

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 053 836

RC 005 510

TITLE Smaller Communities Program: Morrow County, Oregon. Combined Economic Base Report and Applicant Potential Report; An Evaluation of the Economic and Human Resources of a Rural Oregon County.

INSTITUTION Oregon State Dept. of Employment, Salem.

SPONS AGENCY Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

PUB DATE Oct 69

NOTE 73p.

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29

DESCRIPTORS Economic Factors, *Economic Research, Employment Services, Jobs, *Low Income Counties, *Manpower Needs, Manpower Utilization, *Occupational Information, Resources, Rural Areas, *Rural Economics, Surveys

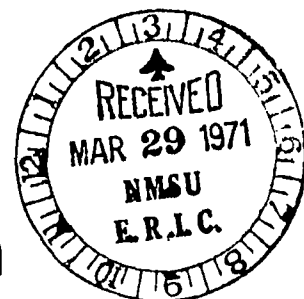
IDENTIFIERS Oregon

ABSTRACT

Prepared by the Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment, this 1969 report summarizes the program findings with relation to Morrow County, Oregon. As stated, the overall objective of the program was promotion of economic adjustment of specific rural, low-income areas--including the occupational adjustment of individual residents. In furtherance of this objective, a mobile team of 2 supervisors, 1 counselor, 1 labor area analyst, and 5 temporary personnel collected information pertaining to Morrow County. The findings are reported in the document in terms of the area's relationship to the western United States, a general description of the area, historical notes, socioeconomic factors, population, agriculture, nonagricultural industries, employment distribution, natural resources, industrial sites, the labor force, human resources, vocational training interests, occupational groups, and the methodology employed in the study. Two figures, 9 tables, and a 10-item bibliography are included. (MJB)

ED 053 836

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRO-
DUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM
THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIG-
INATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPIN-
IONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY
REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDU-
CATION POSITION OR POLICY.



SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

Morrow County Oregon

COMBINED ECONOMIC BASE REPORT AND APPLICANT POTENTIAL REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES
OF A RURAL OREGON COUNTY



STATE OF OREGON
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

ROSS MORGAN, Administrator

Prepared by

OREGON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
ELDON CONE, Deputy Administrator
CLIFFORD INGHAM, Supervisor of SCSP
October 1969

RC 005 510

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Frontispiece.....	Page 1
Morrow County Picture.....	2
Area Relationship to Western U.S.....	4
Introduction.....	5
General Description.....	6 - 8
Historical.....	9 - 11
Population.....	12 - 14
Agriculture.....	15 - 17
Nonagricultural Industries.....	18 - 19
Employment Distribution.....	20 - 22
Natural Resources.....	23 - 25
Industrial Sites.....	26
The Labor Force.....	27 - 30
The Human Resource of Morrow County.....	31 - 34
Occupational Groups and Industries Defined.....	35 - 37
Methodology.....	38 - 39
Acknowledgements.....	40
Bibliography.....	Back Cover

AREA RELATIONSHIP TO WESTERN UNITED STATES

Travel times shown on the map to the right are over the most direct highway route from Heppner, Oregon.

U.S. Highway I-80N traverses the northern edge of Morrow County and is a four-lane freeway connecting Morrow with Portland and the lower Willamette River Valley on the west, and to all points east. State Highways 74, 206, and 207 cross the county and provide easy access to I-80 and to the adjacent counties. These are supplemented by a network of fine county roads. While Morrow County has no interstate access to the State of Washington, excellent highway crossings of the Columbia exist in Umatilla County just east of the county line, and at Arlington to the west.

A small airport at Lexington has paved strips and cross strips suitable for all small planes, but the nearest commercial airport is at Pendleton about 70 miles to the east.



INTRODUCTION

The Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon State Employment Service is used as a means of expanding the services of the agency to cope with the needs of rural, low income areas. Many of these areas are served only partially and inadequately by the present system of permanent Employment Service local offices. The overall objective of the program is promotion of the economic adjustment of these areas, including the occupational adjustment of the individual residents. In furtherance of the overall objective, the major responsibilities of the program are to:

- (a) Determine the current and potential manpower resources of the area.
- (b) Determine the current and projected future manpower needs of the area.
- (c) Provide employment counseling and placement assistance to residents of the area with relation to jobs both within and outside the area.
- (d) Assist the community in cataloging and evaluating its economic resource.
- (e) Cooperate with other agencies and community groups in developing programs for economic development.

The Smaller Communities Services Program is operated by the Oregon State Employment Service under the authorization of, and with funds provided by the United States Training and Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The herein report is a summary of the findings with relation to Morrow County, Oregon. These findings are the result of field work performed over a period of three months by a Mobile Team composed of two supervisors, one counselor, one labor area analyst, and five temporary personnel hired in Morrow County expressly for the study. The report was received and approved by county officials prior to printing.

* * * * *

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM MORROW COUNTY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

AREA DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Morrow County lies a little east of midway along the northern border of the State of Oregon. It extends from the Columbia River on the north approximately 60 miles south to the Blue Mountains, and covers a land area of some 2,065 square miles. It is bordered on the north by the State of Washington, on the east by Umatilla County, on the south by Grant and Wheeler Counties, and on the west by Gilliam County.

The county seat, Heppner, is situated in almost the exact geographical center of the county and is approximately 195 highway miles from Portland, the nearest metropolitan area. Roughly two-thirds of this distance is over high speed interstate highways, with the remainder being over excellent all-weather state highway.

The topography ranges from fairly level low-lying desert along the Columbia through rolling hills of the Deschutes-Umatilla plateau in the mid-part of the county to the fairly rough terrain of the Blue Mountains in the southern part. Drainage is to the north through several small streams rising in the mountains along the south border of the county.

CLIMATE

The climate of Morrow County is semi-arid in nature, being characterized by low annual precipitation particularly in the northern half of the county, low winter and high summer temperatures, and bright cloudless days during the greater part of the year. Annual precipitation ranges from around seven inches along the Columbia River in the north to around twenty inches per year in the Blue Mountains in the southern edge of the county. In addition,

much of the county bursts which can, at the annual rainfall near the center of precipitation of approximately comes during

There is generally about four and one-half inches in the mid-county area to near zero in winter at Heppner is in the center along the Columbia River county.

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING AREAS

Interstate Highway 40 Morrow County both served by the main highway along the northern border being approximately 40 miles transportation is available Boardman, both up and down state roads also provide part of the county area to the south. Excellent connection to the Oregon State from Astoria side the county.

Although there is a small amount of industry with the Grant Counties on the north no worker or industrial relationship is with Umatilla County, many Morrow County residents in Umatilla County commute to work in Morrow County is also a trade center of the northeastern federal agencies served based in Pendleton, Oregon relationship with Umatilla County.

UNITIES PROGRAM MORROW COUNTY

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

is situated east of midway along the border of Oregon. It extends from the north approximately 60 miles to the south, and covers a land area of approximately 1,000 square miles. It is bordered on the north by Wheeler County, on the east by Umatilla County, and on the south by Wheeler County.

is situated in almost the exact center of the county and is approximately 10 miles from the nearest metropolitan area. The distance from this distance is over high to the remainder being over 100 miles.

is a fairly level low-lying desert with rolling hills of the Deschutes. The north part of the county to the south of the Blue Mountains in the south through several small towns along the south border of the county.

The county is semi-arid in nature, with annual precipitation particularly of the county, low winter and high summer and bright cloudless days during the summer. Annual precipitation ranges from 10 inches along the Columbia River in the north to 20 inches per year in the Blue Mountains in the south of the county. In addition,

much of the county is subject at times to endemic cloud-bursts which can, and have, spilled a good portion of the annual rainfall in a matter of a few hours. Heppner, near the center of the county, has an annual average precipitation of approximately 14 inches, most of which usually comes during the winter months.

There is generally a frost-free growing season of approximately four and one-half months. Temperature extremes in the mid-county area range from 100 degrees in the summer to near zero in winter. The average annual temperature at Heppner is in the low 50's; it is slightly higher along the Columbia River in the northern part of the county.

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING AREAS

Interstate Highway 80 provides expressway access to Morrow County both east and west. The county is also served by the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad along the northern border, with one branch line extending approximately 40 miles upcountry to Heppner. Water transportation is available via several barge lines from Boardman, both up river and down. Several excellent state roads also provide east-west access in the mid-part of the county and one state route provides access to the south. Excellent bridges carry traffic to Washington State from Arlington and Umatilla, both just outside the county.

Although there is a considerable similarity of climate and industry with the neighboring Gilliam, Wheeler and Grant Counties on the west and south, there is little or no worker or industry interchange. The strongest relationship is with Umatilla County to the east. For instance, many Morrow County residents commute to employment in Umatilla County and a few Umatilla residents commute to work in Morrow County. Pendleton, in Umatilla County is also a trading center, particularly for residents of the northeastern part of the county. State and federal agencies serving Morrow County are also mostly based in Pendleton, which serves to strengthen the relationship with Umatilla County.

GENERAL

Of the 1,321,600 acres in Morrow County, approximately 292,000, or roughly 22 percent, are in federal ownership. Another approximate 32,000 acres are in state and local government ownership. The greater part of the federal lands are administered by the U.S. Forest Service and lie in the southeastern part of the county.

Very little of the approximately 990,000 acres in private ownership is in intensive agricultural use. Approximately 97,000 acres is in commercial forest land, with most of the remainder being about evenly divided between dry farming and grazing land.

The county is served by a combined federal, state, and county network of approximately 1,000 miles of surfaced roads, plus some forest service roads in the extreme southern part of the county.

Population centers are in Heppner (1,670), Boardman (350), Ione (325), Irrigon (310) and Lexington (200) ^{1/}. Roughly 40 percent of the county's population resides outside the incorporated areas.

Most of the population and industry of the county is scattered along the Willow Creek Valley in the high plateau area of the county. However, in recent years, there has been considerable population growth along Highway 80 in the northern part of the county. With the possibility of water for irrigation from the lake behind the new John Day Dam, there will probably be an acceleration of growth in this area.

INDUSTRY

Agriculture, with approximately 390,000 acres in crop land is the largest industry in Morrow County. A more detailed discussion of the subject will be found on pages 15 and 16. Field crops lead in both man hours and gross income, with livestock production being second. Most of the farms and ranches are owner or family operated, with very little outside or seasonal hiring. Almost no migrant farm labor is used and then only at peak season.

^{1/} Estimated by Oregon Center for Population Research, Portland State College

As with most other counties, the total population has steadily declined while the average value of land and buildings and the average value of personal property has increased considerably since 1960. Through 1968, the estimated income from taxes has increased slowly, while in the same period the income from other sources has increased in direct proportion.

The logging and lumbering industry is a major contributor to Morrow County's economy. Timberland covers 235,500 acres with over 200,000 of this in the National Forest. Logs are brought down the Kinzua River, one of which, the Kinzua Mill is in the county.

The Boeing Company of Seattle has leased a site all of which lies in Morrow County. A \$1.5 million jet engine testing center will be added to the site but the Boeing Company has offered a considerable site for sub-lease for livestock grazing.

The remaining industry in the county is more fully in the Nonagricultural sector.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

HOUSING

According to the 1960 census, Morrow County had 1,778 housing units of which 67.2 percent were occupied with all plumbing facilities. In 1960, 304 units were vacant. At the time of the 1960 Census, the Mobile Team found 1,400 units in Morrow County, reflecting a decline from the 1950 census.

At present there is no county wide zoning but county officials are working to develop a zoning plan in accordance with the needs of the county.

Most of the houses in the county are owner occupied. There are very few houses for rent or for sale. Most of the new homes are owner occupied. Home construction is being done even though the economy is slow.

In Morrow County, approximately 60 percent, are in federal ownership. 100,000 acres are in state and local ownership. The greater part of the federal land is owned by the U.S. Forest Service and is in the northern part of the county.

Approximately 990,000 acres in private ownership are in agricultural use. Approximately 1,000,000 acres are in commercial forest land, with the greater part being about evenly divided between private and public land.

There is a combined federal, state, and local ownership of approximately 1,000 miles of surfaced service roads in the extreme northern part of the county.

In Heppner (1,670), Boardman (350), and Lexington (200) 1/. Roughly 10 percent of the county's population resides outside the city limits.

The agriculture and industry of the county is centered in the Willamette Valley in the high plateau. However, in recent years, considerable population growth along the northern part of the county. With the development of irrigation from the lake behind the county there will probably be an acceleration in the growth of the area.

Approximately 390,000 acres in crop production are in Morrow County. A more detailed study of the subject will be found on the subject of crops lead in both man hours and livestock production being second. The majority of the ranches are owner or family operated and are used for outside or seasonal hiring. Almost all of the land is used and then only at peak sea-

As with most other counties, the total number of farms has steadily declined while the average size of farms has increased. Both the average value per farm of land and buildings and the average value per acre of farm land has increased considerably since 1950. From 1966 through 1968, the estimated income from crops declined slowly, while in the same period the livestock income increased in direct proportion.

The logging and lumbering industry is quite important to Morrow County's economy. Timberlands cover about 235,500 acres with over 200,000 of these in the Umatilla National Forest. Logs are brought down to the mills in Heppner, one of which, the Kinzua Mill, is the largest in the county.

The Boeing Company of Seattle has leased a 100,000 acre site all of which lies in Morrow County and installed a \$1.5 million jet engine testing center. Other installations will be added to the site but until such time, the Boeing Company has offered a considerable portion of the site for sub-lease for livestock grazing.

The remaining industry in the county will be treated more fully in the Nonagricultural section of this report.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

HOUSING

According to the 1960 census, Morrow County had a total of 1,778 housing units of which 67.2 percent were sound with all plumbing facilities. In 1960, 1,474 were occupied leaving 304 vacant. At the time of the 1969 Household Study, the Mobile Team found 1,405 households in the county, reflecting a decline from the 1960 figures.

At present there is no county wide zoning plan in effect, but county officials are working to set up a comprehensive zoning plan in accordance with the state directive.

Most of the houses in the county are old but well-kept. There are very few houses for rent or sale and the majority of new homes are owner occupied. Very little new home construction is being done even though building lots

and sites are available at reasonable prices. Some new home construction is currently being done in the Irrigon area.

Domestic water is generally available through wells, some of which are artesian wells. The City of Heppner has four wells with a fifth under construction at the time of the study. The system is municipally owned and the quality of the water is such that no treatment is required. Sewage disposal facilities are lacking in the county with the exception of Heppner which has digester type system now almost at capacity. Present plans call for another plant to be in operation by 1972.

Transient accommodations are provided by seven motels having a total of some 80 rooms. There are two trailer courts with a total of 14 spaces and several county parks with spaces available for travel trailers.

SCHOOLS

Morrow County has a total of six schools, three elementary and three high, with a total enrollment at the time of the study of 1,087. An instructional staff of 84 teachers provides a teacher-pupil ratio of approximately one to thirteen. The qualifications of the teaching staff are excellent with 95 percent of the instructional personnel having at least a baccalaureate degree. All schools in Morrow County are unified into one district.

The schools are well-located in the three areas of greatest population, and the buildings are modern and well-kept. Some limited vocational training is provided at the high school level, but post-high school training is not available within the county. An excellent community college is located in Pendleton, however, and is easily reached from most areas of Morrow County. The county is part of the supporting district for the college and mileage is paid to those students attending from Morrow County.

CHURCHES

There are eleven pastored churches in Morrow County covering a total of nine different denominations. Most

of the churches are small, of over 150. Total church 36 percent of the total population in the state as a whole.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND

Many of the national and international service organizations have a presence. Also the farm-oriented and hobby groups with garden clubs and many sports as rock-hounds, square dancers are well-represented.

THE NEW



ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF THE NEW IN BOARDMAN



COU

available at reasonable prices. Some new construction is currently being done in the Irrigon

is generally available through wells, including artesian wells. The City of Heppner is with a fifth under construction at the time. The system is municipally owned and the water is such that no treatment is required. The disposal facilities are lacking in the exception of Heppner which has digester almost at capacity. Present plans call for it to be in operation by 1972.

