

Yamhill County Plans for Tomorrow

1968
Yamhill County
Planning
Conference
Report

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Foreword

The Yamhill County Agricultural Planning Council and the Cooperative Extension Service have prepared this report.

The Council expanded its committee membership to include three main areas for study. Each area of study made up a forum. The three divisions were Human Resources, Public Affairs, and Economic Resources and will be found printed in this order.

Twenty-three committees were involved in determin-

ing the status quo, the needs, the problems, and making recommendations to meet the needs or solve the problems found by each committee.

It is the hope of the Council that the people who read this report will have a better understanding of the people, public affairs, and the economic resource potential of the county. The Council also hopes that by having pointed out the needs the people of Yamhill County will join in carrying out the recommendations of the committees.

The members of the Yamhill County Agricultural Planning Council at the time of the conference were:

Rex Brown, Chairman
 Keith Schrepel, Vice Chairman
 Louis H. Gross, Secretary
 Stanley R. Christensen
 Rudolph A. Schaad
 Lloyd Dumdi
 Clifford Elliott
 Theodore Rossner
 Guy Shumway
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Harley Belt
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 Harry Crowe
 Mel Dunston
 Mrs. Kenneth Knutson (Barbara)
 Mrs. William Lucas (Virginia)
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 Dudley Sitton

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COVER PICTURE

John Daniel Van Calcar, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Van Calcar, is fishing in a farm pond of Bryce Mitchell at Fairdale in northwestern Yamhill County. Many opportunities to build similar ponds still exist in the county.



A group of teenagers learn the fundamentals of art from an experienced artist in an out-of-school education class, coordinated by the extension service.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Committees studying the human resources of Yamhill County have found that families, the pulse of Yamhill's future, constantly face new opportunities and challenges in a community undergoing technological and social changes.

As these changes take place, however, the lives of all Yamhill County families are affected by the home and its surroundings. Basic needs of love, acceptance, respect and trust must be met in the home to facilitate functioning of stable operative family members in an ever changing society. Each individual and each family moves through certain periods or stages in life. Certain developmental tasks must be accomplished at each stage, if the individual or family is to function effectively through the ensuing stages.

Families have opportunities and ability to purchase more services and products, for family members. There is increased use of electrical appliances, convenience foods and services for home care. Children have more money to spend for recreation, personal items and transportation. Families live close to major metropolitan areas with shopping, recreation and cultural advantages readily available. But within a consumer oriented society the income of a major share of Yamhill County's population creates a definite conflict between those who can enjoy the many goods and services on the market and those who are forced to curtail family spending to meet bare essentials

of living. Currently abundant foods are distributed to families meeting requirements for these foods. This offers a degree of budget assistance and relief.

Understanding between family members is of utmost importance to a satisfying family life.

Complete, satisfying communication of people inter-relating as a family in a community becomes more challenging with changing values, mobility, working mothers, changes within the family life cycle, number of children in the family, pressures to succeed, as well as varying interests, attitudes and experiences within a community.

The number of juveniles brought before the court, young teenage marriages, divorces, families in conflict, emotionally disturbed children, high school dropouts and number of referrals to the County Health Department Family Guidance Clinic emphasize the need for families to evaluate the quality of environment being provided for their children.

However, an overall picture of family life in Yamhill County is centered in the rural community, in stable homes experiencing the influence of changing times. Parents recognize their more complex role in raising teenagers in a community adjacent to the metropolitan and suburban influence. They recognize their children's generation is facing a whole new set of problems as contrasted to the challenge of growing up a generation ago — drugs, changing moral values, the search for new experiences,

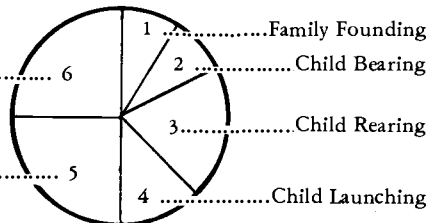
facing the need for dignity and acceptance of the individual in a world of ever expanding opportunities.

Many families are moving to Yamhill County through the migration of people of all ages, in various stages of socio-economic growth. This is a constant stimulus to a community as people become acquainted, sharing varying cultural values, attitudes, interests, skills and experiences.

These areas of consumer society, family stability, along with economic and social conditions help to bring about these changes seen in Yamhill County communities.

