instruction should include training in community decision making, the necessity of their involvement in local affairs, how new community services come about, and how to live in a changing environment.

The rural small community was once necessary for survival. The advent of fast transportation and available services has moved our community circle of reliance and survival blocks, miles, counties, and even states from our homes. Migration, mobility, and the increased numbers of people, make it impossible to know everyone in town or school. As a result, many people have developed the attitude — "What does the community provide me?" rather than, "What can I add to the community?" The small "community" as it was once known may soon be a culture of the past.

Land Use, Air and Water Pollution, Community Services

The western third of Linn County is mainly rural, and well suited to the intensive growing of various crops. The eastern two-thirds of the county is composed of government and private forest lands, and likely
to remain so into the foreseeable future.

Soil conditions, employment opportunities, topography, transportation, land ownership, and livability restrict the movement of our increasing population from locating in the eastern part of the county. Consequently, the western third of the county will attract the majority of new residential, commercial, and industrial growth, due to its accessibility and relationship to the rest of the state, and its predominance of private land ownership pattern.

The increasing population, which comes with growth and expansion, will tend to be employed in non-agricultural jobs in the county's larger cities. It is predicted that the three major cities (Albany, Lebanon, and Sweet Home) will even more dominate as the trade and industrial centers of the future, while the smaller cities and towns will experience a lesser degree of growth.

Forestry and agriculture will continue to be the major industries, providing raw materials for local plants. Increases in these basic industries will be reflected in the expansion of retail, wholesale, and professional services to meet the needs of an ever-increasing population. Another basic industry is outdoor recreation, which will have to be expanded to meet the needs of the local citizens as well as tourists.

The smaller communities of Linn County are attractive for their suburban way of life. While they do not offer all of the services held essential by some larger cities, they do provide a way of life that is appealing to many Americans—raising a family in the country, away from the noise, confusion, and congestion of larger cities. The smaller communities could serve to complement the larger cities if services could be appropriately provided. All are within commuting distance of our larger cities and could provide attractive places to live.

Each community has to find its own identity, and must develop in the future according to a pre-conceived plan. For example, Brownsville has decided to adopt an historical identity that will attract people who want to identify themselves with early Oregon. On the other hand, Harrisburg is attempting to become an industrial center in its seeking out of different types of industry. Each community needs to determine what it has that will attract the type of people and industry that it desires, and then plan for this type of community.

Our communities are changing every day. Development is extending beyond city limits — along Highway 99 south of Albany; northeast of Albany toward Western Kraft; from Albany toward D raperville; toward the Cottonwoods; north and south of Lebanon along Highway 20, where there are commercial and residential strip developments springing up; and between Sweet Home and Foster. All of these are examples of present trends. How long will they continue? They are indications of our present mode of living — the desire to live in rural or semi-rural areas, yet maintaining convenient access to urban areas.

Recommendations:
Every city and town in the county needs to use all available technical, monetary, and human resources possible to foster and create an attractive place in which to live, work, and play. To accomplish this, planning must be done for residential, commercial, and industrial areas; for schools, parks, and protective services (such as fire and police), and for the preservation of the way of life which is unique to the area.

In order to provide optimum living conditions for all citizens, areas will have to be planned in advance of the arrival of people and industry. The best agricultural and forest lands must be preserved, not only to provide raw materials for our local industries, but also to feed the people who will inhabit the county.

The county should conduct a comprehensive study of its resources and determine which lands should remain in agriculture and forest lands and which should be developed for housing, businesses, industry, parks, schools, churches, highways, and public service centers. This study should be inter-related with the goals and objectives of the people of the county so that it may serve as an effective guide or plan for future growth. It should include basic policy statements relating to the future use of county land.

Educational programs need to be implemented to teach youth the importance of land use planning. In a few years, they will be the decision makers and will need to understand how and why land-use planning is necessary. The Cooperative Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, State System of Higher Education, as well as other agencies, should be involved in educating the public to the need for conserving and making the wisest use of this limited natural resource — land.

Regulations need to be developed to protect the community's plan for future development. These regulations may take the form of subdivision or zoning ordinances. Zoning is basically the division of any area into districts such as agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial. It is intended to promote the public health, safety, convenience and welfare. Specific purposes are to prevent diversity of land uses which could result in blight, congestion, and reduction of property values; and to reserve adequate and suitable land for homes, businesses, industries, agriculture, and recreation. Subdivision regulations provide the guideline for the approval of plats, or the minor parceling of land.

The intensification of our population will bring about greater waste disposal problems. Land and water cannot be changed to absorb all wastes. In addition, today's technology has not produced solutions to air pollution.

It is recommended that county and city governments work actively and cooperatively with state government and agencies to achieve solutions to waste disposal.

Linn County has built an excellent system of roads over past years. Approximately 70% of the road system is now hard surfaced.

State highways crossing the county have proven adequate in the past but will need improvements to carry additional traffic in the future.

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It is recommended that the county undertake a transportation study to determine which roads will be receiving the greatest use. From this study, a long range capital improvement program should be developed to identify maintenance and building of roads which will support future development of the county.

With the high speed vehicles of today, county roads need to be reconstructed to modify the right angle turns so that these turns can be executed at reasonable fast, yet safe speeds.

Ambulance service for the county community has been discussed from time to time as being both adequate and inadequate. The county's second largest city, Lebanon, subsidizes a private ambulatory service so that citizens can receive service when needed. Distant smaller communities rely on other limited facilities to meet emergency needs.

Consideration should be given to the naming of a special county committee to study existing services available to the county and city communities. This committee should evaluate the present service and develop a county-wide plan which will provide adequate service for all citizens.

The new community college should be the focus of higher educational pursuits within the community. It offers an opportunity for increasing the educational awareness of all people, whether they be adults or youth. It will be more fully used as the amount of leisure time increases. It also can become the hub of the county's educational, social, and cultural activities.

A more comprehensive use of our public school facilities needs to be implemented too, so that the citizens of our community can realize greater benefits from the investment they are making. Programs need to be developed at this level for both adults and youth to provide recreation and cultural programs, as well as educational programs, for both the exceptional and the slow learners. School systems should become more concerned with the total education of the entire community rather than for youth alone.

**Parks and Recreation**

Because of Linn County's central location, its citizens have numerous outdoor recreation opportunities at their fingertips. They are only a few minutes from the Pacific Ocean and, literally in the Cascade Mountain Range. The individual seeking outdoor recreation has more than an adequate supply of scenic landscape, forests, rivers, streams, and mountains with numerous wildlife.

Some of the natural outdoor recreation resources remain, to a great extent, untapped. Linn County does not have public owned boat access to the North Santiam and Calapooia Rivers, nor does the county offer ample public camping facilities in the populated western third of the county.

As the county population grows, leisure time expands, mobility increases, higher standards of living are achieved, early retirement becomes common and greater varieties of recreational activities are created; new pressures will be exerted on Linn County's seemingly unlimited natural resources. The county, like many heavily populated areas of the United States, may find its forest and water areas are not able to handle the demands placed upon them.

**Recommendations:**

We should identify and preserve desirable recreation areas as soon as possible for two major reasons: First, land prices seem to rise in proportion to population growth and it is less expensive to acquire desirable park sites today; and, second, the most desirable park sites can be inhabited by private individuals, homes, industries, timber harvest, and these sites become prohibitive from a monetary or physical attractiveness standpoint.

Duplication of recreation facilities and areas should be eliminated to assure maximum returns from the tax dollar. To assure this maximum tax return, Linn County should:

- Use school properties for evening, weekend and summer recreation programs,
- Have all governmental and private agencies within Linn County coordinate their activities closely,
- Work closely with Lane, Benton, Polk, Marion, and Deschutes Counties in an overall recreation development program.

We should have recreation programming for all age groups, both sexes, and all economic levels. The two greatest needs will be for youth and for senior citizen's recreation activities.

We should see in the next ten years:

- a great emphasis on water based outdoor recreation facilities,
- state and local governments recognizing the Willamette River's recreation potential and emphasizing its recreation development,
- our recreation facilities attracting increasing numbers of tourists and thus play a large role in our economy,
- recreation cooperating closely with agricultural, domestic and industrial needs for water,
- more Federal and State matching funds available for developing outdoor recreation facilities,
- improvements in our highway system which will make more potential recreation sites available.

Until now, little has been done to promote private recreation. There are a few pilot ventures by individuals who forsee the need for private recreation. However, due to the lack of experience, the non-availability of data needed to analyze this field, and poor coordination with other individuals or groups interested in private recreation, development has been slow.