Accommodations are provided by seven motels with some 80 rooms. There are two trailer parks with a total of 14 spaces and several county parks available for travel trailers.

There is a total of six schools, three elementary, high, with a total enrollment at the time of 1,087. An instructional staff of 84 teachers has a teacher-pupil ratio of approximately 1:20. The qualifications of the teaching staff are such that 95 percent of the instructional staff have at least a baccalaureate degree. All schools in Morrow County are unified into one district.

Well-located in the three areas of great agricultural production the buildings are modern and well-equipped vocational training is provided at the high school level, but post-high school training is not available within the county. An excellent community college is located in Pendleton, however, and is easily accessible to all areas of Morrow County. The county is a supporting district for the college and many of those students attending from Morrow County.

There are pastored churches in Morrow County of nine different denominations. Most

of the churches are small, only four having a membership of over 150. Total church membership is approximately 36 percent of the total population, as compared to 30 percent in the state as a whole.

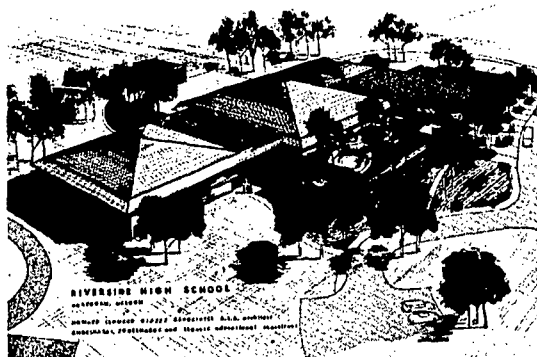
FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE CLUBS

Many of the national and international fraternal and service organizations have active units in Morrow County. Also the farm-oriented and home extension groups along with garden clubs and many special interest groups such as rock-hounds, square dancers, riding clubs, and others are well-represented.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT HEPPNER



ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF THE NEWLY COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL IN BOARDMAN



COURTESY - PORT OF MORROW

HISTORICAL

Although literally thousands of westbound immigrants passed through the present Morrow County in the years prior to 1860, most of them were apparently in too great a hurry to reach the soil-rich valleys of the Tualatin, Willamette, and Cowlitz to give any thought to stopping along the way. As a matter of fact the Old Oregon Trail crossed what is now Morrow County over what must concededly be the most inhospitable portion of the county, if one excepts the Willow Creek crossing. So it is small wonder that no one gave any consideration to settling until after all the prime land to the west had been "taken up." Had the trail crossed a few miles to the south, there might have been a far different story.

Some confusion still exists concerning just who first decided to settle in what is now Morrow County. Writing in the year 1902, Mr. W. S. Shiach quotes one A. S. Wells, who was then living, with the statement that there was no one living in the area prior to 1858. Mr. Wells then went on to say that John Jordan, who settled at the forks of Rhea and Willow Creeks, T. W. and William Ayers, who settled on Butter Creek, O. W. Breeden, who took up land on Willow Creek near the present town of Heppner and Oscar Clark, for whom Clark's Canyon was named, were the first settlers in the area, by inference around 1860-62. In the "Yesteryears of Morrow County," which appears to have been the product of many pens, published in 1959 by the Heppner Gazette Times, there is the statement that one George Vinson was the first settler, and that he homesteaded on Butter Creek, about two miles from the present Lena, in 1852.

Mr. Shiach's history ¹/₂ and the "Yesteryears of Morrow County" do more or less agree on the date when William Cecil, for whom the town of Cecil was named, came to the county. They also agree on the location where John

Jordan settled and there are some who think that at least, everyone seems to agree that the house. At this late date, it seems that George Vinson was one of the many livestock camps in the eastern part of the county in the 1850's, and prior to the land rush.

It was these same cattlemen, pushing their cattle afield in the search for free grazing land, that not all of Morrow County was bidding as the area crossed by the trail. This quickly spread and, helped by several years of more than average rainfall, an influx of settlers, during the 1870's, into the myriad valleys north of the county. Still, there is no doubt that the abundance in the settling of Morrow County was the scarcity of good free land further west.

From the beginning, Morrow County was exclusively agricultural, and even then, the raising of livestock was the main industry. Not until the 1880's were experiments in grain growing, and then the experiments were so spectacular that a new land rush began, and out of this the formation of a county. Many of the county in hopes of making the county went broke and later abandoned the county. Meantime the new county had been formed, and this in turn attracted more new settlers. In 1888, rails were extended south to the present day agricultural pattern. In three years the wheat crop had grown to a million bushels per year, approximately, and was shipped out of the county. For a century since that time, there has been a change in the agricultural pattern, but once the major income producing industry, the importance of irrigation.

Lack of water for irrigation put the otherwise good soil of the county to waste. An adequate return from dry farming was impossible without the benefit of irrigation.

TORICAL

Thousands of westbound immigrants sent Morrow County in the years when they were apparently in too great a hurry to give any thought to stopping. Matter of fact the Old Oregon Trail crossed Morrow County over what must have been a far different story.

There exists concerning just who first settled what is now Morrow County. Writing W. S. Shiach quotes one A. S. Wells, with the statement that there was no settlement in the area prior to 1858. Mr. Wells then mentions John Jordan, who settled at the forks of the forks, T. W. and William Ayers, who settled at the forks, O. W. Breeden, who took up land in the present town of Heppner and Clark's Canyon was named, were the first settlers, by inference around 1860-62. "Morrow County," which appears to be one of many pens, published in 1959 by the Morrow County Historical Society, states that the first settler, and that he settled at the forks of the forks, about two miles from the

and the "Yesteryears of Morrow County" agree on the date when William Ayers, son of Cecil was named, came to the location where John

Jordan settled and there are some other indications that Mr. Jordan may have actually been the first settler. At least, everyone seems to agree that he built the first house. At this late date, it seems likely that Mr. Vinson was one of the many livestock men who had cattle camps in the eastern part of the county during the late 1850's, and prior to the land rush of the middle 1860's.

It was these same cattlemen, pushing further and further afield in the search for free grass who made the discovery that not all of Morrow County was as arid and forbidding as the area crossed by the emigrant trail. News of this quickly spread and, helped along by several consecutive years of more than average rainfall, there was an influx of settlers, during the late 1860's and early 70's, into the myriad valleys north of the Blue Mountains. Still, there is no doubt that the factor of greatest influence in the settling of Morrow County was the growing scarcity of good free land further west.

From the beginning, Morrow County has been almost exclusively agricultural, and even more exclusively stock raising. Not until the 1880's were there any experiments in grain growing, and then primarily for wheat hay. The experiments were so spectacularly successful that a new land rush began, and out of this grew the demand for the formation of a county. Many of these who came to the county in hopes of making their fortune in wheat went broke and later abandoned their holdings. In the meantime the new county had been set up (in 1885) and this in turn attracted more new settlers. Finally, in 1888, rails were extended south as far as Heppner and the present day agricultural patterns became set. Within three years the wheat crop had grown to more than one million bushels per year, approximately one-half of which was shipped out of the county. In the three-quarters of a century since that time, there has been but one major change in the agricultural pattern: Sheep, which were once the major income producing crop, are now of no importance.

Lack of water for irrigation purposes has kept much of the otherwise good soil of the county out of production. An adequate return from dry farming and livestock raising, without the benefit of irrigation requires a large acreage

for the individual producer, and that fact alone has kept the population at a near minimum. Nevertheless, there have been recurring booms and during one of these (1920) the population was approximately 25 percent above the present figure.

The mining excitements common to most eastern Oregon Counties are completely absent from the annals of Morrow County. True, there was once a mild rush of sorts to stake claims in the Opal Butte area. But the rush, in the parlance of the times, "lasted quick" and terminated altogether with the discovery that few of the "opals" were of gem quality. At least one family fortune was exhausted in a vain effort to develop one of the many indifferent coal deposits in the county. Indeed, the Union Pacific Railroad spent some time and no little money during the late 1880's to the same end. Eventually, they too admitted defeat.

The earnest deliver after historical truths is almost immediately struck by the completely casual approach of the early pioneers to the type of business transactions that other folk in other places and other times are inclined to look upon seriously. Witness how two gentlemen, Heppner and Morrow by name, met over a wayfarers meal, during the course of which a handshake agreement was completed to open a store at Stanbury's Flat. Without more ado they then went their separate ways: Heppner to purchase the stock and Morrow to erect the store building. At the time of the decision to go in business (1872) there were only about 25 families in the trading area, which is some sort of a measure of the faith of Messrs. Morrow and Heppner in the future of the area.

Witness, too, the early day saga of the town of Hardman. In 1882 it was known as Dairyville. Because there was a rival community a mile or so down the road known as "Yaller Dog" the community of Dairyville soon came to be known as "Raw Dog." But good things come in threes; it seems there was a farmer named David Hardman who, among other things, kept a post office known (quite naturally) as Hardman. Eventually, Mr. Hardman moved into Dairyville, bringing the post office with him, and the town thereafter became Hardman. It quickly absorbed "Yaller Dog" and thereafter flourished mightily until around 1910,

when it was the second large
that time a decline set in
of memories. Only the town
file, (although the town ha
remains to show the heights
pired. And we still wonder
a postmaster decided to mov
with him.

Not to be overlooked in the
are some of the early issue
sprang up as a rival of the
merged with that sheet to b
flourishing) Heppner Gazette
Times must have had excell
of the area. A glance thro
1901 issues shows space dev
ings, " "Ione Inklings," "Ga
Creek Ripplings," "Lexington
dency toward alliteration
establishment of a newspaper
of "The Hardman Homestead."
M. McMicken established a n
end of 1898. Unfortunately
just what Miss McMicken's f
least of record that Morrow
And Mr. Shiach, writing in
successful editor, at that.
newspapers, Lexington, whic
ville" once had three: "The
Weekly Budget" and "The Whea
dozen years before the town

Enlightening of the young and the greatest worry of the early record of a school having been subscription in Heppner in 1885 are extremely sketchy. In 1885 were at one time sequenced (Umatilla) and are no longer. In 1885 the first records were show a total of 1,760 youth of whom 1,008 were enrolled slightly more than four months following year there were or

t, and that fact alone has
near minimum. Nevertheless,
booms and during one of these
approximately 25 percent above

mon to most eastern Oregon
sent from the annals of Morrow
nce a mild rush of sorts to
utte area. But the rush, in
"lasted quick" and terminated
ery that few of the "opals"
east one family fortune was
to develop one of the many
in the county. Indeed, the
nt some time and no little
's to the same end. Eventually,

historical truths is almost
completely casual approach of
type of business transactions
places and other times are in-
sly. Witness how two gentle-
name, met over a wayfarers
which a handshake agreement
ore at Stanbury's Flat. Without
eir separate ways: Heppner to
row to erect the store building.
on to go in business (1872)
families in the trading area,
asure of the faith of Messrs.
future of the area.

ay saga of the town of Hardman.
airyville. Because there was
or so down the road known as
y of Dairyville soon came to be
good things come in threes; it
named David Hardman who, among
office known (quite naturally) as
Hardman moved into Dairyville,
with him, and the town there-
quickly absorbed "Yaller Dog"
mightily until around 1910,

when it was the second largest town in the county. At
that time a decline set in, and today it consists mostly
of memories. Only the township plat, which is still on
file, (although the town has long since disincorporated)
remains to show the heights to which Hardman once as-
pired. And we still wonder what would happen today if
a postmaster decided to move and take his post office
with him.

Not to be overlooked in the matter of the casual approach
are some of the early issues of Heppner Times, which
sprang up as a rival of the Gazette in 1897, and later
merged with that sheet to become the enterprising (and
flourishing) Heppner Gazette Times of the present. The
Times must have had excellent coverage in all the towns
of the area. A glance through the pages of some of the
1901 issues shows space devoted to the "Monument Murmur-
ings," "Ione Inklings," "Galloway Gleanings," "Rhea
Creek Ripplings," "Lexington Laconics," etc. This ten-
dency toward alliteration reached the ultimate with the
establishment of a newspaper in Hardman under the banner
of "The Hardman Homestead." We note, too, that a Miss
M. McMicken established a newspaper in Ione toward the
end of 1898. Unfortunately, history does not tell us
just what Miss McMicken's first name was. But it is at
least of record that Morrow County had a lady editor.
And Mr. Shiach, writing in 1902, terms her a financially
successful editor, at that. And still on the subject of
newspapers, Lexington, which began existence as "Saline-
ville" once had three: "The Bunchgrass Blade," "The
Weekly Budget" and "The Wheatfield." All of this a
dozen years before the town was incorporated.

Enlightening of the young appears not to have been the
greatest worry of the early Morrow pioneers. There is a
record of a school having been established by popular
subscription in Heppner in 1873. Records of other areas
are extremely sketchy. In fact, all records prior to
1885 were at one time sequestered in the parent county
(Umatilla) and are no longer available. Subsequent to
1885 the first records were for the year 1887-88. These
show a total of 1,760 youth of school age in the county,
of whom 1,008 were enrolled in school for an average of
slightly more than four months during the year. In the
following year there were only 1,517 of school age, and

the number enrolled is not of record. However, the school year was still about four months' duration, and it is noted that some of the school buildings of the previous year had been demolished by the cyclone of 1888, and at least one schoolhouse was torn down and "the materials used for other purposes." ^{1/} By 1900 the school enrollment was up to nearly 1,400, and the length of the school year had extended to almost six months.

At one time there were more than 50 separate school districts in the county, yet Morrow was the first county in the State of Oregon to adopt the county unit administrative system. Schools of the county are today as modern and progressive as can be found anywhere. Finally, as a period (if not an exclamation point) to the subject of casualness, we find that the first - and for many years the only - doctor in Morrow County was an unlicensed practitioner known to history only as "Dr. Shobe." This enterprising gentleman came to Heppner in 1874 and later opened his own drug store, where, presumably, he was his own pharmacist, as well. Not until six years later was there a licensed physician in the county. Dr. Shobe's chief stock in trade in his pharmacy seems to have been a tonic labeled "IXL," previously purveyed in the area by Heppner's store. The tonic was so popular, in fact, that when it came time to decide on a name for the town several votes were cast for "IXL." Even more votes were cast for "New Chicago," while George Stansbury (some records show the name as Stanbury) held out for awhile for the name of Willow Creek. No one name receiving a majority of the votes, Mr. Stansbury threw his support to Heppner, and so the town became. It is interesting, at this point in time to dwell on what might have happened had Mr. Stansbury elected to throw his support to "IXL."

^{1/} History of Umatilla and Morrow County,
Wm. Parsons and W. S. Shiach, Lever Publishing, 1902



THE OLD OREGON TRAIL CROSSES MO



HEPPNER FROM THE SOU

is not of record. However, the
 all about four months' duration, and
 ne of the school buildings of the
 een demolished by the cyclone of 1888,
 hoolhouse was torn down and "the
 other purposes." 1/ By 1900 the
 as up to nearly 1,400, and the length
 had extended to almost six months.

ere more than 50 separate school dis-
 y, yet Morrow was the first county in
 to adopt the county unit administra-
 ls of the county are today as modern
 an be found anywhere. Finally, as a
 exclamation point) to the subject of
 that the first - and for many years
 n Morrow County was an unlicensed
 to history only as "Dr. Shobe." This
 man came to Heppner in 1874 and later
 store, where, presumably, he was his
 well. Not until six years later was
 ysician in the county. Dr. Shobe's
 e in his pharmacy seems to have been
 L," previously purveyed in the area
 The tonic was so popular, in fact,
 ime to decide on a name for the town
 cast for "IXL." Even more votes were
 go," while George Stansbury (some-
 me as Stanbury) held out for awhile
 low Creek. No one name receiving a
 es, Mr. Stansbury threw his support
 the town became. It is interesting,
 me to dwell on what might have hap-
 bury elected to throw his support to

illa and Morrow County,
 W. S. Shiach, Lever Publishing, 1902



THE OLD OREGON TRAIL CROSSES MORROW COUNTY



HEPPNER FROM THE SOUTH

TABLE I

MORROW COUNTY
POPULATION TRENDS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS
1950 - 1969

AGE GROUP	<u>1950</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>
Under 16	1,451	-	-	1,672	-
16 & 17	140	99	81	180	96
18 - 24	404	165	158	323	156
25 - 34	673	279	277	566	228
35 - 44	693	317	305	622	238
45 - 54	545	328	264	592	253
55 - 64	456	224	184	408	264
65 & Over	421	257	261	518	255
TOTALS	4,783	1,669*	1,530*	4,871	1,490*

*Does not include persons under the age of 16.