- ▶ More residents employed in surrounding metropolitan communities.
- ▶ More young people moving to larger metropolitan centers for education and employment.
- ▶ Increased demands for adequate income.
- ▶ Thirty-two per cent of the homemakers work away from home.
- ▶ More mobile population.
- ▶ Changing values in respect to use of people's time, money and talents.
- ▶ More family activities centered outside the home.
- ▶ People have more spare time to spend in outside recreational and cultural pursuits.
- ▶ A credit card society faced with a challenge of managing their credit within the bounds of an income.
- ▶ Changes within the family life cycle.

The average woman spends 15 years in widowhood..... 6



Empty nest 5

- ▶ Longer life expectancy.
- ▶ Sixteen and Six-Tenths per cent of Yamhill County Labor Force is composed of people in the 14-24 age groups.
- ▶ More industry moving to Yamhill County requiring trained skilled labor. Technology is demanding more skilled and professional workers.
- ▶ Migrant families are establishing homes in the county.

Youth

Population. According to the 1965 U. S. Census Data, 38.3 per cent of Yamhill County's 39,900 people are under 20 years of age. It is estimated in ten years 50 per cent of the population will be under 30 years of age.

Biographical Sketch. Teenagers of Yamhill County are grappling with conflicting value systems and are trying to determine their place within society. Self discipline is a real struggle for them. They are learning about themselves and the world they live in from contacts with their peer groups and adults. Even though it is important for them to have social contacts with their peer groups, they need

- ▶ Senior Citizen population is growing.
- ▶ More teenage marriages.
- ▶ The tensions and stress of individuals in today's society find more people using drugs and tranquilizers.

TABLE I - POPULATION GROWTH

		State Total	Yamhill County
Population	1950	1,521,341	33,484
 1960	1,768,687	32,478
 1965	1,972,150	39,900
 1967	1,972,150	41,000
		Percent	Percent
Per Cent	1950-1960	16.3	-3.0
Change	1960-1965	11.5	22.9
	1965-1967	?	?

TABLE II - URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

	STATE TOTAL		YAMHILL COUNTY	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1950	819,318	702,023	10,581	22,903
1960	100,122	668,565	11,860	20,618
Per Cent Change				
	1950-60	34.3	-4.8	12.1
	1964	-	-	20,019
	1967	-	-	20,825

Population of incorporated urban areas:
(In order of size)

McMinnville - 9,100	Dayton - 1,040
Newberg - 4,790	Lafayette - 670
Sheridan - 1,830	Amity - 640
Willamina - 1,120	Yamhill - 510
<i>(includes 384 Polk County residents)</i>	
Carlton - 1,060	Dundee - 450

An estimated projection indicates that Yamhill County can expect a 30% increase in population in ten years. 50% of this population will be under 30 years, approximately 20% will be 60 and over; 30% between the ages of 30 and 60.

TABLE III - TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES BY CLASSIFICATION, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, AND SPECIFIED FAMILY INCOME GROUPS

Family Classification	Number of Families	Median Family Income	Income Under \$3,000		Income Under \$2,000	
			No. Families	%	No. Families	%
ALL FAMILIES						
Oregon	459,812	5,892	78,195	17.00	45,208	9.8
Yamhill	8,503	4,910	2,281	26.8	1,409	16.6

CONCERNS

sound communication with all age groups and especially their parents. They are going through a fast physical growth spurt and have more demands made on them as they develop. Guidance and direction is essential to them as they grow toward independence.

There seems to be a lack of communication between parents and children within families. Training of their children is often left up to other institutions because of not understanding the parental roles. Children from one parent families or no family oftentimes feel a need to identify and talk with an understanding adult.

Minors drinking is an increasing problem. Teenagers

believe their peers drink to get attention and courage. Teenagers do not realize the hazards and offenses involved with drinking. The use of harmful drugs and narcotics seem to be penetrating into the teenage population of Yamhill County.

Leisure Time Activities. The schools are quite highly organized and offer activities which can take up a major portion of the teenager's time. Scouts, 4-H and church groups all provide worthwhile activities for the young people.

McMinnville has a Teen Center for the Senior High students and a Coffee House for the college-age people. The Teen Center is open only when dances are scheduled. There are facilities for pool and ping pong. Newberg has a recreation Director who coordinates recreational activities for all age groups. They are starting a Teen Center for their young people. Yamhill-Carlton has attempted to have a Teen Center, but needs to do more organizing.

