Chairmen of the Clackamas county planning conference committees met on Wednesday, February 1, 1956, at the Oregon City Junior High School and organized into an extension advisory group. The following chairman and subcommittee chairmen were present:

Maurice Buxton, Molalla - turkey
Frank Russell, Molalla - vegetables
Roy Ledbury, Boring - small fruits
Rodney Pitts, Canby - animal disease subcommittee
Cecil Snyder, Molalla - public policy
Oliver Buxton, Molalla - soils and water
Mrs. Myrtle Schriever, Molalla - home living
Mrs. Louise Renan, Oregon City - public policy subcommittee on taxes
A. A. Hallender, Oregon City - public policy subcommittee on federal policy
Allen Joy, Oregon City - tree fruits
Cecil McKay, Oregon City - farm crops
Alton Marshall, Mulino - weeds

In forming a permanent extension advisory group, the following officers were elected:

Maurice Buxton, chairman
Rodney Pitts, vice-chairman
Frank Russell, secretary

Discussion was held as to the proper method of handling the committee reports. Mr. Inskeep said the reports would fill about 200 pages. Mrs. Renan moved that mimeographed copies of these reports be prepared and copies be sent to all committee members. Mr. McKay seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Alton Marshall moved that a supply of these reports be prepared for distribution from the county agents' office to interested people. Mrs. Schriever seconded the motion which was passed.

Further discussion was held as to whether or not attempts to bring this material to other people outside the committees should be made. It was felt that this would be desirable but how to reach the general public was the problem. It was felt if any meeting is to be held, the material, of course, must be edited. It was the suggestion of Mr. Snyder that Mr. Inskeep decide what material is desirable to publicize and secure the aid of competent speakers from the committee members, if possible, to present this material to various small groups. Mr. Snyder moved and Mr. Joy seconded a motion that a general meeting not be held. Motion carried.

The motion was made and carried that the material contained in this report be edited by John Inskeep and published in his column. The motion carried.

It was also moved by Mr. Snyder that Mr. Inskeep investigate and recommend means and places to present the worthwhile report material to public groups making use of committee members when possible. Alton Marshall seconded the motion which carried.
Mr. Inskeep asked for opinions concerning the request that his office prepare and present TV programs. It was felt that this was outside the extension office's field. Mr. Snyder recommended that we secure some person good in public relations work to cooperate in the presentation of farm material on TV. It was the opinion of the group that since TV time is available, it should be used if it could be used advantageously, especially for farmer-public relations and consumer education.

It was moved and seconded that this committee be kept active for an indefinite period. The motion carried, and the meeting was adjourned.

Frank Russell,
Secretary
ANIMAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

January 19, 1956

Thora B. Gardiner
Junior High School

Rodney Pitts, Chairman
Roy Teeple
Walter Hanson
Vernon Hepler
Roy Harms
Elwin Shibley

Dr. C. H. Seagraves
Dr. H. L. Dinesen,
Assistant State Vet.
Rognar Anderson
Leonard Staats
Hugh G. Caton, Secretary

THE SITUATION:

County veterinarian, Dr. C. H. Seagraves, reviewed the county Brucellosis control program from the time of its inception when the eradication of tuberculosis was the major disease problem. Dr. Seagraves and a committee of farmers asked the county court to appropriate $1000 for testing in 1928; since that time numerous state laws regarding the disease have been enacted. For several years, Clackamas county has had less than one-half of 1 per cent reactors among cattle tested, however, not enough cattle are tested to qualify for certification. Dr. Seagraves stated that he had resigned as county veterinarian.

PURPOSE OF CERTIFICATION:

An explanation of the law regarding certification of a county as a modified brucellosis free area brought out the fact that counties surrounding Clackamas have been certified and that unless this county qualifies soon, transportation of cattle will be hampered. Counties which have been certified as modified free areas can move cattle between them without additional testing. Non-certified counties require testing cattle before moving into another non-certified county or into a certified free area. The same laws and policies will soon apply on movement of cattle between states. The stated good of the committee is to encourage 100 per cent testing and subsequent certification of Clackamas county. Eventual eradication of brucellosis in all livestock is the long-range objective of this committee.

OBSTACLES TO COMPLETE TESTING

There are two main reasons for incomplete testing in this county: 1. Insufficient funds and; 2. Inadequate testing facilities.
According to Dr. Seagraves, fees will have to be increased to get veterinarians interested in testing. The present budget provides a total of $7000 a year. An additional $5000 annually is the estimated minimum required.

A suggested cost sharing agreement between stockmen and county was considered inadvisable because of the difficulty of making collections.

One possible solution, however, is the probability of Federal cooperation, and it was suggested by Dr. Seagraves that a committee meet with Dr. A. G. Beagle, Disease Eradication Branch in Portland, to request assistance.

The problem of inadequate facilities for handling cattle on the many small farms in the county is one that requires personal attention and technical assistance in many cases, although a broad extension educational program is considered of value in overcoming some of the difficulty.

There is also a minor problem of prejudice in the testing program between growers of different classes of livestock. It was the opinion of the veterinarian present, though, that criticism of testing on the basis that the program is inadequate unless all animals were tested is not justified. Three types of brucellosis organisms are found in swine, cattle, and goats. B. Suis, which causes brucellosis in swine, almost never affects cattle. The bovine type may affect hogs. B. Melitensis, which affects goats, does not infect either cattle or hogs, but is capable of causing the most severe type of fever in humans. However, no tuberculosis or brucellosis has been found in the 500 goats that are tested annually in Clackamas county. The hog type disease is responsible for the prevalence of undulant fever in packing house employees. In Oregon, most undulant fever is caused by Brucella Abortus, the organism causing brucellosis in cattle.

Many of the cattle not now being tested are beef cattle. Since these cattle are not easily gathered or handled in the summer months while on pasture, a winter testing schedule would catch most of them in or near feed areas.

**Calfhood Vaccination:**

A vaccinated heifer calf does not have to be tested for brucellosis until it is
two years old. Testing within a shorter period after vaccinating will show
reaction to the vaccine. Vaccination does offer some possibilities in the county,
particularly with the larger hards and with beef herds.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE REGARDING BRUCELLOSIS:

As the result of a motion made by Dr. Seagraves, a committee was appointed
to work with the new county veterinarian and to request additional funds from the
county budget committee. Committee members are as follows:

Vernon Hepler, Chairman
Rognar Anderson
Elwin Shibley
Roy Harms
Dr. C. H. Seagraves
Hugh Caton

This committee will meet at the call of the chairman to transact business with
the county court and with the county veterinarian to promote brucellosis testing
and subsequent certification of this county.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE:

Parasite control, internal and external, is of great importance to county
livestock producers and an educational program to improve the situation is recommend-
ed.

As a result of a motion made by Elwin Shibley, the committee agreed that
Tansy Ragwort control is extremely important and recommended that the county
court be petitioned to take necessary action to eradicate this noxious weed.

Hugh G. Caton
County Extension Agent
Secretary

HGC:jl
1-25-56
REPORT OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE
JANUARY 25, 1956, 11:00 A.M., COUNTY AGENTS' OFFICE

Present:

Vernon Hepler, Chairman
Hugh Caton, Secretary
Rognar Anderson
Dr. James Adams

Marlin Fox, Jersey Cattle Club
Walter Fisher, Clackamas County Livestock Association

This special meeting of the Animal Health Sub-Committee was held to discuss the Brucellosis control program in Clackamas county and to gather information to present to the Clackamas County Court on February 1, 1956.

It was agreed at this meeting that the Animal Disease Eradication Branch in Portland should be requested to furnish the number of animals eligible for Brucellosis testing in this county and some comparison figures with surrounding counties that have been certified as modified Brucellosis free areas. A proposal to ask the Court to divide the testing responsibility in this county among veterinarians doing business in various areas of the county was discussed. It was brought out that testing fees are very low and that practicing veterinarians are not anxious to do this work at the fee schedule set by the county. Dr. Adams agreed to get fee schedules from other counties that have done a complete job of testing and are now certified. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Hugh G. Caton
County Extension Agent
Secretary -
Animal Health Committee

HGC:jl
1-31-56
(reprint 4-25-56)
ANIMAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

February 1, 1956

Present:
Vernon Hepler, Chairman
Marlin Fox, Jersey Cattle Club
Rognar Anderson
Walter Fisher, Clackamas County Livestock Association
Dr. C. H. Seagraves
Elwin Shibley
Dr. K. J. Peterson, State Veterinarian
M. E. Knickerbocker, Chief, Division of Animal Industries, State Department of Agriculture
Hugh Caton, Secretary

This sub-committee of the Animal Health Committee met in a preliminary session at 9:30 a.m., February 1, 1956, at the office of the county agent. From this meeting, committeemen went to the County Court House to discuss Brucellosis control with Judge Wallace Telford and Commissioner Stan Skoko and Darrell Jones.

As a result of this meeting with the County Court, it was the opinion of committee members that:

1. The attitude of the Court was one of cooperation in extending the testing program.
2. The Court was divided on the question of appointing a single county veterinarian or to appoint veterinarians in various areas of the county to be solely responsible for testing in those areas.
3. A similar committee should present Brucellosis control needs to the Budget Committee in an effort to increase the testing budget from $7000 to $15,000, this amount being the estimated required to test all eligible cattle in the county.
4. Cattle owners may be asked to pay half the cost of testing, since the law requires that the county pay one half. This law was not enforced in the past because the court felt that the cost of collection would be excessive.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

Hugh G. Caton
County Extension Agent
Secretary - Animal Health Committee
REPORT OF DAIRY COMMITTEE
of
CLACKAMAS COUNTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

November 21, 1955

Committee Members Present:

Arnold Moore, Jr., Chairman
Ed Ridder
Ed Campbell
John Gantenbein

J. T. Thompson
Vernon Hepler
Harold Ewalt
Hugh Caton, Secretary

SITUATION AT PRESENT:

Dairying in Clackamas county is undergoing some rather definite changes due primarily to the farmers attempt to overcome poor prices for his dairy products and high production costs by increasing his farm efficiency and dairy herd size. In 1950 there were 12,881 milk cows in this county, in 1954 there were 12,158. As one would suspect there are also fewer dairies. In 1950 there were 399, while in 1954 there were 305. It was the opinion of the committee that the trend toward larger dairies and the high cost of keeping a few cows was responsible for the reduced number of cows and dairies. There has been a rather slight but very definite trend in this county toward larger dairy herds and toward a dairy system which will handle the larger herds more efficiently. There are more loose housing systems utilizing loafing sheds and milking parlors. It is agreed that this system is most logical for handling large numbers of dairy cattle with a minimum amount of hired labor. The trend to silage as a succulent summer pasture substitute and as winter feed is evident with more silos being constructed around the county. Importation of alfalfa hay continues and it is the opinion of some of the committeemen that the future will see the dairy industry concentrated in the area producing high-quality alfalfa hay. Locally, silage seems to be the answer to forage-preserving problems. However, extensive work needs to be done on silage testing and in demonstrating proper methods of ensiling green forage crops. There is also a definite but slow-moving trend in this county toward handling bulk feed and utilizing automatic feeders. Bulk grain delivery is possible in all parts of the county, but savings in purchasing feed grains or dairy mixes in this form are highly variable.
There are a fairly constant number of dairies in the DHIA program, there being about 58 standard members, testing approximately 2000 cows year in and year out. Last year DHIA butterfat and milk dropped far below average for the past 5 years, but it is the opinion of the committee men that poor forage situation a year ago due to bad weather during the normal harvest season was primarily responsible for the sudden drop. DHIA supervisors report in preliminary estimates that the 1955 averages will be much higher. There are fewer part-time dairymen in the county and not a great amount of interest among farmers to milk a few cows to bolster their farm income.