MORROW COUNTY
POPULATION TRENDS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS
1950 - 1969

<u>1950</u> TOTAL	<u>MALE</u>	<u>1960</u> FEMALE	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>1969</u> FEMALE	<u>TOTAL</u>
1,451	-	-	1,672	-	-	1,370
140	99	81	180	96	111	207
404	165	158	323	156	157	313
673	279	277	566	228	240	468
693	317	305	622	238	252	490
545	328	264	592	253	264	517
456	224	184	408	264	240	504
421	257	261	518	255	271	526
4,783	1,669*	1,530*	4,871	1,490*	1,535*	4,395

persons under the age of 16.

POPULATION

In point of numbers, the population of Morrow County has been relatively stable for the past thirty years. However, as will be seen, there has been a tremendous change in the composition of the population, particularly in the past ten years.

The population peak in the county was reached in 1920, when the regular decennial census showed a total of 5,617 inhabitants. During the next twenty years the county showed an approximate 25 percent population loss, with 1940 showing approximately the same population as at present. During the mid-forties the population fell to the lowest point since 1890, but subsequently climbed back to a low peak during the mid-fifties, after which it again tailed off to the present figure.

Oddly enough, with 500 less population now than in 1960, there are actually more households in the county now than at the time of the last decennial census. In 1960, the average population per household stood at 3.96; at the time of the Smaller Communities Study this average had dropped to 3.14. This trend toward smaller families is further supported by the fact that approximately 60 percent of the population loss of the past eight years was in the under 16 year-age group. There were slight gains in the numbers of those 16 and 17 years old, as well as those over the age of 65. All other age groups, except the 55 to 64, showed definite losses, with the 25 to 54 year group being the hardest hit. There was an approximate 25 percent gain in the 55 to 64 year-age group.

Put in another way, in 1950 those under the age of 16 accounted for 30.3 percent of the total population, and those above the age of 65 accounted for only 8.8 percent. In 1960 the respective percentages for these two age

groups were 34.3 and 10.6. At the Smaller Communities Study in 1969, those percentages had dropped to 31.1 percent, while the percentage for those 65 and over had risen to approximately 12.0 percent.

It would appear, from the data at hand, that Morrow County is exporting people in the young age group. Some of this out-migration is being replaced by older persons, but there is a net loss in the exchange, particularly in the 25 to 54 age group. Not all of the out-migration has been replaced, however. There are many indications that the out-migration has been by young males, principally of young males in the working age. That the distaff side of the population in the area, is indicated by the rise in the percentage of the total population which is female. The percentage had risen to 47.8, and in the Smaller Communities study, more than one-half of all those under 16 were female.

Not much in the way of population growth appears indicated during the next ten years. It is likely that some of the residents of the northern part of the county, who are now dependent on the Depot will probably remove with the emphasis on military activities, but the loss will probably be offset by the growth in culture and agricultural products. The projected experiments in irrigation and the success of the county are successfully bringing about a change.

Any one of the recommended - and planned - control and storage projects in the basin, could materially raise the level of life in the county and bring about a change. Completion of even a reasonable number of these projects could also enable the county to develop its industry as well. However, it must be recognized that Morrow is primarily an agricultural county. The present day trends toward larger farms and smaller farm population make the only real possibility of an upward trend in the county industrial diversification - which is the topic of earnest conversation.

POPULATION

...s, the population of Morrow County has ...able for the past thirty years. How- ...een, there has been a tremendous change ... of the population, particularly in the

...k in the county was reached in 1920, ...ecennial census showed a total of 5,617 ...ng the next twenty years the county ...ate 25 percent population loss, with ...roximately the same population as at ...the mid-forties the population fell to ...since 1890, but subsequently climbed ...k during the mid-fifties, after which it ...to the present figure.

...n 500 less population now than in 1960, ...y more households in the county now than ...e last decennial census. In 1960, the ...n per household stood at 3.96; at the ...er Communities Study this average had ...This trend toward smaller families is ...by the fact that approximately 60 per- ...ation loss of the past eight years was ...ear-age group. There were slight gains ...those 16 and 17 years old, as well as ...e of 65. All other age groups, except ...wed definite losses, with the 25 to 54 ...the hardest hit. There was an approxi- ...ain in the 55 to 64 year-age group.

...y, in 1950 those under the age of 16 ...8 percent of the total population, and ...age of 65 accounted for only 8.8 percent. ...ective percentages for these two age

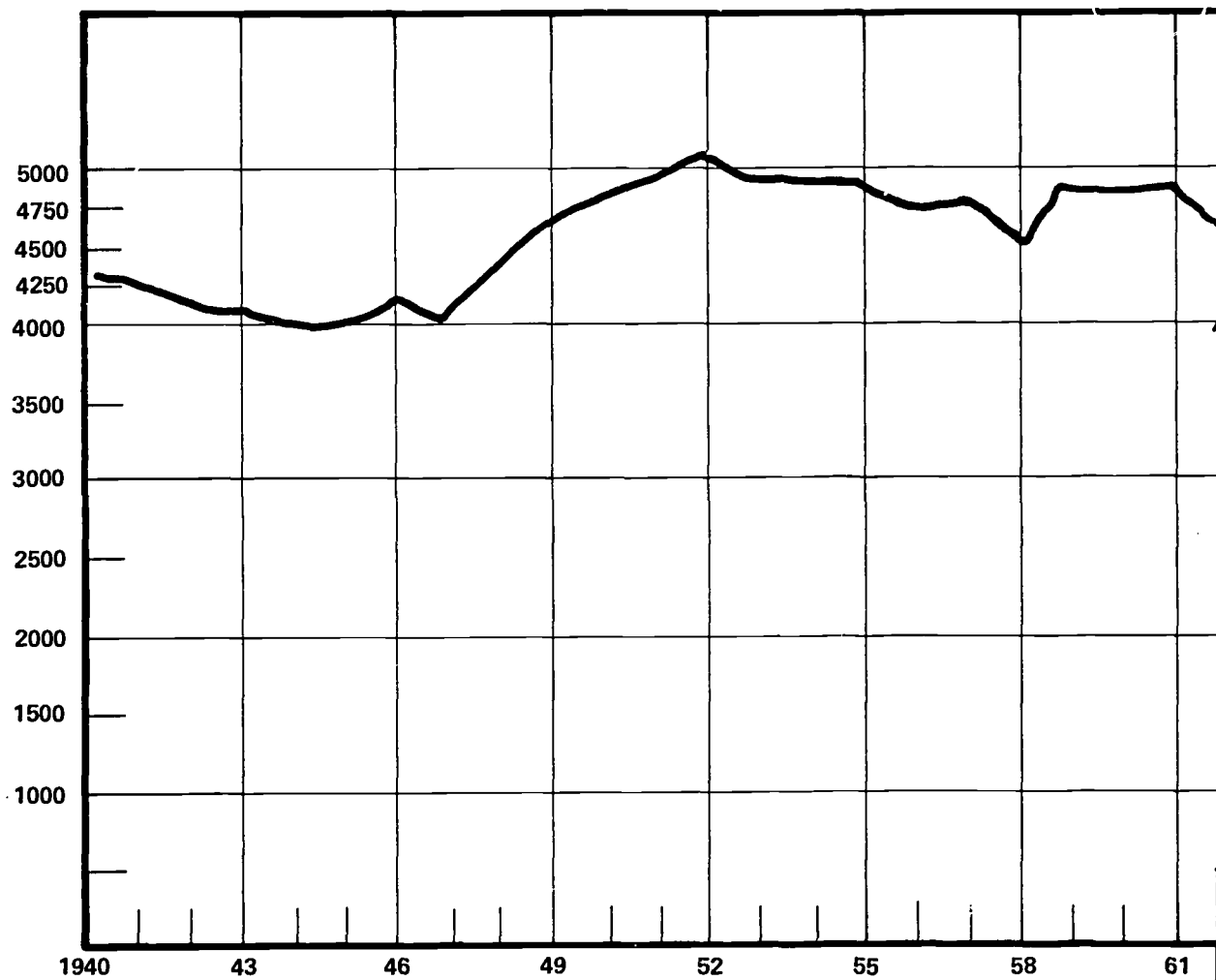
groups were 34.3 and 10.6. At the time of the Smaller Communities Study in 1969, those under the age of 16 had dropped to 31.1 percent, while those above the age of 65 had risen to approximately 12.0 percent.

It would appear, from the data at hand, that Morrow County is exporting people in the vital 20 through 40 year group. Some of this out-migration is undoubtedly being replaced by older persons, but there has been a loss in the exchange, particularly of young families. Not all of the out-migration has been of whole families, however. There are many indications that at least a part of the out-migration has been by single members of families, principally of young males who have arrived at a working age. That the distaff side tends to remain in the area, is indicated by the rising percentage of females in relation to the total population. In 1950, 45.7 percent of the total population was female. By 1960, this percentage had risen to 47.8, and at the time of the study, more than one-half of all the persons in the county were female.

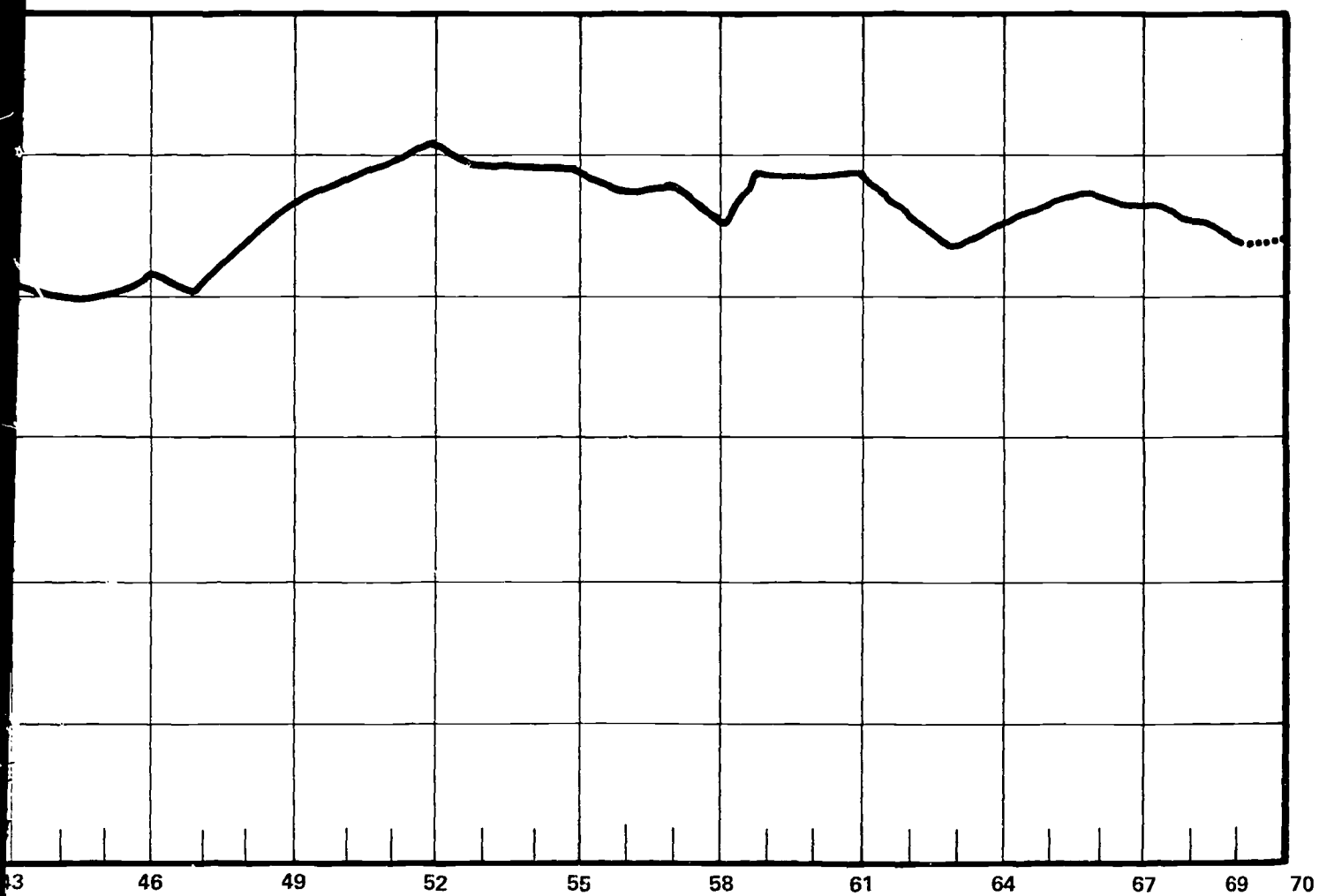
Not much in the way of population change in Morrow County appears indicated during the next few years. It appears likely that some of the residents in the northeastern part of the county, who are now employed at the Umatilla Depot will probably remove with the national lessening of emphasis on military activities, now in prospect. This loss will probably be offset by jobs opening up in agriculture and agricultural products processing, if presently projected experiments in irrigation in the northern part of the county are successfully brought to fruition.

Any one of the recommended - and sorely needed - flood control and storage projects in the Willow Creek sub-basin, could materially raise the gross agricultural income of the county and bring an influx of new inhabitants. Completion of even a reasonable portion of the recommended projects could also enable the building of a service industry as well. However, it must be borne in mind that Morrow is primarily an agricultural county and, with the present day trends toward larger farms, increased mechanization and smaller farm populations, it appears that the only real possibility of an upswing in population lies in industrial diversification - which is at present but a topic of earnest conversation.

MORROW COUNTY POPULATION



MORROW COUNTY POPULATION



AGRICULTURE

THE SOILS

The one million plus acres of Morrow County land in farms represent a fair variety of soil types. Most of the prime farm lands are on alluvial soils in the creek bottoms, plus one glacial deposit approximately mid-way of the northern boundary. The various Lickskillet associations which occupy the central portion of the southeast to northwest slope across the county are also heavily cultivated and are more or less amenable to irrigation, depending on the soil depth. Most of the northern part of the county is Quincy associated glacial sediments, ranging from medium to coarse texture. Only a small percentage of the Quincy associated soils are suitable for cropland, or adaptable to irrigation.

The high altitude southeastern corner of the county is generally in fairly deep soil partly developed from the underlying rock and partly the result of deposited loess and volcanic ash.

Generally, very few of the soils are native. Again generally, most of the soils except the shallower Lickskillet and some of the coarser Quincy association are amenable to irrigation. Almost uniformly, all of the soils in the county tend to be light and subject to both wind and water erosion.

All of those soils otherwise suitable for cropland require chemical treatment for maximum production.

THE CROPS

Although livestock and livestock products provided slightly less than one-third of Morrow County's gross agricultural income in 1968, there are some signs that livestock is gradually assuming a much stronger position

in relation to the total farm income much because of increasing revenue from slightly decreased field crops.

During the first years of Morrow County were almost the only cash crop. Lickskillet was an item of importance. In the 1890's grains began to be important. But the exodus of the sheep that wheat and corn assumed their present position of

In normal years, the cash value of wheat exceeds the value of all other farm products. Only occasionally, in a bad crop year, is this not true. But these years are not often noted. Other than wheat, livestock represent almost the sum total of field products. A negligible amount of melons and vegetables is seldom amounts to more than 1 percent of the total gross farm income.

