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STATE OF OREGON

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Second Biennial Report

Postwar Readjustment and
Development Commission

Covering 1945 and 1946



SALEM, OREGON, 1946

Oregon
Postwar Readjustment
and Development
Commission

206 Capitol Building
Salem, Oregon

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, Earl Snell, Governor.

Complying with the provisions of Chapter 63, Oregon Laws 1923, the Postwar Readjustment and Development Commission submits its second biennial report, covering 1945 and 1946.

The unconditional surrender of Japan in August, 1946, following the unconditional surrender of Germany a few weeks earlier, brought the postwar era into sharp reality. Notwithstanding the wholesale cancellation of war contracts and the curtailment of ship-building and aircraft manufacturing, which separated an army of civilian workers from their jobs, Oregon was prepared to sustain the shock.

From May 15, 1943, the Commission had conducted a campaign to meet the exigencies arising at war's end. As a result many counties and municipalities had plans in blueprint and engineered for public works which would offer employment. Free enterprise also planned, having faith in Oregon and its future.

Today Oregon's covered pay roll is twice as large as in 1941, the prewar year, and covered employment is likewise twice as large.

Since V-J Day, 4,000 new concerns are under covered employment—an all time record total of 14,000.

How the workpile is distributed is shown in the statistical section of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

POSTWAR READJUSTMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1947

PROJECTS EXCEED STATE VALUATION

Oregon's postwar projects, assembled by the staff of the Governor's Commission, equals the assessed valuation of the state in 1944.

These projects have a grand total of \$1,045,201,639.

Not included, however, is an estimated \$25,000,000 which will be spent on the 64,388 farms (a low average of \$400 per farm), nor the 55,500 housing units to meet requirements in a five year period. These units at \$7,000 represent an additional \$388,500,000. If these are added, the total postwar projects will exceed the 1944 state valuation by \$409,971,574.

In detail the program is presented by classification as compiled December 14, 1946.

Your Committee, in its contacts over the state with private enterprise, industry, and political subdivisions through consultation, education and planning has and will continue to promote full coordination of programs so as to prevent peaks of employment with public works bidding against industry which would surely be followed by valleys of unemployment or depressions. Thus the economy of the state will be stabilized and brought on a more even keel.

SUMMARY OF POSTWAR PROGRAMS

As Compiled by the
State Postwar Readjustment and Development Commission

<i>Governmental Subdivisions</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
U. S. Army Engineers	\$ 303,723,500
U. S. Department of Agriculture	5,987,100
National Park Service	253,900
U. S. Grazing Service	104,071
U. S. Indian Service	1,900,000
Oregon Reclamation Projects	100,353,200
Bonneville Administration	51,206,900
Federal Forest Highway Program	25,000,000
State Highway Department	65,791,500
State Board of Control	12,920,600
State Board of Higher Education	7,867,000
State Forestry Department	5,930,459
State Game Commission	1,000,000
State-wide Public Utilities	56,088,235
Public Works Within Counties	174,041,562
Industry and Private Enterprise	232,033,612
State Board of Aeronautics (legislative action required— \$200,000 for five years)	1,000,000
Total	\$1,045,201,639

U. S. Army Engineers

<i>Project</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Funds Authorized</i>
Dorena dam—flood control	Row river	\$ 6,500,000
Detroit dam—flood control	North Santiam river	27,000,000
Meridian dam—flood control	Middle Fork Willamette	26,000,000
McNary dam—multi-purpose	Umatilla-Columbia rivers	69,051,000
Dams at four new locations	McKenzie river	26,000,000
Dams at three new locations	South Santiam river	17,550,000
Levee, channel, bank improvement	Umpqua river-Reedsport	176,000
Bank protection	On Hood river	32,000
Channel clearing	Pudding river	86,000
Channel rectification	Birch creek near Pilot Rock	53,500
Slough closures	Yaquina river	71,500
Revetments and levees	Willamette river	2,300,000
Levee construction and protection	Nehalem river	23,000
Levees and bank protection	Coquille river	143,000
Emergency repairs	Coquille river	15,000
Levee construction	Clatskanie river	25,000
Channel and bank improvement	Willamette river	200,000
Channel rectification	Alkali creek-Arlington	118,000
Jettie construction	Chetco river	189,000
Channel and turning basin	Winchester bay	44,000
Dredge bar and channel	Yaquina bay	162,000
Breakwater construction and dredge	Depoe bay	214,000
Channel and turning basin	Gardiner channel	55,000
Entrance improvement	Salmon river	5,000
Reconstruct locks	Willamette river-Oregon City	3,997,000
Dredge channel	Columbia river-Arlington	39,000
Sub-total		\$180,049,000

**Projects in Washington and Idaho for Which Oregon
Labor Will Be Provided**

Project	Location	Funds Authorized
Channel improvement	Palouse river	\$ 478,000
Channel improvement	Walla Walla river	339,000
Levees and channel improvement	Cowlitz river	20,000
Channel improvement	Touchet river	146,000
Flood control	Skamokawa creek	3,500
Channel and bay entrance	Baker bay-Columbia river	170,000
Dredging operations	Cowlitz river	12,000
Channel dredging	Columbia river-Rainier	81,000
Dredge turning basin	Columbia river-near Camas	45,000
Channel improvements	Columbia river-Kennewick	30,000
Gage Island dam	Snake river	29,484,000
Monumental dam	Snake river	28,520,000
Little Goose dam	Snake river	34,649,000
Granite Point dam	Snake river	28,370,000
Channel improvement and flood control	Snake river, near Roberts	758,000
Flood control levees	Boise river	69,000
Sub-total		\$123,674,500
GRAND TOTAL		\$303,723,500

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Road construction	\$4,756,000
Fire control lockouts and guards	400,000
Slash disposal	250,000
Blister rust control	200,000
Reforestation and revegetation	140,750
Recreation and grazing guards	58,850
Improvement and maintenance	181,500
Total	\$5,987,100

National Park Service

Crater Lake bridge construction	\$ 109,000
Annie Creek bridge construction	100,000
Oregon Caves roads and trails	22,000
Oregon Caves parking area	11,500
Crater Lake power cable and transformer	11,400
Total	\$ 253,900

U. S. Grazing Service

Reservoirs, wells, springs, etc.	\$ 45,141
Trails, fences and cattle guards	31,434
Bridges and buildings	1,538
Fire control	11,277
Maintenance	14,681
Total	\$ 104,071

U. S. Indian Service

Reservation	Estimated Cost
Umatilla	\$ 180,000
Warm Springs	350,000
Klamath	1,250,000
Grand Ronde-Siletz	120,000
Total	\$1,900,000

Reclamation Projects—State-wide

Project	County	Estimated Cost
Bully Creek Reservoir	Malheur	\$ 1,153,000
Crooked River	Crook	1,965,000
Baker Project	Baker	3,845,000
Detroit Dam (reclamation unit)	Marion and Linn	9,341,000
Grande Ronde Project	Union	16,066,000
Illinois Valley Project	Josephine	5,300,000
Post Project	Crook	1,647,000
Klamath-Modoc Project	Klamath	410,000
Sams Valley Project	Jackson	13,740,000
Talent Project	Jackson	2,342,000
Tualatin Project	Washington	10,335,700
Wapinitia Project	Wasco	2,402,000
Yamhill Project	Yamhill and Polk	12,416,500
Pendleton Project	Umatilla	11,161,000
Merlin Project	Josephine	2,904,000
Canby Project	Clackamas	302,000
Beaver Creek Project	Crook	712,000
Deschutes Storage	Deschutes	1,311,000
Transmission Lines	State-wide	3,000,000
Total		\$100,353,200

Bonneville Power Administration

Location	Maintenance	Sub-stations	New Lines	Administration Buildings
Northeast Section	\$	\$ 2,337,800	\$ 1,253,200	\$
Southeast Section		1,562,000		
Central Oregon		1,410,000	27,400	
Northwestern Oregon		1,563,000	3,165,000	
Southwestern Oregon	158,900	2,270,950	1,683,000	
Willamette Valley	158,900	4,852,750	6,318,000	4,400,000
State-wide	105,000	230,000	19,711,000	
Totals	\$ 422,800	\$14,226,500	\$32,157,600	\$ 4,400,000
Grand Total	\$51,206,900			

U. S. Forest Highway Program

First and Second Postwar Years

Clackamas county	\$ 275,000
Crook county	670,000
Curry county	55,000
Deschutes	50,000
Douglas	1,775,000
Grant	800,000
Lake	150,000
Lane	700,000
Lincoln	984,000
Linn	215,000
Marion	750,000
Multnomah	1,000,000
Umatilla	250,000
Wallowa	150,000
Wasco	230,000
Wheeler	280,000
Land surveys	50,000
Total	\$ 8,589,000
Programmed for third year	3,630,000
Future program	12,781,000
Grand total	\$25,000,000

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

State Construction Program

County	Construction	Right of Way	Total
Baker	\$ 317,100	\$ 10,000	\$ 327,100
Benton	187,500		187,500
Clackamas	465,000	13,000	478,000
Clatsop	21,000		21,000
Coos	45,000	1,000	46,000
Curry	35,000	5,000	40,000
Deschutes	227,500		227,500
Douglas	275,600	22,000	297,600
Gilliam	150,000		150,000
Grant	70,000		70,000
Harney	30,000		30,000
Hood River	130,000		130,000
Jackson	150,000		150,000
Jefferson	55,000		55,000
Josephine	532,000	26,000	558,000
Lake	110,000	2,000	112,000
Lane	346,900		346,900
Lincoln	168,100	44,000	212,100
Linn	367,900	45,000	412,900
Malheur	144,000		144,000
Marion	128,700		128,700
Marion and Polk	300,000		300,000
Morrow	60,000		60,000
Multnomah	180,400	10,000	190,400
Polk	85,000	10,000	95,000
Sherman	75,000	2,000	77,000
Tillamook	70,000	1,000	71,000
Umatilla	407,000	28,000	435,000
Union	30,000		30,000
Wallowa	30,000		30,000
Wasco	30,000		30,000
Washington	215,000		215,000
Yamhill	95,000		95,000
Total	\$ 5,572,500	\$ 219,000	\$ 5,791,500

State Summation

Federal Aid Program	\$36,000,000
State Construction Program	5,791,500
State Maintenance Program	24,000,000
Grand total	\$65,791,500