McMinnville and Newberg seem to be the centers for the teenagers in the county to go to for recreation and outside activities.

McMinnville has a swimming pool and roller skating rink, bowling alleys and recreation places. Newberg and Sheridan also have bowling facilities. The county recreational opportunities are quite diversified. County parks, rivers, and easy access to the beaches and mountains all offer a variety of activities for families and groups of young people.

Education and Work. "Young people now tend to grow up having little organized, direct experience with the problems and satisfactions of work. There has been an increasing tendency to delay the entry of youth into the job market. Professional education tends to build curricula and programs in ways suggested by the symbol and so fails to prepare its students for the world they will have to work in," according to a statement from the subcommittee on Career Guidance, U. S. Department of Labor, June 1967.

Mechanical harvesting of crops is increasing more and will probably become the main source of harvesting in the future. According to a study of the snap bean industry in Oregon for 1967 by the State Department of Employment, 81 per cent of the people picking beans are under 21 years of age. Of this, 63 per cent are under 15 years of age. Implications suggest that these young people will lose the chances for working and earning extra money, as well as having extra time on their hands with nothing to do.

TABLE IV – YAMHILL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO CONSIDERED DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL AND GRADE LEVEL WHEN CONSIDERED

Grade Level	Number	Percent / 1	Percent / 2
8	32	10.2	1.2
9	86	27.3	3.3
10	95	30.1	3.6
11	67	21.3	2.6
12	35	11.1	1.3
Total	315	100.1	—
Never	2289	—	88.0
No Response	134		

/1 Percentage of those who indicated they had considered dropping out
/2 Percentage of the total number of respondents

Primary reasons for males dropping out:

1. Lack of interest in school work
2. Behavioral difficulty
3. Other known reasons (Service, truancy, passed compulsory attendance age, legal involvement with courts.)

Females:

1. Marriage
2. Lack of interest in school work
3. Pregnancy

*** Taken from "A Study of the Employment Opportunities, Human Resources, and Vocational Education Resources in Yamhill County."

The potential of Yamhill County high school enrollees for 1964-68 is 3,300. It is estimated 2.5 per cent will not graduate from high school. The following table is also taken from a study by the Yamhill County Intermediate Education District.

TABLE V – YAMHILL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' POST-HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL PLANS BY GRADE LEVEL

Classification	GRADE				Total
	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Enroll in a 4-year college or university	266	244	245	238	993
Enroll in a community college	30	44	41	63	178
Enroll in a private beauty, business or trade school or apprenticeship program	131	145	109	96	481
Enter Military Service on a career basis	57	60	54	50	221
Get married	10	4	14	11	39
Work for a year or so, then school	36	34	34	62	166
Obtain fulltime job	42	28	37	47	154
Undecided	204	139	97	34	474
Do not plan to finish high school	8	7	3	0	18
Total	784	705	634	601	2724
No response – 14					

Young Families. Young couples are very optimistic in gaining the material goods and comforts needed during their lifetime. Many of them have grown up in a period of relative affluence and as they marry and establish homes in a consumer credit-oriented society they have confidence in a secure financial future. There is need for a realistic approach to money management, value analysis and management of their resources.

Young families like living in Yamhill County.¹ Many of them grew up in the rural atmosphere and want to raise their children in a rural community. They like the schools, community resources, the proximity to recreational and shopping centers.

They are aware of the world around them, the many changes taking place and the need for knowledge to cope with these changes.

Parents are very interested in their children and concerned about their growth and development in a society of changing values, educational needs and new opportunities. Parents want to learn more about themselves and their relationships with others.² They want to talk about it. They are interested in seeking ways to gain more satisfaction in their marriages. They recognize the need for the stability of a satisfying family life.

¹ From Young Marrieds Committee Survey – 1967

² From Young Marrieds Committee Survey – 1967

Young families are planning smaller families, which means parents must plan for more years together after the children have left home. Many women plan to return to work during this period of life.

Young homemakers use more convenience foods and labor saving appliances in homemaking. They want information to evaluate their cost, value and use.

In 1950, 38 per cent of all Oregon brides married for the first time were teenagers. This increased to 53 per cent in 1965. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of these 1965 brides were 15-17 years of age.

The Young Married Committee study centered on family concerns which establish this early years of married life as being most crucial because of adjustments in interpersonal relationships and money management.