**TESTING**

The committee agreed that the producer quota system was responsible for many of the low-producing cows being kept when they should be culled. It was further agreed that DHIA testing is the best way to point out the non-productive cows, but as long as the quota system is in effect, the same problem will continue. It would be highly desirable to increase the numbers of DHIA testing, but at the same time it is difficult to add any great number of cows or dairies within a short period of time. Harold Ewalt, dairy specialist, attending this committee meeting, suggested that a simple record-keeping plan which could be kept by individual dairymen might improve production in those herds that are not on DHIA test. The plan is being formulated by Ewalt and Don Anderson and will be presented for further consideration in the near future. The committee considered it a worthwhile project and one that would lend itself to demonstrational work.

**FEEDING**

The increasing interest in green chop feeding sponsored a discussion of this subject, and it was pointed out that large herds with adequate equipment can probably use the green chop method advantageously. Smaller herds could use intensive rotation grazing to harvest equal tonnage of green forage without the high machinery expense. The interest in silage feeding continues and there are more silos in the county than ever before. There is a great amount of interest in the quality of
grass silage and more silage testing at the college would be highly desirable.

At the present time several feed companies and the dairy co-op are doing silage testing for their patrons. More bunker silos are evident around the county, but it was the opinion of the committee that the upright is superior for the smaller dairy farms and that the bunker is well adapted to storing large amounts of silage. Until more experimental work has been done on self-feeding in bunker-type silos, the committee felt that we should make no recommendation encouraging their use for feeding dairy cattle.

**DISEASE**

The control of Brucellosis was the only disease discussed at this meeting, and it was the recommendation of the group that the county animal health committee take action to apply for modified Brucellosis free area certification and the Bangs testing continue until the disease is eradicated.

**FINANCING**

The opinion of the committee was that financing for increasing the size of local dairies is often difficult to obtain at this time. Many dairy farms have barns and other out-buildings which present definite remodeling problems. The land area as well as the general layout often prohibits any great increase in the size of the milking herd. The average investment per cow in local dairy herds would approximate $1500. For these reasons it was the opinion of the dairy committee that there will be few new dairies started in the future and that the trend is to the larger dairies that will continue where the buildings, equipment, layout and soil are favorable for such development. The trend to larger dairies will continue because of their greater efficiency, better machinery and equipment utilization, and lower production costs.

**GENERAL**

It was pointed out by committee members that tanker hauling permits transportation of milk from distant areas where cheaper land, lower taxes, and lower production
costs are available. The Portland milk shed is a high production cost area. High land taxes contribute to this factor. For these reasons the committee anticipates fewer dairies in the future and an increase in size in those serving this area. It was suggested that for the present at least, only those dairymen with adequate financing and experience be encouraged to develop their farms in this area. The group urged the continued expansion of the school milk program in Clackamas county elementary and high schools.

Hugh G. Caton
County Extension Agent
Secretary - Dairy Committee

HGC:jl
11-29-55
Reprinted
4-4-56
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DAIRY COMMITTEE

January 25, 1956

At the second meeting of the Dairy Committee in connection with the 1956 Clackamas County Planning Conference, the following members were present:

Arnold Moore, Jr., Chairman
Ed Campbell
Vernon Hepler
Ed Blinkhorn
Leonard Staats
Rognar Anderson
J. T. Thompson
Raymond Johnson
Hugh G. Caton, Secretary

This committee reviewed the discussion material from the November 21, 1955, meeting and then offered the following recommendations:

1. The average-size dairy farm operated by family labor should handle approximately 30 cows, and to be successful the herd should average at least 420 pounds of butterfat and should have an adequate financing and roughage program.

2. All roughage fed to a dairy herd should be grown on the farm.

3. The "green chop" method of feeding dairy cattle is adaptable to larger herds. Controlled rotation grazing is better adapted to the smaller farms.

4. Until more experimental work has been done on self-feeding in bunker-type silos, the committee will make no recommendation encouraging this system of feeding.

5. In order to adjust rations according to roughage quality, the committee recommends that Oregon State college provide adequate facilities and funds for increased testing of silage and hay.

6. In deciding on irrigation, dairymen must first anticipate how much increase in production it will take to pay off the investment in equipment and ordinary yearly irrigation costs.

7. Bulk feed offers possibilities as a means of cutting production costs and labor and that system of handling concentrates is encouraged by the committee.

8. The committee recommends standard and owner-sampler plans of DHIA testing for all dairymen.

9. The loose-housing system of handling dairy cattle is recommended for expanding dairies and for new construction. Barn cleaners are recommended for stanchion-type barns.

This report is attached to and is a part of the Report of Dairy Committee, November 21, 1955.

Hugh G. Caton
County Extension Agent
Secretary
Dairy Committee

HGC:11
1-26-56
Committee Members Present:

Arnold Moors, Jr. - Chairman
John Cantorbein
Leonard Staats
Oliva Duxton
Raymond Johnson
Walter Hansen

Milton Rider
Harold Exalt
Vernon Hepler
Al Deggendorfer
Hugh Caton, Secretary

THE SITUATION:

There has been a steady reduction in dairy cattle numbers in Clackamas County during the past few years. At the same time the population of this county and the Portland trade area has increased rapidly. The question arises as to the adequacy of our local milk supply and the influence of population trends on the future of our dairy industry.

It is recognized that the position of Clackamas County is not unique. Neighboring counties are experiencing the same changes. A great share of the loss in cow numbers is due to fewer manufacturing milk producers. There is a substantial reduction in Grade A dairies as well, and fewer "family cow" cream shippers.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE SITUATION:

Evidently there is little local concern over the loss of cattle and from the viewpoint of county producers, individual dairymen are in better condition, at present, than they have been for a couple of years.

The threat of milk importations from out of state producers did not bring any expressions of concern from committee members.

It was suggested that the problem of high and low production periods needs more attention. Dairymen must be encouraged to strive for even monthly production

February 27, 1957
throughout the year.

Roughage quality is being ignored at the expense of volume yields and needs to be re-emphasized.

The use of lime has been deceiving, a condition that calls for an informational program to illustrate the value of its use in forage production.

The committee made no specific recommendations, but accepted prior reports and the recommendations of those reports still apply.

Hugh G. Caton
County Extension Agent
Secretary - Dairy Committee

HGCbr
3-1-57
REPORT OF
FARM FORESTRY COMMITTEE

January 11, 1956

Fifty percent of the farmers in Clackamas County obtain at least a portion of all income from farm forestry. A few are now engaged in forestry management to the exclusion of other farm enterprises.

Interest in tree farming has increased tremendously during the past 10 years.

Al Parker, project forester, reported the following number of requests for assistance from woodland owners: during the past 10 years, 1560 total; 686 repeaters, 874 individual; yearly average: 156. Requests for assistance from woodland operators, 1084 total; 734 repeaters, 350 individual; yearly average, 108. Total number of miscellaneous requests, 4521, yearly average, 453. Mr. Parker predicted that in the next ten year period, he would be working with possibly another 1000 woodland owners.

The committee expressed approval of ASC farm forestry cost sharing practices as listed in the 1956 county handbook. The committee advises farmers of Clackamas county to scrutinize cost sharing practices closely before engaging in any new planting or management program.

Demands for trees from the Clark McClary nursery at Corvallis have increased tremendously. Charles Ladd from the state forester's office reported that the size of the present nursery is inadequate and that 30 acres adjacent to the present location have been added. He reported the biggest demands are for Christmas tree species and Douglas fir for reforestation. He also reported that private nurseries are entering into the tree growing enterprise. With the addition of this 30 acres, the state nursery will be able to grow 7 million trees a year compared to the 2 million produced at the present time. However, trees will not be taken from the new 30 acre site until approximately 1958.

The committee, however, was far from satisfied with this report. It is the belief of the committee in this county that the nursery is improperly located and that funds should be provided for a complete new site, preferably on rather sandy soils where digging during the late season will be facilitated.

There was not too much frost damage in state nursery tree plantings this year.

Otto Kruger, O & C Bureau of Land Management, Salem, reported they have to make their requests for nursery trees three years in advance from nurseries in Washington, located at Wind River, Olympia, and the Indian service nursery.

Charles Ross, farm forestry specialist, Oregon State College, read a recommendation made by the farm forestry committee at the statewide agricultural conference in 1952:

"That reforestation practices on small forests be urged more strongly and that production of planting stock by the state forestry department for small owners be greatly enlarged. That tree planting stock be made more easily obtainable by them if possible. The committee believes that, if urged and helped, small owners will do ten times as much work as they are now doing to improve coniferous restocking and to control brush."

This is the end of the text.
The county is losing money on Christmas trees due to "slip-shod" methods of harvesting. The committee made a motion which was seconded and carried that the next legislative assembly be requested to pass a bill requiring persons transporting Christmas trees to carry a transportation sheet, similar to that required of those transporting livestock. Said transportation slip to show name of the driver and owner, date, destination, number and description of trees, satisfactory evidence of origin and number of the cutting permit.

Members of the farm forestry committee present:

William H. Tucker, Chairman
Ernest Zahar
John Mills
Charles Ross
Kenneth Clark
Clyde Ramsay
Charles Ladd
Otto Kruger
Walter Hardy
Gary Sander
Ray Luthy
Willard Deardorff
Alton Marshall

Vernon Good
Cornelius Rohde
Chris Fisher
William Ronayne
Walter G. Thomson
Oliver Buxton
Harold Black
Leon Garoian
Claron Mace
Al. Parker
J. J. Inskeep
Shirley Haarsager, Sec'y.
REPORT OF
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREST TAXATION

January 19, 1956

Meeting Held at Gladstone, 125 E. Jersey St. 8 P.M. January 19, 1956

Committee members present:
Vernon A Good
Ernest Zahar
Willard Deardorff
Charles Ross
Alvin L. Parker, Secretary

Committee members consulted via phone:
Ray Lathy

Additional contacts:
W.G. Thomson
Robert Kenniston
William H. Tucker

The following resolution taken by the committee was referred to Senator Lee 
Ohmart, Chairman, subcommittee forest taxation, Salem.