State Highway Commission

County	Primary Project—Federal Aid	Urban Projects	Secondary State Roads	Secondary County Roads	Total
Baker	\$ 264,000	\$	\$ 987,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,264,000
Benton	90,000		15,000	50,000	155,000
Clackamas	82,000		218,000		300,000
Clatsop	461,000	45,000			506,000
Columbia				144,300	144,300
Coos	963,000			130,000	1,093,000
Crook	107,000		253,000		360,000
Curry	103,000				103,000
Deschutes			160,000		160,000
Douglas	1,018,000		395,000	563,000	1,976,000
Gilliam	290,000		100,000		390,000
Grant			397,000		397,000
Harney	314,000		645,000		959,000
Hood River			198,000		198,000
Jackson	35,000		650,000		685,000
Jefferson	763,000		284,000		1,047,000
Josephine	720,000		110,000		830,000
Klamath	1,590,000		595,000	250,000	2,435,000
Lake			202,000		202,000
Lane	494,000	443,000	380,000		1,317,000
Lincoln	994,000		150,000		1,144,000
Linn			145,000		145,000
Malheur	297,000		765,000		1,062,000
Marion	61,000		350,000	275,000	686,000
Morrow			450,000		450,000
Multnomah	2,801,000	2,999,000		400,000	6,200,000
Polk			143,000		143,000
Sherman			53,000		53,000
Tillamook	751,000				751,000
Umatilla	310,000		400,000	130,000	840,000
Union			200,000	102,000	302,000
Wallowa	260,000		360,000		620,000
Wasco	557,000		120,000	200,000	877,000
Washington	2,330,000	195,000	147,400	224,700	2,897,100
Wheeler	320,000		60,000	130,000	510,000
Yamhill	897,000		30,600	150,000	1,077,600
Totals	\$16,872,000	\$3,682,000	\$8,963,000	\$2,762,000	\$32,279,000

Total construction cost	\$32,279,000
Total right of way cost	1,336,000
Balance for contingencies	2,385,000
Grand total for federal aid	\$36,000,000

Oregon State Board of Control

Institution	Funds Authorized	1947 1948	1949 1950	Total Estimate
Oregon State Hospital	\$ 3,969,000	\$ 4,089,000	\$ 438,000	\$ 4,527,000
Eastern Oregon State Hospital	912,500	1,001,500	21,500	1,023,000
Oregon State Penitentiary	674,000	897,000	191,300	1,088,300
Oregon Fairview Home	694,000	858,000	133,000	991,000
Oregon T. B. Hospital	242,300	353,300	66,000	419,300
Eastern Oregon Tuberculosis Hospital	183,500	209,000		209,000
Hillcrest School of Oregon	362,000	370,000	4,000	374,000
Oregon State Training School	470,000	520,000	125,000	645,000
Oregon State Deaf School	545,000	693,000	12,000	705,000
Oregon State Blind School	363,000	439,000		439,000
State buildings	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
Totals	\$10,915,300	\$10,929,800	\$ 1,990,800	\$12,920,600

State Board of Higher Education

Institution	1947-1948	1949-1950	Total
University of Oregon	\$ 600,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 775,000
Oregon State College	670,000	280,000	950,000
Oregon Medical School	850,000	100,000	950,000
Oregon College of Education	17,000	75,000	92,000
Southern Oregon College of Education	100,000		100,000
Building projects	5,000,000		5,000,000
Totals	\$7,237,000	\$ 630,000	\$7,867,000

State Forestry Department

Type of Improvement	Estimated Cost
State forest nursery	\$ 44,691
Tree planting	1,529,280
Forest protection (fire breaks, snag falling, telephone lines, etc.)	1,151,212
Structures, towers, dwellings, etc.	505,262
Trail construction	2,408,060
Minor projects	291,954
Total	\$5,930,459

State Game Commission

Type of Improvement	Estimated Cost
Construction and additions to hatcheries, fish planting, stream purification, etc.	\$1,000,000
(These funds are available and can be activated by authority of the commission.)	

Utilities—State-wide

	1947-1948	1949-1950	Total
Portland General Electric	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 7,500,000	\$13,500,000
Northwestern Light & Power	1,157,250	27,000	1,184,250
California-Oregon Power Co.	5,052,400		5,052,400
Pacific Power and Light	797,000		797,000
Mountain States Power	1,420,000		1,420,000
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	12,320,000	16,480,000	28,800,000
Portland Traction	2,825,000		2,825,000
West Coast Telephone	281,000		281,000
Portland Gas and Coke	428,000		428,000
Idaho Power & Light	443,000		443,000
Eastern Oregon Power & Light	200,425		200,425
California-Pacific Utilities	210,000		210,000
Northwest Cities Gas	51,000		51,000
Western Union	33,500		33,500
Oregon-Washington Telephone	99,860		99,860
Linn County Telephone	34,000		34,000
Malheur Home Telephone Co.	14,000		14,000
Northwest Telephone Co.	12,800		12,800
Bend Consumers Gas	2,000		2,000
Standard Oil Co.	400,000	100,000	500,000
Shell Oil Co.	200,000		200,000
Total	\$31,981,235	\$24,107,000	\$56,088,235

Public Works

County	County Court	Cities	Schools and Districts	Total
Baker	\$ 2,395,925	\$ 443,779	\$ 631,000	\$ 3,470,704
Benton	2,280,000	875,000	278,248	3,433,248
Columbia	305,000	821,940	663,600	1,790,540
Clackamas	400,000	1,595,096	2,683,700	4,678,796
Clatsop	13,942,200	2,406,000	535,500	16,883,700
Coos	878,000	1,208,030	1,086,000	3,172,030
Crook	68,000	204,000	205,000	477,000
Curry	78,000	25,000	146,350	249,350
Deschutes	426,560	747,880	1,489,198	2,663,638
Douglas	865,000	1,520,000	1,355,000	3,740,000
Gilliam	105,500		8,000	113,500
Grant	75,000		47,000	122,000
Harney	502,000	518,498	367,000	1,387,498
Hood River	70,000	2,153,350	225,000	2,448,350
Jackson	5,100,000	2,997,300	924,500	9,021,800
Jefferson	2,656,000	48,000	177,000	2,881,000
Josephine	600,000	726,250	1,161,000	2,487,250
Klamath	1,275,000	3,046,150	753,000	5,074,150
Lake	535,500	587,732	540,500	1,663,732
Lane	1,325,000	13,195,667	2,242,900	16,763,567
Lincoln	1,030,000	702,000	850,000	2,582,000
Linn	2,080,700	1,234,791	1,905,875	5,221,366
Malheur	130,000	1,118,280	375,000	1,623,280
Marion	1,042,000	709,225	551,500	2,302,725
Morrow	130,000		10,000	140,000
Multnomah	22,151,000	31,317,848	6,078,572	59,547,420
Polk	150,000	441,367	22,500	613,867
Sherman	20,000	1,500		21,500
Tillamook	1,235,694	356,300	541,000	2,132,994
Umatilla	1,766,600	464,600	197,072	2,428,272
Union	4,844,866	183,852	563,000	5,591,718
Wallowa	354,000	125,285	25,000	504,285
Wasco	743,500	1,582,804	3,000	2,329,304
Washington	176,700	3,189,575	1,290,960	4,657,235
Wheeler	80,000		50,000	130,000
Yamhill	652,500	991,243	50,000	1,693,743
Totals	\$70,470,245	\$75,538,342	\$28,032,975	\$174,041,562

County Summary of Private Enterprise

County	Housing	Alterations	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
Baker	\$ 92,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 3,118,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 3,337,000
Benton	407,150	162,363	215,000	212,000	186,300	1,182,813
Columbia	52,000	9,850	59,000	285,000		405,850
Clackamas	822,000	300,250	854,000	6,238,000	454,500	8,668,750
Clatsop	848,050	284,425	595,000	1,269,500	271,000	3,267,975
Coos	840,000	201,000	285,500	1,306,000	349,000	2,981,500
Crook	729,000	268,500	223,000	310,000	60,000	1,590,500
Curry	106,420	27,300	38,000	850,000	4,000	1,025,720
Deschutes	424,000	114,800	394,500	442,000	214,500	1,589,800
Douglas	2,244,000	529,000	1,033,100	6,554,000	375,800	10,735,900
Gilliam	21,600		3,000		26,400	51,000
Grant	380,200	92,250	40,000	62,000		574,450
Harney	88,666	21,700	86,700	85,000		282,066
Hood River	241,000	10,000	287,000	756,000	22,000	1,316,000
Jackson	415,000	73,000	370,400	1,952,000	72,000	2,882,400
Jefferson	1,545,000	58,000	289,100	149,000	20,000	2,061,100
Josephine	225,600	88,000	759,160	280,000	32,000	1,384,760
Klamath	450,056	108,280	745,200	2,375,610	269,000	3,948,146
Lake	91,400	18,300	72,000	129,000	20,000	330,700
Lane	5,457,350	404,170	1,710,500	8,716,373	1,185,000	17,473,393
Lincoln	1,352,100	191,200	1,431,250	715,500	212,500	3,902,550
Linn	1,786,130	228,515	1,345,000	2,893,700	219,000	6,472,345
Malheur	480,360	78,250	483,200	4,117,000	555,000	5,713,810
Marion	1,391,300	242,630	1,866,300	4,089,000	4,619,000	12,208,230
Morrow	55,830	18,850	6,000		12,000	92,680
Multnomah	12,278,065	3,244,629	17,843,371	33,117,078	9,481,911	75,965,054
Polk	570,600	83,801	247,000	739,000	44,500	1,684,901
Sherman	26,070	8,250	87,000			121,320
Tillamook	362,250	85,500	360,000	1,530,660	105,000	2,443,410
Umatilla	3,277,190	221,900	764,000	3,359,000	281,800	7,903,890
Union	447,700	138,155	91,000	452,000	47,000	1,175,855
Wallowa	137,000	51,030	10,000	50,000		248,030
Wasco	1,649,050	68,200	956,000	1,448,000	159,000	4,280,250
Washington	40,563,050	119,900	742,000	1,121,500	286,000	42,832,450
Wheeler						
Yamhill	566,592	156,062	237,360	433,000	506,000	1,899,014
Totals	\$80,423,779	\$ 7,744,060	\$34,565,641	\$89,154,921	\$20,145,211	\$232,033,612