Recreation may offer more income producing potential for Linn County than any other single asset we have. With coordinated effort between private enterprise of local and state government agencies, Linn County could become the Playground of the West. Instead of encouraging heavy industry with its masses of people, its pollution, and its many other problems,
we can make Linn County the vacation land for our neighboring states who have neither the space nor the natural scenic charm we possess. With careful planning and aggressive promotion, we can derive the same income to our county that industry would provide and keep our land as beautiful as it is now.

Linn County can be more productive in private recreation by:

- encouraging individuals or groups interested in private recreation to organize, and by forming non-profit promotional associations, they can act with a greater voice in selling the entire area. These groups may also qualify for state and federal funds to assist them,

- setting up an educational program to teach basic fundamentals of successful recreation management, with assistance of the Rural Area Development Committee,

- providing the means to conduct a detailed survey of feasibility study at county and state levels to determine what tourists are looking for and what is needed in private recreation to assist public facilities in meeting the increasing demand. Oregon State University could help,

- enacting land use laws which would foster best use of land for outdoor recreation.

Natural Resources Committee Report

An abundance of natural resources, particularly land, water and forests, enables Linn County to stand on the threshold of a real breakthrough in economic development. But, to take advantage of these natural resources, the citizens of the county have to protect them, and use them wisely to benefit the greatest number of citizens.

Land

The county ranks 15th in size among Oregon's 36 counties, with 1,468,160 acres. Of this total, 867,976 acres, or 59 percent, are privately owned; 600,184 acres, or 41 percent, are publicly owned. Of the publicly owned land, 557,017 acres, or 38 percent of the county total, are Federally owned. Of the privately owned lands, 467,279 acres, or 32 percent of the county total, are in farms. The major portion of agricultural land is located in the Western one-third of the county. The eastern two-thirds of the county are mainly forested, but there are some scattered areas devoted to livestock production.

According to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, the county has 280,000 acres of crop land with 207,413 acres planted and harvested in 1964. This places Linn County first among Western Oregon Counties in acres of cropland harvested, and second in the entire state, being exceeded only by Umatilla County.

According to the Soil Conservation Services' Conservation Needs Survey, the major portion of these cropland acres must have better drainage if land use is going to be changed through irrigation of high-return per acre crops.

Direct returns from agricultural marketing from farms amounted to more than 25 million dollars in 1966. Processing added another 11 million dollars.

Progress has been made on drainage problems during the past several years with financial assistance under the ASCS program and technical assistance provided by the Soil Conservation Service. Despite this progress, much more work needs to be done.

Major drainage outlets must be installed before individual farm drainage will be possible and effective.

Streets identified as needing channel improvement for drainage and flood control are Bear Branch, Sucker Slough, Beaver Creek, One Horse Slough, Burk-
percent of the occupant's net income is derived directly from farming the land.

**Bank Erosion** — Some fertile river bottom soils are lost each year because of erosion. A proven method of protection is through the construction of revetments by the Corps of Engineers on navigable streams and under the ASCS Program on the smaller streams. In order to secure Corps of Engineer assistance, it is necessary to have a legal organization. The one recommended is the Water Control District because it has the power of eminent domain and can levy a tax for maintenance purposes. Where district improvement companies are having problems raising funds through voluntary means, they should organize into a water control district.

Districts having revetments are urged to maintain them, as there is danger that Oregon may lose the revetment construction allocation because of a poor maintenance.

**Utilize hill lands** — Consider using the cheaper hill soils in housing development, the establishment of agricultural enterprise for which building sites are about the only consideration and for other agricultural enterprises requiring large acreages of less expensive lands.

2. **CHANGING LAND USE.**

**Drainage** — One of the major needs in Linn County is drainage in order to permit a shift to crops having a higher return per acre. Research work at the Jackson Farm on Highway 34 west of Lebanon has demonstrated that heavy soils can produce bush beans, sweet corn, silage corn and forage crops when properly drained and irrigated. Proper drainage also has resulted in good production of fall wheat.

Oregon State University and Pacific Power and Light Company are to be commended for carrying out this research work.

Drainage of the wet soils of the county can be accomplished by first opening up the major drainage ways and then doing individual farm drainage through open ditches and tiling. More funds on a cost-sharing basis are needed by the Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Service in the county to accelerate this work. This committee believes that the Linn ASCS County Committee should make a concerted effort to secure more funds.

Additional financial assistance in the construction of major drainage works is available through the Upper Willamette R C & D Project and Public Law 566, administered by the Soil Conservation Service on the smaller streams. The Corps of Engineers has offered assistance on some of the larger streams.

**Irrigation** — After lands are properly drained, conversion to higher return per acre crops should be accomplished as rapidly as water becomes available and markets are able to absorb the increased production. Through the production of selected responsive crops, irrigation can increase the return per acre three to five times over conventional dry farming.

**Water**

Water is a precious commodity that must be shared by society for the full economic and social development of an area. Multiple use of present and future water supplies is necessary if Linn County is going to take advantage of its great potential. Multiple uses of water include agriculture, industry, municipal, domestic, recreation, pollution abatement, fish and wildlife, navigation, and power development.

Sources of water are from the surface and from the ground. Both of these are important in Linn County and both will be discussed.

Surface water must be of such quantity and quality to meet the needs of the people throughout the year. This involves the protection of watersheds.

Quantity of surface water, and to some extent ground water, must be provided by storage facilities as most of the surface water resource runs almost unimpeded to the sea. Some of this water is stored in reservoirs for use during the low runoff period.

Major storage facilities within the county are Detroit Dam on the North Santiam River, and Green Peter Dam and Foster Dam on the Middle Santiam River. There also are seven major storage dams on the Willamette River and tributaries that contribute to the county's supply of available water.

In addition to those projects, construction is underway on Blue River dam in Lane County; detailed pre-construction planning is underway on Cascadia on the South Santiam River and Gate Creek in Lane County; and construction of a dam at Holley on the Calapooia River has been authorized, but is being redrafted. A dam on Thomas Creek has been proposed, but authorization has not been secured. A feasibility study of the Thomas Creek Project is now underway.

All of these are Corps of Engineer Projects.

According to the Soil Conservation Service's Conservation Needs Survey of 1964, there are 141 ponds and reservoirs on farms that store water for irrigation. This same survey indicates that there are 18 possible sites for small reservoirs
The following map shows the location of existing Corps of Engineer reservoirs; proposed Corps of Engineers reservoirs on the South Santiam River at Cascadia, the Calapooia River at Holley, on Wiley Creek near Foster and Thomas Creek at Jordan; and possible sites for reservoirs on small streams.

**LEGEND**

**Completed Corps of Engineers Reservoirs**
- A—Detroit Reservoir on North Santiam River
- B—Green Peter Reservoir on Middle Santiam River
- C—Foster Reservoir on South Santiam River

**Proposed Corps of Engineers Reservoirs**
- D—Cascadia Reservoir on South Santiam River
- E—Wiley Creek Reservoir
- F—Holley Reservoir on Calapooia River
- G—Jordan Reservoir on Thomas Creek

**Possible Small Reservoir Sites**
1. Bear Branch
2. Sucker Slough
3. Thomas Creek
4. Neal Creek
5. Beaver Creek
6. Crabtree Creek
7. Crabtree Creek
8. One Horse Slough
9. Hamilton Creek
10. Butte Creek
11. Oak Creek
12. McDowell Creek
13. Cochran Creek
14. Noble Creek
15. Ames Creek
16. Unnamed Creek
17. Courtney Creek
18. Little Muddy Creek
19. Brush Creek
20. Brush Creek

**NOTE:** Complete data on small reservoirs numbered 1 to 18 inclusive is given on page 154 of the 1964 Willamette River Basin Oregon USDA Interim Report. There are other sites on individual farms that offer possibilities for storage. Assistance in financing small dams is available under the ASCS program. Several farmers could go together and also receive financing under this program.
Watersheds and their protection are important if these reservoirs are to be of greatest benefit. Many watersheds have their source in timbered areas of the county. When these areas are denuded of trees and other vegetation, the problems of excessive runoff and erosion are multiplied. Careless logging in some areas over the past years has resulted in debris being left in some areas to be carried downstream during periods of high water. Careless land clearing also has contributed to the problem. The material is carried downstream where it causes jams and drifts that result in bank erosion, flooding and erosion of farm land, plus leaving debris on farm land. Classic examples were the floods of December 1964 and January 1965 when thousands of logs were left on bottom lands.

In addition to erosion, flooding affects water quality from a human consumption standpoint, and fishlife is adversely affected as well.