Oregon yield tax law is not now functioning as originally intended.

Following is a statement of principles we believe should be incorporated in a 
revised law:

1. Correct the basis of valuation for ad valorem tax assessment on forest land 
to include the following criteria: A. Growth capacity. B. Access, C. Percent 
of land covered with growing stock of merchantable species. Assess as real property 
only the land and mature timber, excluding the growing forest crop from such 
assessment like other crops.

2. Again make the reforestation act serve as an inducement to the owner to 
hold immature timber, by reducing yield tax of 12 1/2 percent at time of harvest to 
the equivalent intended at time of 1929 enactment. Average 1929 stumpage rates 
of $3.02 have now reached $21.00 to $26.00 or 700 percent increase. The yield 
tax should not exceed the total sum of ad valorem taxes which would have been paid 
compounded at 6% interest, plus administrative servicing.

3. Broaden the base of forest lands which may be reclassified under the act to 
include farm woodlands.

4. Place responsibility for approval with examiner of State Forest Board rather 
than county, and set up revolving fund for counties needing revenue before timber 
severance.

5. Graduate the percent of the yield tax according to the length of time since 
reclassification.

6. Make possible declassification of lands placed under the reforestation 
classification at request of the owner so that clear title to forest property may 
be conveyed by one owner to another.
PART-TIME FARMER COMMITTEE REPORT

CLACKAMAS COUNTY ECONOMIC PLANNING CONFERENCE

January 14, 1956

Thora B. Gardiner
Junior High School

THE SITUATION AT PRESENT:

There are increasing numbers of farm operators working off their farms to produce additional income. And there are increasing numbers of people moving from urban areas to county acreages and small farms. The attached sheets indicate the importance of this type of farm operator to the economic condition in this county; the problems peculiar to this situation of limited time and money available to the farm operation and the question of economic and social benefits derived by these people classed as part-time farmers, is the subject of this report.

PART-TIME FARM FINANCING

The mortgage financing available to full-time farmers and to city dwellers for residential purchases is not available to the part-time farmer. A lack of Government support (guarantee) of this type of long-term loan may be a major reason for the difficulty of obtaining them.

G.I. loans guaranteed by the State of Oregon to veterans to provide a source of money for that particular group. But in general, veterans have trouble raising the 25 per cent cash that is necessary to match the 75 per cent appraised value loan granted to them.

Insurance companies which are participating in mortgage financing to a greater degree are interested in larger farms, more security, and in many cases only the best soil.

Private financing remains the single large source of mortgage money and contracts at 5 per cent to 6 per cent interest are common.

- more -
Some short-term crop financing for part-time farmers is more readily obtainable from local processing plants, but representatives of these plants point out that a high percentage of part-time farmers fail.

**FAMILY SECURITY, SOCIAL BENEFITS, ECONOMIC BENEFITS:**

Personal reasons for wanting to move to a farm usually include two main points: It's a better place to raise children and - Some of the family food can be raised and living costs reduced. In addition, some people are looking for a portion of their family income to come from the land.

The actual security received and social and economic benefits derived seem to vary greatly with the part-time farmers and in the various communities of the county. A major advantage is in having the children in 4-H club work.

Older children may constitute a source of farm labor, but some of the advantages of living in town are sacrificed when the children reach high school age. In one community, the area near Estacada, an "activity" bus transports high school athletes and students living in the county to school functions.

**HIGH TAXES, LABOR, COST OF PROCESSING:**

Some part-time farm land in the north end of Clackamas county must pay as much as $40 an acre in taxes. Such high taxes make it impractical to farm the land. The encroachment of suburban residential property is primarily responsible for excessive taxation and this land is being taken up quite rapidly for real estate developments. All agricultural lands bear high taxes and this is an important factor in selecting the farm enterprise.

If family labor is not available, outside help must be obtained. The part-time farmer must compete with the full-time grower for this labor supply and is often at a disadvantage.

- more -
Some crops receive ready acceptance at local processing plants. Other farm commodities, when offered in small quantity, are often refused or discounted because of a lack of both quality and quantity.

SELECTING THE BEST SUITED ENTERPRISE:

The part-time farmer with a full-time job in town has limited time for working his land. So his family labor supply is of primary importance in choosing the right enterprise. The type of farming that doesn't require much time won't produce much income.

Although efficiency of production varies greatly with the individual, part-time farmers in general are not the best growers. They lack time, machinery, and sufficient land to rotate crops.

Some enterprises may be very discouraging because of the knowledge, and skill necessary to produce efficiently. The retired man may have the best chance for success because he can spend more time preparing the selling his farm produce. Christmas trees and reforestation offer possibilities.

KEEPING INFORMED:

Communication with part-time farmers is difficult. Full-time farmers, neighbors, private companies and the extension service are all sources of information. It is suggested that the responsibility of seeking the information belongs to the part-time farmer, but making the information available is a logical responsibility of the extension service. Some organizations and business firms may assume importance in distributing bulletins and other information in the future.

A suggested committee project was the assembling of a list of advantages and disadvantages of part-time farming for distribution to potential part-time farmers so they could make an intelligent decision. Realtors would receive the report and other information of value to the farmers.
Thora B. Gardiner Jr. High School

February 4, 1956

Present: Tracy Roth, Chairman  
Bud Erickson  
Al Deggendorfer  
Owen Marine  
Hugh G. Caton, Secretary

This sub-committee of the part-time farmer committee, meeting to consider the ideas and suggestions of the first meeting on January 14, 1956, offers these recommendations regarding the problems peculiar to this group of farmers.

1. Credit should be made more generally available for the part-time farmer based on ability, resources and stability of the individual. This group of people are entitled to as much consideration as urban residents, and there should be a federal loan guarantee program tailored for their needs.

2. Individuals should investigate all possibilities and types of production on the farm he is interested in before investing.

3. Since family security, social benefits, and economic benefits are highly variable with part-time farmers, the farm buyer should first decide which of these he wants, then decide on the enterprise, community in which the farm will be located and other factors which will contribute toward achieving those benefits.

4. Before purchasing rural property, the part-time farmer should investigate the real property tax situation with regard to the type of farm enterprise planned.

- more -
5. Location of the farm with respect to processing plants, labor supply, and type of soil dictates the type of farm enterprise best suited. Production of family vegetables, meat, and milk may be the most important project for some part-time farmers.

6. Keeping informed on new developments in agriculture is up to the part-time farmer. The availability of extension services is now widely known. It is recommended that bulletin lists be published and publicity displayed in all parts of the county to acquaint farm people with the information available.

7. More consumer education work with regard to using farm products and to acquaint the public with the farm price situation is recommended by this committee.

Hugh G. Caton
County Extension Agent
Secretary
REPORT
of
PART-TIME FARMER COMMITTEE

January 25, 1958
Thora B. Gardiner Jr. High School

Present: Tracy Roth, Chairman
E. E. Tate, 208 S. W. 5th., Portland, Veterans Administration
Mrs. E. O. Nicholson, Route 1, Box 329, Wilsonville, farmer
O. F. Killingbeck, 7911 S. E. Thiesen, Milwaukie, Farmer
Roy Ledbury, Route 2, Box 814, Boring, Farmer and Ag. Res.
Bob Smith, Oregon City, County Extension Agent
Joe Lienert, Route 1, Box 117, Oregon City, Engineer
A. J. Deggendorfer, Route 1, Box 212, Clackamas, F. H. A.
Oliver Buxton, Beaver Building, Oregon City, National Farm Loan Assn.
W. P. Erickson, Route 2, Box 356, Oregon City, Farmer
David C. Conner, Portland State Office Building, Dept. of Vet. Affairs
Eldon Evans, Oregon City, Farmer
Paul Sollie, Canby, Farmer
Henry Ensley, Oregon City, Smucker Company
Hugh G. Caton, Oregon City, County Extension Agent

This special meeting of the part-time farmer committee was called to review the types of financing available to this group and to provide information for the County Extension Office for use in counseling part-time farmers in the purchase and operation of small units.

Four lending agencies were represented at this meeting: The Farmers Home Administration, the National Farm Loan Association, the State Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Veterans Administration.

Al Deggendorfer stated that the FHA loans are of three main types: Farm operating loans, Soil and Water Conservation loans, and Farm Housing Loans.

FHA loans are limited to part-time farmers who do part-time work. If the head of a family has a full-time job he is ineligible for FHA.

FHA loans are available to those who can't qualify for other types of loans, with the exception of housing loans which are available to owners who work full time off the farm.

Oliver Buxton, National Farm Loan Association representative stated that they are now extending the same credit to part-time farmers that was limited to full-time operators. There is no size limit of the part-time unit. Interest rates are 5 1/2%.

The part-time farmer to qualify for a NFLA loan:
Must have some phase of agricultural income.
May have off farm income.
May be wage earner or professional man
Must have good security
Can have full-time job
NFLA loans are made for 10, 15, or 20 years at 65% of appraised value. Appraised value is based on normal value which is usually taken at some previous time or previous year.

David Conner, Oregon State Department of Veterans Affairs reported that his department makes home and farm purchase loans to veterans with limits of $13,500 on home and $30,000 on farms.

Farm loans are restricted to full-time units, capable of supporting a family, usually considered to be not less than 80 acres.

Loans may be approved for part-time loans up to the $13,500 limit.

E. E. Tate, Veterans Administration pointed out that the VA has three types of loans: Home, Farm and Business. Few farm purchase loans have been made, most farm loans being operating loans.

The VA will lend up to $13,667, insured, at 5.7% interest for farm equipment, purchase of livestock or operating costs. Private lending agencies make the loan, VA guarantees it. Veterans are eligible for loans.

There is some direct money available in Clackamas County for farm home construction.

Farmers should apply for operating capital loans through local banks.

The committee agreed that knowing where to borrow money and the type of loan to apply for was most important. Some borrowers are paying back a loan long after the equipment of item purchased has been used up. And some borrowers apply for high interest loans where long term mortgages offer a better and safer method of payment.

Part-time farmers should be advised to "shop" for the best loan available and to make wise use of borrowed capital which will earn income for them.

Copies of this report will be mailed to Grange Agricultural committee chairman and Farm Bureau centers.

Hugh G. Caton
County Extension Agent
Secretary
The Home Living Committee was called to order by the chairman, Mrs. H. R. Schriever, who then appointed Mrs. William Perrin as secretary of this meeting. The chairman explained the purpose of the meeting was to consider the work that had been done by the Home Economics Extension program and to point the direction which might be taken in the future through development of that program, or cooperation with other groups.