County Summary of Private Enterprise and Public Works

County	Private Enterprise	Public Works	Grand Total
Baker	\$ 3,337,000	\$ 3,470,704	\$ 6,807,704
Benton	1,182,813	3,433,248	4,616,061
Columbia	405,850	1,790,540	2,196,390
Clackamas	8,668,750	4,678,796	13,347,546
Clatsop	3,267,975	16,883,700	20,151,675
Coos	2,981,500	3,172,030	6,153,530
Crook	1,590,500	477,000	2,067,500
Curry	1,025,720	249,350	1,275,070
Deschutes	1,589,800	2,663,438	4,253,438
Douglas	10,735,900	3,740,000	14,475,900
Gilliam	51,000	113,500	164,500
Grant	574,450	122,000	696,450
Harney	282,066	1,387,498	1,669,564
Hood River	1,316,000	2,448,350	3,764,350
Jackson	2,882,400	9,021,800	11,904,200
Jefferson	2,061,100	2,881,000	4,942,100
Josephine	1,384,760	2,487,250	3,872,010
Klamath	3,948,146	5,074,150	9,022,296
Lake	330,700	1,663,732	1,994,432
Lane	17,473,393	16,763,567	34,236,960
Lincoln	3,902,550	2,582,000	6,484,550
Linn	6,472,345	5,221,366	11,693,711
Malheur	5,713,810	1,623,280	7,337,090
Marion	12,208,230	2,302,725	14,510,955
Morrow	92,680	140,000	232,680
Multnomah	75,965,054	59,547,420	135,512,474
Polk	1,684,901	613,867	2,298,768
Sherman	121,320	21,500	142,820
Tillamook	2,443,410	2,132,994	4,576,404
Umatilla	7,903,890	2,428,272	10,332,162
Union	1,175,855	5,591,718	6,767,573
Wallowa	248,030	504,285	752,315
Wasco	4,280,250	2,329,304	6,609,554
Washington	42,832,450	4,657,235	47,489,685
Wheeler		130,000	130,000
Yamhill	1,899,014	1,693,743	3,592,757
Totals	\$232,033,612	\$174,041,562	\$406,075,174

Detail by Counties

BAKER COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Baker	\$ 92,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 56,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 265,000
Halfway			10,000			10,000
Bates				62,000		62,000
Sumpter				3,000,000		3,000,000
Subtotal	\$ 92,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 3,118,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 3,337,000

Public Works—

COUNTY					\$ 2,395,925	
CITIES:						
Baker			\$ 417,779			
Haines			1,500			
Huntington			6,000			
North Powder			3,500			
Halfway			15,000			
				443,779		
Subtotal						2,839,704
Schools—						
Baker			\$ 540,000			
Richland			75,000			
Halfway			16,000			
				631,000		
Subtotal						631,000
Grand total						\$ 6,807,704

BENTON COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Corvallis	\$ 395,400	\$ 162,363	\$ 215,000	\$ 212,000	\$ 153,000	\$ 1,137,763
Philomath	11,750				33,300	45,050
Subtotal	\$ 407,150	\$ 162,363	\$ 215,000	\$ 212,000	\$ 186,300	\$ 1,182,813

Public Works—

COUNTY					\$ 2,280,000	
CITIES:						
Corvallis			\$ 804,000			
Philomath			30,000			
Monroe			26,000			
Lincoln-Benton County PUD			15,000			
				875,000		
Subtotal						3,155,000
Schools—						
District No. 9			\$ 120,000			
District No. 38			55,000			
District No. 25J			45,000			
District No. 43			8,248			
District No. 17C, Philomath			50,000			
				278,248		
Subtotal						278,248
Grand Total						\$ 4,616,061

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Rainier	\$ 31,000	\$ 5,260		\$ 8,000		\$ 44,260
Clatskanie	21,000	4,590	5,000	17,000		47,590
Vernonia				190,000		190,000
St. Helens			54,000	70,000		124,000
Subtotal	\$ 52,000	\$ 9,850	\$ 59,000	\$ 285,000		\$ 405,850

Public Works—

COUNTY					\$ 305,000	
CITIES:						
Rainier				\$ 142,500		
Clatskanie				72,000		
Scappoose				10,000		
St. Helens				345,700		
Vernonia				61,740		
Vernonia R. E. A.				190,000		
					821,940	
Subtotal						1,126,940
Schools—						
Vernonia				\$ 25,000		
St. Helens High School				300,000		
Scappoose				20,000		
Scappoose District No. 2				282,000		
Deer Island				1,500		
Hudson				2,000		
Clatskanie				10,000		
Goble				10,000		
Columbia City				5,000		
Delena				1,000		
Neer City				600		
Shiloah Basin				500		
Apiary				800		
Bachelor Flat				2,200		
Sauvies				3,000		
Subtotal						663,600
Grand Total						\$ 2,196,390

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Oregon City	\$ 142,000	\$ 56,000	\$ 574,000	\$ 5,251,000	\$ 282,500	\$ 6,305,500
Molalla	612,000	215,000	53,000	847,000	18,000	1,745,000
Oswego			23,000	55,000	75,000	153,000
Canby			7,000		55,000	62,000
Sandy	68,000	27,500	155,000	48,000	4,000	298,500
Oak Grove						4,000
Lake Grove		1,750				1,750
Gladstone				20,000	20,000	40,000
New Era				5,000		5,000
Milwaukie			42,000	12,000		54,000
Subtotal	\$ 822,000	\$ 300,250	\$ 854,000	\$ 6,238,000	\$ 454,500	\$ 8,668,750

Public Works—

COUNTY					\$ 400,000	
CITIES:						
Oregon City				\$ 1,271,000		
Milwaukie				43,717		
Oswego				52,000		
Sandy				207,096		
					1,595,096	
Subtotal						1,995,096

CLACKAMAS COUNTY—Continued

Schools—			
Milwaukie	\$ 175,000		
Sandy	40,000		
Lake Grove No. 106	80,000		
West Linn	50,000		
District No. 62	1,988,548		
Estacada No. 6	75,000		
Canby	150,000		
Gladstone	31,355		
Oak Grove	2,250		
Elliott Prairie No. 2	91,547		
		\$ 2,683,700	
Subtotal			\$ 2,683,700
Grand Total			\$13,347,546

CLATSOP COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Seaside	\$ 276,000	\$ 81,070	\$ 132,000	\$ 373,000	\$ 249,000	\$ 1,111,070
Astoria	198,500	175,855	463,000	816,000	22,000	1,674,905
Warrenton	120,000			62,000		182,000
Wauna				10,000		10,000
Gearhart	204,000	27,500				231,500
Cannon Beach	50,000			8,500		58,500
Subtotal	\$ 848,050	\$ 284,425	\$ 595,000	\$ 1,269,500	\$ 271,000	\$ 3,267,975

Public Works—

COUNTY		\$ 336,200	
CITIES:			
Navy			13,606,000
Army Engineers			1,045,000
Gearhart	\$ 113,000		
Seaside	855,000		
Port of Astoria	301,000		
Warrenton	35,000		
Astoria	57,000		
			1,361,000
Subtotal			16,348,200

Schools—

Astoria No. 1	\$ 520,000		
Hammond	2,000		
L. & C. No. 5	4,700		
Seaside No. 10	3,500		
Farnhill No. 18	2,900		
Warrenton No. 30	1,400		
Wauna No. 38	1,000		
Subtotal			535,500
Grand Total			\$20,151,675

COOS COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Coos Bay	\$ 285,000	\$ 41,000	\$ 128,000	\$ 1,006,000	\$ 276,000	\$ 1,736,000
Bandon					15,000	15,000
Broadbent	12,000					12,000
North Bend	368,000	121,000	157,500		8,000	654,500
Coquille	175,000	39,000		50,000	50,000	314,000
Bridge				250,000		250,000
Subtotal	\$ 840,000	\$ 201,000	\$ 285,500	\$ 1,306,000	\$ 349,000	\$ 2,981,500

COOS COUNTY—Continued

Public Works—

COUNTY		\$ 878,000	
CITIES:			
Coquille	\$ 268,600		
Myrtle Point	209,000		
Bandon	18,430		
North Bend	200,000		
Coos Bay	512,000		
		1,208,030	
Subtotal			\$ 2,086,030
Schools—			
District No. 9	\$ 166,000		
North Bend No. 13	520,000		
Coquille	400,000		
			1,086,000
Subtotal			\$ 6,153,530
Grand Total			

CROOK COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Prineville	\$ 729,000	\$ 268,500	\$ 223,000	\$ 310,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 1,590,500
Subtotal						\$ 1,590,500

Public Works—

COUNTY		\$ 68,000	
CITIES:			
Prineville		204,000	
Subtotal			272,000
Schools—			
County Unit		205,000	
Subtotal			205,000
Grand Total			\$ 2,067,500

CUREY COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Gold Beach	\$ 68,400	\$ 17,200	\$ 30,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 169,600
Brookings	21,870	5,600	8,000	400,000		420,650
Port Orford	16,150	4,500		400,000		420,650
Subtotal	\$ 106,420	\$ 27,300	\$ 38,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,025,720

Public Works—

COUNTY		\$ 78,000	
CITIES:			
Port Orford		25,000	
Subtotal			103,000
Schools—			
County Wide		146,350	
Subtotal			146,350
Grand Total			\$ 1,275,070

DESCHUTES COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Bend	\$ 324,000	\$ 99,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 137,000	\$ 77,000	\$ 777,000
Redmond	69,000	15,800	129,500	60,000	49,500	323,800
Sisters				15,000		15,000
Pringle Falls			125,000			125,000
Lapine	15,000					15,000
Paulina Lake					5,000	5,000
Suttle Lake					7,000	7,000
Tumalo	16,000					16,000
Odell Lake					25,000	25,000
East Lake					31,000	31,000
Camp Sherman					10,000	10,000
Blue Lake					10,000	10,000
Pacific Power				230,000		230,000
Subtotal	\$ 424,000	\$ 114,800	\$ 394,500	\$ 442,000	\$ 214,500	\$ 1,589,800

Public Works—

COUNTY					\$ 426,560	
CITIES:						
Bend				\$ 703,800		
Redmond				32,080		
Sisters				12,000		
Subtotal					747,880	
Subtotal						1,174,440

Schools—

Bend	\$ 575,000					
Lapine	3,000					
Redmond	68,000					
Sisters	21,000					
Subtotal					\$ 667,000	

IRRIGATION:

C. O. I.						822,198
Subtotal						1,489,198
Grand Total						\$ 4,253,438

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Roseburg	\$ 1,473,000	\$ 412,000	\$ 739,000	\$ 4,103,000	\$ 255,000	\$ 6,982,000
Reedsport	561,000	117,000	183,000	961,000	35,000	1,857,000
Myrtle Creek	210,000		39,100	1,246,000	40,000	1,535,100
Drain			10,000	60,000	40,800	110,800
Elkton				60,000		60,000
Gardiner					5,000	5,000
Azalea				60,000		60,000
Sutherlin			10,000			10,000
Riddle				64,000		64,000
Coos Junction			52,000			52,000
Subtotal	\$ 2,244,000	\$ 529,000	\$ 1,033,100	\$ 6,554,000	\$ 375,800	\$10,735,900

Public Works—

COUNTY						\$ 865,000
CITIES:						
Roseburg				\$ 60,000		
Reedsport				165,000		
Canyonville				10,000		
Myrtle Creek				60,000		
Drain				100,000		
Veterans Hospital				1,125,000		
Subtotal						1,520,000
Subtotal						2,385,000

DOUGLAS COUNTY—Continued

Schools—

Roseburg	\$ 760,000
Sutherland	210,000
Reedsport	60,000
Myrtle Creek	160,000
Lookingglass No. 13	165,000
Subtotal	\$ 1,355,000
Grand Total	\$14,475,900