The U. S. Forest Service, the Bureau of land Management and several large timber land owners in the county have logging regulations to help keep the streams free from debris. Proper care in logging road construction has also helped the situation.

Agricultural Use

Linn County has 292,690 acres of irrigable land, according to the Willamette Valley Task Force Survey of 1966-67. Of this, 42,240 acres are being irrigated at the present time. It is estimated that is enough water is now available (ground water, natural flow in streams and stored water in reservoirs) to irrigate 160,00 acres. Ground water is limited and can probably only irrigate an additional 2000 acres. This means that to irrigate the remaining 132,690 acres of irrigable land it will be necessary to provide additional storage water.

Streams having a water shortage problem are Thomas Creek, Crabtree Creek, Hamilton Creek and the Calapooia River.

The State Engineer’s Office reports that there isn’t a single stream in Linn County in which the natural flow hasn’t been over appropriated. The validity and priority of existing recorded and non-recorded rights and permits has not been officially determined. The early adjudication of rights to the use of available water by the State Engineer is an important prerequisite to the planning and implementation of water storage and distribution projects.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS OR COMPANIES, LINN COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>When Organized</th>
<th>Source of Water</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacombe Irrigation District</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Crabtree Creek</td>
<td>1,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muddy Creek Irrigation Project</td>
<td>Cooperative</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>McKenzie River</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River View Ditch Company</td>
<td>Cooperative</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Thomas Creek</td>
<td>1,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scio Water Improvement District</td>
<td>Cooperative</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Thomas Creek</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calapooia River Irrigation District</td>
<td>Cooperative</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Calapooia River</td>
<td>1,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston Irrigation</td>
<td>Cooperative</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>North Santiam River storage right supplemental</td>
<td>431+470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queener Irrigation Cooperative</td>
<td>Cooperative</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>North Santiam River</td>
<td>754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Areas in which organization of community type systems are a possibility are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilyeu Den</td>
<td>Neal Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dever-Connor</td>
<td>Willamette and Santiam Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millersburg</td>
<td>Santiam River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Creek</td>
<td>South Santiam River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl Creek</td>
<td>Muddy Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardson Gap</td>
<td>Thomas Creek or Crabtree Creek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reservoirs.

The county's industries use large quantities of water, but, fortunately, most of this water is reusable if handled properly.

Principal industries are in wood products, food processing, meat products, and rare metals. To date, no shortage for existing industries have developed, however availability of water and facilities for waste disposal are important considerations for future industries that may come into the county.

Present storage facilities and planned reservoirs should place the county in a very advantageous position to attract new industries requiring large quantities of high quality water.

Hydro-electric power is generated at Detroit and Big Cliff dams and will be generated at Green Peter and Foster dams. Electric power generation is also planned at Cascadia.

Municipal and Domestic Use

The municipal water systems in Linn County rely primarily upon the streams and rivers which originate on the west slope of the Cascades and flow into the Willamette River. A few of the smaller communities rely on well production from ground water supplies; however, this source represents only four percent of the total annual municipal use in the county. The South Santiam River is a source of water for the three largest systems in Sweet Home, Lebanon and Albany. This water, although subject to wide ranges in turbidity, is capable of treatment to produce excellent water for either domestic or industrial use.

COMMMUNITIES AND THEIR SOURCE OF WATER, LINN COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Adequacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>South Santiam River</td>
<td>Surplus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsville</td>
<td>Calapooia River</td>
<td>Sufficient but quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depoeville</td>
<td>Individual wells</td>
<td>Poor quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halsey</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>Shortage and hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>Shortage and hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>South Santiam River</td>
<td>Surplus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons</td>
<td>North Santiam River</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill City</td>
<td>North Santiam River</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scio</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>Shortage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shedd</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>Shortage and hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Home</td>
<td>South Santiam River</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodaville</td>
<td>Individual wells</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>Individual wells</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adequate supplies for Albany, Lebanon and Sweet Home are assumed with the construction of Foster and Green Peter dams. Supplies for Brownsville, Halsey, Harrisburg, Shedd and Tangent could be assured by the construction of Holley dam.

Supplies of domestic water in the county are obtained from ground water, springs and streams. Most of the wells on the river bottoms and the old valley floor are comparatively shallow. Wells in the foothill and hill areas are rather deep. Most of the domestic supplies from springs and streams are located in the foothill and hill areas of the county.

Most of the shortages in domestic supplies are in the foothill and hill areas, but there are other areas in which quality is a factor. This is mainly hardness, and seems to be general in the Halsey area.

Well drillers report that most domestic wells on the river bottom soils are around 30 feet deep; those on the valley floor from 50 to 60 feet; foothill wells range from 100 to 130 feet; and those on hill soils from 125 to 270 feet.

Wells on the flood plain and those on the extremely heavy soils sometimes become contaminated from surface water. Fortunately, there has been no serious outbreak of disease because of contamination. Areas of particular concern are those where housing developments have been made on the heavy soils near Albany, Lebanon and Sweet Home.

It is evident that Linn County is going to continue to have a population growth, and much of this population is going to be located outside the incorporated limits of cities. As a result, pollution may become a more serious factor unless some definite planning is done to insure adequate sewage disposal.

Recreation Use

This committee recognizes that one of the prime uses of water is to provide recreation for a growing population, and it is the opinion of this group that recreation can be provided and still have other uses made of the water.

Recreation can be provided on reservoirs and along the county's many rivers and streams. In making areas available, a number of parks and other recreation facilities should be close to population centers.

A Greenway has been proposed along the Willamette River to preserve the natural beauty, provide access to recreation areas, and, in many cases, prevent clearing to the water edge. Preliminary information on the cost of such a program has been gathered and presented to the Governor.

Flood Control

Floods originating on many small tributary streams in the mountainous areas of the county frequently develop into devastating proportions in the larger rivers. Sometimes towns, cities, industrial areas, recreation areas, and thousands of acres of fertile farm land are inundated and the loss of property is tremendous.

This condition is usually brought about by continuous heavy rainfall when the soil is near its max-
imum water holding capacity or saturated with water, or a combination of melting snow and heavy rains and high temperatures.

The county's forest lands release the bulk of the water flow. Generally, the management of the county's forest lands have been good, but more care can be exercised through planned logging operations to minimize debris accumulation along streams, construction of well planned roads to prevent erosion, the prevention of forest fires, and the reforestation of logged-over areas. Small forest owners need to recognize the need for watershed management the same as do large owners and governmental agencies.

Adequate flood control and flood fighting is beyond the reach of affected property owners or even of local governmental agencies. The Corps of Engineers is charged with the responsibility of constructing flood control dams on major streams, and for constructing of revetments on navigable streams.

The usual procedure is for local residents, when they are unable to remedy a situation themselves, to petition their representatives in Congress for assistance.

The Corps of Engineers have constructed revetments on the following rivers in Linn County: Willamette, Calapooia, South Santiam, Santiam and North Santiam. In recent years, revetments have only been constructed where the landowners have organized water control districts or district improvement companies.

### Water Control Districts and/or Improvement Companies, Linn County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>When Organized</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linn Co. Oregon Dist. Improvement Co. No. 3</td>
<td>Company</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Santiam River Water Control District</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver Creek Water Control District</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lebanon Water Control District</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dever-Conner Water Control District</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>4,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn County Calapooia River Water Control District</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty District Improvement Company</td>
<td>Corporation</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Harrisburg District Improvement Company</td>
<td>Corporation</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Prairie Water Control District</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>32,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Muddy Creek Water Control District</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>33,860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Linn County ASCS program assists on the Calapooia River and the smaller streams, but the yearly allotment is never enough to gel all the needed work done.

Maximum flood control can only be achieved through the following means:

- Proper forest management
- Construction of large reservoirs by the Corps of Engineers
- Construction of medium sized reservoirs on tributaries by the Corps of Engineers or some other governmental agency
- Construction of small reservoirs by farmers or a group of farmers
- Construction of revetments and dikes on rivers and streams
- Clearing of channels of all streams
- Proper drainage of land

There may be an opportunity to carry out many of these practices through Public Law 566, as administered by the Soil Conservation Service of the USDA.

### Recommendations

- **Use** — Present and future water supplies must be shared through multiple use. This will include agriculture, industry, municipal, domestic, recreation, pollution abatement, fish and wildlife, navigation and power development. In the construction of reservoirs with public funds, agreement must be reached on allocation of the stored water in order to eliminate future conflicts. This is going to become more important as more land comes under irrigation, as industries develop and population increases.