Because some members of the committee were unfamiliar with the work of the Extension Service, Mrs. McDowell gave a brief summary of the objective of the Extension Service, the way in which the program has been developed at the county level, and explained how the agents work with the Extension Units, other organizations and individuals. Mr. Inskeep spoke of the tax situation in the county, and asked for constructive criticism of the Extension program as it is now carried on.

The chairman asked for discussion of the needs of homemakers and their families and how they might be served by the Extension Service or agencies cooperating with them. The following points were brought out:

1. Importance of continuing the Extension Program of teaching homemaking skills to adults.
   a. Need for repeating many of the best projects. For example, Beginning Sewing and other basic projects serving the great turnover in membership.
   b. Include programs relating to the house -- redecorating a house, adding to a house to fit the family, what to do with the home when the children are grown and gone, selection of furnishings and equipment.
   c. Work in basic nutrition and food preparation.
   d. Assistance in the remodeling and care of clothes.
   e. A need to understand how to select, use, and care for the new fabrics used in clothing and in the household.
   f. Need to learn constructive leisure time activities.
2. Need for Parent Education to aid parents in assuming the responsibilities of parenthood.
   a. Some of the problems posed were parents realizing the importance of adequate rest in child development, coping with TV in the modern home, teaching boys and girls to be trustworthy, providing work experiences to aid in character development, prevention of teenage problems by adequate training in earlier years, the role of the school in the total child training picture, difficulty in reaching both parents in a program of parent education.
3. Economic buying for the average wage earner.
4. Adapting Extension Programs to meet the needs of the 50 to 70 age group, both men and women.
5. Stimulating interest and developing a knowledge of how to use the library.
6. Money management.
   a. Installment buying -- realization of what rate of interest is being paid.
   b. How much would the mother have to earn to make her work away from home a significant contribution to the family income?
7. Value of developing a Services and Bureau Directory for the county.
8. Acquainting the public with the program that Extension has to offer.
9. Securing 4-H leaders for interested boys and girls.
10. Reaching younger mothers with the Extension Home Economics Program.

At the close of the discussion it was decided it would not be necessary for the committee to meet again at this time, but a sub-committee should be appointed to formulate recommendations based on the day's discussion. A motion to appoint a sub-committee passed. The chairman then appointed Mrs. William Perrin, Mrs. Cyril Evon, and Mrs. William Tucker to the committee, with Mrs. McDowall as ex-officio member.

The meeting was then declared adjourned.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
Mrs. H. E. Schriever, Chairman
Mrs. Byron Allison
Mrs. Bruce Baxter
Mrs. William P. Erickson
Mrs. C. L. Evon
Mrs. Clifford Fosberg
Mrs. Harry Marshall
Mrs. E. O. Nicholson
Mrs. William Perrin
Mrs. Matt Shields
Mrs. R. A. Thronson
Mrs. William Tucker

STAFF ATTENDING THIS MEETING
Mr. J. J. Inskeep
Mrs. Betty Yoder
Mrs. Donna Gaiser
Mr. Harold Black
Miss Esther Taskerud
Mrs. Helen McDowall

APPOINTED TO THE COMMITTEE BUT NOT PRESENT AT THIS MEETING
Mrs. Ed. Blinkhorn
Mrs. Ambrose Browne
Mrs. Walter Hardy

Mrs. Cecil Jubb
Mrs. Owen Sabin
Mrs. H. D. Winchester
REPORT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS COMMITTEE
of the
HOME LIVING COMMITTEE
1956 ECONOMIC PLANNING CONFERENCE

This committee met to consider the suggestions and ideas of the January 6th meeting of the Home Living Committee, and to formulate recommendations based on these suggestions. They offer the following recommendations:

1. Homemakers continue to receive training in homemaking skills. The following areas need particular attention:

A. Foods and Nutrition
   1. There is a need to understand the nutritional requirements of the family in order to have good physical health and mental alertness for each member.
   2. Preparation of food to retain nutritive value, and provide variety and interest.
   3. Encourage home gardens to help the family achieve good nutrition and variety in meals.

B. Clothing
   1. Selection of clothing to meet the needs of the family members, considering such factors as safety, durability, and suitability to the individual.
   2. Clothing construction methods from basic to advanced.
   3. Maintenance and repair of clothing.
   4. Remodeling and renovation of clothing.

C. Home Furnishings
   1. Selection, care, use and arrangement of furnishings and equipment.
   2. Making the home attractive by application of the principles of good design.

D. House and Grounds
   1. Information on home planning to fit the family's needs. This information basic enough to be used whether remodeling or planning a new home.
   2. Landscaping and border planting to make the home grounds more attractive.

E. Money Management
   1. An understanding of the wise use of money in order that the family income may provide good nutrition, adequate shelter and clothing and reasonable financial security.
THE SITUATION AT PRESENT:

There is continued high interest in beef cattle in Clackamas county and at this writing some local authorities estimate beef cow numbers at 10,000 head. There has been a steady increase during the last ten years. Feeding market cattle has also been attractive to local stockmen and has increased steadily—An abundance of grass and clover, high consumer demand, and the popularity of livestock contribute to this increase.

Sheep and hog production has also increased, the importance of livestock in maintaining soil fertility being a major reason for increased numbers—Clackamas county has more sheep producers than any other county, which reflects the desirability for this type of animal production on small farms.

Hog and sheep fattening works well with corn growing and the greater corn acreage each year indicates more livestock feeding. Oregon's deficit in pork production, as well as the deficit in the neighboring states of Washington and California, is a logical reason for more hogs.

PRODUCTION TESTING.

Competition is forcing the stockmen to production test to find efficient animals if he is to stay in business. In order to increase the number of farms on production test, it is important to educate the people on its value. The effect of testing on the individual is more important to him than its effect on the industry. The over-all objective in meat production is to supply consumer needs, so the testing program should be designed to help produce the type of meat the housewife demands.

Production testing, to compare animals within a herd or flock, with the objective of improving animal efficiency and producer income, is considered essential by this committee.
LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Getting fat lambs or steers to market when prices are at their peak is the aim of most producers. However, in finishing animals for a particular season, additional feeds may be required and higher production costs may offset the higher market price. Lamb prices usually reach their peak near the middle of June. Steer prices are highest between August and October. It is important to know how much more it costs to produce early fat lambs because of the increased winter feeding necessary and because there is an inefficient utilization of summer grass.

It is a recommendation of this committee that work be done on marketing of livestock at a season which will make it most profitable and in a manner which will insure a fair price for the producer.

CONSUMER EDUCATION:

Many changes in meat merchandising are evident today. Packaged meat has become a common method of selling in many food stores. There is even a current trial on selling meat in vending machines. It is predicted that in the future all meat that is retailed will be boneless. From the consumer education angle, it is important that urban consumers know the story of meat production and what is the stockman's share of the dollar that buys meat. At the same time the livestock industry must be aware of the consumer preferences with regard to tenderness, flavor, color, and amount of fat.

FEEDING:

The abundance of forage which has influenced the increase in livestock numbers in this county will be responsible for future increases according to the livestock committee. Some committee members feel that commercial feed lots would be of value to county stockmen and would be practical because of our excellent forage conditions and because of the increased efficiency of volume feeding.
Corn offers many possibilities for livestock and poultry feeding on a commercial basis and for on-the-farm operations. Corn and rape or corn and clover provide top-quality feed for fattening lambs and hogs. Corn silage supplemented with legume hay and some additional grain is a palatable feed relished by all livestock. Local production of legume hays or winter peas for protein supplements is to be encouraged.

The livestock committee agrees that the feeding of market livestock can expand in this county.

MANAGEMENT:

There are many management factors that require continual work and study if stockmen are to produce most efficiently. It is the recommendation of this committee that the following projects be given preference in the livestock education program:

1. Parasite control.
2. Production testing (Encourage the buying of better-producing breeding animals.)
4. Marketing methods
5. Pasture management

DISEASE CONTROL:

It is a recommendation of this committee that the county livestock and dairy industry work toward certification of Clackamas county as a modified Brucellosis-free area.

Hugh G. Caton
County Extension Agent
Secretary

HGC:jl
1-23-56
Barry Brownell, Carver, presided as chairman of the committee. Charles Fischer, poultry marketing specialist from Oregon State college, was introduced to the group. Mr. Fischer explained to the group how consumer education on poultry and poultry products would benefit the poultry industry. Consumer education meetings have been held in other Oregon counties and have met with good response. It was recommended by the committee to hold a poultry consumer education meeting at least once a year. The county extension office and marketing specialists from OSC will work out the details.

Broiler production and promotion came in for considerable discussion. It was pointed out that 15 to 20 per cent of broilers consumed in Oregon were imported into the state because local production does not supply the needs. It was also pointed out that if broiler production in the state was to expand, particular attention must be paid to the higher cost of production compared to other areas.

Broiler barbecues were suggested as a means of promoting poultry products. It was pointed out that Oregon's per capita consumption of broiler meat is lower than other states. It was recommended by the committee that chicken or chicken products be served at dinners of poultry groups of the state.

The possibility of selling eggs by the pound was discussed. It was felt that this would lower processing costs. The disadvantages and advantages were discussed and no action was taken.

It was pointed out that it is very difficult to change the average housewife's egg-buying habits, unless she sees it demonstrated on T.V. or at meetings. It was suggested that a long-range educational plan for a change, probably should start with future homemakers in high school home economics classes.

The suggestion of labeling cartons of eggs or packaged meat as an Oregon product was discussed. Generally speaking, the committee favored the labeling idea but felt it would be more successful if kept on a voluntary basis and only the top - more -
Present:  Cecil Snyder, Chairman  
Mrs. Louise Rerian  
Cecil McKay  
Roy Ledbury  
Bob Taylor  
Jay Wescott, Jr.  
Odis Nenser  
E. N. Nelson  
Ivan Barker  
Otto Hofstetter  
Henry Geymer  
Mrs. Louise Humphrey  
Mrs. Walter Laeser  
Marvin Delker  
Bill Tucker  
A. A. Hallander  
Ernest Zahar  

Marion Thomas  
Bill Dickman  
James Martin  
Harry Marshall  
C. R. Willis  
Elmer Kruse  
Gus Meyers  
Arthur King  
Oliver Buxton  
John Lienhart  
Lee Garoian  
Hugh Caton  
Claron Mace  
Al Parker  
J. J. Inskeep  
Shirley Haarsager, Secretary

From 1950 to 1954 the number of farms in the United States dropped from 5,382,000 to 4,782,000 an 8% decrease. The average size of farms is going up, from approximately 215 acres to 242 acres. In 1950, Clackamas County had 6,090 farms. About 2/5 of these farms were less than ten acres; 116 farms were from 100 to 199 acres; and only 22 farms were 200 acres or over.