GILLIAM COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Condon	\$ 6,000				\$ 26,400	\$ 32,400
Arlington	15,600		3,000			18,600
Subtotal	\$ 21,600		\$ 3,000		\$ 26,400	\$ 51,000
Public Works—						105,500
COUNTY						
Schools—						8,000
Arlington						
Grand Total						\$ 164,500

GRANT COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Canyon City	\$ 108,000	\$ 26,500	\$ 40,000	\$ 62,000		\$ 174,500
Bates	16,700	4,250				20,950
Dayville	40,500	10,100				50,600
John Day	215,000	51,400				266,400
Subtotal	\$ 380,200	\$ 92,250	\$ 40,000	\$ 62,000		\$ 574,450
Public Works—						75,000
COUNTY						
Schools—						47,000
Canyon City						
Grand Total						\$ 696,450

HARNEY COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Burns	\$ 86,500	\$ 21,200	\$ 70,000	\$ 85,000		\$ 262,700
Hines	2,166	500	16,700			19,366
Subtotal	\$ 88,666	\$ 21,700	\$ 86,700	\$ 85,000		\$ 282,066
Public Works—						502,000
COUNTY						
CITIES:						
Burns			\$ 17,322			
U. S. Grazing Service			501,176			
Subtotal						518,498
Subtotal						1,020,498
Schools—						
Crane Union High			\$ 20,000			
Burns			140,000			
District No. 7			207,000			
Subtotal						\$ 367,000
Grand Total						\$ 1,669,564

HOOD RIVER COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Hood River	\$ 241,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 247,000	\$ 292,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 812,000
Odell			10,000	404,000		414,000
Oak Grove			25,000			25,000
Wyeth			5,000			5,000
Pacific Light and Power				60,000		60,000
Subtotal	\$ 241,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 287,000	\$ 756,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 1,316,000

Public Works—

COUNTY						\$ 70,000
CITIES:						
Hood River				2,153,350		
Subtotal						2,223,350
Schools—						
Hood River					\$ 170,000	
Cascade Locks					45,000	
Parkdale					10,000	
Subtotal					225,000	225,000
Grand Total						\$ 3,764,350

JACKSON COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Medford	\$ 228,000	\$ 33,000	\$ 277,400	\$ 1,692,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 2,254,400
Ashland	48,000	7,000	44,000	130,000	25,000	254,000
Central Point	125,000	33,000	39,000	130,000	23,000	350,000
Gold Hill			10,000			10,000
Glendale	8,000					8,000
Jacksonville	6,000					6,000
Subtotal	\$ 415,000	\$ 73,000	\$ 370,400	\$ 1,952,000	\$ 72,000	\$ 2,882,400

Public Works—

COUNTY						\$ 5,100,000
CITIES:						
Medford				\$ 1,440,000		
Ashland				1,180,000		
Phoenix				134,500		
Central Point				108,300		
Eagle Point				48,000		
Jacksonville				86,500		
Subtotal						2,997,300
Schools—						
Ashland No. 5					\$ 600,000	
Phoenix					15,000	
Medford No. 49					500,000	
Eagle Point No. 9					55,000	
Jacksonville No. 1					31,000	
Sams Valley No. 20					12,000	
Shady Cove No. 89					11,500	
Subtotal					924,500	924,500
Grand Total						\$11,814,200

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Madras	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 266,100	\$ 144,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 1,965,100
Culver	45,000	18,000	23,000	5,000	5,000	96,000
Subtotal	\$ 1,545,000	\$ 58,000	\$ 289,100	\$ 149,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,061,100

Public Works—

COUNTY						\$ 338,000
CITIES:						
Madras					48,000	
North Unit Irrigation					2,318,000	
Subtotal						2,704,000
Schools—						
Madras Union High					\$ 92,000	
District No. 9					50,000	
Culver					35,000	
Subtotal					177,000	177,000
Grand Total						\$ 4,942,100

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Grants Pass	\$ 225,600	\$ 88,000	\$ 79,500	\$ 40,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 465,100
Outside			679,660	240,000		919,660
Subtotal	\$ 225,600	\$ 88,000	\$ 759,160	\$ 280,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 1,384,760

Public Works—

COUNTY						\$ 600,000
CITIES:						
Grants Pass					\$ 726,250	
Grants Pass Irrigation District					650,000	
Subtotal						1,376,250
Schools—						
Grants Pass No. 7					\$ 292,000	
Fruitdale					42,000	
Jerome Prairie					90,000	
Kerby					87,000	
Subtotal					511,000	511,000
Grand Total						\$ 3,872,010

KLAMATH COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Klamath Falls	\$ 381,000	\$ 91,000	\$ 470,200	\$ 1,051,610	\$ 224,000	\$ 2,217,810
Merrill	20,736	5,180	25,000	967,000	45,000	1,062,916
Keno			85,000	30,000		115,000
Bly			40,000			40,000
Mowich				25,000		25,000
Chemult				25,000		25,000
Williamson River			5,000			5,000
Modoc Point				40,000		40,000
Malin	17,120	4,200	10,000			31,320
Bonanza	7,500	1,900		10,000		19,400
Chiloquin	23,700	6,000				29,700
County Wide			110,000	227,000		337,000
Subtotal	\$ 450,056	\$ 108,280	\$ 745,200	\$ 2,375,610	\$ 269,000	\$ 3,948,146

KLAMATH COUNTY—Continued

Public Works—			
COUNTY		\$ 1,275,000	
CITIES:			
Klamath Falls	\$ 530,000		
Malin	120,000		
Chiloquin	33,550		
Merrill	20,600		
Enterprise Irrigation District	92,000		
Veterans Hospital	2,000,000		
Joint City-County Jail	250,000		
		<u>3,046,150</u>	
Subtotal			\$ 4,321,150
Schools—			
Klamath Falls City	\$ 426,000		
County Unit	327,000		
		<u>753,000</u>	
Subtotal			753,000
Grand Total			<u>\$ 9,022,296</u>

LAKE COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
<i>Location</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Alterations Additions</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Lakeview	\$ 78,900	\$ 18,300	\$ 52,000	\$ 129,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 289,200
New Pine Creek	5,000					5,000
Adel			20,000			20,000
Paisley	7,500					7,500
Subtotal	\$ 91,400	\$ 18,300	\$ 72,000	\$ 129,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 330,700
Public Works—						
COUNTY						\$ 535,500
CITIES:						
Lakeview						\$ 587,732
						<u>587,732</u>
Subtotal						1,123,232
Schools—						
District No. 7						\$ 302,500
County Schools						18,000
Goose Lake Irrigation						220,000
Subtotal						<u>540,500</u>
Grand Total						<u>\$ 1,994,432</u>

LANE COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
<i>Location</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Alterations Additions</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Eugene	\$ 5,059,350	\$ 324,220	\$ 1,250,100	\$ 1,510,173	\$ 770,000	\$ 8,913,843
Springfield	242,700	38,900	252,400	6,872,000	290,000	7,696,000
Junction City	37,000	10,700	109,000	5,000	45,000	206,700
Mapleton				150,000	20,000	170,000
Cottage Grove	84,000	20,500	93,300	120,000	60,000	377,800
Noti				35,000		35,000
Westfir				7,200		7,200
Oakridge	16,000	5,200		17,000		38,200
Florence	18,300	4,650	5,700			28,650
Subtotal	\$ 5,457,350	\$ 404,170	\$ 1,710,500	\$ 8,716,373	\$ 1,185,000	\$17,473,393

LANE COUNTY—Continued

Public Works—			
COUNTY		\$ 1,325,000	
CITIES:			
Eugene		\$ 2,677,000	
Eugene Water Board		7,813,000	
Springfield		282,800	
Drainage District		1,000,000	
Florence		80,867	
Cottage Grove		960,000	
Oak Ridge		12,000	
Junction City		70,000	
Port of Siuslaw		300,000	
		<u>13,195,667</u>	
Subtotal			\$14,520,667
Schools—			
Coburg	\$ 50,000		
District No. 19	125,000		
District No. 15	125,000		
Eugene Public	1,300,000		
Cottage Grove No. 45	26,000		
Cottage Grove No. 14	20,000		
Mapleton No. 32	200,000		
Springfield	383,900		
Culp Creek	13,000		
Subtotal			2,242,900
Grand Total			<u>\$34,236,960</u>

LINCOLN COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
<i>Location</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Alterations Additions</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Waldport	\$ 76,500	\$ 23,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 192,500
Newport	276,000	47,500	209,000	52,500	47,500	632,500
Toledo	65,000	18,000	123,000	43,000	50,000	299,000
Delake	102,000	26,300	170,250	52,000		350,550
Braemar			30,000			30,000
Ocean Lake	608,000	33,700	540,000	500,000	88,000	1,769,700
Nelscott	44,600	11,200	12,000		12,000	79,800
Taft	123,000	21,500	237,000	38,000		419,500
Gleneden	57,000					58,000
Agate Beach			62,000			62,000
Yachats		10,000				10,000
Subtotal	\$ 1,352,100	\$ 191,200	\$ 1,431,250	\$ 715,500	\$ 212,500	\$ 3,902,550
Public Works—						
COUNTY						\$ 1,030,000
CITIES:						
Lincoln County PUD			\$ 350,000			
Waldport			50,000			
Newport			102,000			
Ocean Lake			200,000			
			<u>702,000</u>			
Subtotal						1,732,000
Schools—						
County Unit			\$ 850,000			
Subtotal						850,000
Grand Total						<u>\$ 6,484,550</u>

LINN COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Lebanon	\$ 427,030	\$ 54,690	\$ 371,000	\$ 565,200	\$ 7,000	\$ 1,424,920
Albany	1,009,600	118,525	810,000	750,000	190,000	2,878,125
Sweet Home	289,500	41,300	141,000	778,500	12,000	1,262,300
Brownsville	60,000	14,000	23,000		10,000	107,000
Foster				800,000		800,000
Subtotal	\$ 1,786,130	\$ 228,515	\$ 1,345,000	\$ 2,893,700	\$ 219,000	\$ 6,472,345

Public Works—

COUNTY						\$ 2,080,700
CITIES:						
Albany			\$ 714,400			
Sweet Home			233,000			
Lebanon			275,391			
Harrisburg			12,000			
Subtotal						1,234,791
Schools—						
Lebanon No. 16			\$ 200,000			
Lebanon Union High No. 1			300,000			
Albany No. 6			1,375,875			
Foster No. 30			30,000			
Subtotal						1,905,875
Grand Total						\$11,693,711

MALHEUR COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Ontario	\$ 294,500	\$ 41,250	\$ 334,000	\$ 840,000	\$ 532,000	\$ 2,041,750
Vale	60,000	11,200	93,200	92,000	23,000	279,400
Nyssa	117,100	22,200	56,000	3,135,000		3,330,300
Jordan Valley	8,760	3,600		50,000		62,360
Subtotal	\$ 480,360	\$ 78,250	\$ 483,200	\$ 4,117,000	\$ 555,000	\$ 5,713,810