- **Increased supplies** — Additional water supplies must be provided for full utilization of Linn County's great potentials. Therefore, we should work for the early construction of Corp of Engineers dams on the South Santiam River at Cascadia, the Calapooia River at Holley and Thomas Creek at Jordan. Efforts also should be made to determine the feasibility of small dams at the 18 sites listed in the Willamette River Basin Report of 1964, and at the two sites suggested by this committee. It is recommended that the responsibility of follow-up on these reservoir projects be vested in the Linn County Committee of the Willamette Basin Project.

- **Water Rights** — The Oregon State Engineer's Office reports that all rivers and streams in Linn County are over appropriated, but water-right applications are still being accepted because these rivers and streams have not been adjudicated. In order to protect those with firm water rights, determine those who should be paying for stored water when it is being released, and to prevent economic loss to those who may not have firm water rights, the committee recommends that the Oregon State Engineer's Office should adjudicate water rights on all rivers and streams as rapidly as funds become available.

The Extension Service reports that they will continue to assist landowners in filing for surf ace and ground water rights and the construction of reservoirs. The minimum fee was raised on March 10, 1967 from $15.00 to $20.00.
Minimum Flows — Minimum summer flows have not been established for several streams in the county. This should be determined by the Oregon Water Resources Board as early as possible.

Debris in Rivers and Streams — All major floods demonstrate the need for strengthening the laws and regulations covering logging and land clearing. When this debris gets into rivers and streams it causes channel changes through lodging and the formation of log jams, causes damage to revetments, prevents fish movement, causes gravel bars to form, and is costly to remove from overflow farm lands.

Greenway Projects — The committee supports the principles involved in the Governor’s Willamette Greenway Project to provide public access to this great natural resource. Similar greenways should be considered on the North Santiam River, the South Santiam River, the Santiam River and the Calapooia River. The committee realizes that many details must be worked out for the protection of landowners, but it is hoped that they will approve the project, keeping the future development of the area in mind.

Irrigation Projects — Linn County has seven small irrigation projects, associations and districts in operation. The committee finds that there are at least 12 other areas in which small projects can be organized without a great deal of expense. These projects should be planned and located so that they will not interfere with the construction and operation of larger comprehensive projects now being considered by the Bureau of Reclamation, S.C.S. and other agencies.

Waste Disposal — Waste water from food processing plants is not injurious to agricultural crops and can be profitably used for irrigation. This suggests the desirability of locating plants adjacent to adequate areas of irrigable soils. Where food processing plants are presently located, the entire cost of waste disposal should not be borne entirely by the city, but should be shared by the people in the county who also benefit from the plant.

**Forestry**

Nine hundred and seventy thousand acres of land in Linn County are covered with commercial forests. This is roughly two-thirds of the total land area of the County. A major lumber and wood products industry has developed in the County, primarily because of these extensive forests.

The average annual production of logs exceeds 600 million board feet. These logs have a stumpage value estimated at fifteen million dollars with a manufactured products value of roughly fifty million dollars. The woods products industries provide jobs for more than 5,000 people.

Ownership of commercial forest lands:

- Federal .................. 428,000 acres
- State ........................ 19,000 acres
- County .................... 12,000 acres
- Private .................... 511,000 acres

970,000 acres

Of the 511,000 acres of private commercial forest land, more than 350,000 acres (70 percent) is in large private ownerships, being held by less than twenty owners. The remainder is in small tracts or farm woodlots, with more than 2,000 different owners, many of whom are non-resident.

Soil and water are two basic resources of forest lands, and management of these lands, both public and private, must be accomplished in such a way that these basic resources are protected. Soil must be kept in place to maintain or improve its ability to sustain plant growth. Land management practices that provide the optimum yield of usable water in stable streamflow or subsurface supply are necessary. Construction and use of flood control dams does not reduce the need for conservation of the soil and water values on the land.

Timber from public and large private forest ownerships has provided the primary supply for many wood products industries in the County, and this will continue in the future. Market demands will increase, and manufacturing facilities will become more highly integrated. Utilization standards may improve enough that large-scale slash-burning operations will not be necessary. More intensive forest management will become economical and practical, with commercial thinning, pruning and other timber stand improvement practices becoming commonplace.

Increased demand for wood products, especially smaller logs, will result in more attention given to production from small private forest properties. Christmas tree production can be a valuable crop to small owners who are interested in their culture.

The demand for other resource uses and activities that are available on forest properties will increase, especially recreation use. Multiple use management on all of these lands can provide the greatest returns, both to the land owner and to the public. Fish and wildlife will thrive in a well managed forest, and they will enhance recreation values. Grazing can provide cash returns without damage to the timber crop, under wise management.

More emphasis will be placed on full multiple use of public forest lands. Mergers and consolidation of larger private holdings will continue in an effort to provide a raw material supply for installed manufacturing plants, and these lands will be managed under multiple use concepts in order to satisfy the demands of a more highly sophisticated society. Small private forest properties will also feel the pressures for multiple use management, and these lands or well situated to provide many resource uses.

Perhaps the greatest fallacy about forest lands is the belief that if left alone the forest remains unchanged. The truth is that a forest is something like a field of wheat, except that the period from planting to maturity is measured in years instead of days. In either case, when the life cycle is concluded, whether it be wheat or tree, the crop either returns to earth or is utilized by man. Fortunately, our forests may be enjoyed by recreationists and sportsmen during the process of growth, and likewise provide cover for wildlife and protection against erosion. Modern timber management works in harmony with nature.
More emphasis is needed on the recreation potential of forest lands. The most important single force in outdoor recreation is private enterprise — individual initiative, voluntary groups of many kinds, and commercial enterprise. Outdoor recreation starts on the front lawn, or in the backyard. Day outings are often on private lands close to home. People on week-end trips or on vacation patronize private accommodations. Private forest land owners are in a favorable position to serve these demands at a profit.

Owners of small forest properties (under 1,000 acres) need the most help. There are many owners with little organization, and their lands are the most accessible, suffer the greatest pressures for changes in land-use, and have the best opportunity to practice multiple use — yet have the least amount of professional direction in management. In all probability, many of these properties will produce only the present crop of trees, giving way to more valuable land use in the years to come. Properly managed, the timber crop can provide a good return, and at the same time enhance the value of the land for future use — commercial recreation, residential, forest parks, etc.

Recommendations

- **Multiple Use and Management** — All forest landowners must consider and apply multiple use to their properties. Uses may vary because of the local situation, but single use management will not be acceptable. Public uses of private lands must be considered.

- Improved management is needed on small private properties. Small owners must overcome indifference and take advantage of information and assistance which is available, in order to attain full development of their lands, both for increased cash returns and for better service to the public. They should seek help from: Linn County Small Woodlands Association; the Tree Farm program of the Industrial Forestry Association; the Farm Forester connected with the Upper Willamette Resource Conservation and Development Project; Linn County Parks and Recreation Director; County Extension Agent; Soil Conservation Service; and other public agencies.

- **Taxes** — Taxation must be constantly studied to avoid proliferating such ill-advised practices as liquidation cutting, over cutting, converting good forest lands to substandard residential development or submarginal farm land, or otherwise jeopardizing timber values to the point where wood becomes non-competitive in the market place.

- **Best Use of Land** — Land capability studies are needed to show the highest and best use of the land. This will point out the dangers of legislation proposed under the guise of public interest without regard to the rights and desires of the landowners.

- **Protection** — Fire protection problems need to be studied to insure that protection is adequate, fairly financed, and flexible to the changes in uses. Fire prevention programs, such as Smokey Bear and Keep Oregon Green needs support.

- **Law Enforcement** — Better enforcement of the herd law is needed. Needs for new or better legislation covering vandalism, tresspass, liability, public participation in maintenance costs of private roads, conservation practices, etc. should be studied.

- **Information Needed** — Research and marketing information is needed, especially by the small forest landowner. There is a need for new and better uses for wood products, better harvesting methods, information on reforestation, cultural practices, etc.

- **Education Needed** — Education is needed at all levels. Owners must be made aware of trends in land use, population pressures, economics, etc. in order that they may be responsive to new demands. Voters must be informed in order that they may exercise their vote wisely. The general public must be informed on the problems of forest land management and the benefits that they can get from these lands if they are wisely used, including public use of these lands, and to overcome the common public disregard for private property.

- Brochures or "hand-outs" prepared by Small Woodland Association; Chambers of Commerce; Parks and Recreation; etc. can publicize needs and services available.

- Newspaper feature stories can provide public information.