The net income for the average U. S. family-sized farm is $4,000 a year.

Taxation - The greatest portion, 75% of Clackamas County levies go to schools.

Marion Thomas quoted some USDA figures: Tax levies on farm real estate in Oregon has trebled 1945-54 - Oregon, 200%, California, 145%, Washington, 85% and nationally 95%.

In 1945 per acre it was 37¢; Oregon 40¢; Washington; and $1.00 in California; nationally 44¢. In 1954 the figures were Oregon 96¢; Washington 70¢; California $2.37; and nationally 85¢.


Mrs. Louise Humphrey gave the total of all county taxes, including acreage tax, during 1945-46 as $1,907,000 compared to 1955-56 $6,987,819, a 266% increase. Total taxes levied during 1945-46 were $4,640,000,000; in 1955 it was $14,100,000. She also reported that one-third of the income tax forms filed needed to pay no tax on their incomes. She felt that one solution was that anyone with any income should have to pay tax.

Probable solutions to tax problem also include the possibility of a business tax, a sales tax, and timberlands might carry a bigger load of the tax burden.

County Assessor Gus Meyers believes farmers have more to gain from sales tax than any other individuals. Sales taxes should be "earmarked". If taxes aren't earmarked they go into a general fund of the state. He stated we need a consolidation of farm organizations to be represented in the legislature regarding the tax situation.
February 23 - 1956 - Cecil Snyder - Chairman

Those Present

Mrs. Louis Humphries
Cecil McKay
A.A. Hallender
Charles E. Couche
Otto Hoffstetter

Oliver Buxton
Gus Meyers
Ernest Zahar
John D. Lienhart
James Martin

Taxation committee report made by Cecil McKay (Mrs. Renan was ill and unable to attend.) Lengthy discussion followed.

The sub-committee on taxation was instructed by the chairman to continue its deliberations.

Mrs. Humphries suggested that members of the sub-committee on taxation attend the county budget hearing.

Mr. Gus Myers, County Assessor, stated that the Interim Committee of the Legislature meets in Salem on March 9.

In the absence of Marvin Delker, chairman of the sub-committee on Extension Office space, J. J. Inskeep, made the report as follows:

The committee found the county extension staff occupying 1600 square feet. It found that 3000 square feet would be more nearly adequate. The committee reported that a location near Gladstone would be centrally located for all farmers of the county. It recommended a total of 5000 square ft., including a meeting room for 60 people, should be provided.

Motion was made by A.A. Hallender, seconded by J.D. Lienhart that the sub-committee on Extension office space be authorized to appear before the County Court and ask for an Extension building. Unanimously carried. Zahar, Lienhart, Hallender, Otto Hoffstetter & Cecil Snyder added to committee to see County Court re-new office quarters.

Motion made by J.D. Lienhart that this same committee recommend purchase of high pressure sprayer for controlling roadside weeds and brush, by the county court, at the same time that the Extension Office building is taken up.

Mr. Hallender made the report on Federal Policy.

Moved by Mr. Hallender that the Federal Policy report be laid upon the table. Unanimously carried.

Moved by John Lienhart that Mr. Hallender's report be made a part of the committee report. Unanimous.

Matter of Public Relations discussed at some length.

Moved that chairman of this group request the Grange, Farm Bureau, & Farmers Union of the County, to send delegates to meet with a committee of this group, of which he is chairman, for the purpose of setting up definite policies relative to better relations between farmers and Urban consumers. Seconded - Carried.

Moved by Cecil McKay that Mr. Snyder contact College Extension officials to ascertain if the Extension Service might be able to render assistance in such a program. Seconded by Mr. Martin - Carried.
The following resolution was adopted by the Clackamas County Public Policy Committee in session in Oregon City, February 23, 1956.

WHEREAS the Farm Bill S 3183 in its present form is detrimental to the majority of the farmers - particularly to Oregon farmers, and of benefit to very few growers of crops already in huge surplus.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

1. (a) That the Soil Bank proposal should be made mandatory - penalty for non-compliance being ineligibility for price support on any crop or portion thereof.

(b) That the language of the Bill prohibiting harvesting of hay or grazing and acreage diverted to the Soil Bank, should be more explicit in prohibiting its use for such purpose.

It is obvious that permitting the use of ground on which the Government is paying rental for hay or grazing, would ruin those already engaged in Livestock production, as well as be a threat to those engaged in the dairy business.

2. Elimination of Sections 101 and 102 which provides for fixed 90% support for 1956-57 crops without regard to supply. Support of 90% of parity will nullify any effect the Soil Bank will have in reducing surpluses or prevent their re-occurrence.

3. Elimination of Section 105 which sets price supports on milk and dairy products at from 80% to 90%.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent AIR MAIL to Senator Morse and Neuberger.

Attest

__________________________________________  CHAIRMAN

__________________________________________  SECRETARY
Oppressive taxes are not new. That's what the extension outlook committee on taxation headed by Mrs. George Renan, Oregon City found in its deliberations held about this time last year. The committee which included also, John Lienhart, Oak Lawn; E. M. Nelson, Kelso; Odis Nenser, Damascus and Elmer Kruse, Frogpond; cites an incident to prove the point.

"Lady Godiva, a Saxon lady, A.D. 1040-1080 was the wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia and of Coventry. The people of Conventry suffered grievously under the earl's oppressive taxation policies. Lady Godiva appealed to her husband, who refused to offer any relief. At last, says the legend, he said he would grant her request if she would ride naked, through the streets of the town."

"After issuing a proclamation that all persons should keep within their doors and shut their windows, she rode through the streets of Coventry on a white horse, clothed only in her long hair. One person disobeyed her proclamation. A tailor ever afterwards known as Peeping Tom. It is said he was struck blind. Her husband kept his word and abolished the obnoxious taxes."

Some wag suggested a similar event in front of the Clackamas County courthouse but the matter was dropped when it appeared the committee could not find a suitable horse.

The committee in its deliberations found that schools take approximately 75.5 percent of our tax dollar. It found that costs for educating elementary school pupils average $314.45 a year. High school students $399.66. These costs do not include those which go to amortize costs of building construction. At the present time the state pays in addition $80 per child.

School taxes, the committee found, have gone up 340 percent during the past ten years. Based on expected population increases school taxation costs are expected to double during the next ten years. For instance, there were approximately 200 additional children attending schools in the Oregon City system last fall.

The cost of maintaining this additional 200 excluding costs for new construction approximates 63 thousand. Excluding possible small economics this is just a matter of arithmetic.

The committee called attention to the fact that Clackamas County is largely a bedroom county of Portland. The taxable industries, most of them, are located in Portland. So this and other similar counties educate the children while taxable industries remain in Multnomah County. At least, this is the present situation.

The committee also called attention to the predicament of new subdivision. Taking for example a new 1000 house subdivision with average annual tax of $200 - the school tax would approximate $150,000 a year. School boards would expect 2000 school children from 1000 homes. The annual operation cost for 1000 elementary school children would approximate $314,450. With local taxes providing $150,000 and the state $80,000, the committee found a difference of $84,450. And this excludes building amortization costs.

The committee concluded that Clackamas County farmers had reached the limit of their ability to pay taxes. In fact committee members believed this limit has been exceeded.
This report includes a few possibilities for tax relief with comments and asks a question or two.

The committee did not desire to make firm recommendations on these possibilities. However, it will hold another meeting in February 1957.

J. J. Inskeep
County Extension Agent
REPORT OF THE FEDERAL POLICY SUB-COMMITTEE
of the
PUBLIC POLICY COMMITTEE

1956 ECONOMIC PLANNING CONFERENCE

At the meeting of the sub-committee on national issues held in the Conference Room of the First National Bank of January 9th, we arrived at and hereby submit the following findings and recommendations with respect to President Eisenhower's State of the Union message and Farm Program recommendations:

No. 1 - SOIL BANK: We approved the Soil Bank proposal including limits on benefits to any individual farm corporation or farm unit, but recommend that diverting acreage be on a mandatory rather than on a voluntary basis.

No. 2 - SURPLUS SALES: The committee endorses this recommendation in total.

No. 3 - STRENGTHENING COMMODITY PROGRAM: No recommendation for lack of complete understanding of the proposal.

No. 4 - PRICE SUPPORT LIMITS: Covered in Paragraph No. 1.

No. 5 - AID TO SMALL FARMERS: We approve any workable and economically sound program to achieve this end. The committee is not familiar with the details of the proposal submitted by the President last year.

No. 6 - GREAT PLAINS PROJECT: No recommendations for lack of information but suggest that no special benefits be accorded to any section of the country except in case of disaster.

No. 7 - RESEARCH: The committee endorsed this recommendation in its entirety.

No. 8 - CREDIT AVAILABILITY: Committee endorses this proposal in its entirety.

No. 9 - GASOLINE TAX REFUND: The committee approves this proposal in its entirety.

No. 10 - FOREIGN AID: The committee is opposed to any further economic aid to European countries that are now enjoying a high degree of prosperity. We further oppose any further such grants on the ground that events of the past would indicate that these aids have not accomplished the purpose for which they were intended, as evidenced by the recent election in France. Over a period of years, France has received $10,000,000,000 of military and economic aid from this country. Notwithstanding this and the high degree of prosperity now prevailing in France as a result of these benefits, Communism has increased in France. There is no evidence that these aids have halted the spread of Communism in any other European country.

The committee did not feel competent to evaluate the necessity for such aids to Asiatic countries.

The committee does endorse the expenditure of funds in any amount for adequate national defense.

No. 11 - HIGHWAYS: The committee endorses this proposal. Need for more highways, both from an economic and military standpoint is apparent.

No. 12 - CABINET COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS: No recommendation for lack of information.
No. 13 - HOUSING: No recommendations for lack of information.

No. 14 - ORGANIZATION FOR TRADE COOPERATION: No recommendation for lack of information.

No. 15 - FLOOD AND DISASTER INSURANCE: Approved.

No. 16 - FEDERAL SCHOOL AID: The committee endorses Federal aid for school construction but for no other purpose. It is obvious that Federal controls follow Federal aids. The committee is unutterably opposed to Federal control of schools in any degree. The management and control of our educational system should remain at state and/or local levels.

No. 17 - RECLAMATION: The committee opposes any new public irrigation projects until demand more nearly catches up with present production of agricultural products.

No. 18 - POSTAL RATES: We recommend that any increase in postal rates be second and third class matter.

No. 19 - TAFT-HARTLEY LAW: No recommendation for lack of information.

No. 20 - INCOME TAX: We recommend that reduction, if any, should be confined to low income brackets.