Public Works—

COUNTY						\$ 130,000
CITIES:						
Vale			\$ 55,000			
Ontario			419,180			
Nyssa			344,100			
Bureau of Reclamation			300,000			
Subtotal						1,118,280
Schools—						
District 26C			\$ 125,000			
Ontario No. 8			165,000			
Vale No. 3			85,000			
Subtotal						375,000
Grand Total						\$ 7,337,090

MARION COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Salem	\$ 1,076,300	\$ 164,241	\$ 1,710,500	\$ 3,792,000	\$ 4,465,000	\$11,208,041
Silverton	48,000	15,550	49,800	22,000	89,000	224,350
Mt. Angel	28,000	7,360		50,000		85,360
Stayton	106,000	20,500	70,000	105,000	10,000	311,500
Mill City	31,000	9,129		20,000		60,129
Hubbard	16,000	3,500	5,000			24,500
Brooks	42,000	11,200	8,000	100,000		161,200
Woodburn	32,000	8,300	15,000		55,000	110,300
Turner	12,000	2,850	8,000			22,850
Subtotal	\$ 1,391,300	\$ 242,630	\$ 1,866,300	\$ 4,089,000	\$ 4,619,000	\$12,208,230

Public Works—

COUNTY						\$ 1,042,000
CITIES:						
Salem			\$ 502,000			
Woodburn			24,000			
Jefferson			20,000			
Silverton			128,000			
Mt. Angel			35,225			
Subtotal						709,225
Schools—						
Salem			\$ 540,000			
Woodburn			10,000			
Turner			1,500			
Subtotal						551,500
Grand Total						\$14,510,955

MORROW COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Heppner	\$ 36,480	\$ 11,400	\$ 6,000		\$ 12,000	\$ 65,880
Ione	8,380	3,500				11,880
Lexington	7,450	2,750				10,200
Boardman	3,520	1,200				4,720
Subtotal	\$ 55,830	\$ 18,850	\$ 6,000		\$ 12,000	\$ 92,680

Public Works—

COUNTY						130,000
Heppner						10,000
Grand Total						\$ 232,680

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—

Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Portland	\$11,390,115	\$ 3,237,084	\$16,794,771	\$32,763,078	\$ 9,412,567	\$73,597,615
Gresham	45,150	7,545	382,600	128,000	69,344	632,639
Park Rose	842,800		175,000	75,000		1,092,800
County Wide			491,000	151,000		642,000
Subtotal	\$12,278,065	\$ 3,244,628	\$17,843,371	\$33,117,078	\$ 9,481,911	\$75,965,054

MULTNOMAH COUNTY—Continued

Public Works—			
COUNTY		\$22,151,000	
CITIES:			
Portland	\$25,769,070		
Gresham	259,500		
Parkrose Water District	154,313		
Powell Valley Water District	170,000		
Port of Portland	3,092,965		
U. S. Customs House	22,000		
U. S. Veterans Hospital	1,850,000		
		<u>31,317,848</u>	
Subtotal			\$53,468,848
Schools—			
Parkrose	\$ 410,000		
Corbett	3,000		
Gresham	262,697		
Boring	30,000		
Collins	20,000		
District No. 37	2,000		
Troutdale	375		
Portland	5,000,000		
District No. 51	50,000		
Park Place	115,000		
Fairview No. 16	92,500		
Russelville No. 40	93,000		
		<u>6,078,572</u>	
Subtotal			6,078,572
Grand Total			\$135,512,474

POLK COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
West Salem	\$ 407,300	\$ 30,751	\$ 108,000	\$ 689,000	\$	\$ 1,235,051
Monmouth	305,000	11,750	22,000	.....	34,500	98,750
Independence	47,000	11,000	58,000	.....	.....	116,000
Rickreall .....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	15,000
Dallas	63,000	21,000	44,000	50,000	10,000	188,000
Falls City	22,800	9,300	.....	.....	.....	32,100
Subtotal	\$ 570,600	\$ 83,801	\$ 247,000	\$ 739,000	\$ 44,500	\$ 1,684,901
Public Works—						
COUNTY						\$ 150,000
CITIES:						
Dallas	\$ 260,917					
Independence	54,100					
West Salem	65,000					
Falls City	25,000					
Monmouth	36,350					
						<u>441,367</u>
Subtotal						591,367
Schools—						
Dallas	\$ 18,500					
Monmouth No. 13c	4,000					
						<u>22,500</u>
Subtotal						22,500
Grand Total						\$ 2,296,768

SHERMAN COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Moro	\$ 9,880	\$ 3,500	\$ 50,000	\$	\$	\$ 63,380
Grass Valley	6,500	2,000	10,000	.....	.....	18,500
Mary Hill Junction .....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	15,000
Wasco	9,690	2,750	12,000	.....	.....	24,440
Subtotal	\$ 26,070	\$ 8,250	\$ 87,000	\$	\$	\$ 121,320
Public Works—						
COUNTY						\$ 20,000
CITIES:						
Grass Valley						1,500
Subtotal						21,500
Grand Total						\$ 142,820

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Manzanita Beach	\$ 88,000	\$ 19,300	\$ 57,000	\$	\$	\$ 164,300
Tillamook	97,750	26,300	192,000	230,660	5,000	551,710
Garibaldi	76,500	21,400	63,000	1,300,000	.....	1,460,900
Wheeler	100,000	18,500	48,000	.....	100,000	266,500
Subtotal	\$ 362,250	\$ 85,500	\$ 360,000	\$ 1,530,660	\$ 105,000	\$ 2,443,410
Public Works—						
COUNTY						\$ 1,235,694
CITIES:						
Manzanita Beach			\$ 105,000			
Tillamook			100,000			
Rockaway			10,000			
Port of Nehalem			18,500			
Nehalem			66,400			
Bay City			30,000			
Wheeler			28,400			
						<u>356,300</u>
Subtotal						1,591,994
Schools—						
Cloverdale			\$ 6,000			
Nestucca			5,000			
Garibaldi			40,000			
Tillamook			400,000			
South Prairie			25,000			
Beaver			40,000			
District No. 55			25,000			
						<u>541,000</u>
Subtotal						541,000
Grand Total						\$ 4,576,404

UMATILLA COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
Location	Housing	Alterations Additions	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Totals
Pendleton	\$ 2,511,100	\$ 74,100	\$ 456,000	\$ 1,437,000	\$ 106,800	\$ 4,585,000
Pilot Rock	8,000	2,000	.....	70,000	.....	80,000
Echo	10,000	3,600	.....	.....	.....	13,600
Weston	100,000	16,000	.....	300,000	.....	416,000
Meacham .....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	30,000
Umatilla	42,000	12,500	54,000	50,000	10,000	168,500
Hermiston	25,690	8,600	98,000	.....	165,000	297,290
Athena	54,000	11,600	.....	.....	.....	65,600
Milton	500,000	83,100	71,000	1,450,000	.....	2,104,100
Freewater	26,400	10,400	55,000	52,000	.....	143,800
Subtotal	\$ 3,277,190	\$ 221,900	\$ 764,000	\$ 3,359,000	\$ 281,800	\$ 7,903,890

UMATILLA COUNTY—Continued

Public Works—			
COUNTY		\$ 1,766,600	
CITIES:			
Hermiston	\$ 104,600		
Pendleton	340,000		
Echo	20,000		
		\$ 464,600	
Subtotal			\$ 2,231,200
Schools—			
Milton-Freewater	\$ 5,000		
Echo No. 5	29,072		
Umatilla	143,000		
South Prairie No. 2	20,000		
		197,072	
Subtotal			197,072
Grand Total			\$10,332,162

UNION COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
<i>Location</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Alterations Additions</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Totals</i>
La Grande	\$ 316,720	\$ 91,625	\$ 91,000	\$ 112,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 646,345
Elgin	61,600	15,230		340,000	12,000	428,830
Cove	24,650	12,800				37,450
Union	44,730	18,500				63,230
Subtotal	\$ 447,700	\$ 138,155	\$ 91,000	\$ 452,000	\$ 47,000	\$ 1,175,855

Public Works—			
COUNTY		\$ 4,844,866	
CITIES:			
La Grande	\$ 148,852		
North Powder	35,000		
		\$ 183,852	
Subtotal			\$ 5,028,718
Schools—			
La Grande	\$ 75,000		
District No. 1	488,000		
		563,000	
Subtotal			563,000
Grand Total			\$ 6,767,573

WALLOWA COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
<i>Location</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Alterations Additions</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Enterprise	\$ 60,000	\$ 21,530	\$	\$ 30,000	\$	\$ 111,530
Wallowa	36,750	14,500	10,000			61,250
Bartlett				20,000		20,000
Lostine	16,250	5,400				21,650
Joseph	24,000	9,600				33,600
Subtotal	\$ 137,000	\$ 51,030	\$ 10,000	\$ 50,000	\$	\$ 248,030

Public Works—			
COUNTY		\$ 354,000	
CITIES:			
Enterprise		125,285	
Subtotal			479,285
Schools—			
Wallowa		25,000	
Subtotal			25,000
Grand Total			\$ 752,315

WASCO COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
<i>Location</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Alterations Additions</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Totals</i>
The Dalles	\$ 1,596,800	\$ 43,000	\$ 696,000	\$ 1,448,000	\$ 151,000	\$ 3,934,800
Dufur	26,000	12,000			8,000	46,000
Mosier	11,500	5,200				16,700
County Wide			260,000			260,000
Maupin	14,750	8,000				22,750
Subtotal	\$ 1,649,050	\$ 68,200	\$ 956,000	\$ 1,448,000	\$ 159,000	\$ 4,280,250

Public Works—			
COUNTY		\$ 743,500	
CITIES:			
Maupin	\$ 12,000		
The Dalles	1,570,804		
		1,582,804	
Subtotal			2,326,304
Schools—			
Dufur		3,000	
Subtotal			3,000
Grand Total			\$ 6,609,554

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
<i>Location</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Alterations Additions</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Hillsboro	\$ 207,800	\$ 50,550	\$ 427,000	\$ 68,500	\$ 25,000	\$ 778,850
Forest Grove	107,550	37,850	116,000	1,022,000	186,000	1,469,400
Beaverton	40,198,700	17,200	174,000	11,000	10,000	40,410,900
Aloha	16,000	4,100			15,000	35,100
Metzger	12,000	3,000				15,000
Sherwood	21,000	7,200		20,000	50,000	98,200
Tigard			25,000			25,000
Subtotal	\$40,563,050	\$ 119,900	\$ 742,000	\$ 1,121,500	\$ 286,000	\$42,832,450