- Conservation education in schools needs to be continued by integrating conservation into the school curriculum. In-service teacher workshops and other assistance may be needed.

- Conservation education needs to be given to youth groups — 4-H, Future Farmers, Boy and Girl Scouts, etc.

- A Linn County Conservation Education Council needs to be organized to compile a list of existing facilities available for outdoor class-rooms or laboratories — parks, nature trails, school forests, etc., and to study needs for new facilities in order that they can be accessible to all schools. Lists of consultants, speakers, and other resource people who would be available to pool and disseminate such information should be prepared. Such a council could be made up of school administrators and interested teachers, and public and private resource people.

References

1. Willamette River Basin Oregon USDA Interim Report — November 1964
2. Linn County Water Resources Study — 1961, and Oregon State Water Resources Board
4. Corps of Engineers
5. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
6. Oregon State Engineer’s Office
Industrial Development Committee Report

Forest Products

Since early pioneer days forest products and agriculture have been Linn County's two prime industries because of huge stands of Douglas fir timber, and the availability of fertile farm lands.

The early timber industry consisted of the shipping out of logs and lumber. In 1939, plywood mills came into the area. In 1956, hardboard plants moved into the county. This was followed by establishment of the Western Kraft Company in Albany. During this period of 20 years, there has been tremendous progress made in utilizing the entire tree instead of only choice sections. In 1966, the forest products industry in Linn County did $65,000,000 worth of business.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal Wood Products Industries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabtree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons-Mill City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Home-Postor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the growing of timber has matured into a more level, sustained yield program, the county now must look elsewhere for continued prosperous growth and development. There appears to be a possibility for establishment of a paper plant between Lebanon and Sweet Home that will use waste and low-quality timber products.

Rare Metals

The rare metals industry has become important in the Albany area since the establishment of the Bureau of Mines in 1942. It is anticipated that the rare metals industry will continue to grow. Wah Chang Corporation and Oregon Metalurgical Corporation were established in Albany as a direct result of the presence of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and its research programs. In recent years, the emergence of firms such as Rem Incorporated and Northwest Industries Incorporated have provided further employment, and have pushed the rare metals and associated industries into a position of becoming Linn County's largest income producer. In 1966, the rare metals industry did over $40,000,000 worth of business.

Agriculture and Food Processing

Agriculture already has a strong base in Linn County. Marketings each year total in excess of 25 million dollars. Processing adds another eleven million dollars.

As Linn County is Oregon's number one grass seed producer, it is only natural that a large number of seed cleaning establishments are located in the area. There are now 112 operating in the county. The types of seed cleaning plants are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buy and sell seed</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean, buy and sell seed</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean own seed, do custom cleaning and sell</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean own seed</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean own seed and sell</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A new trend in grass seed processing and marketing is to package lawn seed in consumer size packages in warehouses in the county. Three warehouses are now doing this, and the practice is expected to expand.

Food processing has a good start in the county with two vegetable and berry freeze plants and a freeze dry plant located in Albany. An additional freezing plant is under development in Harrisburg. However, there are no canneries in the county.

There is a nut processing plant and a small berry freezing plant in Lebanon. There are two meat-packing plants in Albany.

Linn County has a golden opportunity to expand its vegetable crop acreage because of the availability of water, and the large blocks of land in single ownership, and new methods developed through research conducted on the Jackson farm. However, this expansion can not take place until additional processing plants are established in the county, or plants in nearby counties are expanded to handle the additional acreages.

The Willamette Valley Task Force determined that in Western Oregon each dollar of farm income generates a turnover of $2.12 in increased economic activity. If food processing is added, the benefits to the community are tripled.

There is opportunity for industry and agriculture to work together for their mutual benefit as well as for the benefit of the county, but the challenges are formidable. More needs to be done on drainage research, market development, and in stimulating support from growers, processors and the public in general.
Support of Existing Industries

In any industrial development, programs undertaken should include thought toward helping existing industries. Past experience shows that 85% of future industrial development will come from existing industries. Ways that Chamber of Commerce and the general public can assist these industries are:

- Provide a quality labor force.
- Help with freight rate, transportation, tax and financial problems.
- Help solve pollution problems—air and water.
- Make a pleasant community for employees.
- Develop and improve access roads.
- Encourage and work for complimenting industries.
- Provide more services to existing industries such as machine shops, crane service, repair, contractors, etc.

Establishment of New Industries

All communities in the county would like to have new industries; to provide employment; to broaden the tax base for better schools and needed public services and to improve availability or adequate trade and service businesses in local areas.

The Albany, Lebanon and Sweet Home Chambers of Commerce have compiled extensive industrial survey booklets that are available for distribution to prospective new industries. Chambers in Brownsville, Harrisburg and Scio are able to furnish data regarding industry in their areas.

Ways in which this data might be used to its fullest extent are:

- Study the needs of the entire county, and then pool resources to get the needed industry for the area offering the best balance of manpower, resources and existing facilities.
- Contact prospective firms, and utilize assistance from interested agencies and businesses, which include Oregon State Department of Planning and Development, utilities and financial institutions, public and private research agencies, and leaders in business and industry.

Providing Quality Education

By 1970, one-half of the population of Linn County will be 25 years of age or younger. The number of high school graduates seeking advanced education will increase from its present 40%, to over 50%.

With advent of Linn-Benton Community College, an easily accessible source of technical and vocational training will soon be available. The vocational departments of the county's local high schools have improved and expanded. Enrollments in vocational agriculture have almost doubled in the past three years.

Industry needs qualified, well trained technicians. Ways to meet the needs of industry for trained personnel include:

- Take an active part in local school planning and budget meetings.
- Become aware of, and insist upon, quality education from elementary school through college.
- Vocational training courses in Benton - Linn Community College.
- Review the needs of and support vocational training in the local high schools, in the community college and in apprenticeship programs.

Community Planning and Zoning

An orderly growth of a community is dependent upon sound community and county planning, zoning and annexation programs. Lack of such programs will result in congestion blight, pollution, and devaluation of property.

All segments of our society desire the very best for themselves in light of the needs of others. In some cases, the good of the whole must outweigh the desires of the individual. Industry, agriculture, residential and commercial interests must be considered together, fairly, in planning for future development — each has certain needs and desires.

Ways to facilitate a sound planning and zoning program should include:

- Active interest in the work of the Linn County Planning Commission and the city planning boards of local communities.
- An active public information program to acquaint the people with the problems and programs now underway. Community attitude is vital to the success or failure of good planning and zoning.
- Development of a wise program of land, water and forest utilization, with proper consideration of future expansion needs.

Research

The key to future development in Linn County is research. The new industries that are introduced are also essential to expansion of our present industries. The wise ultimate use of Linn County's natural and human resources rely heavily on present research in the area of soils, water, forest and minerals.

Areas of further research vital to Linn County should include:

- Irrigation and drainage of Willamette Valley soils to determine economic feasibility of row crops and accompanying food processing.
- Water and air quality control.
- Food technology research in the areas of harvesting, processing, packaging and marketing.
- Forest products research for better utilization of forest and wood manufacturing by-products.
- Research in minerals and related areas, such as that done at the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and in private industry.
Resource Development

Linn County is rich in natural resources, all of which are in demand by competing interests. With over 40% of the county under public ownership, the conservation and wise use of these resources is a major public concern.

The management and conservation of our land, water and forest resources, with due consideration of their recreational potential, is essential.

Considerable efforts need to be expanded in the following areas:

- The conservation and allocation of our large water resources through planning and controls, such as those recommended by the Willamette Valley Task Force.
- Support of private and public irrigation and drainage developments.
- Development of a wise public policy toward use of our forests.
- Encouragement of a wise policy of long-range, planned land use.
- Continued support of forest production and management programs, such as fire and insect control, and development of access roads.
- Planning and development of new recreation areas, with consideration for private development of motels, marinas, restaurants and convention centers, etc.

Environment

Today's residents of Linn County are a mobile population. People do not necessarily live where they work. Modern cars, and the availability of a freeway and good subsidiary roads, reinforce this situation.

The population of Linn County increased 4,500 in the past ten years. Lane County already with three times Linn County's population, is growing five times faster; Marion County with twice the population, is growing three times faster; Benton County with 2/3 the population is growing 20% faster! Small communities in Linn County are feeling the pinch of a population which works in the community, but lives and spends their money elsewhere. Twenty per cent of Albany's, and 77% of Harrisburg's employed persons live in other communities.