LIVESTOCK

Beef cattle now represent the greatest producing livestock in Morrow County. Livestock products have shown a rising trend in recent years and during 1968 produced almost as much gross income as in 1960. Swine were eliminated as a cash crop, with 1968 a little more than one-tenth of the total livestock income, but the percent of the total in 1960. It is the present time whether or not the sheep raising will continue.

PROCESSING

There is only one small plant processing (dairy) products in the county. It is toward increased dairy products processing additional facilities for processing

AGRICULTURE

plus acres of Morrow County land in a fair variety of soil types. Most of the lands are on alluvial soils in the creek bed glacial deposit approximately mid-way boundary. The various Licksillet associated occupy the central portion of the south-slope across the county are also heavily and are more or less amenable to irrigation, the soil depth. Most of the northern part is Quincy associated glacial sediments, medium to coarse texture. Only a small percentage of Quincy associated soils are suitable for irrigation.

The southeastern corner of the county is very deep soil partly developed from the loess and partly the result of deposited loess.

A few of the soils are native. Again most of the soils except the shallower Licksillet of the coarser Quincy association are irrigated. Almost uniformly, all of the county tend to be light and subject to both erosion.

Soils otherwise suitable for cropland require treatment for maximum production.

Stock and livestock products provided more than one-third of Morrow County's gross income in 1968, there are some signs that it is gradually assuming a much stronger position

in relation to the total farm income. This is not so much because of increasing revenues from livestock as from slightly decreased field crop revenue.

During the first years of Morrow County, beef cattle were almost the only cash crop. Later, sheep became an item of importance. In the 1890's, wheat and small grains began to be important. But it was not until the exodus of the sheep that wheat and other small grains assumed their present position of dominance.

In normal years, the cash value of the wheat crop exceeds the value of all other farm products combined. Only occasionally, in a bad crop year (as in 1964) is this not true. But these years represent an exception not often noted. Other than wheat, barley and hay represent almost the sum total of field crops. There is a negligible amount of melons and vegetables grown, but this seldom amounts to more than four percent of the total gross farm income.

LIVESTOCK

Beef cattle now represent the great majority of income producing livestock in Morrow County, although dairy products have shown a rising trend over the past ten years and during 1968 produced almost three times as much gross income as in 1960. Swine have almost been eliminated as a cash crop, with 1968 returns being only a little more than one-tenth of the 1960 figure. Sheep, lambs and wool still account for around ten percent of the total livestock income, but this is down from 17 percent of the total in 1960. It is difficult to say at the present time whether or not this downward trend in sheep raising will continue.

PROCESSING

There is only one small plant processing agricultural (dairy) products in the county. If the present trend toward increased dairy products production continues, additional facilities for processing may be required.

THE OUTLOOK

The future of agriculture in Morrow County is presently somewhat uncertain. There are many possibilities, at present in the talking stage only, which could if brought to fruition, bring vast changes within the next two decades.

Topping the list is the possible construction of a multi-purpose dam on Willow Creek, near Heppner, which it is estimated could bring an additional 4,000 acres under irrigation, or could provide supplemental water to some of the acreages now under irrigation. This could make possible the growing of a type of crops not presently in production and could raise the agricultural income by as much as 10 to 15 percent.

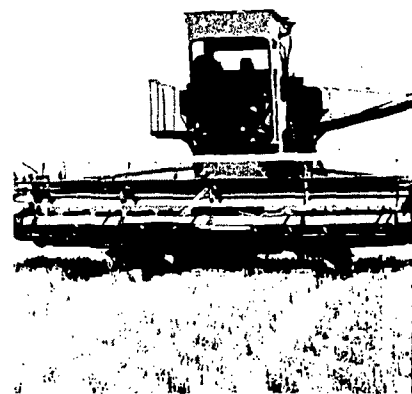
Second is the possibility of pumping irrigation water from the pool formed by the John Day Dam. This dam has raised the water level of the Columbia River to the point where the costs of pumping for irrigation along the northern strip of the county will be considerably lowered, perhaps to the point of feasibility. In fact, one cooperative venture involving some 12,000 acres near Boardman is now getting under way on an experimental basis. Presumably, a good portion of this acreage will be devoted to row crops, of a type which may create a need for local processing plants. Whether in anticipation of the success of this experiment, or for some other reason, a considerable acreage of row crops was put in the loess soils near the navy bombing range in 1969. It is still too early to hazard a guess as to whether or not this venture will be profitable.

Finally there is the possibility that a major nuclear powered generating facility may eventually be established somewhere on the Columbia River along the northern boundary of the county. The suggestion has been made that, if such a plant were to be established, the water used for cooling purposes could be pumped and stored for irrigation purposes. There are myriad technical difficulties in the path of such a project. Soil composition of the areas where it is proposed to establish the impoundment is such that it appears a seepage problem of considerable proportions would ensue. At the time of the survey, a

study was underway in the north to determine the depth and composition of the reservoir sites. Should coolant water would not be retained in the poundments, alternate means, such as pumping directly into irrigation pipes, would have to be used.

Also underway is a study to determine the feasibility of an agriculture-industrial park with food processing plants, or similar industries, which would increase agricultural use of the land. The sites are being considered for use by animal-oriented industries.

One way or another, it seems almost certain that agricultural expansion will come in the next few years. The early growth of the Columbia River could make it possible to have a surplus of fresh produce on the market. The length of the growing season is being extended by the growing of a type of crops not now grown in the area. It appears that the outlook for agriculture is bright, even though the exact course is uncertain.



MODERN METHODS ARE USED TO HARVEST CROPS OF MORROW COUNTY

Morrow County is presently
many possibilities, at
only, which could if brought
within the next two dec-

ble construction of a multi-
near Heppner, which it is
tional 4,000 acres under
supplemental water to some
igation. This could make
pe of crops not presently
the agricultural income by

pumping irrigation water
John Day Dam. This dam has
the Columbia River to the
ping for irrigation along
county will be considerably
t of feasibility. In fact,
lving some 12,000 acres near
r way on an experimental
ortion of this acreage will
a type which may create a
ants. Whether in anticipa-
experiment, or for some other
ge of row crops was put in
y bombing range in 1969. It
a guess as to whether or
fitable.

lity that a major nuclear
may eventually be established
ver along the northern bound-
estion has been made that,
established, the water used
be pumped and stored for irri-
myriad technical difficulties
et. Soil composition of the
to establish the impoundment
eepage problem of considerable
the time of the survey, a

study was underway in the north part of the county, to
determine the depth and composition of the soils adjacent
to the reservoir sites. Should studies show that this
coolant water would not be retained in the proposed im-
poundments, alternate means, such as pumping the water
directly into irrigation pipes or lined ditches, could
be used.

Also underway is a study to determine the feasibility of
an agriculture-industrial park suitable for feed lots,
packing plants, or similar industries resulting from in-
creased agricultural use of the land. Commercial pumping
sites are being considered for these and other potential
animal-oriented industries.

One way or another, it seems almost an assured fact that
agricultural expansion will come to Morrow County in the
next few years. The early growing season along the
Columbia River could make it possible to place some types
of fresh produce on the market in time for peak prices.
The length of the growing season could enable the grow-
ing of a type of crops not now being produced. Altogether
it appears that the outlook for agriculture is excellent,
even though the exact course is more or less uncertain.



MODERN METHODS ARE USED TO HARVEST THE VAST WHEAT FIELDS
OF MORROW COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TRENDS
MORROW COUNTY
1964 - 1968

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Beef Cattle.....	\$ 1,944,000	\$ 2,044,000	\$ 2,152,000	\$ 2,407,000
Sheep & Lambs.....	380,000	271,000	244,000	323,000
Wool**.....	109,000	107,000	120,242	100,000
Hogs.....	18,000	15,000	16,000	14,000
Dairy (Milk & Ice Cr.).....	59,000	130,000	100,000	167,000
Poultry.....	42,000	42,000	40,000	36,000
Misc. Animal Products.....	10,000	11,000	11,000	17,000
Total.....	\$ 2,562,000	\$ 2,620,000	\$ 2,683,242	\$ 3,064,000
 CROPS				
Wheat***.....	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 5,612,000	\$ 5,929,639	\$ 6,495,000
Barley.....	1,413,750	1,496,000	1,472,166	381,000
Other Grains.....	87,000	20,000	6,000	43,000
Hay Crops.....	278,000	330,000	369,000	386,000
Veg., Melons, Fruits.....	86,000	115,000	76,000	279,000
Farm Forest Products.....	110,000	75,000	50,000	60,000
Fed. Crop Ins.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$ 7,074,750	\$ 7,648,000	\$ 7,902,805	\$ 7,645,000
TOTAL All Crops & Livestock..	\$ 9,636,750	\$10,268,000	\$10,586,047	\$10,709,000

*Source - Morrow County Extension Agent

**Includes Wool Incentive Payments

***Includes Wheat Certificates, Conservation Reserve, Commodity Reseal and Feed Grain Divers

TABLE II

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TRENDS
MORROW COUNTY
1964 - 1968

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
...	\$ 1,944,000	\$ 2,044,000	\$ 2,152,000	\$ 2,407,000	\$ 2,678,000
...	380,000	271,000	244,000	323,000	276,000
...	109,000	107,000	120,242	100,512	96,000
...	18,000	15,000	16,000	14,000	5,000
...	59,000	130,000	100,000	167,000	199,000
...	42,000	42,000	40,000	36,000	38,000
...	10,000	11,000	11,000	17,000	12,000
...	\$ 2,562,000	\$ 2,620,000	\$ 2,683,242	\$ 3,064,512	\$ 3,304,000
...	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 5,612,000	\$ 5,929,639	\$ 6,495,534	\$ 5,419,363
...	1,413,750	1,496,000	1,472,166	381,719	415,000
...	87,000	20,000	6,000	43,000	47,000
...	278,000	330,000	369,000	386,000	290,000
...	86,000	115,000	76,000	279,000	202,000
...	110,000	75,000	50,000	60,000	40,000
...	-----	-----	-----	-----	485,000
...	\$ 7,074,750	\$ 7,648,000	\$ 7,902,805	\$ 7,645,253	\$ 6,898,363
ck..	\$ 9,636,750	\$10,268,000	\$10,586,047	\$10,709,765	\$10,202,363

Extension Agent
Payments

ates, Conservation Reserve, Commodity Reseal and Feed Grain Diversion Payments

NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

CONSTRUCTION

At the time of the study, construction of all kinds was at a minimum. Of the seven workers in this division, all but one female clerical person were in the Structural worker category. In addition there were 13 self-employed persons in Construction, mostly in home construction and repair. Some heavy construction in the county is being done by out of the county firms. No immediate prospects for an increase in construction were evident, with the exception of a proposed alfalfa cubing plant in the Industrial Park at Boardman scheduled for mid-summer.

Proposed for the future, but not yet on the drawing boards, is a nuclear power plant which would be a job of considerable proportion.

MANUFACTURING

This industry division ranked third in the distribution of wage and salary workers with slightly over 18 percent of the total employment. By far the bulk of these workers (77%) were found in the lumber industry in the Machine Trades and Miscellaneous occupations. Most of the remaining workers were technicians employed by Boeing at the test site. Any increase in employment in this division would have to come from proposed new industry in the Boardman area such as the alfalfa cubing plant, a cement batch plant, a possible oil company installation and a proposed stud mill scheduled for Heppner. If any of these plans develop, a definite increase in manufacturing will take place.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS

This combined division holds five percent of the total employment in the county. The Utilities section. Since most part, provided by firms, very few employees are found. Similarly, Communications have no employment. Business offices are outside the county and stations in the county. How available via cable-translation.

Utilities not only hold the division, but also have most and technical jobs. Heppner Columbia Basin Electric Co-operates in several counties.

No immediate expansion, and forecast for this division. for the nuclear power generating completion, a considerable number of personnel would be added to of the study, prospects look the generating plant in the area.

TRADE

Second only to Government, it all employment in wage and salary. It also holds 43 percent of employment in the area.

Almost one-half of the employment and most of the females are in the service industries. Male employment runs in the mechanics and machinery sales.

Self-employment in Trade is the sexes, being generally in the service industries which also account for a large part of the work.

STRUCTURAL INDUSTRIES

ly, construction of all kinds was seven workers in this division, technical person were in the Structural addition there were 13 self-employed n, mostly in home construction and nstruction in the county is being ty firms. No immediate prospects nstruction were evident, with the d alfalfa cubing plant in the rdman scheduled for mid-summer.

e, but not yet on the drawing power plant which would be a job of n.

ranked third in the distribution kers with slightly over 18 percent t. By far the bulk of these work- n the lumber industry in the Machine us occupations. Most of the re- echnicians employed by Boeing at crease in employment in this divi- e from proposed new industry in as the alfalfa cubing plant, a possible oil company installation ll scheduled for Heppner. If any o, a definite increase in manufac-

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

This combined division holds only slightly more than five percent of the total employment, the bulk being in the Utilities section. Since Transportation is, for the most part, provided by firms based outside the county, very few employees are found here in Transportation. Similarly, Communications holds little in the way of employment. Business offices for phone communications are outside the county and there are no TV or radio stations in the county. However, most TV channels are available via cable-translator from Heppner.

Utilities not only hold the majority of jobs in this division, but also have most, if not all, of the skilled and technical jobs. Heppner is the headquarters of the Columbia Basin Electric Co-op which serves parts of several counties.

No immediate expansion, and only normal replacement, is forecast for this division. However, if present plans for the nuclear power generating plant are brought to completion, a considerable number of technical and skilled personnel would be added to this division. At the time of the study, prospects looked good for the locating of the generating plant in the Boardman Industrial Park area.

TRADE

Second only to Government, Trade carries 25 percent of all employment in wage and salary work in the county. It also holds 43 percent of all nonagricultural self-employment in the area.

Almost one-half of the employment in Trade is female, and most of the females are in the food service occupations. Male employment runs mostly to managerial, mechanics and machinery sales.

Self-employment in Trade is divided almost evenly between the sexes, being generally in small family-operated establishments which also account for most of the unpaid family work.

Wholesale trade is almost exclusively male with the preponderance being in the material handling occupations.

There are no present plans for any sizeable expansion in Trade.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

In Morrow County, this industry group offers very little in the way of wage and salary work, although it ranks second in the number of self-employed. Over one-half of the workers in this division are female, most being found in the Clerical occupations.

Since the self-employed already outnumber the salaried workers, any expansion in this division will probably be in self-employed rather than in wage and salary work. Other than normal replacement of some of the younger female workers, no expansion is evident in the immediate future.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Slightly more than one-half of the total wage and salary employees in this industry division are female. They are found mostly in the Service, Professional, and Clerical occupations. Male wage workers are generally in Service, Professional, Machine Trades, Structural and Miscellaneous. Self-employed workers equal about one-half of the total wage and salary workers in this division, and are largely in the motel-hotel segments, plus some personal service.

Since a high percentage of females exists in this division, a considerable replacement will probably occur over the next five years. Also, any expansion of the recreational attractions in the county, will undoubtedly result in an increase in workers in this division, particularly in the Service occupations.

Some slight expansion is already planned along the northern boundary of the county, but future expansion in the southern part would undoubtedly depend on development of recreation as an industry.

GOVERNMENT

Almost 40 percent of the wage and salary workers in Morrow County are in Government. Approximately 60 percent are in education, of whom almost 60 percent are Professional classifications, and more than 60 percent are female. Over one-half of the female workers in education are in the Service and Clerical occupations, which are exclusively female. Less than 10 percent of the professional people in education are in the

Federal, state and local government, of which the local government offers considerably more occupational opportunities, although here, as in education, approximately 60 percent of those employed are female. The largest employer in the group is the U.S. Forest Service. The county-operated hospital is a close second.