FEDERAL POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS:

A. A. Hallander, Chairman
James Martin
Harry Marshall
C. R. Willis
Roy Ledbury
A considerable reduction in use of limestone has occurred in Clackamas county. It was reported that in 1951, 7300 tons of limestone was applied for through the A.S.C. office on 5,600 acres. Last year, 1955, it dropped to a little over 2000 tons on about 1200 acres. The ASC office has no records of the amount of limestone that was applied which did not go through the conservation program. There is a general reduction occurring throughout the state in use of limestone.

The soil test requirement may be a factor in this reduction. It was pointed out that many farmers, even though they know they should have a soil test made, usually just don't want to take the time to have it done.

Unavailability of an adequate number of trucks to haul lime to the farm at the time needed, is another factor involved in reduction of use of limestone. Peak season requirements on the farm serve to aggravate this situation. Members of the committee also believed that the loading dock of our only source of supply is inadequate. They stated that "When sacked, lime is being loaded from dock to truck, farmers trucks have to wait in line sometimes for several hours.

A greater use of lime is anticipated in 1956.

The limestone in Clackamas county rates among the top ten in the United States.

The use of lime in Wilsonville area has also dropped. Biggest reason is the unavailability of trucks to haul lime to the farms.

A lime company in Eastern Oregon would like an outlet in Clackamas county. The committee was asked if they thought we needed another lime plant in this area. The present plant at Oswego services a big area; Tillamook, Eugene, Vancouver, Wash., mostly bag lime. Bulk lime from the plant in Eastern Oregon would run about $1.50 to $2.50 more a ton.

Mr. Buxton, chairman, reported that in 1940, there were 9½ million people in Oregon, Washington and California and at the present time the population has increased to nearly 17 million. The increased population will affect two things: competition for farmland for homes, and it will change the market picture for what we produce here.

About a year ago, the number of acres of farmland in Clackamas county that was used in subdividing, building airports, etc. was 1800 acres; in Multnomah county, 12,000 acres; and in Washington county, 18,000 acres.

There was quite a little subdividing going on for a while in the Damascus area but it seems to have dropped off at present. However it was believed by committee members that the rate of subdivision is increasing in Clackamas County and that eventually much of the present farming area in the North and West portions of the county will be urbanized. Urbanization is also proceeding in areas surrounding our county cities and towns.
The Wilsonville freeway took 1,000 acres of farmland in Clackamas county.

In Los Angeles and area, the farming groups have set up a zoning restriction. There is one square mile in the center of Los Angeles strictly for dairy. Taxes are taken care of in the zoning laws.

The question was brought up—what is a family-sized farm?

In 1935 the committee said that for general farming, 80 acres would be needed, plus 80 acres of timber and pasture. They said at that time that for a man, his wife, and two or three children to earn a living with berries, he would need a minimum of 100 acres. At the present time, he would need 150 acres in production, and another 50 acres to rotate.

A family of four needs to invest $40,000 to have a family of four needs to make a family-sized farm.

Mr. Caton reported that the dairy committee agreed that it would take about 30 to 40 cows to make an economic unit. The farmer would need to invest approximately $1500 per cow for a grade A dairy farm.

The committee decided the definition of a family-sized farm is a unit that is big enough to justify the farmer's full time, and that the acreage and investment necessary had increased considerably since the 1936 Land Use Committee report. The committee hesitated to make more definite recommendations because of the variation in production per unit. For instance a dairyman whose production per cow exceeds 400 lbs. of butterfat per year might be in better position with 30 cows than another with 40 cows with average production of 300 cows.

Water will be a major factor in the development of agriculture and otherwise in Clackamas County.

The committee recommended continued interest in farm pond construction. Opportunity for development of wells for irrigation water is limited and uncertain. We have a few very good sites for irrigation dams that could be constructed on a community basis. Most water shed structures are for flood control but there is a new law that will make it possible to use water sheds for irrigation also.

There seems to be some degree of feasibility of bringing water to Clackamas county from the Santiam. Good possibility for providing additional water for the farmers on hillsides is farm storage ponds.

Tile drainage and open ditches have been the biggest problems encountered by Clackamas county farmers. Tile installed through the ASC office since 1950 approximates $1$ million feet. The ASC office believes that we have tiled 50% of the acreage in the county needing tile. Farmers should tile by "saturation" method—not just the wet spots, but the entire farm or field. Many drainage problems are going to have to be solved by community projects.

There is a good possibility of growing horticulture crops on Amity soils if they are drained.
The individual farmer cannot do too much about flood control, but it should be approached from the standpoint of community cooperation. They can be helped by the ASC office, Army engineers project, etc.

Following are the recommendations made by the committee:

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that the committee go on record approving increased drainage and flood control and in addition, to do everything possible to encourage the building of small farm dams, all types of storage dams, and also to encourage the reseeding of timberlands in order to hold back some of the waste water.

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that the committee go on record approving a study of storage on the upper Molalla and also include any other water supply that might be available for this area.

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that the committee recommend that more study be made of community-type projects for storage on dual or single purpose (flood control and/or irrigation) dams on the headwaters of any of the tributaries of the rivers in Clackamas county.

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that the committee encourage and recommend the continued use of limestone to the fullest extent needed on individual farms.

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that a committee be appointed to check with the lime company in regard to the availability of limestone. The committee, Rodney Pitts, Ward Seely, Jay Wescott, Hugh Williams, Ed Seagraves, is to work with the ASC office.

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that any future zoning in the county give farming due consideration because Agriculture is very important to the economy of the county.

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that the chairman be given authority to appoint an interim committee to take care of any matters that need to be given attention with the advice of the county extension service.

###

SOILS AND WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Oliver Buxton, Chairman
Oke Ekholm
Odis Menser
Ward Seely
Vernon Hepler
Arthur Shrock
Hugh Williams
Elmer Deetz
Jay Wescott, Jr.
Everett Shibley
Rognar Anderson
Art King

Rodney Pitts
Steve Eyman
Larry Aylsworth
Ed Seagraves
Jack McDermid
Al Parker
Clive Cook
Lee Garoian
Hugh Caton
Claron Mace
J. J. Inskoop
Shirley Haarsager, Sec'y.
PRESENT SITUATION:

The small fruits enterprises are a major factor in the economy of Clackamas county. Estimated cash receipts to farmers from berry crops has averaged \$3,500,000 each year since 1950. Income in 1955 was \$3,900,000. The effects of this huge income are widespread. From the total about 1.25 million dollars are paid each year to school children and adults who harvest the berry crops.

Payments for berry harvests go a long way in increasing family incomes. Youngsters are able to purchase school clothing, recreation and other services and supplies from money earned from the harvests.

Direct purchases of thousands of tons of fertilizers, insecticides, lumber, fuel, machinery, and hundreds of other supplies necessary to operate a berry enterprise help maintain a prosperous economy among merchants in towns.

Strawberries are the most important of the berry crops in acreage and cash receipts. The estimated gross income in 1955 was \$2,282,375 from 3100 acres harvested. Strawberries are now being grown commercially in all agricultural sections of Clackamas county, with the center of production still in the Boring-Sandy area.

Black raspberries, often called blackcaps, are second in importance of the berry crops. Estimated gross receipts from blackcaps in 1955 were \$932,700. Blackcaps, too, are now grown commercially throughout the county, with the center of production in the Beavercreek-Carus area.

Other berry crops grown commercially are red raspberries, blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, gooseberries, currants, and blueberries.

TABLE 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Harvested Acreage</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Tame Blackberries</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$205,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gooseberries</td>
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<td>21,000</td>
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<td>Loganberries</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>30,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Raspberries</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Raspberries</td>
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<td>932,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boysen and Young Berries</td>
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<td>Strawberries</td>
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<td>2,282,375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blueberries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash Receipts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$3,900,000</strong> (rounded out).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FUTURE TRENDS:

This committee recognizes several trends of importance to the berry crops in Clackamas county. First of these is the gradual transition of berry growing from the concentrated northeast part of the county to the southern part with Canby as the center and in parts of western Clackamas county. The committee is of the opinion this trend will continue to develop during the next ten years.

Several factors underlie this development. The southern area has large acreages of valley-filled soils such as Willamette and (drained) Amity soil types which are very productive. Recent high-yielding strawberry varieties have demonstrated their ability to grow well on these soil types.

Irrigation, which appears to be necessary for high yields of new varieties, appears to be more abundant in this area. The potential for irrigation from surface streams and wells appears higher in the southern part than in the established, northern part of the county.

The decline of farm prices of general farm crops, such as grains, hops, and seed crops, coupled with the higher cost of supplies purchased, taxes, etc., has led farmers in this area to look towards intensive crops as a means of increasing incomes.

Another important factor has been the decrease of full-time farmers in the northern part of the county in recent years as small acreage farmers have found it necessary to shift to more remunerative non-farm incomes. When this occurs, these part-time farmers find spare time limited, and thus reduce their berry acreage.

The committee points out that annual ryegrass and other winter growing grasses may be a problem on soils in the south part of the county, and suggests dormant weed sprays of proven ability as a means of reducing weed control costs. At present IPC at 5 to 6 pounds per acre in 1½ to 2 quarts dinitro are being effectively used to control winter annual weeds and grasses. It is likely other chemicals may prove to be effective in controlling winter annual weeds in strawberry fields. Strawberry growers, however, are advised against relying completely on chemical weed control, since many cultural practices need to be employed in conjunction with chemicals for economical weed control. Perennial weeds, especially, should be eliminated before strawberries are planted. New mechanical devices also offer possibilities for control of winter annuals in strawberry fields, and should be considered by growers.

A second trend recognized by this committee is that a larger farm unit has become necessary if the family is to make an adequate income from berries. Ten years ago 40 acres of cultivated land adapted to berry growing were considered adequate to provide a good family income. The committee now is of the opinion that from 50 to 60 acres of cultivated land suitable for berry growing is necessary to maintain family income.

Larger farms enable berry growers to plant grass or pasture between berry rotations as a means of improving soil structure and productivity.

The committee suggests that families with insufficient land for proper rotation of strawberries consider caneberries instead, since by growing winter cover crops between caneberry rows, it is easier to maintain the productivity of the soil. Furthermore, since caneberries are a longer-lived crop than strawberries, there is needed less land for rotation and soil building between rotations.
FRESH MARKETS VIEWED AS POTENTIAL OUTLETS

Increasing importance of distant markets for fresh berries is foreseen during the next ten years by the committee. Increased population, improvements in varieties grown and in transportation, and the trend for increased production tend to point to this direction.

It is expected that boysenberries, improved varieties of blackberries, and red raspberries will share a larger percentage of increased fresh shipments. Strawberry varieties presently grown are not well adapted to fresh shipment. Whether fresh strawberries will be much of a factor in fresh shipment depends on development of varieties adapted for this purpose - a long-time project. The Shasta variety being grown on a limited scale in the Boring-Sandy area has not as yet been proven as a shipping strawberry from this region. Strawberries, therefore, present an uncertain future as a fresh shipping berry from this region.