Methods of improving the local environment might include:

- Inaugurating and supporting programs and legislation that assist local communities in providing adequate public services, such as water, sewers, gas, telephone, electricity, roads, streets, fire and police protection, and transportation.
- Securing better home financing.
- Developing more and better shopping areas.
- Beautifying commercial, residential and industrial areas, to increase local pride.
- Providing the basic needs of quality education, professional services and recreation.
- Supporting cultural facilities and activities.
- Work toward inter-community and inter-government relations.

Summary

In the future, industrial development will embrace an ever broadening field. A better term might be economic development. The total economy, not just industrial development, needs to be considered in formulating a realistic plan to meet the challenges of tomorrow. Further, the county needs to develop an area concept in viewing this economic development. Linn County, alone, is too small to consider as a single economic unit. The Mid-Willamette Valley, with over 100,000 people, is the market area and labor pool to be considered in planning for the future.

Recommendations

A. Become informed about the importance and future opportunities in existing industries.
B. Continue to expand and improve county transportation and communications facilities. Consideration needs to be given to industrial, residential and tourist needs.
C. Seek new payrolls which will compliment existing industry, and assist desired resource development.

1. Forest Products:
   a. Expansion of the particle board business.
   b. Expanded use of portable chippers.
   c. Installation of another paper mill between Lebanon and Sweet Home. (Recommended at Forum that site have strong updraft for smoke dispersal.)
   d. Expansion of minor forest industries, such as poles, posts, mosses and greenery.
   e. Expansion of production of retailable consumer goods, such as table tops, chair seats, etc.

2. Agricultural Products:
   a. Determine feasibility of an alfalfa dehydrator.
   b. Determine feasibility of oil seed processing plant.
   c. Establish and expand additional food processing plants.
   d. Expand grass seed packaging businesses.
   e. Expansion of vegetable seed businesses.
   f. Expansion of meat packing businesses.
   g. Establishment of a poultry processing plant.
   h. Establishment of industry, using new concepts and techniques in food processing.

3. Mineral Products and Metal Products:
   a. Develop fabrication industry related to rare metals industry.
   b. Determine feasibility of establishing a brick and tile plant, if clay deposits are satisfactory.
   c. Expand present gravel, sand and concrete products industries, with emphasis on prestressed and post-stressed products.

4. Develop space age industries as opportunities arise.
5. Expand Service Industries:
   a. Industrial supply firms.
   b. Industrial repair services.
   c. Develop and Expand bondable contracting firms.

D. Improve environment of local community by actively supporting sound community and county planning, zoning and annexation programs.

E. Support quality education in local schools and community college, with equal but separate emphasis on vocational, technical and college preparatory programs.

F. Support research programs and research facilities in areas of air and water control, irrigation, food technology, forest products and metals.

G. Practice orderly resource development and allocation, especially in land, water and forest and in recreation.

H. Exercise an area concept in searching for and studying the opportunities and problems in economic and social development.

Agricultural Production Committee Report

Situation

Agriculture is big business in Linn County. With 280,000 acres of farm land, the County ranks first in Western Oregon in acres of crop land. Linn County in total size ranks 15th among Oregon counties.

1966 Farm Marketings, Linn County

Livestock:

- All cattle and calves: $2,154,000
- Hogs: 564,000
- Sheep and lambs: 553,000
- Dairy products: 2,730,000
- All chickens: 443,000
- Turkeys: 108,000
- Eggs — chickens: 1,034,000
- All other livestock and poultry: 686,000

All livestock and products: $8,272,000

Crops:

- All grains: $1,281,000
- All hay crops: 318,000
- All grass and legume seeds: 9,372,000
- Specialty field crops: 1,380,000
- All tree fruits and nuts: 433,000
- Small fruits (all berries): 1,116,000
- Vegetables for fresh market and processing: 3,224,000
- All potatoes: 25,000
- Specialty horticultural crops: 245,000
- Farm forest products: 320,000

All crops: $17,714,000
Total: $25,986,000

Total value of farm marketings in 1955 for Linn County amounted to $16,613,000.

Some of the shifts in crop and livestock enterprises that have been and will continue to occur are illustrated by the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Department</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual ryegrass</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial ryegrass</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alta fescue</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewings fescue</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland bentgrass</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red clover</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clover</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red raspberries</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black raspberries</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snap beans</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet corn</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table beets</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for grain</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa for hay</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All crops</td>
<td>1,116,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>490,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Animals, Linn County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All cattle and calves</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk cows</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All sheep</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>49,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hogs</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens (not broilers)</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The trends noted by the shifts in cropping and livestock patterns is further illustrated by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Farms by Type, Linn County</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1959</th>
<th>1964</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash grain</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits, nuts</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other field crops</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other livestock</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>1,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time farms</td>
<td>1,943</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>1,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time farms</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rapid growth in acreage and value of crops grown for processing has been accompanied by several problems, several of which are unresolved at the present time. Among these are shipping costs, mechanical harvesting, hand labor, and the maintenance of high quality. Processing companies maintain large staffs of professional fieldmen to advise their growers, mainly on production problems. Growers have organized together in an attempt to obtain greater bargaining power in their dealings with processors, and have done so with some success.

Livestock continues to comprise a substantial segment of agriculture in Linn County. Beef cattle constitute a large segment of the meat animals, and the number of beef cattle slowly continues to increase. Herefords are the principal breed with Angus in second place. Several other breeds also can be found around the county. Opportunity exists for further increase in beef cattle numbers.

Over 26,000 lambs were marketed in Linn County in 1966. In addition to these, over 50,000 feeder lambs were brought into the county to fatten on annual and perennial ryegrass fields being grown for seed.

Linn County continues to be on a swine-deficiency basis. There may be some increase in hog numbers, but the increase will not take care of the deficit because of the feed grain situation, and the short swine cycle. Most of the hogs produced are of the meat type.

The decrease in dairy cattle numbers appears to have leveled off in recent months. Several new dairies have started along with the gradual expansion of existing herds. The increased price for milk has caused many dairymen to become more optimistic about the future.

Tremendous diversification is seen in the grass seed industry. An examination of the trends reveals a shift to new varieties unheard of a few years ago, with new varieties being introduced in increasing numbers. Growing seeds under contract is a common practice, with many foreign varieties grown for shipment to a contracting country. This has caused some problems with isolation of varieties, prior crops grown, and presence of volunteer crops, causing more concern due to ever tightening and restrictive quality requirements imposed by foreign buyers, as well as certification rules and regulations.

The tremendous diversity of Linn County agriculture poses problems as well as challenges. Public relations of agriculture in general has not been good with many misconceptions and misunderstandings created as a result of the failure of the public to understand the need for a vigorous and dynamic agricultural industry. The newly organized Oregon Agri-Business Council is a step in the right direction in helping solve this problem.

The day of the farmer going it alone, independent of neighbor or community, is gone forever. Cooperation among neighboring landowners in large and small areas will become increasingly important in such matters as crop varieties, weed control, drainage, irrigation, water, flood control, and in other areas. If maximum benefit is to be derived without damage or inconvenience to any one individual. Many projects of various kinds have been delayed or stymied because of lack of cooperation from a few, or even from a single landowner.

One large area the committee discussed, but which was rather difficult to decide what, if anything, to recommend, is the broad area of government (mainly federal) policy in the field of agriculture. There are indications that many more far reaching policy changes will be made in the near future that will have a distinct bearing on production decisions made by Oregon farmers, as well as by farmers in other states. The supply of hand labor is dependent on government policies that are impossible to predict from year to year. As a result of this situation, trends are becoming evident which will see hand labor used less as mechanical harvesting equipment becomes more available. Private, as well as public funds, are being used to develop this equipment. It is expected that more private funds will be used to speed this development.

Recommendations

The approach taken by the Agricultural Production Committee was to make recommendations that will stimulate agriculture production in Linn County, either by improving conditions that directly affect production, or curtailing factors that tend to discourage agriculture production either directly or indirectly.

There are three main factors that re-enforce the committee's thinking in this regard:

- That Linn County farmers can produce unlimited crops and types of livestock of a quality that is as good or better than that of competitors.
- That if prices are right for the type of production involved, many production factors such as drainage, irrigation, mechanization, and technological practices will be developed and utilized by Linn County farmers on their own initiative.
- That the county is fast approaching the time when maximum production by agriculture will become a more realistic fact and better appreciated by society as a whole.
A. The first recommendation concerns county zoning. The committee feels that zoning will become necessary to retain a sound agricultural base to retard encroachment on agricultural lands. This protection can be realized by a relatively simple type of zoning ordinance that will hold controversial points to a minimum, and to allow such a regulation to be fully understood by the people and accepted by a majority of the people. An extensive education program is needed to acquaint citizens of the county with what is being proposed.