Public Works—			
COUNTY		\$ 176,700	
CITIES:			
Forest Grove		\$ 1,429,000	
Cornelius		23,000	
Beaverton		389,200	
Hillsboro		1,030,810	
Aloha		198,565	
Metzger		75,000	
Banks		26,000	
Sherwood		18,000	
		3,189,575	
Subtotal			3,366,275
Schools—			
Gaston		\$ 54,500	
Beaverton		520,000	
Hillsboro No. 7		450,000	
Forest Grove		100,000	
Banks		40,500	
West Linn (Clackamas county)		125,960	
		1,290,960	
Subtotal			1,290,960
Grand Total			\$47,489,685

WHEELER COUNTY

Public Works—			
COUNTY		\$	80,000
Subtotal			\$ 80,000
Schools—			
Fossil	\$	30,000	
Spray		20,000	
			50,000
Subtotal			50,000
Grand Total			\$ 130,000

YAMHILL COUNTY

Industry and Private Enterprise—						
<i>Location</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Alterations Additions</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Newberg	\$ 211,220	\$ 60,812	\$ 116,360	\$ 112,000	\$ 168,000	\$ 668,392
Yamhill	40,000	10,000	9,000			59,000
McMinnville	156,000	28,650	112,000	196,000	223,000	715,650
Dayton	16,140	5,200		125,000		146,340
Sheridan	41,400	12,000			115,000	168,400
Amity	17,440	9,400				26,840
Carlton	27,648	10,000				37,648
Dundee	8,000					8,000
Lafayette	13,080	5,500				18,580
Yamhill	14,000	6,000				20,000
Willamina	21,664	8,500				30,164
Subtotal	\$ 566,592	\$ 156,062	\$ 237,360	\$ 433,000	\$ 506,000	\$ 1,899,014
Public Works—						
COUNTY						\$ 652,500
CITIES:						
Carlton			\$ 113,243			
McMinnville			670,000			
Newberg			90,000			
Yamhill			17,000			
Sheridan			101,500			
				991,243		
Subtotal						1,643,743
Schools—						
Sheridan			50,000			
Subtotal						50,000
Grand Total						\$ 3,592,757

HINT OF THINGS TO COME

This report deals particularly with the development of Oregon, what is planned in projects and costs and what these expenditures mean for the State's future welfare and growth. It is a bird's-eye view of the dawning of a new Oregon, a hint of things to come.

The rehabilitation period came with V-J Day, August, 1945, and is still in effect. Reconversion has touched Oregon lightly and although thousands draw unemployment benefits (in Oregon and outside of the state), at the same time thousands of new jobs have been offered with no takers.

How the economy of the state has expanded since V-J Day; the attraction to Oregon of nationally known corporations and firms who have established branches and invested millions of dollars, giving employment in construction of plants, employing new workers, creating new pay rolls, developing the state's resources; the established firms expanding their plants, increasing their working force and undertaking new lines of manufacture, are revealed in the statistical tables.

It is not assumed that the construction program is complete; there has been difficulty in gathering data on building permits. An immense program of building is under way, involving industrial, commercial and housing outside of communities that issue permits.

Never before in the history of the state has there been accumulated such an imposing array of potential employment, nor has the state ever before experienced such a volume of construction of every character and type. For the first time the industrial east is spreading its activities in this state in a substantial manner.

Building records show that for every 200 population one new house required per year. During the war period of four years house construction was stopped. On this basis the state was 21,800 houses short of normal construction on January 1, 1946.

Using the estimated increase in population of 20 per cent, Oregon will require 6,540 houses per year. The next five years will require 33,700 houses and if the shortage is picked up in five years, we will build a total of 55,500 houses. Using the modest cost of \$7,000 per house, this will represent an expenditure of \$388,500,000.

Example: Shortage at end of war 21,800, plus five years requirements 33,700, total 55,500 houses. Estimated cost \$7,000 per unit equals \$388,500,000.

Building permits for new houses in 1946 (statistics vary incomplete) represent \$80,423,779, or at an average cost of \$7,000 there have been 11,489 houses started in municipalities where permits are issued. Outside of city boundaries, in the "fringe" where no records are kept, other thousands of dwellings have been undertaken, with unknown costs.

Oregon has 64,388 farms (not including 667 new farms, going in the Deschutes Reclamation Project). There is no way of checking roofs, buildings, barns, fences, etc., on the farmsteads and ranches, but a very low outlay of \$200 per farm for improvements will represent \$12,877,600. For betterments the Oregon farmer will spend not less than \$25,000,000. Between 1940 and 1945 the number of farms increased 2,439.

EMPLOYMENT

Oregon has not experienced great unemployment during reconversion as had been forecast during the war. Today there are 292,477 in covered employment, a peacetime high.

Predictions were made that when the shipyards closed there would be thousands of hungry and jobless people, presenting a formidable problem. In anticipation of an army of unemployed the state and its political subdivisions designed public works projects, accumulated sinking funds and many communities were prepared to activate their program on short notice. The public works, financed in whole or in part, will be found listed in this report in the section devoted to counties.

Contrary to expectations, the unemployment load was not unduly burdensome. The Unemployment Compensation Commission had ample resources in its trust fund of \$75,731,194 and met every approved claim. An estimated 40 per cent of migrant war workers from other states, returned home and have received \$2,500,000 benefit checks from Oregon. Housewives withdrew from the labor pool; elderly workers had their social security; young people resumed their schooling.

Heavy drains on the unemployment fund developed for a few months as shipyards closed, but net loss to the fund was only \$5,000,000 and then job openings rapidly appeared. Majority of the unemployed centered in Portland area and many of the job openings were in other parts of the state. Unemployed refused to leave the metropolitan area to go where work was offered elsewhere because of the housing shortage. This shortage was as critical in every community as it was in Portland. There has been little change in the situation and none can be expected before spring of 1947, by which time building materials may be more available.

Covered pay rolls for 1946 (data not yet available) are expected to be less than \$50,000,000 below 1945's \$704,000,000 which included \$178,000,000 shipyard pay rolls.

In brief, Oregon's covered pay rolls are twice as large as they were in prewar 1941.

Since V-J Day, 4,000 new establishments have come under the Unemployment Compensation Act. This is also an all-time high, in war or peace, of firms in "covered" employment—where not

less than four are on the pay roll. Total covered firms are now about 14,000.

Supplementing "covered" employment is the army of self-employed, such as farmers, lawyers, doctors, veterans who have opened repair shops for automobiles, motels, beauty shops, filling stations, food establishments, groceries, barbershops, etc.—the long list of small enterprises where not more than one, two or three persons are on the pay roll, and state, county and city employees. There may be between 300,000 and 400,000 in this category, which can only be determined by a federal census. Last census in 1940, reported 238,227 self-employed.

With the passing of seasonal employment and the restrictions on construction, the winter months will see an increase in the unemployed, as is usual during the inclement months. Many of the jobless will have exhausted their unemployment benefits, especially those engaged in the ship construction industry. Following the winter doldrums there should be an abundance of work in house building and as various new industries get under way. In September and October, despite shortage of materials, there was also a shortage in many towns of a sufficient number of building trades artisans to fill jobs.

Free enterprise is prepared to carry its share of the load of building a new Oregon. The innumerable private projects in process of construction, or prepared to start when restrictions are lifted, are all fully financed. Money is in the bank and has been accumulating there during the war years awaiting the postwar era of transition to be devoted to erecting every kind of structure from 13-story office buildings to hotels and industrial plants.

No one section of the state has a monopoly on the urge to have a building boom, nor are all industrial plants seeking to establish themselves in large cities. Important enterprises are locating outside of towns, in the forest areas and in the wide-open spaces. This spreading out of industry is a new phase in the development of Oregon and is much to be desired, for it broadens the employment possibilities, creates new communities and adds to the economic importance of others. Such development invariably calls for additional services from hospitals to laundries, from theaters to beauty shops.

Factors which are resulting in delay in the construction program are increased costs of labor and material and restrictions imposed by CPA until the veterans housing program is further advanced.

Costs have exceeded estimates based on 1941 prices, plus a normal increase. Many bids on public works have been rejected, being considered too high. Contractors submit proposals not knowing what materials are available or where they can obtain them, nor how long it will require to complete the job. All these are such

uncertain elements that the bid is usually a guess. There is also complaint that workmen, supposedly skilled craftsmen, fail to accomplish as much in one day as they did formerly. This slows down the work and increases the cost.

Another handicap is in the shortage of materials for housing, with a scarcity of almost every component from windows to bathtubs, from wiring to soil pipes. To give an advantage to builders of homes for veterans, priorities are issued for such material as is available. In order to accomplish this purpose, CPA is limiting and restricting applications for permission to build any commercial or industrial plant unless CPA is convinced that such construction is essential for the public welfare.

When CPA was created it had authority to approve applications up to \$1,000,000 and under this grant of discretion approval was given to a number of large-scale structures. Gradually the power of CPA was curtailed until it can approve an application for construction for only a few thousand dollars. This situation will continue deep into 1947 unless there is an out-pouring of building materials of all descriptions.

The extensive construction program of the State Board of Control and of the State Board of Higher Education has had to be postponed due to higher costs than prevailed when funds were apportioned for building expansion.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY PROJECT

War interrupted the progress on the Willamette Valley Project, after two reservoirs had been built (Cottage Grove and Fern Ridge), as materials and manpower were required for the immediate conflict. The remaining proposed dams were to be resumed after the war and were to provide employment for several thousand workers.

The Willamette Valley Project has been authorized by the Congress and appropriations made for the fiscal year 1947. At this point, following the adjournment of the Congress, President Truman issued an order freezing the greater part of public works appropriations which particularly affected the program in Oregon. This order has since been rescinded.

While the series of reservoirs are designed for improvement of navigation, stream purification, hydro-electric power and flood control, the most pressing need is the latter. A house-to-house canvass in the Valley by the Army Engineers reveals that the 1945 flood caused an estimated damage of \$9,500,000; two years earlier a flood resulted in \$5,000,000 damage.

But for the completion of the Cottage Grove and Fern Ridge Reservoirs there would have been an additional damage of \$1,500,000—making the 1945 flood damage aggregate \$11,000,000. Aside from

loss of life, livestock and general damage, these floods sweep away forever rich top soil of the farming lands of the Willamette Valley, the soil rushing to the Pacific Ocean in a chocolate colored sediment in the rivers. Livestock and farm buildings can be replaced, but the top soil wealth is an everlasting and irreparable loss to the economy of the state.

Each year's delay in the completion of the series of multi-purpose reservoirs is a constant threat of new floods, new damage and loss of land. In the past ten years the Port of Portland has dredged 11,000,000 tons out of the Willamette River and this does not account for the material that was not deposited but went on to the Columbia River and the sea. There have been 1,208 acres of fertile bottom lands permanently removed from cultivation because of bank cutting. The loss of top soil through erosion is estimated at 25 per cent of 54 per cent of cultivated land.