The committee is of the opinion the processor trade will continue to remain the prime outlet for the largest portion of berries grown in Clackamas county. Development of fresh outlets as supplements to processor demands would be a healthy situation in bolstering the small fruit economy.

Increases in fresh market shipments of berries should be of a progressive nature dependent upon many factors. The committee offers these suggestions and recommendations in the interest of development of this additional outlet.

1. Production problems resulting from climatic circumstances may present handicaps to this region's development of fresh market outlets for most berry crops.

   Excessive rains occurring during harvest seasons reduce the quality and volume of berries available for shipping during some years. The fresh market trade must rely on sufficient and continuous volume of high-quality fruit from a region.

2. Boysenberries and certain blackberry varieties fit well into the management of berry farms. The committee points out, however, that there is need for trailing berry varieties of the blackberry group which ship well and which ripen between strawberries and evergreen blackberries.

3. Consumers in many parts of the nation are not familiar with the high dessert qualities of boysenberries, whereas the blackberry group is well known by consumers. The committee recommends that the name blackberry be attached to the variety names of all selections of trailing berries introduced by OSC.

4. The committee recommends that OSC recognize the potential of fresh market outlets in the future selection of berries.

5. Growers need to recognize that growing of berries for fresh shipment and for processors require different farm management practices. As an example, harvest labor crews accustomed to picking ripe fruit for the processing trade may find it hard to make adjustments necessary to pick berries for fresh markets. Therefore, different crews with proper training would be required for each program.

- more -
LABOR:

Any substantial increase in berry acreage in Clackamas county is contingent with the growers' ability to secure adequate and sufficient labor during peak harvest periods. Ten years ago migrant farm labor was a significant factor in the labor supply for berry harvest. With the changes in national economy, however, migrant labor has become an insignificant factor in harvest labor in this county.

On the other hand, women and children have become the largest labor factor in berry harvest. Assuming a projection of present levels in our national economy, the committee anticipates women and children will continue to comprise the bulk of harvest labor.

School enrollment figures for 1954-55 show an enrollment of 51,273 students in the first five grades in Clackamas and Multnomah county schools. Enrollment figures five years ago totalled 31,000 students. This indicates that during the next several years, there will be at least 20,000 more school children - all potential berry pickers.

Present school children, however, lack the close association with farm life found with children of past decades. Most of these children do not know how to perform farm work, and at present are not being educated by farmers or public agencies in the skills necessary for successful harvest labor. As a result, their services are often not adequate to farmers. Likewise, because they lack skills in harvesting berries, often children become discouraged because of low income from berry harvests and fail to continue in the fields.

In view of these circumstances, the sub-committee on labor makes the following recommendations:

1. There is a definite need for instruction of berry pickers on the best methods of picking berries. This instruction needs to be in addition to field rules of individual farmers. This committee expresses the opinion that an effective means of recruiting and instructing pickers would be through films made available to schools, TV studios, and P.T.A. units in this area. This film should contain the following:
   a. An awareness on the part of the pickers of farmers' problems in the growing of the crops where harvest help is used.
   b. Safety and sanitation regulations which protect children.
   c. Proper maturity at which the crops should be harvested.
   d. The best techniques or methods of picking in order to increase picker efficiency. (How to pick).
   e. The proper clothing for the job.
   f. Human interest factors for recruitment:
      1. Children receiving money for wages from picking.
      2. Children spending the money earned for clothes, hobbies, recreation, and addition of income to family income.

-more-
3. After-harvest picnics, bonuses, etc.

g. How the children help maintain the economy of the area by picking fruit by which farmers pay taxes, purchase supplies, etc.

2. Time and motion studies are necessary to determine the most efficient method of picking berries and beans.

3. The committee recognizes the instruction of pickers is only part of the necessary job. Instruction of platoon leaders on the scope of their job, and how they can do their job better is also needed. By the same token, there is need for educational work with farmers to improve their labor management practices. The committee recommends training sessions for platoon leaders, and that consideration be given for development of a film to aid in this instruction process.

4. There is need for a list of good practices for picking - such as rules to be followed.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO PRODUCTION:

1. Yields of boysens, generally, have been declining for many years. While growers are able to develop long, vigorous canes, the fruiting spurs fail to produce. The committee recommends research be conducted to determine how boysenberry yields can be increased.

2. A plant development program for boysenberries should be established under the register of merit program.

3. There is a trend toward growing strawberry varieties which are producers of excess runners under dry-land conditions. It is recommended that methods of controlling runner development or establishment be determined either by chemical or mechanical means as a method of restricting width of mats and plant population, contingent with available soil moisture.

4. There are possibilities that several cultural practices may reduce the incidence of red stele root rot in strawberry fields and root rot in caneberries. For example, subsoiling prior to planting berries, and in established fields has been reported by growers to improve soil drainage. Likewise, growing strawberries on ridges has been demonstrated elsewhere as a means of reducing the effects of red stele. These practices need to be studied to determine their effectiveness in this county.

5. Berry growers who irrigate should rely on moisture testing blocks as a guide to frequency and amounts of water to apply. Use of moisture blocks should be encouraged.

6. Research is needed on the question of whether irrigated strawberry fields should be allowed to go into summer dormancy, or whether plants should be kept growing all summer.

7. Continued and expanded research is needed on cultural problems, fertilizers, insects and diseases.

- more -
8. Strawberry growers are not certain that dusting strawberries for aphis control is entirely effective. Research is recommended to obtain more information on virus vectors and virus host plants other than strawberries.

9. Demonstrations with hormone sprays to increase fruit size on blackcaps should be continued by the extension service.

10. The committee feels new varieties of blackcaps are needed with disease resistance, higher yielding ability, ability to grow on heavier soils, etc.

11. Results of hormones used on blackberries to increase yields have not been uniform in recent years. Trials are recommended to determine the causes of this variation.

12. Mildew on red raspberries has become a serious problem. Adequate control measures need to be developed for controlling this disease.

13. Results of chemicals to control rot on strawberry fruit have not been conclusive. Continued research and trials are recommended.

14. Symphilids are a serious insect pest of berry crops. Control measures are not producing uniform results. Expanded research on means of controlling this insect in the near future is strongly recommended.

15. Research on controlling strawberry crown moth on caneberries should be continued.

16. Leaf and cane spot on trailing berries is a serious disease. Growers report spray recommendations are not controlling this fungus disease. Trials are recommended for determining how the disease can be controlled.

GENERAL:

The committee expresses the opinion that present offices of the county extension service are inadequate from the standpoint of space for personnel, parking facilities for office visitors, and room for group meetings. The committee strongly urges this need be brought to the attention of proper authorities for action.

THE COMMITTEE

Jim Bushue
Glen Schaeffer
Bob Taylor
E. M. Nelson
Jack McDermid
Henry Ensley
Ronald Burnett
Cecil McKay, Jr.
Wilfred Nelson
Elwood Faist
Roy Ledbury
Herb Steiner
Dave Tillstrom
Ray Leach
Leon Garjian, Secretary

* * *
REPORT OF
SUBURBAN COMMITTEE

January 13, 1956

Present:

Mrs. Ellen Bergis, chairman  Mrs. Allen Haller
Mrs. Gilbert Hanson            John Misko
Mrs. Grace Still                J. J. Inskeep
Miss Esther Taskerud           Mrs. Helen McDowall
Mrs. H. S. George              Hugh Caton
Mrs. H. M. Robinson            Clarion Mace
Mrs. Gertrude Brumbaugh        Leon Garoian
Mrs. Sarah Ann Nehls           W. G. Nibler
Mrs. William Christie          Harold M. Black

The meeting began with an explanation and purpose of the committee by John
Inskeep.

The chairman then called on the members of the garden clubs for suggestions
they had for helping suburban people. The following were mentioned:

1. Would like to see more care used in weed spraying by farmers
   so as not to damage plants and gardens "across the fence".

2. That more urban areas organize garden clubs. There are many
   services available from garden clubs. This might relieve
   some questions from the extension service.

It was mentioned that training can be done by training leaders at leader
training meetings. These leaders can then take the information back to the
individual clubs. Meetings of this kind have been held annually for garden clubs
in the past, and the garden club members would like to see them continued.

A meeting was suggested between representatives of the garden clubs and the
extension service to plan the meeting for this year.

It was announced that the garden clubs are planning to try to obtain a new
floral building for floral exhibits at the Clackamas county fair. They would like
any help possible in getting this. A new building would provide more space for
individual exhibits as well as commercial exhibits.

The need to educate garden clubs of the extension problem of time limitation
was discussed. With the number of garden clubs in the county, it is impossible for
an extension agent to speak at each club. It was felt that more requests are
received from clubs not affiliated with the federation; therefore, need more outside
help.

The matter of taxes was discussed, especially the amount paid by the farmers.

Bulletins were mentioned as being very helpful. It was suggested, and it
seemed to be pretty much the feeling of the group that more publicity be given of
bulletins which are available. Three suggestions were made on this:

1. Making of a simplified bulletin or leaflet describing the
   various bulletins available.
2. Sending a copy of new bulletins (of general interest) to PTA's and other interested organizations so the people would know they were available and what they were about.

3. Possibility of someone from the extension service meeting with the PTA council to explain the bulletin setup. The PTA was suggested because of the excellent cross-section of people there. Community clubs might also be included in this.

The big problem seems to be making people conscious of what is available.

The suggestion was made for television and radio programs for information on home gardening, flowers, shrubs, etc. It was pointed out that this could be especially helpful if aimed at less experienced gardeners.

The need for better cooperation from newspapers was mentioned in getting in local news and getting it published on time. Apparently some notices are printed late, not printed at all, or have the meaning changed.

It was suggested that more work be done through organizations and groups. The whole group seemed to be in favor of this.

In order to present material through groups and organizations, they need to be educated to better understand that extension agents have busy schedules and it is difficult when they are called on to speak at a meeting at the last minute.

It was also suggested that the League of Women Voters study more about agriculture and forestry problems. The Leagues of Women Voters seem to have a full program at the present time, but this might be a possibility for the future.

###
Maurice Buxton, Molalla, presided as chairman. Charles Fischer, poultry marketing specialist from O.E.C., was introduced to the group. Mr. Fischer told the committee how his work on poultry marketing would affect the turkey industry of the state. Smaller cut-up packages of turkey is a method by which consumption might be increased since housewives often balk at buying a whole turkey at times other than special occasions. Schools for retailers would be of value in displaying turkeys.