B. The subject of irrigation has been mentioned in other reports, but the committee feels that agricultural production cannot be mentioned without a statement on irrigation. The committee therefore recommends that research on irrigation on heavier soil types be continued and expanded to lay a foundation for future economically sound production of irrigated crops on heavier soil types.

The committee commends the work being done at the Glenn L. Jackson experimental farm as excellent and a step in the right direction.

C. The committee recommends that programs and education be expanded to encourage farmers to band together to obtain a water supply and a distribution of such water from stored sources. Figures show that about 250,000 acres are available in the county and are feasible for irrigation. It is estimated that water for 160,000 of these acres is available with but a very small percentage of this available from ground water sources.

The committee feels that for irrigation to progress, projects to get the water to the land will be needed, and on a cooperative basis.

D. The committee recognizes the constantly increasing investments that are necessary to conduct farming operations. The initial investment to begin farming is very large, and this is a limiting factor with many young men who might otherwise choose farming as a career.

The committee recommends that efforts be continued and programs instituted to make available long term financing to farmers for capital developments such as irrigation and also to aid young farmers in getting a sound start in a farming enterprise.

E. The committee is aware that farmers are irrigating crops that formerly were not considered profitable to irrigate. There is some question as to whether irrigation will pay, used on many of the cereals, grass seeds, and legumes grown for seeds.

The committee recommends that research be conducted and expanded to determine if irrigation is economically feasible on the above mentioned crops.

F. The need for improved drainage is made more important by the increasing pressure on the expanded use of different soil types by crops which require better drainage. To secure adequate drainage outlets, and work by areas of similar soils with like drainage requirements, it is more efficient and less costly per acre drained to do the work in larger areas or blocks of land.

The committee recommends that landowners be encouraged to cooperate and participate in area land drainage projects. The committee also feels that the Linn County ASCS committee should direct more of their cash resources to financing group action in preference to individual projects. Education also should be expanded to acquaint farmers with the possibilities of securing financial aid from other private and governmental agencies with programs in this area.

G. Some of the needs for an improved soils map are:

1. Outlining soils for agricultural uses.
2. Defining flood plain.
3. Defining poor drainage areas to avoid home building or subdivisions.
4. Put zoning in a better position to zone certain areas for best use.

The committee feels that an up-to-date soils map is essential for the above purposes. It is recommended that the soil survey work be expedited so that an up-to-date soils map be available in the near future. The committee further recommends that county funds be secured to speed up this survey work.

H. Farmers have jealously guarded their independence by being reluctant to organize into effective bargaining groups and associations to promote their products, both in volume and in value. The committee realizes that many farmers feel that this means a loss of traditional independence, but studies show that the farmer is steadily decreasing in numbers and must unite to be heard effectively.

The committee recommends, and encourages farmers to continue to organize into effective bargaining groups, associations and commissions, to more effectively speak for farmers as a group, and to promote their product in the market place.

I. The committee feels that the tax load borne by property is to the level where it constitutes too great a proportion of production expenses and is a burden and potential limiting factor in Agricultural Development in Linn County. Following are some comparisons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Farm Property Taxes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farm income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Property Taxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of personal income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Real Estate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increases in value an average of 4% per year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Property Tax Levy</td>
<td>$150 million</td>
<td>$300 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn County</td>
<td>$5,380,051</td>
<td>$10,050,217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The committee recommends that alternate methods of taxation be found to provide property tax relief, with the income tax used as the major source for this relief.

J. The committee recommends that steps be taken and avenues explored to obtain better control of noxious weeds on the property of non-cooperative landowners to hold down the infestation from these uncontrolled weeds. Producing a quality product is a
must in today's markets, which will not tolerate noxious weeds in their products. Cooperation between landowners is desirable, but at times is not accomplished, and other means must be used. The committee feels that if education and volunteer programs are not effective, then a sound means must be found to force control on uncooperative property.

K. The committee is concerned that more young people are not choosing agriculture as a career. Recommendation number four touched on one aspect of this problem.

The committee recommends the following steps be taken to help increase the number of young men choosing farming as a career, and the number of graduates from colleges of agriculture.

Agricultural Marketing Committee Report

Have farmers' approaches in the past to meeting the price-cost squeeze with increased production been successful?

Have farmers and processors in the past devoted sufficient time and money to marketing to enable them to get a fair, profitable market price?

Can action be taken which will result in a better return on capital and time invested by farmers in their operations?

These are a few of the questions considered by the agricultural marketing committee while attempting to make sound recommendations and forecast trends.

Vegetables, Small Fruit, Tree Fruit, Nuts and Peppermint

The production and marketing of vegetables, small fruits, tree fruit and nuts, and specialty field crops (peppermint and dill) are important to the economy of Linn County. It is estimated that the value of farm marketings in these areas in 1966 were as follows:

| Vegetables | $3,224,000 |
| Small fruits | 1,116,000 |
| Tree fruits and nuts | 433,000 |
| Speciality field crops | 1,380,000 |
| **TOTAL** | **$5,153,000** |

Market outlets for vegetables, small fruits and tree nuts are through cooperative and non-cooperative firms. Tree fruits are sold mostly to the fresh markets, and prunes and cherries are sold for processing.

1. Acquaint young people with career opportunities in the field of agriculture.
2. Point out profit opportunities in agricultural careers.
3. Explore additional financing to enable young men to more easily break into farming.
4. The committee recommends continued action to correct the inequalities in freight rates on many of our agricultural products produced for out-of-area sale. Because of geographical location, freight rates make up a significant portion of product costs in Linn County.
5. The committee also encourages further studies to devise new, more efficient, and more economical ways to pack, store, and ship agricultural products.
6. It is felt that many more cattle and sheep could be raised in Oregon, utilizing locally produced feedstuffs rather than shipping in dressed meat or finished cattle.

The committee recommends that additional research be conducted to study the feasibility of increasing cattle feeding to utilize locally produced crops and by-products and to give a boost to our economy; and that the encouragement of sheep production on a sound basis be done to take advantage of our present agricultural crop production enterprises in Linn County.

### TYPES OF BUYERS, LINN COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Commodities Handled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>Non-coop</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vegetables and small fruits (Freezing only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Non-coop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walnuts and filberts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg</td>
<td>Non-coop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene</td>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vegetables and small fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corvallis</td>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vegetables and small fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vegetables and small fruits and tree fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cherries only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-coop</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vegetables and small fruits and tree fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stayton</td>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vegetables and small fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodburn</td>
<td>Non-Coop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vegetables and small fruits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Albany also has a freeze dry plant that processes small fruits, but supplies are purchased from other freezing plants rather than directly from growers.

Peppermint oil and dill oil are all purchased by three cash buyers with receiving stations located within or in nearby counties. It is estimated that 50% of Linn County's vegetables and small fruits are marketed through co-ops. This is perhaps a good balance.

All vegetables and most small fruits are grown on an open-end contract. Many growers feel that these contracts are not satisfactory as they fail to state a definite price.

Growers are becoming interested in joining commodity bargaining groups such as the Oregon-Washington Vegetable and Fruit Growers Association Inc. It is believed that growers of 80% of the pole beans...
grown in Linn County for the non-cooperative firms are members of the bargaining association. A substantial portion of the sweet corn grown for the non-cooperative is thought to be grown by members of the association. However, very little of the small fruit tonnage is covered by the bargaining association’s activities. It definitely can be stated that a trend is developing whereby producers of crops that are marketed through cash buyers are becoming members of bargaining groups. Approximately 50% of the walnuts and filberts in Linn County are marketed through co-operatives.

Problems
- Growers have not generally realized that there is a need for them to hold together for better prices. This also is true of the processors; a firm, reasonable price is good for the whole industry and for the consumer, in the long run.
- Even though the population is increasing, it could be easy to upset markets with over-production. (National level).
- Transportation costs of perishable products is a factor in limiting competition between buyers.
- Linn County does not have a satisfactory volume outlet for canny vegetables.

Recommendations
- All cash buyers and co-ops should gear their production contracts more closely to their sales.
- Producers must organize in order to be in a position to bargain. One method of bargaining is through associations organized specifically for this purpose.
- Definite efforts should be made to get an existing cannery or freeze plant to locate a cannery or additional receiving stations in Linn County.
- Where commodity commissions are organized, programs for promotion should be so organized that one commodity’s advertising doesn’t take the market for another commodity. Example: Promotion of Oregon Strawberries shouldn’t take the market for Oregon red raspberries.
- Oregon producers and processors must keep informed on the California production that can compete on the eastern markets.
- Producers should consider additional promotion of product and consumer education.