NATURAL GAS PUMPING STATION CLOSE TO INDUSTRIAL PARK

COURTESY - PORT OF MORROW

st exclusively male with the
the material handling occupations.

ans for any sizeable expansion

REAL ESTATE

Industry group offers very little
salary work, although it ranks
self-employed. Over one-half of
division are female, most being
occupations.

already outnumber the salaried
in this division will probably
her than in wage and salary work.
acement of some of the younger
nsion is evident in the immediate

DUS

half of the total wage and salary
stry division are female. They
e Service, Professional, and Cleri-
wage workers are generally in
Machine Trades, Structural and
employed workers equal about one-
and salary workers in this divi-
in the motel-hotel segments, plus

e of females exists in this divi-
replacement will probably occur
rs. Also, any expansion of the
ns in the county, will undoubtedly
in workers in this division, par-
ce occupations.

is already planned along the north-
ounty, but future expansion in the
doubtedly depend on development of
try.

GOVERNMENT

Almost 40 percent of the wage and salary jobs in Morrow
County are in Government. Approximately 47 percent are
in education, of whom almost 60 percent are in the
Professional classifications, and more than 65 percent
are female. Over one-half of the females employed in
education are in the Service and Clerical occupations,
which are exclusively female. Less than one-third of
the professional people in education are female.

Federal, state and local government, other than education,
offers considerably more occupational diversification;
although here, as in education, approximately one-half of
those employed are female. The largest single division
in the group is the U.S. Forest Service, although the
county-operated hospital is a close second.



NATURAL GAS PUMPING STATION CLOSE TO THE BOARDMAN
INDUSTRIAL PARK

COURTESY - PORT OF MORROW

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY E

INDUSTRY GROUP	Total Wage and Salary Employment	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Clerical
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	7	1	0	1
MANUFACTURING	145	2	23	5
(a) Lumber	112	1	5	5
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	41	7	8	9
TRADE	192	85	10	15
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	25	14	8	13
SERVICE & MISCELLANEOUS	56	30	14	11
GOVERNMENT (Non-education)	158	79	58	35
GOVERNMENT (Education)	141	80	86	12
TOTAL*	765	298	207	101

* Includes 47 commuters-in

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY

	Total Wage and Salary Employment	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Service
CTION	7	1	0	1	0	0
	145	2	23	5	1	13
	112	1	5	5	1	7
UTILITIES	41	7	8	9	0	1
	192	85	10	15	40	65
CE & REAL ESTATE	25	14	8	13	2	1
LANEOUS	56	30	14	11	1	25
	158	79	58	35	0	34
	141	80	86	12	0	28
	765	298	207	101	44	167

ommuters-in

(March)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY GROUPS

Farm, Fishing, Forestry	Processing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural	Miscellaneous
0	0	0	0	6	0
0	3	63	3	6	28
0	1	58	3	4	28
0	2	5	0	2	0
0	2	15	1	1	43
1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	1	2
0	0	1	0	24	6
0	0	1	0	1	13
1	5	82	4	54	100

* (March 16-22, 1969)

AL GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY GROUPS

Processing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural	Miscellaneous	Self- Employed
0	0	0	6	0	13
3	63	3	6	28	13
1	58	3	4	28	7
2	5	0	2	0	6
2	15	1	1	43	79
0	0	0	0	0	31
0	2	0	1	2	27
0	1	0	24	6	0
0	1	0	1	13	0
5	82	4	54	100	163

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE
MORROW COUNTY

Week of March 16 - 22, 1969

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Total Employment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 24	25 to 34
NONFARM SELF-EMPL.	163	11.7	58	35.2	2	33
FARM OPERATORS	201	14.4	18	9.0	0	32
UNPAID FAMILY WORK ^{1/}	33	2.4	28	84.9	16	3
FARM WAGE WORK	148	10.6	12	8.1	26	31
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY						
PROFESSIONAL, TECH. & MANAGERIAL	195	15.3	57	28.5	17	41
CLERICAL	107	7.7	92	96.0	16	29
SALES	48	3.4	20	41.8	3	7
SERVICE	180	12.9	130	72.2	26	41
FARM, FISHING & FORESTRY	3	--	0	0.0	1	2
PROCESSING WORK	5	--	1	20.0	0	1
MACHINE TRADES	95	6.8	0	0.0	23	14
BENCH WORK	15	1.1	3	20.0	0	4
STRUCTURAL WORK	64	4.6	0	0.0	2	11
MISCELLANEOUS	119	8.5	2	1.8	41	21
TOTAL ^{2/}	1,376	100.0	421	31.2	173	270

^{1/} Includes agricultural

^{2/} Includes 113 commuters

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE
MORROW COUNTY
Week of March 16 - 22, 1969**

Total Employment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 65
163	11.7	58	35.2	2	33	39	41	37	11
201	14.4	18	9.0	0	32	34	37	51	47
33	2.4	28	84.9	16	3	7	2	5	0
148	10.6	12	8.1	26	31	33	37	19	2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY									
195	15.3	57	28.5	17	41	46	52	34	5
107	7.7	92	96.0	16	29	28	27	7	0
48	3.4	20	41.8	3	7	22	9	5	2
180	12.9	130	72.2	26	41	52	31	28	2
3	--	0	0.0	1	2	0	0	0	0
5	--	1	20.0	0	1	3	0	1	0
95	6.8	0	0.0	23	14	17	11	27	3
15	1.1	3	20.0	0	4	6	2	2	1
64	4.6	0	0.0	2	11	19	18	13	1
119	8.5	2	1.8	41	21	16	22	19	0
1,376	100.0	421	31.2	173	270	322	289	248	74

2/ Includes 113 commuters-out

NATURAL RESOURCES

WATER

Morrow County is more fortunate than many of the other counties lying east of the Cascade Range, since it has the mighty Columbia River flowing along its entire northern border. In addition, many creeks and streams rise in the Blue Mountains in the southern part of the county, and flow northward to an ultimate junction with the Columbia.

All of Morrow County, except the extreme southwest corner, lies in the Umatilla Basin in the Willow Sub-basin. In the Willow Sub-basin are 3,184 miles of intermittent streams. The main stream is Willow Creek, with tributaries of Hinton Creek, Rhea Creek, and Eightmile Canyon. Also to the east is Butter Creek which runs out of the county on its way to the Columbia River.

Ground water in Morrow County is found generally throughout the county, the greatest concentration being in the southern part with a lesser amount in the northern plains area. An anticline traps ground water in the central area providing adequate supplies for the central towns. From this source, the City of Heppner is supplied by four artesian wells which produce an adequate amount of water for present needs. However, the city is planning to construct another well to provide additional water if needed. Water from these wells is of excellent quality and needs no treatment. The other towns in the areas to the north are also supplied by wells reaching into the basalt aquifers. Ground water in the Willow Sub-basin comprises only about 12 percent of the total water consumed.

Surface water, while occurring in greater quantities, presents far more problems in its use and control. While

the annual precipitation runs from less in Boardman to more than 40 in the Blue Mountains, the average at Heppner is around 14 inches. The streams in the county are intermittent in winter and spring, and practically dry in summer. Profiles of the main streams in the Sub-basin show relatively steep gradients of 100 to 300 feet per mile in their headwaters, and 20 to 30 feet per mile in the lower branches. Therefore, suitable storage in the upper elevations is difficult and would be expensive to construct.

The central portion of the county containing the main streams is subject to "cloudburst" type storms which on occasion cause short periods of heavy discharge and damage to the crop lands through erosion. In an effort to correct this situation, several dams have been located for storage dams and flood control at places such as Kelly Prairie, Penland, and Willow Creek. The most ambitious project of all, the Willow Creek Dam at Heppner. This Dam, practically on the edge of the town, will provide a substantial measure of protection for the flooding of Willow Creek as well as a site for recreation and water sports. The project has been approved and is now awaiting federal funds.

The use of water in irrigation is of prime importance in the county in all the lowlands adjacent to the Columbia River. The total of irrigated land at present is 25,000 acres, and more land is scheduled for irrigation in the near future. The use of the waters of the proposed nuclear power plant at Boardman Industrial Park will, if projected as feasible, be used to irrigate a substantial area of 128,000 acres of arid land lying immediately adjacent to Boardman Park. The area has a long 200-year history with an abundant supply of water and the benefits to the economy of the county are tremendous. It therefore appears that Morrow County is fortunate in having some well-made and very efficient water supply to provide a vast additional water source to its existing supply.

NATURAL RESOURCES

is more fortunate than many of the other east of the Cascade Range, since it has the Columbia River flowing along its entire north side. In addition, many creeks and streams rise in the southern part of the county, and flow toward to an ultimate junction with the

County, except the extreme southwest corner, the Matilla Basin in the Willow Sub-basin. In the Sub-basin are 3,184 miles of intermittent stream. The main stream is Willow Creek, with tributaries on Creek, Rhea Creek, and Eightmile Canyon. The last is Butter Creek which runs out of the county toward the Columbia River.

In Morrow County is found generally throughout the county, the greatest concentration being in the central and northern plains. The alluvial line traps ground water in the central and northern plains. The adequate supplies for the central towns. The City of Heppner is supplied by four wells which produce an adequate amount of water. However, the city is planning to construct a well to provide additional water if needed. The water from these wells is of excellent quality and quantity. The other towns in the areas to the south are supplied by wells reaching into the basalt and sandstone. The ground water in the Willow Sub-basin comprises about 10 percent of the total water consumed.

While occurring in greater quantities, there are more problems in its use and control. While

the annual precipitation runs from less than eight inches in Boardman to more than 40 in the Blue Mountains, the average at Heppner is around 14 inches. All of the streams in the county are intermittent, running full in winter and spring, and practically drying up in summer. Profiles of the main streams in the Sub-basin exhibit relatively steep gradients of 100 to 300 feet of drop per mile in their headwaters, and 20 to 60 feet per mile in the lower branches. Therefore, suitable on-stream storage in the upper elevations is difficult to find and would be expensive to construct.

The central portion of the county containing the major streams is subject to "cloudburst" type storms which on occasion cause short periods of heavy discharge with much damage to the crop lands through erosion of the top soil. In an effort to correct this situation, several sites have been located for storage dams and reservoirs at places such as Kelly Prairie, Penland Prairie and the most ambitious project of all, the Willow Creek Dam at Heppner. This Dam, practically on the southern edge of the town, will provide a substantial measure of control for the flooding of Willow Creek as well as a potential site for recreation and water sports. The project has been approved and is now awaiting federal funding.

The use of water in irrigation is of prime importance to the county in all the lowlands adjacent to the Columbia River. The total of irrigated land at present exceeds 25,000 acres, and more land is scheduled to come under irrigation in the near future. The use of the coolant waters of the proposed nuclear power plant in the Boardman Industrial Park will, if projected studies prove feasible, be used to irrigate a substantial part of the 128,000-acre of arid land lying immediately south of the Boardman Park. The area has a long 200-day growing season and with an abundant supply of water for irrigation, the benefits to the economy of the county would be tremendous. It therefore appears that Morrow County is fortunate in having some well-made and very practical plans to provide a vast additional water source to the already existing supply.

The Willamette Base Line roughly divides Morrow County into two parts, the North End and the South End. There is no standing timber in the North End. In the South End, about 27 percent of the land has a forest cover most of which is located in or near the Umatilla National Forest. About 220,000 acres of the Blue Mountains are covered with a conifer stand which, with the exception of about a thousand acres, is classed as commercial forest land. The one thousand is non-commercial and all the rest of the county is in non-forest land.

Ponderosa Pine comprises the principal forest type, followed by Douglas Fir, Lodgepole Pine and some Larch and Spruce. According to the last inventory (1955) by the U.S. Forest Service, there was a net volume of 1,766 million board feet (Scribner Rule) on the commercial forest land. Almost 60 percent is on National Forest land.

The annual lumber production averages approximately 46 million board feet. Approximately 70 percent of the raw materials for the lumber industry comes from privately or industry owned lands, with the remainder coming from Forest Service reserves. All of the lumber is produced at the two mills in Heppner. Almost the entire output of both mills is shipped out of the county. Since there is no facility locally, all wood chips and waste are also shipped out to other processing plants.

At the time of the survey there was a distinct possibility of a second stud mill operation in conjunction with one of the existing mills. This operation would increase employment in the lumber industry of the county by approximately 25 employees. Other than this, there is no immediate expectation of any increase in the lumber and timber industry. A planned new highway bisecting the southern part of the county from east to west, could open up new areas in the National Forest increasing the allowable cut and consequent production. This would be some time in the future, since the idea is still on paper.

Mineral production in M
sand and gravel operati
county is covered by a
deposits of minerals wi
Blue Mountains. To dat
have been reported.

The Willamette Base Line into two parts, North and South, potential sources of information, but the South part must be unfortunately, there are many throughout the county.

Along the Columbia River for marinas, some of which are the subject of the study. Each will have an adjacent park. Fishing will be available at the parks along the riverfront. Some are being planned in the southern Prairie, Penland Prairie. Additional facilities for boating. Also the proposed Willow River is a valuable addition to the recreation for residents and tourists. The existing mountain stream is a trail, Morrow County has a boater or fisherman.

For the hunter, the county has a variety of animals such as deer, elk, and other game species. Most hunters and the facilities are located in two county parks, Cutsforth and about 15 acres of space for picnicking areas including small ponds liberally served for the small fry.

line roughly divides Morrow County North End and the South End. There is in the North End. In the South part of the land has a forest cover located in or near the Umatilla National Forest. 100 acres of the Blue Mountains are in a fir stand which, with the exception of 100 acres, is classed as commercial forest. The remainder is non-commercial and all the land is in non-forest land.

uses the principal forest type, Fir, Lodgepole Pine and some Larch. According to the last inventory (1955) by the Forest Service, there was a net volume of 1,766 million cubic feet (Scribner Rule) on the commercial forest. 60 percent is on National Forest land.

Production averages approximately 46 million cubic feet annually. Approximately 70 percent of the raw lumber industry comes from privately owned lands, with the remainder coming from the National Forest. All of the lumber is produced in Heppner. Almost the entire output is shipped out of the county. Since there is no sawmill, all wood chips and waste are also shipped to processing plants.

In a recent survey there was a distinct possibility of a sawmill operation in conjunction with the existing mills. This operation would increase the lumber industry of the county by approximately 20 percent. Other than this, there is no indication of any increase in the lumber and timber industry. A planned new highway bisecting the county from east to west, could open up the National Forest increasing the allowable production. This would be some improvement, since the idea is still on paper.

MINERALS

Mineral production in Morrow County is confined to some sand and gravel operations. The fact that most of the county is covered by a layer of basalt precludes any deposits of minerals with the possible exception of the Blue Mountains. To date no finding of any consequence has been reported.

RECREATION

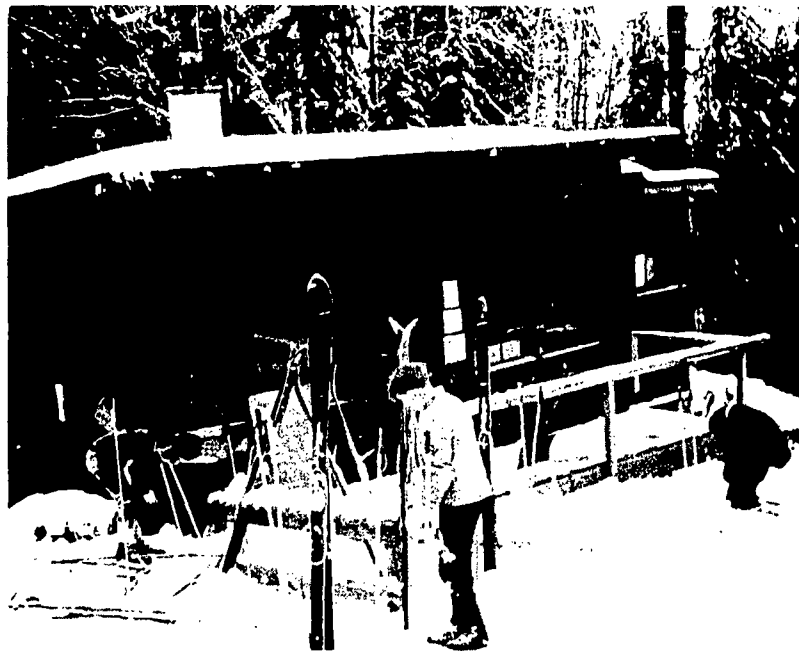
The Willamette Base Line neatly divides Morrow County into two parts, North and South. The North area has two potential sources of income, manufacturing and recreation, but the South part must depend on recreation only. Fortunately, there are many developed recreational sites throughout the county.