The paralyzing effect of President Truman's order extended beyond the Willamette Valley Project. It halted preliminary contracts for McNary Dam, (known earlier as Umatilla Dam), on Columbia River and held in abeyance river and harbor projects. In the "freeze" which also applied to the Reclamation Bureau, exceptions were made on two Oregon projects—Deschutes and Klamath—to enable these to be completed. In May, 1946, the first unit of the Deschutes project was thrown open and immediately there followed a building boom at Madras, Jefferson County, in the heart of the new reclamation unit. This initial unit contains 23,000 acres, divided into 307 farms. The Bureau of Reclamation has been permitted to proceed with the second unit of 27,000 acres to create 360 additional farms.

Strictly for veterans are 87 farms in the Tule Lake division of the Klamath Modoc project. These farms are valued at \$25,000 each "as is." The mechanics of selecting priorities, the investigation of the financial resources of applicants and other details are now being worked out by the Bureau of Reclamation.

A re-study of the Willamette Valley Project has caused the Army Engineers to amend part of the plans. Originally a dam would drown the little hamlet of Sweet Home, but with new industries moving into that area and the village itself destined to grow, the proposed dam has been abandoned and a reservoir on another site is planned. Also instead of a dam to impound the waters of McKenzie river, the Engineers propose building smaller dams on the tributaries. The new proposal has been submitted to the people interested, at public hearings in various communities, and now awaits the approval of Governor Earl Snell, as is required by the Flood Control Act.

From an employment viewpoint, the Valley Project and the McNary Dam are estimated at some 6,000,000 man-days at the site. These jobs constitute part of the backlog to be utilized later.

The Oregon Congressional Delegation, voicing the protests of the people of the State, against the stoppage of federal public works by the "freeze" succeeded in "unfreezing" the funds appropriated for the Willamette Valley, McNary Dam and other projects and these will now be carried forward without the loss of a year, as would have been the case under the presidential order.

The transition period is opening a new era for the workman on heavy construction and in the forests.

In the program of the Army Engineers (McNary Dam and the Willamette Valley Project), the old-time contractor's camp of shacks covered with tar paper will be superseded by neat, attractive dwelling units with utilities, stores, services and schools. At each of the damsites the government will expend between \$400,000 and \$600,000 for these villages. Workers with families will have complete homes adjacent to the job and educational facilities for the children.

It is worthy of note that each reservoir will have a recreational area with fireplaces, benches, electric lights and utilities. On the two completed dams, Cottage Grove and Fern Ridge, the public is flocking to them for boating, bathing, fishing and picnicking. Statistics for one dam (Cottage Grove) in 1945 show the recreational area was visited by 8,358 automobiles, 30,151 persons, 3,408 bathers, 2,181 fishermen, 562 boats. Hunters in the area shot deer, pheasants and wildcats.

One of the handicaps in employing men in logging and lumbering industries has been the refusal of workmen to go to remote logging operations where there were no accommodations for their families and little for themselves. Federal government has stepped in to ameliorate this situation by selling to operators several hundred temporary houses built for civilian war workers in the Portland area. This is the first instance of the government disposing of these units to private parties. And this was to augment as quickly as possible the lumber necessary for veterans' houses—just as the government is spending millions of dollars for access roads.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

As an aftermath of the war (which Congress has not yet declared ended), Oregon is strengthening itself industrially and is building a change in its economy on a solid foundation. In addition to existing industries, all of which are expanding, there has been an infusion of new blood, new money, new pay rolls and increased purchasing power.

Business opportunities in this state are being recognized by concerns of national scope which are showing their faith and confidence in the future of Oregon by the investment of sums of money aggregating in the total of millions of dollars. These out-state companies

and corporations are acquiring property for sites, are constructing buildings (as materials are available and as approved by CPA), and are planning sinking their roots firmly into the business life of the commonwealth.

This out-state invasion of well-financed companies has as yet been recognized by only a small portion of the people. There has been no beating of tom-toms, no splurge of publicity accompanying the arrival of a new manufacturing industry. Agents of national companies enter the state quietly, survey the situation and acquire acreage before the advent of a new industry is announced.

This has been the pattern in a score of instances. Other companies are seriously considering locating a branch in Oregon. In the past month, for example, a scout has been looking for a 300-acre site for a southern manufacturing company which is favorably impressed with the possibilities and raw materials of the state.

Of thirty or more out-state major companies which have come to Oregon since V-J Day these newcomers have invested \$17,000,000. Their investment (not including cost of site or machinery installation) is for construction alone, and ranges from \$3,000,000 down to \$100,000 each, with two at \$1,500,000 and two at an even million dollars.

No subsidy has been offered by the state nor political subdivision to induce these out-state companies to locate; no free sites, no rent concessions, no tax reductions. The companies have selected Oregon because of climatic advantages (no extremes in summer or winter); an unlimited supply of low-priced electric power and inexhaustible water; an abundant and intelligent labor pool, adequate resources of such raw materials as each industry requires; friendly and cooperative labor leaders and an expanding market which parallels the increasing population of Oregon and its neighboring states, and efficient transportation facilities—rail, water, highways and aviation.

Certain new arrivals have an eye on the potential possibilities of the Pacific basin—the great markets of the Philippines, China, Australia, the Malay States and Japan, reached by merchant ships dispatched from the Columbia river. The markets of the Orient, closed during the war years except for war materials, are gradually opening up.

Prewar steamship lines are resuming operations and cargoes are being dispatched to Italy, France, Norway, Spain, Portugal, India, New Zealand, Cuba and Latin America as well as China, Japan, the Philippines and Australia. Principal cargoes have been coal, wheat and flour and lumber.

Branches of large concerns have come from Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Washington and Idaho, specifically. Others are national advertisers with branches in many eastern cities, their

products being found upon the shelves of groceries, drug stores or used by other manufacturing industries. One new industry causes another, a satellite, to establish itself where it can supply the first with a product that is essential to the manufacturing process. For example, the expansion of the softwood plywood industry has induced an eastern concern to acquire a seven acre site for a \$200,000 plant to manufacture formaldehyde, an ingredient of the glue used in the plywood presses. On the coming of a specialized creamery results in the production of a penicillin plant. Or manufacture of dextrose and starch results in building of warehouses for storage of potatoes in other parts of the state.

Each new comer is looking to Oregon's raw materials, to develop and manufacture materials which heretofore, in many instances, have been waste.

In this group of new business concerns are hundreds who are engaging in activities formerly too small to be listed as industries; other hundreds are competing with old established institutions.

An infinite variety of new industries are locating in the state.

Oregon is one of the principal sources of batteries for motor cars and trucks. Formerly there were several manufacturers of battery separators, made chiefly from Port Orford cedar. There are now three large companies, two nationally known, who have established branches to produce the complete battery. One of the new companies employing 150 men, builds all of the batteries for a famous mail-order house. Another, now under construction, is a \$350,000 plant and will make batteries with a Douglas fir separator. The third has purchased a site in Portland and will invest \$500,000 in its construction of a plant, which is one of several branches scattered throughout the country.

An eastern concern which was the major manufacturer of kitchen cabinets now has a competitor in the Willamette Valley who is producing and shipping \$500,000 of these household facilities each month. It is a new industry for Oregon and brings in \$6,000,000 a year. The material used is grown and processed in Oregon.

Radio cabinets sold by two nationally known manufacturers in the east are supplied by wood-working plants in this state. One company in the Willamette Valley is working on an order for 10,000 cabinets and another company at Coos Bay has an equally large contract. The cabinets are knocked-down and reassembled by the radio concerns in the east.

To meet the housing shortage, five plants are producing prefabricated houses. One plant ships its prefabs knocked-down to Minneapolis; another has orders on the books for 700 units from out-state; another has orders with down payments for 800 and another is disposing of its units in the Willamette Valley.

A chemical industry is now constructing a special plant to produce DDT, the first plant of its kind west of the Rocky Mountains. Other new chemical enterprises are manufacturing weed-killers and insecticides.

Two plants are being built to manufacture dextrose, glucose and starch, representing more than \$1,500,000 investment.

A dozen plants have started to make concrete blocks, the materials being pumice from Central Oregon and Portland cement. One plant is the largest in the Pacific Northwest. Pumice, which is unlimited in quantity, is also being exported by the carload to block manufacturers in California.

In Astoria area new enterprises consist of tanning shark hides, frozen oyster stew (requiring 1,800 gallons of milk daily), creamed salmon and tuna and the extraction of Vitamin A from fish waste and the oil from eels.

Synthetic resins, also something new, and formaldehyde, are being produced in the Willamette Valley.

New manufacturers of furniture are establishing themselves and cut-up mills are processing furniture parts and shipping them east. Mills are taking odds and ends of lumber and manufacturing toys and souvenirs from these bits of waste which formerly went into the burner.

Electrical furnaces and household freezers formerly imported, are being produced by established firms which manufactured other items before the war.

The popularity of the venetian blind has launched a dozen or more factories to manufacture these from Port Orford cedar or of metal strips.

Twenty-five thousand tons of ammonium sulphate, needed by farmers have been recently produced at the alumina-plant near Salem. This plant, federally financed, has extracted high-grade alumina from native clays, an experiment for which it was originally designed.

Other new industries are the manufacture of household articles from aluminum; canning of turkey and chickens and mushrooms; manufacture of shoe grease, adhesives from slaughterhouse waste, carbonated beverages, patented shingles, penicillin, presto-logs, plastics, pleasure boats, distillery and wineries, fiber-perlite wall boards, several manufacturers of miniature airplanes, water-softeners, vegetable boxes and crates from plywood cores, paint and varnish, asphalt plants, a national seed distributing company, "slick" paper for national periodicals, silica sand, cedarwood oil for high grade soap, baby footwear, facial lotions, doll furniture, women's wear, clothing for men and boys, artificial eyes, woolen sports shirts.

EXPANDING FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Notable in the development program is the food processing industry.

In 1946 more than \$7,000,000 has been invested in new plants. Most of these new establishments are still under construction, not being able to complete the buildings or install equipment in time to handle the 1946 crop of fruits and vegetables.

There are approximately 160 food processing plants in the state, ranging from canneries to quick-freeze and cold pack. These provide employment for some 25,000 workers, about 60 per cent being women, who build up credits in the unemployment fund on which they draw after the season closes.

Formerly food processing plants were concentrated in the Willamette Valley, but this industry is now spreading into eastern and southern Oregon. There are immense plants in Umatilla county, where the packers specialize in peas; in Malheur county and in Klamath county.

Trainloads of Oregon vegetables—peas, beans and corn—are dispatched to the manufacturers of soups in the east. Large grocery chains contract for canned goods. Oregon fruits compose the greater part of the fruit cocktails. Three concerns at The Dalles have processed 22,500 barrels of cherries this season. Shortage of sugar prevented a larger pack.