Field Crops

The committee recognizes that many changes have occurred in production methods, and changes have occurred in what is produced; that these changes will continue, and that production trends will have considerable influence on the nature and extent of marketing problems of the future.

It also recognizes the extremely important role many of our field crops play in the county’s and state’s economy because of the size of the industry, because of the fairly ideal, unique climate of the valley for quality seed production, and for the benefits derived from distant markets. Oregon’s seed industry enjoys world-wide markets, and brings to our county and state, funds from far-flung lands, which become available to our economy. (Farmers seem to have little difficulty keeping the funds in circulation).

Problems
- The seed industry is very competitive, and Oregon must compete with other states and other countries in the market places.
- The farmer and marketing agencies have not worked as closely together as possible in the past.
- Present certification methods do not necessarily compensate the top quality seed producer for his product over that of the poor producer.
- Present varieties of cereal grains still have not nearly reached potential production possible through hybridization and strain improvement.
- Full marketing potential of forage and fodder production has not been fully investigated and developed.

Recommendations
- Steps should be taken to continue improving seed quality to enable marketing agents to have a quality product that will enable them to retain and improve position in national and world market place.
- Additional consideration should be given to contract growing and marketing of new proprietary and name varieties by farmers and marketing agents. It is anticipated this relationship will enable farmer and buyer to work together to insure a profit for both.
- Certification of seed crops should be handled by genetic purity only, thus providing premium prices to producers raising premium quality seed.
- Marketing of field crop residues such as straw for use in paper and allied industry should be investigated and developed. The committee feels pelletizing and wafering of field residue for feed will be possible and profitable as machinery is developed and feed research is completed.
- Attempts to test germination of seeds in 12 hours or less should be made to speed marketing.

Beef, Sheep and Swine

The demand for meat is increasing. Red meat consumption, per capita, has increased 26% to 180 lbs. during the past ten years. With the natural resources and production potential available, Linn County is in good position to capitalize on markets available for finished livestock.

Recent freight rate reduction on volume shipments of meat is bringing greater interregional competition to the local grower, and will also demand greater production and marketing efficiency if the livestock industry is to continue to grow in Linn County.

The tax burden is heavy on the livestock producer, and minimum wage laws could create serious hardship on operations requiring hired labor.

Problems
- Unrealistic and speculative land values are resulting in excessive property taxes to stockmen.
- The government has maintained a policy of maintaining a too plentiful supply of meat at bargain prices.
large private companies. Nationally, the same trends have been occurring, but at a somewhat slower rate than here in Oregon.

Surplus dairy commodities have disappeared from the scene, yet the demand for milk and products is increasing both nationally and internationally. Population trends indicate that the world soon will be hard pressed to feed its people, and this has caused the federal government to take a new look at the production of food within this county. Future farm programs will look to ways to stimulate production rather than to subsidize and curb it. The United States apparently will make an effort to stave off the starvation problem in the world. Population trends within our own country, and particularly on the West coast, will cause an increased demand for milk and milk products. This is pointed out by recent increases in the price of milk. This demand will undoubtedly continue. The dairy cow population of the country is at a low ebb, and it will take a long period of time before the dairy industry is able to produce any serious surplus.

All of these factors affect the production and marketing of dairy products in Oregon, the Willamette Valley, and in Linn County. The future of the dairy business in Oregon looks brighter now than it has for several years. However, economic factors, particularly inflation and consequential increased cost of both production and marketing, will continue to take their toll. Dairy farm numbers will continue to decrease, but at a slower rate than in the past. Herds will be larger, probably averaging between 75 and 100 cows, and herds of 200 cows or more will not be uncommon. Milk will still be marketed under various types of government controls, due to the need for a constant supply of milk and a comparatively stabilized market. If prices tend to continue strong, the present milk marketing order administered by the State Department of Agriculture probably will prevail. If prices tend to weaken during the next ten year period, increased interest may be found in a federal order marketing system.

In ten years the average dairyman will be marketing less milk, but probably at a narrower margin than he is today. The number of marketing outlets will continue to decrease. This will come about partly due to economic pressures and the squeezing out of smaller processors, and also through the trends of consolidation.

There has been considerable interest on the part of a number of Co-op processors in the state towards consolidation to provide for more efficiency, and to reduce duplication in handling. This trend will continue with only two or three large co-ops handling as much as 75% of the total milk supply of Oregon and the balance being handled by a few other large processors. Higher operating costs for both dairyman and processor will continue and costs of production, as well as new technological changes, will force some dairymen out of business. It also will tend to force mergers of processors at a more rapid pace.

Milk will be marketed in new forms and there will be greater pricing emphasis on solids-not-fat and protein, with decreased emphasis on fat. Quality milk will continue to improve, and sanitary and health
regulations will be more stringent. A completely sterile milk product is likely with fresh milk flavor and unlimited shelf life. Products of this type can lend flexibility to milk marketing, and could enable milk from any part of the country to move to any part of the country, with raw material costs and freight being the deciding factors.

The huge demands for milk and milk products will continue, however, on the horizon there is a threat of imitation milk and milk products. There has been a substantial increase in these products in some areas already, with California being the leading state marketing imitation milk. The dairy industry will have to maintain its pricing within close tolerances, and not increase prices to a level whereby imitation products will be able to capture a larger portion of the market. The opportunity for more of a fair share of the consumer dollar looks likely for the dairy industry during the next ten years, however the level of efficiency of both the dairyman and the processor will have to remain high in order to keep ahead of increased costs and the pressures from competition. More cooperation will be needed between the dairymen and the processor, both private and cooperative, to maintain a stable industry.

Problems

- The price-cost squeeze is on, with no immediate relief in sight.
- There are still inefficiencies in marketing; and some duplication in handling.
- Imitation milk and milk products are competing for present dairy markets.

Recommendations

- All dairymen and dairy processors must be aware of the need for additional promotion and advertising of dairy products, and be willing to financially support the promotion of these products. The American Dairy Association has made good progress in the advertising of dairy products and encouraging dairy farmers to improve the image of the American dairy farmer, but dairymen themselves, on a local level, need to become more conscious of the need to promote their own products through local advertising as well, while continuing with the production and manufacturing of high quality dairy products.
- There is a campaign throughout the country to beautify dairy farms, and several organizations within the state are attempting to encourage this idea. Dairymen would be wise to accept the responsibility of improving the appearance of their farmstead. This is the window through which the general public looks at them, and the image that wholesome dairy products are produced on clean, sanitary farms is a necessity for continued good public relations.
- The problem of imitation dairy products is a pressing one. Through the years margarine has captured a large portion of the butter sales market, and melkorine has taken a fair portion of the frozen dessert market away from ice cream. Now other products are appearing, such as non-dairy creaming agents, and even imitation milk. These products will become a serious problem for the dairy industry if early steps are not taken to meet competition. Dairymen and the processing groups will need to be aware of this threat and be willing wherever possible to meet this competition by pricing commodities as equitably as they can and still leave a profit margin. Also, it is recommended that the dairy industry give consideration to attempting to stimulate the use of milk and milk products with the various imitation commodities. The adage of "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em" might well be applied here.
- There is strength in numbers, and it will be necessary for dairymen and dairy groups to cooperate to see that milk is marketed efficiently and to the best advantage of all dairymen.

Poultry

Dramatic changes in poultry marketing has resulted from increase in size of operations and from integration of operations in the Willamette Valley.

Problems

- Eggs have dropped 10c per dozen during the past 10 years; costs of production have gone up. These cost-price trends have occurred throughout the industry.
- Per capita egg consumption has been decreasing over the past 15 years.

Recommendations

- The larger, commercial production units will continue to replace farm type units in eggs, broilers, and turkeys (fewer larger units).
- Additional egg processing and readying for market will continue to take place more at place of production.
- Research in marketing will continue. New product forms will be devised; new packaging and display methods will be devised to help increase consumption.
- Broiler consumption will continue to increase as it has over the past several years.
- Turkey meats will expand sales through smaller package units, additional promotion, and new market outlets in the Far East.
- Progress will be made in equalization of bargaining power.
- Markets for further processed and convenience items will expand.

Conclusion

Marketing needs attention, and is becoming more important in all areas of farm production. Certain common needs exist in various commodity areas; these include:

- Possible controlled production by farmers.
- Additional consumer education.
- Continued quality control.
- More forms of integration in certain areas.
- More collective bargaining.
- More product promotion.
- Increased research and technological development.