Along the Columbia River there are a number of locations for marinas, some of which were completed at the time of the study. Each will have boat launching facilities and an adjacent park. Fishing and all types of water sports will be available at these and other selected locations along the riverfront. Several major impoundments are being planned in the south part of the county at Kelly Prairie, Penland Prairie, and others. These will provide additional facilities for fishing, camping and hunting. Also the proposed Willow Creek Reservoir will add a sizeable addition to the recreational areas available to both residents and tourists. When all this is added to the existing mountain streams easily accessible by road or trail, Morrow County has, or soon will have, much to offer the boater or fisherman.

For the hunter, the county abounds in game birds and animals such as deer, elk, pheasants, quail, ducks and other game species. Morrow has long been a Mecca for hunters and the facilities are constantly being improved. Two county parks, Cutsforth and Anson Wright, each having about 15 acres of space, provide excellent camping and picnicking areas including trailer hook-ups. Both have small ponds liberally stocked with trout, which are reserved for the small fry.

For the winter sports enthusiast, the Arbuckle ski area has proven to be a popular attraction. It is the only ski area between Mt. Hood and Spout Springs 45 miles east of Pendleton. In an average year, the snow cover lasts from December to March, providing a relatively long season for the snow bunnies. Planned for the near future at Arbuckle is a ski lift and a day lodge.

Rock-hounds, hikers, photographers, and others who like the vast untrampled territories, will find plenty of



WINTER SPORTS AT ARBUCKLE SKI AREA

scenic spots to ply their hobby. The ghost town buff has played a part in the past, such as the town of Harney as it was in the late 80's. There is a recreational possibility in Oregon. The active planning assures that Morrow will be a place of increased pressure which will attract a expected influx of those people. The smog and crowded conditions of the County has a vast potential for being carried out.

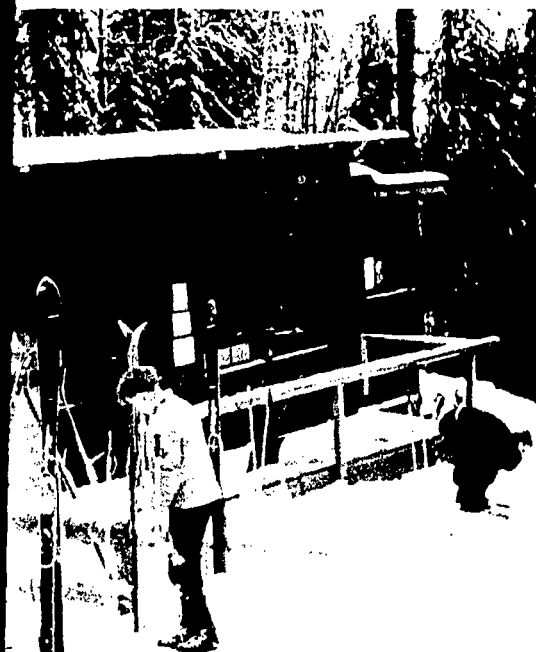


ANGLING FOR SALMON AND STURGEON

PHOTO COURTESY OF

enthusiast, the Arbuckle ski area is a popular attraction. It is the only one in Hood and Spout Springs 45 miles from an average year, the snow cover lasts through March, providing a relatively good hunting ground for snow bunnies. Planned for the near future is a ski lift and a day lodge.

Photographers, and others who like to explore new territories, will find plenty of



PORTS AT ARBUCKLE SKI AREA

scenic spots to ply their hobbies in Morrow County. Even the ghost town buff has places in which to explore the past, such as the town of Hardman, which remains much as it was in the late 80's. Altogether Morrow provides a recreational possibility second to few other counties in Oregon. The active planning for expansion of recreation assures that Morrow will be able to handle the increased pressure which will inevitably come with the expected influx of those people who can no longer stand the smog and crowded conditions of other areas. Morrow County has a vast potential if properly planned and carried out.



ANGLING FOR SALMON AND STURGEON ALONG THE COLUMBIA RIVER

PHOTO COURTESY OF BUS HOWDYSELL

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Morrow County is unique in having perhaps the largest concentration of industrial sites in the entire state. These sites total in excess of 106,000 acres, being generally divided into four separate areas:

1. The Port of Morrow Waterfront Park, consisting of 4,000 acres lying along the Columbia River at an altitude of 300 feet.

2. The Boeing Space Age Industrial Park of 100,000 acres, having eight miles of waterfront and the possibility of sub-leasing for a variety of industrial operations.

3. Approximately 2,000 acres of railroad land owned by Union Pacific and Northern Pacific and also available for sub-lease.

4. Several parcels of private land adjacent to the river and the other sites.

All of these sites have easy access to transportation, either by ship or barge on the Columbia River; railroad with direct lines east and west; truck transport on Interstate 80-N or by air freight with several fields in the park complex.

All types of necessary services are readily available, including the lowest cost power in the country from near by McNary Dam generator. Many roads traverse the park, and all parts are easily reached from the main arteries of travel. Buffer areas have been provided allowing development of many diversified industry uses.

The inevitable use of this vast area by plants and factories of all types will greatly expand the economy of Morrow County not only in providing additional employment but also in broadening the present tax base. The availability of these sites, the many services readily at hand,

coupled with the recreation facilities in the southern part of the county, make it a well-nigh irresistible inducement to industries seeking to expand their operations. Morrow County is ready to receive industry.

Some types of industry already in the complex, are an aluminum plant under construction in mid-stage, expected to be operational by 1965, and a major oil company refinery. Plans are now proceeding for a generating plant which will be located at the Boardman Park. At present there are indications that the United States is coming from the property, which, if done, would be a major industrial or agricultural complex.

With an active Port Commission and a body of citizens, it will be a fine opportunity to provide for future growth.



PART OF THE BOARDMAN WATERFRONT BEACH

TRIAL SITES

in having perhaps the largest
trial sites in the entire state.
cess of 106,000 acres, being gen-
r separate areas:

Waterfront Park, consisting of
the Columbia River at an altitude

Age Industrial Park of 100,000
es of waterfront and the possibil-
a variety of industrial operations.

00 acres of railroad land owned by
ern Pacific and also available for

if private land adjacent to the
es.

easy access to transportation,
on the Columbia River; railroad
and west; truck transport on
air freight with several fields in

services are readily available, most power in the country from near . Many roads traverse the park, easily reached from the main arteries have been provided allowing diversified industry uses.

his vast area by plants and facilities greatly expand the economy of in providing additional employment the present tax base. The available many services readily at hand,

coupled with the recreational possibilities found in the southern part of the county, add up to what would seem a well-nigh irresistible attraction to a host of new industries seeking to expand or decentralize their operations. Morrow County has much to offer the space age industry.

Some types of industry already planning on locations in the complex, are an alfalfa cube plant scheduled to begin construction in mid-summer and a concrete batch plant due to be operational by fall. Interest has also been shown by a major oil company and a large paper manufacturer. Plans are now proceeding to secure the nuclear power generating plant which is interested in a location in the Boardman Park. At the time of the study, there were indications that the U.S. Navy would consider withdrawing from the property now used for a bombing range, which, if done, would free another 50,000 acres for industrial or agricultural development.

With an active Port Commission, backed by an enthusiastic body of citizens, it would seem that Morrow County has a fine opportunity to promote its economy and insure its future growth.



PART OF THE BOARDMAN WATERFRONT PARK MARINA AND SWIMMING BEACH
COURTESY – PORT OF MORROW

TABLE V

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
MORROW COUNTY
Week ending March 22, 1969

TOTAL Population.....		4,395
Under 16 years of age.....		-1,370
Institutionally Domiciled.....		- 34
Total for whom no labor force data developed.....		-1,404
TOTAL Considered in Study.....		2,991
<hr/>		
MALE		FEMALE
1,470		1,521
206.....Retired..... ^{1/}	284	
48.....Unable to Work.....	53	
221.....Able, not retired, but not available.....	549	
19.....Available, but not seeking work.....	175	
-494.....TOTAL not in active Labor Force.....		-1,061
976.....Remainder, Active Labor Force.....		460
21.....Unemployed & Seeking Work..... ^{2/}	39	
526.....Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers..... ^{2/}	305	
105.....Self-employed, Nonag Industry.....	58	
5.....Unpaid Family Workers..... ^{3/}	28	
183.....Farm Operators..... ^{4/}	18	
136.....Farm Wage Workers.....	12	

^{1/} Category confined to those under 65 years of age; does not include those hospitalized.

^{2/} Includes commuters-out

^{3/} Includes both agricultural and nonagricultural

^{4/} Does not include those working majority of time off the farm

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Of the total 4,395 persons found by the Smaller Communities Service group in Morrow County, 1,370 were under the age of 16, and were therefore not considered in the labor force data. It is realized that many of those under the age of 16 did perform some part-time and seasonal work, as well as unpaid family work, particularly in agriculture. However, their attachment to the labor force is tenuous at best, and especially so at the time of the study.

Of the 3,025 persons above the age of 16, 1,436, or approximately 47 percent were validly attached to the labor force at the time of the study. Another 319 persons had employment in varying periods of up to 30 weeks during the year, but were removed from the labor force at the time of the study.

The labor force of Morrow County is predominantly male, a fact largely accounted for by the type of existing employment. As a matter of fact, there were 175 females who were semi-attached to the labor force, in that they stated they were available for work, but were not actually looking for work, because they considered a search would be fruitless. Notwithstanding, the number of females in active search of employment outnumbered the males in this category almost two to one.

Actually, in nonagricultural wage and salary work, almost 37 percent of those employed were females. Further, almost 36 percent of those in nonagricultural self-employment were also females. In agricultural work, however, both farm operators and wage and salary workers, the males outnumber the females by better than ten to one. The type of crops grown provide very few work opportunities for women, even in the harvests.

One odd quirk may be worth mention: the tendency of women to retire at an earlier age than the males. Of

the 255 males above the labor force at the time of the study, the 271 females in the active labor force, under the age of 65,

Overall, the labor force is well trained. Slightly more years of schooling for males and more than one or more years of

The median labor force is usual and is probably of persons in the 18 to 24 age group, partly accounted for by the fact that 18 percent of those now employed are more than one-half of those employed as farm operators, one of every four are

There is, for practical purposes, no manufacturing in Morrow County. The economy is based on agriculture, but even nomadic workers normal conditions. In short, the labor force can be characterized as

LABOR FORCE STATUS

MALE	WORKED DURING YEAR
1,166	All
680	"
160	"
64	"
61	"
193	"
8	"
9	Seeking work
6	"

*Includes both agricultural and nonagricultural employed and wage workers

E SUMMARY

und by the Smaller Communi-
County, 1,370 were under the
not considered in the labor
that many of those under the
part-time and seasonal work,
particularly in agricul-
ent to the labor force is
ly so at the time of the

age of 16, 1,436, or
validly attached to the
study. Another 319 per-
g periods of up to 30 weeks
moved from the labor force

nty is predominantly male,
by the type of existing em-
t, there were 175 females
e labor force, in that they
er work, but were not actually
ey considered a search would
g, the number of females in
outnumbered the males in this

wage and salary work, al-
loyed were females. Further,
n nonagricultural self-
In agricultural work,
and wage and salary workers,
les by better than ten to
m provide very few work op-
in the harvests.

ention: the tendency of
er age than the males. Of

the 255 males above the age of 65, 71 were still in the
labor force at the time of the study, whereas only 3 of
the 271 females in this age group were still in the
active labor force. Of the 206 retired males, 22 were
under the age of 65, as compared to 14 of the 284 females.

Overall, the labor force of Morrow County appears well-
trained. Slightly better than 80 percent have 12 or
more years of schooling. A little more than half of the
males and more than three-fourths of the females have
one or more years of vocational training.

The median labor force age of 43 is slightly higher than
usual and is probably accounted for by the out-migration
of persons in the 18 to 24 year-age group. It is also
partly accounted for by the fact that more than five per-
cent of those now employed are above the age of 65. More
than one-half of those over the age of 65 are self-
employed as farm operators, in which occupation almost
one of every four are above the age of 65.

There is, for practical purposes, no use of migrant labor
in Morrow County. There is a small amount of lumber
manufacturing, but even here there are very few of the
nomadic workers normally associated with lumber opera-
tions. In short, the labor force of Morrow County should
be characterized as stable, mature and well-trained.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 52 WEEKS PRECEDING STUDY

MALE		FEMALE
1,166	WORKED During the 52 Weeks*	589
680	" All 52 weeks (Incl. Vacation)	238
160	" 40 to 51 weeks	39
64	" 30 to 39 weeks	62
61	" 20 to 29 weeks	63
193	" less than 20 weeks	178
8	" part time all 52 weeks	9
9	Seeking work 26 weeks or more	15
6	" " 15 to 25 weeks	19

*Includes both agricultural and nonagricultural, self-
employed and wage work, as well as unpaid family work.

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS
(Persons 16 years of age and over)
MORROW COUNTY
March 16 - 22, 1969

AGE GROUP	TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED ^{1/}	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK
16 through 24 years	520	173	27
25 through 34 years	468	270	12
35 through 44 years	490	322	17
45 through 54 years	517	289	4
55 through 64 years	504	248	0
65 years and over	526	74	0
TOTAL	3,025	1,376	60

^{1/} Includes self-employed and commuters-out
^{2/} Mostly in school

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS
(Persons 16 years of age and over)
MORROW COUNTY
March 16 - 22, 1969

TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED ^{1/}	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK	AVAILABLE, NOT SEEKING	NOT AVAILABLE
520	173	27	31	289 ^{2/}
468	270	12	58	128
490	322	17	67	84
517	289	4	20	204
504	248	0	16	240
526	74	0	2	450
3,025	1,376	60	194	1,395

self-employed and commuters-out
school

TABLE VII

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER
(Whether in the labor force or not)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL
0 through 4 years	35	11	None
5 through 8 years	308	206	One year
9 through 11 years	272	354	Two years
12 years	444	523	Three years
13 through 15 years	181	231	Four or more
16 years or more	134	99	
TOTAL 18 years of age & over	1,374	1,424	TOTAL

TABLE VII-a

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(16 years of age and over)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL
0 through 4 years	3	0	None
5 through 8 years	181	16	One year
9 through 11 years	212	73	Two years
12 years	345	261	Three years
13 through 15 years	133	59	Four or more
16 years or more	102	51	
TOTAL 16 years of age & over in the active labor force	976	460	TOTAL

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER
(Whether in the labor force or not)

COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
4 years	35	11	None	549	599
3 years	308	206	One year	197	218
2 years	272	354	Two years	255	336
1 year	444	523	Three years	162	151
6 months	181	231	Four or more	211	120
Less than 6 months	134	99			
Persons of age 18 and over	1,374	1,424	TOTAL	1,374	1,424

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(16 years of age and over)

COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
4 years	3	0	None	476	103
3 years	181	16	One year	114	43
2 years	212	73	Two years	191	164
1 year	345	261	Three years	98	63
6 months	133	59	Four or more	97	87
Less than 6 months	102	51			
Persons of age 16 and over in the labor force	976	460	TOTAL	976	460

THE HUMAN RESOURCE OF MORROW COUNTY

In relation to the total population, Morrow County is in some respects much richer in human resource than the majority of rural Oregon Counties. The general level of education is higher, the percentage of those with vocational training is greater, and the spectrum of prior experience offers a broader range than in most similar areas. It is an established fact that many of the employed are working considerably below either their skill level or their potential.