Mr. Fischer explained how poultry consumer education meetings had been held in other counties and of what they consisted. The committee recommended that at least one of these consumer education meetings be held each year. The date for the 1956 meeting was not set.

John Inskeep pointed out how important the increasing tax burden was in affecting the agricultural economy of the county. It was the feeling of the group that there was no relief from this tax burden in sight. Many farmers are forced to work on the side to meet the cost-price squeeze.

Oregon turkey production has declined approximately one million in the past decade (2,605,000 were raised in 1945 and about 1,600,000 in 1955.) Production in other parts of the U.S. has increased during this same period. It was pointed out that this decrease had not taken place in Clackamas county but the numbers have held fairly stable during the past decade.

The explanation for this is probably due to the shift of turkey numbers from the southern part of the state closer to Portland. This is a natural trend because of the proximity to terminal markets, processing plants, hatcheries, and feed mills.

There was discussion on the possibility that turkey numbers in Clackamas county were greater than the 330,000 figure of which 75,000 breeders are kept. It was recommended that if hatcheries were consulted a more accurate figure could be reached. The extension office will revise these figures according to the poults placed by hatcheries.
bronze would be in good demand for years to come.

The Turkey Committee

Maurice Buxton, Chairman
C. C. Lamb
Albert Satrum
A. G. Kraxberger
Carl Sandstrom
George Renan
Price Schroeder
Louise Renan
Ed Schwedler
Ivan Hanson
John Sappington
Walter Ellison
Veal Hodgin
Charles Fischer, OSC
J. J. Inskeep
Claron Mace

CLM: J1
1-17-56
reprinted 12-27-56
Vegetable crops grown for processing and fresh market outlets constitute an important part of gross agricultural income for Clackamas County farmers. As with the berry crops, vegetables play an important role in the economic welfare of county residents by furnishing employment for large numbers of harvest workers, primarily children and women.

Cash receipts for vegetable crops are estimated to be slightly less than cash receipts from berry crops. Estimated average cash receipts in recent years for vegetable crops have averaged 3.1 million dollars.

OUTLOOK FOR VEGETABLE CROPS:

Vegetables are grown in Clackamas County for processing and fresh markets. Production of these crops is distributed in nearly all parts of the county. There is much land available and suitable for increased acreages of vegetable crops in this county. The area from Canby south to Monitor, especially, has much potential vegetable producing land.

Expansion, however, is contingent upon the availability of suitable markets, both processing and fresh, at prices satisfactory for profit to growers. Increasing population on the west coast, and nationally, will no doubt, result in expansion of the vegetable acreage in this county, if the level of employment and incomes remain at the relative position of the past several years.

The harvest labor supply, in addition, will be a factor in the expansion of vegetable crops. Recommendations regarding the procurement and training of harvest labor will be discussed later.

The committee recognizes the importance of adequate and proper irrigation as a factor in increasing yields and quality of most of the vegetable crops grown here. It is expected that irrigation will be a necessary production factor for success in growing vegetables. In order to reduce the hazards of disease of cole crops, the committee suggests growers increase the use of soil moisture indicator blocks as a guide in applying water, to avoid the common practice of over-irrigating.

The increase in vegetable acreage during recent years has resulted in considerable specialization among growers. Because of the reliance on processors for contracts, and the specialization in progress, growers need assurance of a constant processor demand for best farm management. In the past, the varying demand for vegetables by processors from year to year has created management problems for growers. This is especially a problem with specialized growers who are equipped mechanically for special crops, resulting in a relatively inflexible management program.

The need for mechanization of many operations is necessary where mechanization results in lowering of production costs per pound of produce. An example is bulk handling of beans. Mechanization needs to be combined with a good farm management program coupled with adequate acreage for it to be profitable, however. Growers should avoid mechanization unless lower production costs result.

- more -
In the final analysis, the available harvest labor supply will determine the limits of increased acreage of vegetable crops in Clackamas County. Recognizing this fact, this committee recommends that the appropriate state agencies cooperate in the making of a film which can be used in the recruitment and training of school-aged children and women, who presently comprise a large percentage of the harvest labor force. The film would be used for the same purpose for berry crops also.

The film would include the following:

a. The awareness on the part of the pickers of farmers' problems in the growing of the crops where harvest help is used.

b. Safety and sanitation regulations which protect children.

c. Proper maturity of the crops to be harvested.

d. The best technique or methods of picking in order to increase picker efficiency - (how to pick).

e. The proper clothing for the job.

f. Human interest factors for recruitment:

1. Children receiving money for wages from picking.

2. Children spending the money earned for clothing, hobbies, recreation, and addition of income to family income.

3. After-harvest picnics, bonuses, etc.

g. How the children help maintain the economy of the area by picking fruit by which farmers pay taxes, purchase supplies, etc.

Use of the film would be in May prior to completion of the school year, when it would be shown in public schools. Prior to that, PTA units would be shown the film in order to gain parent support, and possibly to recruit women for the harvest labor force.

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS:

The committee recognizes the following production problems which reduce yields and otherwise restrict production. They recommend research and demonstrations be undertaken to find solutions for the problems.

1. Symphilids cause serious losses in vegetable crops in this county by destroying the root system of plants. While the committee recognizes researchers are presently attempting to find a method of controlling these pests, it urges that more research be established on farms in this county.

2. Club root of cole crops is a serious disease affecting the root system of these crops. Continued demonstrations are recommended until a control is found.

- more -
3. Fusarium root rot is present on many soils where beans are grown, resulting in reduced yields. The committee asks that field research be undertaken in this county to determine methods of overcoming this soil disease.

4. The committee recognizes a potential market for carrots for fresh markets in Oregon and Washington during the winter months. One of the problems to be overcome before this potential can be realized is the development of suitable storage for carrots. Members point out that one of the best means of storing carrots for winter sales is right in the soil where the carrots are growing. The committee recommends that research be established to determine whether chemical sprays can be applied to carrot plants when the root has developed to the proper size for market sales, in order to prevent growth from continuing after carrots have attained the proper size. Carrots so treated could then remain in the soil for winter sales.

THE COMMITTEE

Frank Russell
Ross Iverson
Kaz Tamura
Mas Fujimoto
Walter Markham
Shig Nagae
Tom Kasahara
Claude Raybourn
Leon Garoian, Secretary
* * *

LG:J1
3-11-56
fgr - 5-8-58


**REPORT OF YOUTH COMMITTEE**  
Clackamas County Planning Conference, 1956

4-H Club Work has reached a large number of boys and girls since the first clubs were organized in Clackamas County in 1918. A total of approximately 14,000 different boys and girls have been enrolled in club work since that date.

The quality of the work done by club members in this county rates very high when compared with the work done by club members in other counties. The youth committee wishes to commend the work of the local 4-H club leaders who have been responsible for developing the 4-H club program to the present high position which it has reached.

The school census lists a total of 17,955 boys and girls from the second through the twelfth grades in Clackamas County. The number enrolled in Clackamas County in 4-H is 1,623. There are also 5,850 enrolled in Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts, and Boy Scouts. It is not known how many are enrolled in more than one of these organizations. Figures were not obtained on the number of youth participating in church youth groups, juvenile grange and other youth groups.

One of the major problems in the 4-H club program is the number of club members and leaders who drop out of 4-H club work at the end of each year.

During the past year, only 49% of the members who were enrolled the previous year re-enrolled. Only 40% of the first year club members in 1954 re-enrolled in 1955. Of the 268 men and women who led clubs in 1954, just 55% led clubs again in 1955.

In order to develop a program that meets the needs of young people and gives men and women sufficient help and training for them to enjoy satisfying experiences as club leaders, the committee presents the following recommendations:

I. Parent and Community Interest

1. Parents need to take a greater interest in their children enrolled in 4-H. Club members and leaders should help parents to better understand what 4-H club work is, what is involved in projects carried by their children, and what their responsibilities are. There is need for personal contact between the leader and parents of his or her club members.

2. We need to better inform the general public about what 4-H club is and what it is doing. The newspapers are an excellent means for this.
   a. Use of pictures and names are excellent ways.
   b. Individual stories of club member and their projects would also be of public interest.

3. There is a need to develop a better understanding of 4-H club work among service clubs, P. T. A.'s, churches, and other organizations.
   a. Give special programs by 4-H club members and others at various service clubs.
   b. Send information explaining 4-H club work to ministers before National 4-H Club Sunday.

II. Leader Training

Leader training should be planned to help the club leader better understand 4-H club work and to make the job of a leader easier. Special emphasis should be placed on training new leaders so that they will continue leadership more than one year.

1. All club leaders are encouraged to attend leader training meetings.

2. Training should be given first year leaders when they first start leading a club and not three months or more later.
3. There is a need for various types of leader training meetings.
   a. Special training for first year club leaders on the purpose of Li-H club work, how to conduct club meetings, etc.
   b. Subject matter meetings in the various projects—definite instruction in the various projects.
   c. Small community or neighborhood meetings where leaders can meet for informal discussions. Experienced leaders can be very helpful at these meetings.
   d. Workshop type of training where leaders can actually do things instead of just watching and listening.

4. It is felt that smaller meetings are usually better than large meetings.

III. Leader Recognition

Leaders should be given public recognition in their community and in the county. If leaders are made to feel that what they are doing is really important, more may continue leading another year.

IV. Older club members

1. Older club members should be better informed about what Emblem Club is. It is felt that Emblem club is one of the best activities for club members as they get older. It gives them new interests and activities in addition to their project work.

2. Informing club leaders and community chairman about Emblem Club will help to acquaint club members with this organization.

3. Provide more leadership training for junior club leaders. Much of this could be done through Emblem Club.

V. More club visitation by county agents.

1. In order to strengthen the feeling of the Li-H club members with the county Li-H club program, we would like to see more visits to Li-H club meetings by the extension agents in charge of Li-H club work.

2. Clubs are encouraged to invite the agents to visit their clubs since this is the easiest way these visits can be arranged.

VI. Project materials.

The committee recommends that if new printed material will not be available at the beginning of the club year, that it either be mimeographed for temporary use, or not be made available until the next year.

Mrs. R. H. Wilcox, Chairman
Mr. Rognar Anderson, Vice-chairman
Mr. Cecil McKay
Mrs. Ernestine Cook
Mrs. Gilbert Shibley
Miss Joan Babcock
Mr. Oliver Jones
Mr. Tom Gribble
Mr. Monte Rumgay
Mr. Henry Geymer
Mrs. George Sattler
Mrs. Delbert Foot
Mrs. Gilbert Hanson
Mr. James Beasley
Mrs. A. F. Bevan, Jr.
Mr. Leonard Garmire
Mr. Al Pfahl
Mr. Walter Bilquist
Mr. William Roley
Miss Rosalee Mueller
Mr. Hugh Caton
Mrs. Donna Gaiser
Mr. Harold M. Black