Notwithstanding higher prices for field workers for various crops, such as cherries, prunes, berries, nuts, etc., growers were unable to recruit all the pickers required and there was considerable loss in crops left to waste. Food processors, in turn, were handicapped by inability to obtain sufficient containers—barrels—for their wants, and to employ workers. Hop growers made appeals with indifferent success. There was work for all who felt inclined to work. Thousands of jobs went begging. Hundreds of Mexican nationals were imported; some prisoners of war were used, but there was still an unfilled demand for field workers and canneries ran short handed.

Since Nathaniel Wyeth, more than a century ago, began salting salmon on Columbia river, the processing of seafood has been an important item in this state. This business now gives year-round employment to thousands of workers from fishermen catching salmon, tuna, soupfin sharks and bottom fish, to women earning high wages picking crabmeat in canneries for the market.

When canneries confined their efforts to salmon, this was a seasonal occupation, but the discovery of albacore tuna off the coast enabled the packers to operate all year. Latterly they have added bottom fish to their output. The catching of soup-fin sharks for their vitamin-laden livers (25 per cent of a shark's weight is liver) has become big business.

Receiving stations have been located on the coast at Newport and Coos Bay by Astoria canneries and two California companies specializing in crabmeat, smoked and kippered salmon and smoked oysters have recently come to Oregon.

A laboratory at Astoria has developed new methods of preparing seafood with the result that additional new industries have been successfully launched.

AVIATION

In the State's development program, attention is being given to aviation and its possibilities for expanding markets.

Although aviation is in its infancy, CAA is authority for the statement that there are 15,000 certified pilots in Oregon. There are 1,100 private planes with an estimated value of \$2,500,000. Approximately 125 airfields are now ready for business, 58 being planned for a state, county or municipal system.

Investment in existing airfields and airports is enormous, as the federal government expended millions of dollars in constructing airports at Klamath Falls, Redmond, Pendleton, Tillamook, Corvallis, Coos Bay, Newport, Seaside, Portland, etc. No figures have been released by the government, but it is conjectured that the sum was in excess of \$30,000,000. These airports are now surplus and are available under certain conditions to the state, counties and municipalities. They are expensive to maintain.

Interest is shown in what promises to be a coming aviation age by the several score of private fields where single individuals and small companies have made substantial investments of capital in the preparation of landing fields. This is an activity that appeals to many veterans.

The State Board of Aeronautics has issued licenses for flying instruction and each of these schools is well patronized.

Fliers embrace almost every category from professional men and ex-G. I.'s to farmers. The statement has been made that 60 per cent of the planes east of the Cascade Mountains are operated by flying farmers. The farmers utilize the planes for dusting, seeding, looking after their livestock or crops, for hunting predatory animals, inspecting various sections of their ranch, going to town to market and for recreational purposes. Aviation statistics declare that the safest age for fliers is in the 50 to 55 age group and the most hazardous age for fliers is between 18 and 27 years. Planes are likewise used extensively in the Willamette Valley in dusting crops.

The Congress has voted a sum, spread over seven years, to encourage and assist in aviation facilities. CAA has allocated from this fund \$7,187,000 to the State of Oregon. This money, however,

must be matched but as yet there are no funds available from the state for meeting the requirements stipulated by CAA. In any event, no federal money can be used on a private airfield.

Greatest field for development and utilization of the airplane commercially (aside from flying passengers), will center west of the Cascades. The development will come from those communities which produce specialties that can afford the rates of air-express. Eventually, of course, rates will be reduced and aviation companies are hoping for the day when the charge will be 10 cents per air-mile—which for the immediate future is beyond expectation.

A start in building commercial air-express business has been undertaken in western Oregon and it is in this region that development is believed will come rapidly. Already pears have been shipped from Medford and Ashland; orchids from Eugene; flowers and ferns from the Valley; oysters and shellfish from the coast; salmon from Astoria; strawberries from Salem; cherries from The Dalles; turkey poult from Valley towns; crawfish from Portland and pheasants.

Special packaging is required for fruits, flowers and vegetables. Light containers are being devised—some from aluminum—and when packed with dry ice reduce spoilage to a minimum. Oregon lettuce and peas can be laid down in New York quicker and in superior condition and with less waste than the New York farmer requires to bring his produce to market. The advent of the air-express will open new outlets for Oregon growers in Chicago, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, enabling the Oregon product to reach those markets within 24 hours.

In reverse, Portland merchants are bringing in by air, women's dresses from the eastern manufacturers at a nominal cost for the service as these dresses weigh very little. Hats, too, are imported and there have been thousands of nylon hose expressed to dealers and to punchboard operators.

Oregon is taking its first steps in placing commercial aviation on a sound basis.

What may be regarded as a little brother of aviation is a new industry developing in Portland. This is the manufacture of miniature airplanes and it has a sales volume in excess of a million dollars a year. These factories make model planes equipped with a minute power plant and have remote control; others are of the flying toy type. Portland is regarded as the chief production city in the country for these flying models and toys.

SUBJECTS FOR ADOPTION

Present city boundaries of many communities will have to be enlarged in the near future to embrace extensive subdivisions. As at present planned and plotted, most of these subdivisions will be in the fringe area adjoining municipalities. There is no control

at present over "fringe" districts and a measure will be introduced at the coming session of the Oregon legislature to impose certain regulations. The "fringe" is just outside city limits and neither city nor county has any authority over the area.

Small home owners have left the municipality and built in this "no-man's land" in the belief that taxes will be less; that they need not pay for police and fire protection nor street lights, nor be responsible for a share of the operating expenses of a city. Some of the "fringes" have neither water service nor sewer. Dwellers in the "fringe", as a rule, earn their living by working in the city but refuse to consider themselves a part of the municipality.

Owing to the pressure for additional housing, which cannot be satisfied with the limited and isolated vacant lots within the town boundaries, there is a current movement to open subdivisions outside the city limits. Raw land is being acquired by developers and platted into building sites, with more or less space for a yard or lawn, depending on the imagination and artistic tastes of the developers and the price asked for a building site or dwelling and site.

In the Portland area the developers have leaped across East 82nd Street, the eastern city limit, and are building or preparing to build solidly a mile or more eastward. These are large subdivisions, to be equipped with utilities, electricity, water and sewers, streets and sidewalks. Some subdivisions will be landscaped as completely as a restricted residential district within Portland boundaries.

West of Portland, in Washington county, but scarcely 20 minutes from the downtown section, farms have been purchased and this raw land is to be carved into home sites by Commonwealth, Inc., and a Kaiser subsidiary and 3,000 dwellings constructed by these two operations (2,000 by Commonwealth, Inc., which calls its subdivision "Cedar Hill," and 1,000 units by Kaiser). These will represent an investment of \$35,000,000 and will have "everything" that a city dweller demands. The sewer system of Cedar Hills has been acquired from Camp Abbot, the military cantonment in central Oregon. Both developments being mid-way between Portland and Hillsboro, eventually one or the other municipality will absorb them—the Kaiser subdivision is expected to be taken over by Hillsboro. There is also a 125 unit subdivision on the edge of Hillsboro.

Eugene will find a \$6,000,000 subdivision outside of its boundaries, with streets and utilities. Pendleton has another, also Albany, Independence, The Dalles, Dallas, Salem, Corvallis and Agate Beach, two miles from Newport city limits. This does not comprise all of the new land subdivisions, but it is indicative.

According to blueprints, these subdivisions, which will be on the "fringe" of municipalities, will not be the hodge-podge that

now make up the fringe of so many cities, and which the legislature may attempt to control through zoning. The subdivisions enumerated will conform to the street pattern of the near-by cities and can be included when and if there is a public sentiment to expand the boundaries.

These subdivisions will mean increased valuation, the difference between raw land and improved property, and will also mean expansion of such facilities as telephones, gas and electric power, which in turn will represent additional taxes to the state from the utilities.

MINING

An outstanding discovery of the past two years has been the finding of bauxite in Columbia and Washington counties, with occurrences in Polk and Marion counties. As far as known, no other occurrences of bauxite exist elsewhere on the Pacific Coast. That this may lead to a new industry is the confident prediction of scientists familiar with the subject. A multi-million dollar corporation is sufficiently intrigued to send two crews testing the bauxite.

As this bauxite is under examination, the Salem alumina-from-clay plant, in which the Defense Plant Corporation invested \$4,000,000 designed to produce alumina from clay on an experimental basis, has had excellent results with clay from Castle Rock, Washington. Most of the time, however, the plant has been producing ammonium sulphate fertilizer and UNRRA has negotiated for many thousands of tons to be exported to China. Clays from Molalla and Hobart Butte have not yet been processed.

In the past year several major oil companies have sought diligently for oil and have driven a number of holes to an average depth of 7,000 feet. To date they have found nothing, but they are giving likely locations a thorough test.

The Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, at Albany, has been conducting research on a number of subjects, and particularly the black sands on the coast of Coos County. Results from the black sands give promise of new industries.

SANITATION

One of the earliest activities of the Governor's Commission was a campaign for purification of rivers and proper disposal of sewage. There are now 69 municipalities which are in various stages of improving sewer systems and 63 propose treatment plants.

Estimated cost of the sewers is \$17,506,797; estimated cost of treatment plants, \$6,119,990. Nineteen municipalities have voted bonds in the sum of \$14,955,900 and 35 have accumulated sinking funds of \$2,324,144.

Lack of materials is delaying launching such projects as have already been engineered. When the municipalities complete their share of the anti-pollution program and the industrial plants which empty their waste into the rivers find some other method of disposal, the Willamette river and its tributaries will once more afford recreational areas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Unemployment Compensation Commission; Municipal officers in charge of issuing building permits; county assessors; County School Superintendents; Housing Authorities; Sanitarians of the State Sanitary Board; Contractors; Architects; Realtors; Bankers; Farmers; Labor Union Officials; Chambers of Commerce; U. S. Army Engineers; Bonneville Power Administration; Rural Electrification Administration; John D. Small of Civilian Production Administration; Bureau of Reclamation; State Highway Commission; State Board of Control; State Board of Higher Education; Oregon Congressional Delegation; Congressional Ways and Means Committee; Telephone, Gas and Power Utilities; Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt; Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson; Secretary of the Interior, Julius A. Krug; Freight and Tax Departments of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific; Committee on County Zoning; Committee on Tourist Business; Public Service Commissioner; Department of Geology and Mineral Industries; Manufacturers of prefabricated houses; Food Processors; Mayors and City Commissioners; State Board of Aeronautics; U. S. Forest Service; State Forest Service; O & C Land Grant Administration; League of Oregon Cities; U. S. Grazing Service; U. S. Employment Service; Interim Committee on Tax Study; State Department of Agriculture; Port of Portland Commission; United States Navy Department; U. S. Public Health Service; Commission of Public Docks; State Engineering Experiment Station at Oregon State College; Hydro-Electric Commission; State Game Commission; West Coast Lumbermen's Association and Willamette Valley Lumber Association.