This generally higher level would appear to be partly accounted for by the high median age (43 years) of the active labor force, which is, in turn, caused by the low percentage of the total population in the 18 through 34 year-age group. In short, although apparently stable and certainly well-trained, the labor force of Morrow County to some extent lacks the youthful vigor which is a vital component of any economically progressive area.

In addition to the caliber of the employed work force, there is an immediately available group of some proportions who were either (a) unemployed and seeking work (b) available for work, but not seeking work at the time of the study (c) employed outside the county, or (d) will be new entrants to the labor force during the year. An analysis of the occupational potential of this group shows that they, too, are generally better occupationally prepared than average, with the possible exception of the labor force entrants.

THE UNEMPLOYED

At the time of the study, there were 21 males and 39 females unemployed and actively seeking work in Morrow County. A survey of the occupational potential of this

group shows that 41 had 11 had more than eight but none of the remaining eight the total 60 seeking work vocational training and years.

From the standpoint of existing work also represented on the distaff side. By seeking work were late career experience gained in other with a clerical background was in occupations either in Morrow County. Examples those of electronics assembly operator.

The few males seeking work tionally unemployed, and Construction, Material Handling occupations.

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING

Of the total 194 persons males. Overall, this group the best possible immediate since the occupations represented a wide range. The group differs in that the majority of have had no recent work women who have removed for reasons, either leaving family, or leaving jobs husbands to Morrow County of the labor force anywhere a little less and some coming, the group as a whole and no few have work skills where, but of little sal because the prevailing treatment opportunities. Morrow the prime working years amenable to fast refreshment pations.

HUMAN RESOURCE OF MORROW COUNTY

The total population, Morrow County is in a richer in human resource than the Oregon Counties. The general level of education, the percentage of those with vocational training is greater, and the spectrum of prior experience is a broader range than in most similar counties. It is an established fact that many of the employed are considerably below either their skill level or potential.

A higher level would appear to be partly due to the high median age (43 years) of the population, which is, in turn, caused by the low birth rate. The total population in the 18 through 34 age group is short, although apparently stable and maintained, the labor force of Morrow County lacks the youthful vigor which is a vital element in an economically progressive area.

The caliber of the employed work force, particularly the immediately available group of some proportion of (a) unemployed and seeking work, but not seeking work at the time they were employed outside the county, or (d) will be added to the labor force during the year. An evaluation of the occupational potential of this group is too, are generally better occupationally than the average, with the possible exception of the entrants.

In the study, there were 21 males and 39 females actively seeking work in Morrow County. The occupational potential of this

group shows that 41 had 12 or more years of education, 11 had more than eight but less than twelve years, and none of the remaining eight had less than six years. Of the total 60 seeking work, 22 had at least one year of vocational training and nine of these had two or more years.

From the standpoint of experience, those actively seeking work also represented quite a variety, particularly on the disaffiliated side. By and large, most of the females seeking work were late comers to the county, with work experience gained in other areas. Excepting for those with a clerical background, most of the work experience was in occupations either non-existent or extremely rare in Morrow County. Examples among such occupations are those of electronics assembler and power sewing machine operator.

The few males seeking work appeared to be mostly frictionally unemployed, and were for the most part in the Construction, Material Handling and Transportation occupations.

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

Of the total 194 persons in this category, only 19 were males. Overall, this group provides what is probably the best possible immediate source of labor supply, since the occupations represented cover an unusually wide range. The group does offer one slight drawback, in that the majority of the 175 females in the category have had no recent work experience. Mostly they are women who have removed from the labor force for domestic reasons, either leaving jobs in Morrow County to rear a family, or leaving jobs in other areas to accompany their husbands to Morrow County. Generally, they have been out of the labor force anywhere from two to ten years, some a little less and some considerably more. Notwithstanding, the group as a whole is above average in education and no few have work skills that are invaluable elsewhere, but of little saleable value in Morrow County because the prevailing types of industry offer no employment opportunities. Moreover many of these women are in the prime working years of 25 through 44 and would be amenable to fast refresher courses in their former occupations.

The few males who indicated they were available for, but not seeking work, run mostly to men who are semi-retired or who have some type of self-employment, either agricultural or nonagricultural, which would allow acceptance of full-time wage and salary work. Although few in numbers, these males offer excellent potential in that all are reasonably well-educated, mature and with solid experience backgrounds.

THE COMMUTERS-OUT

One of every seven employed nonagricultural wage and salary workers from Morrow County commutes to a job outside the county. Nearly all of these commuters-out work in Umatilla County, the majority at a single federal facility which is located partly in Umatilla and partly in Morrow Counties. Every major occupational group excepting process worker is represented in the commuters-out. (See Table VIII, page 33).

It must be assumed that most of the commuters-out, if not all of them, would be available for employment within the county, if industry could provide employment closer to their place of residence. Therefore, some assessment of their qualifications as a potential labor supply appears advisable. In addition to their wide range of experience, this group has an average of 1.7 years of vocational training. The average number of years of completed schooling is approximately on a par with the rest of the labor force of the county.

Taken as a whole, the commuters-out present a valuable human resource in Morrow County, and one well worth the consideration of any prospective employer.

LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

An average of almost 100 youngsters either complete high school or enter the labor force as drop-outs each year in Morrow County. Less than one-half of the high school graduates continue their schooling; hence, there is an assured supply of about 50 labor force entrants each year. In general, these labor force entrants are pretty much of an unknown quantity.

It is known that most of the labor force has work experience (generally after completion of high school) and has completed training classes, which are available to girls, as well as woodworkers, boys as are interested.

A few of the labor force from the Smaller Communities Movement went the aptitude test route. The youngsters appear to be well educated, well trained, well equipped, wise, and potentially a valuable asset.

The difficulty in effecting the overall group lies in the age of the total tend to be the time of their entry into the net migration studies. The net migration studies show a basic net male migration of 10 percent from Morrow County. There was a further loss of 10 percent in the 15 to 19 year age group. Approximately one out of five in Morrow County when they arrived in the county the percentage was even higher. One out of five in the same age group.

All of this out-migration is a result of industrial growth of the county. The potential natural population growth, the younger element, the result, the younger element, the result, the younger element elsewhere.

None of this obviates the need for a produce an annual crop of labor force might almost be termed a labor force would be of inestimable value in finding a location in Morrow County.

icated they were available for, run mostly to men who are semi-some type of self-employment, either agricultural, which would allow acceptance and salary work. Although few in offer excellent potential in that ill-educated, mature and with solid s.

employed nonagricultural wage and salary Morrow County commutes to a job outside all of these commuters-out work in majority at a single federal facility partly in Umatilla and partly in very major occupational group except-represented in the commuters-out. (33).

that most of the commuters-out, if could be available for employment within Morrow County could provide employment closer residence. Therefore, some assessment on as a potential labor supply appropriate addition to their wide range of experience has an average of 1.7 years of vocational average number of years of completed approximately on a par with the rest of the Morrow County.

the commuters-out present a valuable Morrow County, and one well worth the prospective employer.

S

-100 youngsters either complete high school labor force as drop-outs each year less than one-half of the high school their schooling; hence, there is an about 50 labor force entrants each these labor force entrants are pretty quantity.

It is known that most of the males have at least some work experience (generally in agriculture) before completion of high school. There are excellent clerical training classes, which include most of the high school girls, as well as wood and metal shop for such of the boys as are interested.

A few of the labor force entrants did register with the Smaller Communities Mobile Unit, and some of these underwent the aptitude testing process. Generally, these youngsters appear to be fairly well prepared, education-wise, and potentially excellent workers at the entry level.

The difficulty in effectively assessing the potential of the overall group lies in the fact that a high percentage of the total tend to migrate out of the county at the time of their entry into the labor force. Intensive net migration studies conducted in the 1950-1960 decade show a basic net male migration loss of approximately 23 percent from Morrow County in the 20 to 24 year-age group. There was a further loss of slightly more than ten percent in the 15 to 19 year-age group. Put in another way, approximately one out of four of the males left Morrow County when they arrived at a working age. Among females, the percentage was even greater, with approximately two out of five in the same age groups out-migrating.

All of this out-migration is easy to understand. The industrial growth of the county has not kept pace with the potential natural population increase. As a net result, the younger element leaves the county for work elsewhere.

None of this obviates the fact that Morrow County does produce an annual crop of labor force entrants with what might almost be termed outstanding potential, and which would be of inestimable value to any employer considering a location in Morrow County.

* * * * *

TABLE VIII

COMMUTER-WORKER INTERCHANGE
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

	Prof., Tech. & Mgr.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm, Fish. & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	Bo Wo
Morrow County Resi- dents in Wage & Salary Work	195	107	48	180	3	5	95	1
Commuting to Work Outside County	-4	-6	-4	-13	-2	0	-19	-1
Working in Morrow County	191	101	44	167	1	5	76	
Non-residents Commuting-in	+16	0	0	0	0	0	+6	
Total Jobs in Morrow County	207	101	44	167	1	5	82	

One hundred of the commuters-out work in Umatilla County. The remainder are scattered, with a few working in Wasco County. All of the commuters-in, except three Wheeler County residents, come from Umatilla County.

* * * * *

COMMUTER-WORKER INTERCHANGE
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

Mgr., Tech.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm, Fish. & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	Bench Work	Struct.	Misc.
195	107	48	180	3	5	95	15	64	119
-4	-6	-4	-13	-2	0	-19	-11	-27	-27
191	101	44	167	1	5	76	4	37	92
+16	0	0	0	0	0	+6	0	+17	+8
207	101	44	167	1	5	82	4	54	100

One hundred of the commuters-out work in Umatilla County. The remainder are scattered, with a few working in Wasco County. All of the commuters-in, except three Wheeler County residents, come from Umatilla County.

* * * * *

TABLE IX

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS (persons 16 years of age and over) MORROW COUNTY March 16 - 22, 1969

<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>
<u>1,470</u>	TOTAL Persons in Age Group	<u>1,521</u>
	TYPE OF TRAINING DESIRED:	
45	Technical	19
53	Clerical	86
0	Sales	2
2	Service	47
6	Farm, Fishing, Forestry	3
9	Processing Work	0
14	Machine Trades	0
4	Bench Work	0
7	Structural Occupations	0
8	Miscellaneous Occupations	9
<u>148</u>	TOTAL INTERESTED in Vocational Training	<u>166</u>
123	OF THOSE INTERESTED, Total Now Employed	37
	OF THOSE INTERESTED, the Number Who Could:	
97	1. Finance own training if available locally	42
	2. Type of assistance needed:	
2	(a) Cost of training advanced	35
7	(b) Free tuition	57
42	(c) Tuition plus subsistence	32
<u>148</u>	TOTAL INTERESTED	<u>166</u>

Slightly more than the age of 16 in receiving further Household Study. were after vocational interest was evident.

Of those indicating relatively small age followed up the training by actual. Curiously, almost selected, were also than one job. In peak employment a mostly unemployable.

It would therefore showing a genuine selves, either in a dead-end job. percent of the male Service ranked service nical and Structural conceivably be professional facilities.

Almost half of the training, but the order to take the a resume' of the any of those persons solely for a hobby.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS
(Persons 16 years of age and over)
MORROW COUNTY
March 16 - 22, 1969

Persons in Age Group	<u>FEMALE</u> 1,521
OF TRAINING DESIRED:	
Technical	19
Clerical	86
Service	2
Machine	47
Fishing, Forestry	3
Processing Work	0
Machine Trades	0
Hand Work	0
Structural Occupations	0
Miscellaneous Occupations	9
AL INTERESTED in Vocational Training	<u>166</u>
THOSE INTERESTED, Total	37
Now Employed	
THOSE INTERESTED, the Number Who Could:	
Finance own training if available locally	42
Type of assistance needed:	
(a) Cost of training advanced	35
(b) Free tuition	57
(c) Tuition plus subsistence	32
AL INTERESTED	<u>166</u>

Slightly more than ten percent of those persons above the age of 16 in Morrow County indicated an interest in receiving further training during the course of the Household Study. All of the 314 who showed an interest were after vocational training or basic education. No interest was evidenced in the professions.

Of those indicating an interest in training, only a relatively small (less than one in every four) percentage followed up the completion of a preliminary registration by actually appearing for a counseling interview. Curiously, almost all of the 70 persons who were counseled, were also employed at the time, some holding more than one job. The survey was conducted at a time of peak employment and those few who were not employed were mostly unemployable.

It would therefore appear that the majority of those showing a genuine interest were seeking to upgrade themselves, either in their current employment, or to escape a dead-end job. Over half of the females and about ten percent of the males were interested in Clerical training. Service ranked second, followed by Machine Trades, Technical and Structural Work. Much of this training could conceivably be provided through the local adult educational facilities of the local schools.

Almost half of those interested could finance their own training, but the rest would require some assistance in order to take the necessary training. Table IX shows a resume of the training interests, and does not include any of those persons who were interested in training solely for a hobby.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations and administrative, managerial and technical work.

Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation (usually at the university, junior college, or technical institute level).

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records, collecting accounts and distributing information.

SALES OCCUPATIONS

Includes all occupations primarily concerned with assisting or influencing customer choice of products, commodities or services. It also includes some occupations in customer service closely identified with sales transactions but where there is no actual participation in the sales process (eg: carpet layers, drapery hangers, delivery boys, etc.).

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Includes those occupations concerned with the performance of services for persons, which require either contact or close association with the individual for whom the service is performed; occupations concerned with protection of public or private property; occupations related to the servicing of buildings; occupations in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing; and attendants in amusement and recreation facilities.

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND

This category includes occupations concerned with planting, harvesting, catching and raising of plant and animal life and the occupations concerned with providing these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with the processing of raw materials or products. Knowledge of formulas or other procedures is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the operation of machines to work such material as metal and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance in establishing the complexity at which the work is performed. It requires a high level of understanding of machine operation combined with the exercise of judgment, knowledge of related subjects, and the ability to read print, etc. At the low end of the scale, the coordination of the eyes and hands is a significant factor. This category also includes repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the use of hand or bench machine tools or equipment used to fit, grind, carve, mold, inspect, repair or similarly work on parts or assemblies.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

Occupations concerned with the intellectual aspects of such fields of human endeavor as science, engineering, education, medicine, law, communications and administrative, management, and public relations.

Occupations require substantial educational preparation at the university, junior college, or high school level.

Occupations concerned with prearranging, transferring, systematizing, and communicating and records, collecting and analyzing information.

Occupations primarily concerned with assisting customer choice of products, commodities, and services. Also includes some occupations in retail trade identified with sales transactions. Includes no actual participation in the sale of goods. Includes carpet layers, drapery hangers, de-

Occupations concerned with the performance of services, which require either contact or proximity to the individual for whom the service is rendered. Includes occupations concerned with protection of property; occupations related to transportation; occupations in cleaning, maintenance, and attendants in amusement and recreation.

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with growing, harvesting, catching and gathering land and aquatic plant and animal life and the products thereof, and occupations concerned with providing services in support of these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing, compounding, heat or chemical treating or similarly working materials or products. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required in some degree. Operation of equipment or machinery is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with feeding, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up machines to work such materials as metal, paper, wood, and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance in establishing the level of complexity at which the work is performed. At the higher levels, understanding of machine functions is frequently combined with the exercise of worker judgment based on knowledge of related subjects such as mathematics, blueprint reading, etc. At the lower levels of complexity, coordination of the eyes and hands is the most significant factor. This category also includes mechanics and repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations where body members, hand or bench machine tools or a combination thereof are used to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble, inspect, repair or similarly work a variety of objects.

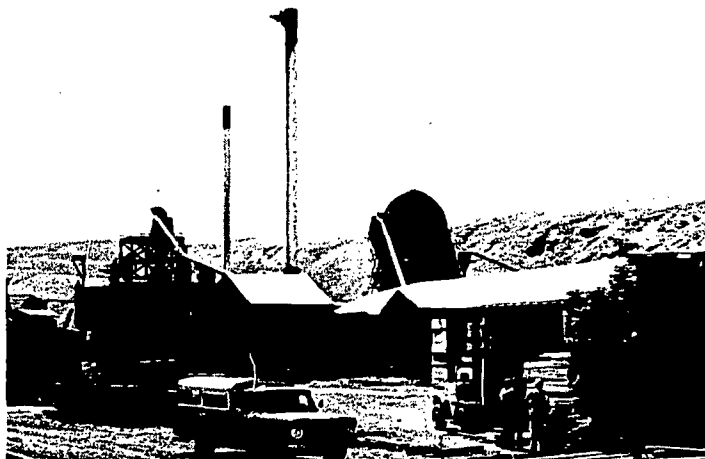
The work is usually performed in a set position in a mill, shop, or plant, at a bench, work table or conveyor. The more complex of these occupations requires the use of worker judgment; in the less complex, the worker follows a standardized procedure.

STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing or performing similar work on structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, girders, plates, and frames. It also includes occupations in the assembly of transportation equipment. They involve the use of hand or portable power tools in working such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass and clay. Except for factory line production, the work is usually performed outside a factory or shop environment.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packaging and warehousing; utilities; amusement, recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; graphic arts, and activities not elsewhere classified.



36

LUMBER MILL AT HEPPNER

INDUSTRIES

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firm construction by contract, whether pipe lines, excavating or other includes specialty contract conditioning, roofing, floor plastering. Construction is tional alteration or demolition materials or equipment by a division. However, when supplier or manufacturer of the is not considered as construction.

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter includes all establishments producing combining or adding to material purpose of enhancing the value.

Not included in manufacturing processing of raw materials



PLANTING SEED POTATOES. P

formed in a set position in a
at a bench, work table or conveyor.
se occupations requires the use of
less complex, the worker follows

ATIONS

ncerned with fabricating, erecting,
nting, repairing or performing
res or structural parts, such as
ds, girders, plates, and frames.
tions in the assembly of trans-
hey involve the use of hand or
working such materials as wood,
and clay. Except for factory
rk is usually performed outside a
ment.

IONS

ncerned with transportation serv-
ehousing; utilities; amusement,
picture services; mining and log-
activities not elsewhere classi-



ER MILL AT HEPPNER

INDUSTRIES DEFINED

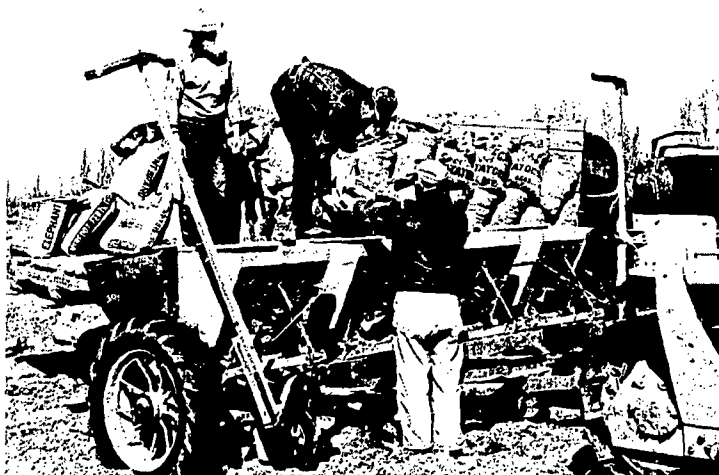
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primarily engaged in construction by contract, whether of buildings, highways, pipe lines, excavating or general construction. It also includes specialty contractors, such as painting, air conditioning, roofing, flooring, electrical plumbing, or plastering. Construction is construed to mean new, additional alteration or demolition. Installation of pre-fab materials or equipment by a contractor comes within this division. However, when such installation is made by the vendor or manufacturer of the materials or equipment, it is not considered as construction.

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted, this division includes all establishments primarily engaged in altering, combining or adding to materials or substances for the purpose of enhancing the value or usability.

Not included in manufacturing are such activities as processing of raw materials on a farm, fabrication at a



PLANTING SEED POTATOES. PHOTO COURTESY BUS HOWDYSHELL

MANUFACTURING (Cont.)

construction site by a contractor, or processing for retail sale on the premises of firms ordinarily engaged in retail trade.

Treated in this study as separate divisions of manufacturing are:

1. Lumber and wood products, which includes logging and other operations in connection with commercial tree farms; primary processing of lumber and veneer, prefabrication of wooden buildings or structural members thereof, and manufacture of shaped wooden products.

2. All other manufacturing, which includes all manufacturing operations not specifically covered in group one, above.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads, motor carriers, warehousing, water transportation; airlines, freight forwarding, pipe lines, and local and suburban transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and telegraph; radio and television broadcasting, and commercial shortwave systems.

UTILITIES

Light, heat and power, whether electric or gas; water supply, and sanitary services.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or other industrial, commercial, or professional users without regard to the type of merchandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments selling merchandise for personal, household, or institutional use, and in rendering service incidental to the sale.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Finance includes banks and trust companies, holding companies, insurance companies, and dealers in securities and commodities. Insurance includes security and commodity exchange, and other professional services. Real Estate are owners, lessors, and developers.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under Service, this group includes hotels, restaurants, and other places; trailer parks; and amusement services; medical and other professional services (other than government operations); and other service organizations and other service organizations. Under Miscellaneous, this group includes animal husbandry, and horticulture, and other services performed on a fee or contract basis.

Under Miscellaneous is included forestry (non-governmental). Individual activity encompasses total wage and salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes federal, state, and international activities; social and administrative functions; and other government-owned and operated businesses, utilities, hospitals, and other services.

Treated separately are all educational institutions.

tor, or processing for re-
firms ordinarily engaged in

ate divisions of manufac-

, which includes logging
tion with commercial tree
lumber and veneer, prefab-
or structural members there-
wooden products.

which includes all manu-
fically covered in group

ehousing, water transpor-
warding, pipe lines, and
tion.

o and television broadcast-
systems.

electric or gas; water

primarily engaged in selling
ther industrial, commercial,
regard to the type of mer-

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption and in rendering service incidental to the sale of goods.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Finance includes banks and trust companies, credit agencies, holding companies, investment companies, brokers and dealers in securities and commodity contracts, and security and commodity exchanges. Insurance covers all types of insurance, including agents and brokers. Under Real Estate are owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents and developers.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under Service, this group includes hotels and other lodging places; trailer parks; personal, business, repair, and amusement services; medical, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions (other than government operated); non-profit membership organizations and other services such as agricultural, animal husbandry, and horticultural services when performed on a fee or contract basis.

Under Miscellaneous is included such activities as fishing, forestry (non-government) and mining, where no individual activity encompasses more than one percent of the total wage and salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes all federal, state, local and international activities such as legislative, judicial and administrative functions as well as government owned and operated business enterprises, such as utilities, hospitals, and other such services.

Treated separately are all government activities in the educational field.

METHODOLOGY

In order to determine current manpower use and secure a projection of future manpower need in Morrow County, all employers of five or more workers were personally interviewed and all employers having one, but less than five workers on their payroll were contacted by telephone. All employers were asked to detail their current employment by occupation and sex; whether or not there were any current vacancies in the occupations; their estimates of employment in each occupation for March 1971 and March 1974.

Employers of five or more persons were asked to state their minimum hiring requirements, in terms of training and/or experience in hiring for individual occupations, and whether or not in-plant training was provided.

Concurrently with the gathering of data in respect to current manpower use and future manpower need, procedure was set in motion to gather data with respect to the skills and educational profile of all county residents above the age of 16, whether in the labor force or not. This procedure consisted of a Household Study, encompassing every household that could be located in the county. Actual work of gathering data for this study was done by local residents, hired in three different areas throughout the county expressly for this purpose. Thorough training was afforded to those hired prior to the start of the study. Since each study worker was thoroughly familiar with the area to which they were assigned, there is no reason to believe that any household in the county escaped attention.

A total of 1,431 households were found in the county by the survey workers. Of these, 1,101 furnished complete

information, and 330 mail-in from remaining families to complete. Of these mail-ins were returned as to population, sex, and 198 households for whom only partial information was available.

From the 1,233 households furnished complete information, an average of 3.14 persons per household was maintained. This average was then multiplied by 1,431 households, since it was assumed that the characteristics of the non-respondents were not materially different from the respondents. All data, other than population

Schedules used by the Household Study were designed to cover the following information:

1. Length of time the household has been in the county and type of present residence: rural farm, rural nonfarm or in town.
2. Total number in household broken into three groups: those under 10 years of age, those 10 to 15 years of age, and those 16 and over.
3. Age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, household and physical condition of all persons in household over the age of 16.
4. Attachment to the labor force of all persons in the household over the age of 16.
5. Attachment to the labor force of all persons in the household over the age of 16 for the survey week.

METHODOLOGY

to determine current manpower use and secure a
manpower need in Morrow County. all
more workers were personally inter-
viewed with employers having one, but less than five
employees were contacted by telephone.
asked to detail their current employ-
ment and sex; whether or not there were
vacancies in the occupations; their estimates
of need for each occupation for March 1971 and

For more persons were asked to state
training requirements, in terms of training
needed in hiring for individual occupations,
whether in-plant training was provided.

In the gathering of data in respect to
present and future manpower need, procedure
was to gather data with respect to the
demographic profile of all county residents
16 and over, whether in the labor force or not.
This consisted of a Household Study, encom-
passing the entire household that could be located in the
county. The gathering of data for this study
was completed in three different
phases. The county expressly for this purpose.
was afforded to those hired prior to
the study. Since each study worker was
familiar with the area to which they were
assigned, there was no reason to believe that any house-
hold escaped attention.

Households were found in the county by
listing. Of these, 1,101 furnished complete

information, and 330 mail-in forms were left for the
remaining families to complete. One hundred thirty two
of these mail-ins were returned with sufficient informa-
tion as to population, sex, and age groups. This left
198 households for whom only partial or no information
was available.

From the 1,233 households furnishing complete population
counts, an average of 3.14 persons per household was ob-
tained. This average was then applied to the total
1,431 households, since it was assumed that the charac-
teristics of the non-respondent thirteen percent, were
not materially different from those who did respond.
All data, other than population, were similarly expanded.

Schedules used by the Household Study workers were de-
signed to cover the following 15 items of basic informa-
tion:

1. Length of time the household had been in the coun-
ty and type of present residence location; whether urban,
rural farm, rural nonfarm or in an incorporated area.
2. Total number in household, regardless of ages,
broken into three groups: those under 10 years of age,
those 10 to 15 years of age, and those 16 years of age
and over.
3. Age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of
household and physical condition of each member of the
household over the age of 16.
4. Attachment to the labor force of each member of
the household over the age of 16 during the survey week.
5. Attachment to the labor force of each household
member over the age of 16 for the 52 weeks ending with
the survey week.

6. Occupation(s) in which each household member over the age of 16 reported having worked, either during the survey week, or the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

7. For each household member who reported having sought work during the 52 weeks ending with the survey week, the principal work performed during the preceding five years, if any, and the type of work sought.

8. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to move elsewhere for permanent work, with the type of work desired and the minimum wage acceptable.

9. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to leave home for temporary work, with the type of work desired and minimum wage acceptable.

10. Which members of the household, if any, were available for seasonal agricultural work, including the crops interested in and the minimum wage desired.

11. For those household members who were operating a farm, whether or not they were available for full-time nonfarm work, with the type of work, wages desired, maximum commuting distance willing to travel and whether or not taking such a job would reduce the size of the farm operation.

12. Which household members, if any, were commuting to work outside the county, with the type of work involved and the location.

13. The number of years of completed schooling for each member of the household over the age of 16, the number of years and type of vocational training, if any, and whether or not this vocational training had ever been used in his work, or of help in obtaining work.

14. Which members of the household, if any, were now interested in vocational training, and the type of training, if interested.

15. For those members of the household who were interested in vocational training, the extent to which they would be able to finance their own training.

With regard to items 4 and 5 of the rules were also designed to show whether respondent was self-employed, either a wage worker, either farm or nonfarm unpaid family work. Also, if the respondent less than thirty hours during the survey week they were in addition either seeking but not looking, engaged in domestic school, retired, or unable to work. A classification was also developed for the 51 weeks of the Household Study, including the number in each category.

All respondents who reported seeking complete registrations for work with scheduled points throughout the county who reported being ready to work but not doing work.

Those respondents who reported an interest in training were furnished preliminary and given appointments at specific times throughout the area for return of the training.

In addition to the data developed with human resource of the area, data were developed on the natural resources, business problems of the area. Most of this data was developed through research into reports of state agencies, (see Bibliography on inside) some was necessarily compiled through interviews with operating industries, government officials, professional workers, both within and outside the area.

in each household member over
ng worked, either during the
s ending with the survey week.

ember who reported having
weeks ending with the survey
rformed during the preceding
type of work sought.

household, if any, were ready
nent work, with the type of
m wage acceptable.

household, if any, were ready
work, with the type of work
ceptable.

household, if any, were avail-
ral work, including the crops
um wage desired.

members who were operating a
were available for full-time
of work, wages desired, maxi-
ing to travel and whether or
reduce the size of the farm

ers, if any, were commuting to
with the type of work involved

of completed schooling for each
er the age of 16, the number of
al training, if any, and whether
ining had ever been used in his
ing work.

household, if any, were now
training, and the type of train-

the household who were inter-
ng, the extent to which they
their own training.

With regard to items 4 and 5 of the basic data, the sched-
ules were also designed to show whether or not the sched-
ule respondent was self-employed, either farm or nonfarm,
a wage worker, either farm or nonfarm, or was engaged in
unpaid family work. Also, if the respondent was employed
less than thirty hours during the survey week, whether
they were in addition either seeking work, ready for work
but not looking, engaged in domestic duties, attending
school, retired, or unable to work. This same informa-
tion was also developed for the 51 weeks preceding the
Household Study, including the number of weeks spent in
each category.

All respondents who reported seeking work were asked to
complete registrations for work with the Mobile Team at
scheduled points throughout the county, as were those
who reported being ready to work but not actually seek-
ing work.

Those respondents who reported an interest in vocational
training were furnished preliminary registration forms,
and given appointments at specific times and places
throughout the area for return of these forms.

In addition to the data developed with regard to the hu-
man resource of the area, data were also developed cover-
ing the natural resources, business trends, and economic
problems of the area. Most of this was accomplished
through research into reports of studies made by various
agencies, (see Bibliography on inside back cover) but
some was necessarily compiled through actual contacts
with operating industries, government officials and pro-
fessional workers, both within and outside the county.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Smaller Communities Services Program, as a unit of the State of Oregon, Employment Division, takes this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the following groups in making this report possible. Our sincere thanks:

To the Morrow County Board of Commissioners, and specifically to Judge Paul W. Jones, for their wholehearted sponsorship of the project.

To the City of Heppner for providing office space and utilities.

To the Morrow County Chamber of Commerce for their joint sponsorship and donation of the telephone service.

To the school officials of the county for the use of their facilities in interviewing, registering, counseling, and testing of applicants.

A word of thanks is also due to the many employers who took time out from their own business day to cooperate in furnishing information for the study, which could not otherwise have been secured. This is also true of the many householders who willingly complied with requests for information in connection with the study.

Finally, our appreciation to the Press of the county, and to the radio and television stations of the adjacent counties, who kept the public well-informed of the objectives and progress of the study.

* * * * *

BIBLIOGRAPHY

History of Central Oregon, Western Historical Publishing Co., Spokane, Wash., 1904

Profile of Oregon Churches, Oregon Council of Churches, 1963

Resource Analysis, Morrow County, Oregon State University, 1967

Certificate of Population Enumerations and Estimates of Incorporated Cities and Counties, Portland State College, 1968

Overall Economic Development Plan, Morrow County Economic Development Committee, 1969

Morrow County 1969, Morrow County A.S.C. Committee, 1969

Comprehensive Plans North and South Morrow County, Morrow County Planning Commission, 1965

Umatilla River Basin, State Water Resources Board, 1963

Forest Statistics for Morrow County, Oregon, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1955

Annual Reports, County Agricultural Extension Service