Established Family. To look at the established family, it appears that one must consider the relative position in the family life cycle. Today's families have a life span of 50-60 years. This report deals primarily with the child rearing and child launching years.

Many homemakers find it necessary, for a variety of reasons, to return to the labor force during this period of the family life cycle.

Income is limited in many families at this stage of the family life cycle. Most Yamhill County families must deal very realistically with money management to provide goods and services required by a growing family.

The homemaker who doesn't work outside the home has many demands on her time, including chauffeur for children's activities, leader of youth programs, volunteer for leadership and work in community efforts. At times her resources are stretched to the maximum.

Many families have moved from the rural farm home to the urban way of life as depicted in Yamhill County population change shown in Table I.

The quality of family life has been affected by each family's ability to utilize the opportunities for better understanding through: Family communication; the decision making process; changing values in a changing community; utilizing community resources; management of time — money — energy; understanding human behavior. Each family is a unique entity.

Senior Citizens. Oregon, like many parts of the nation, has felt the full impact of the population increases of persons 65 years of age and over. According to the figures of the 1960 census, Oregon's total population has increased 16.3 per cent since 1950. In the same period the number of persons age 65 and over has increased 38.1 per cent. This increase is especially apparent in Yamhill County which in 1960 had 13.2 per cent of its population 65 years of age and over, as compared to 10.4 per cent for the state. In the future, as predicted by the Oregon State Bureau of Census, Oregon will have 11.5 per cent of its population over 65 years of age in 1980 and Yamhill County will have 18.7 per cent.

Increasing longevity has produced a much larger fraction of older people in our society than once existed. General population increases indicate that in absolute numbers

this fraction will mean an increase in older people, even if the percentage stabilizes. The middle generation often provides for both the younger and older generation. When this is not provided we have a mobile population of older people often detached from their community roots.

Even in the relatively rural county of Yamhill there is a slow silent move of elderly people leaving the family farm and impersonal city to go to the small town. Here they seek the one or two bedroom home that affords low cost housing. Yamhill County is an agricultural county with nine small towns. In 1961, it was not uncommon to discover while interviewing an elderly member of the community that although he had lived in the area all his life, he now had no friends. It was not that all his friends had passed on, but that he had moved to the small town and discovered that he could not find a way to bring himself back into socialization.

Three senior citizen centers are now in operation, one each in McMinnville, Sheridan and Newberg. Although the organizational pattern for establishing the centers was slightly different in each community, the objectives for having the center in the community were the same.

These are:

- ▶ To have a place that has a climate conducive to finding companionship and developing friends.
- ▶ To provide entertainment, fun and purposeful activity to be enjoyed with the group.
- ▶ To find useful ways in which the skills and resources each individual member brings from his life experiences can be used to help himself, his associates and his community.
- ▶ To stimulate the renewal of discarded hobbies and interests. To stimulate the development of new interests and pursuits.

Each center is the largest community organization or service club in the community and may some day be the most influential for this group.

Although senior citizen centers were established during 1961 and 1962, by 1965, when the U. S. Public Health Service grant to the Yamhill County Health Department terminated, it became apparent that the problems of the older citizen had only been touched upon. The problems of housing, transportation, employment opportunities, financial management, legal counseling, health and welfare, arts and crafts and others still remain.

In an attempt to relate one senior citizens' center program to the others and to provide a clearing house for information, an independent corporation was created in July, 1966, as the Yamhill County Council on Aging.

Since that time, the council has established the necessary working committees under the Board of Directors. As time passes, it has become increasingly apparent that the problems are far too complex to be solved without outside assistance.

FAMILY STABILITY

In 1959 there were 8,503 families in Yamhill County. These families are experiencing many forces which have direct affect on quality of family life.

In 1964 there were 253 marriages or 6.8 per 1,000 population. There were 85 divorces and two annulments or 2.3 per 1,000 marriages. In 1966 there were 238 marriages and 124 divorces. There were half as many divorces in 1966 as marriages. The divorce rate is increasing.

In Yamhill County, direct payment for assistance for aid to dependent children in February 1966 revealed 230 cases. Most of these payments go to mothers caring for children without the aid of a father.

In 1964 there was a total of 21 illegitimate births or 41.3 per 1,000 live births.

Family Guidance Service of the Yamhill County Health Department has been functioning for five years. During this time they have counseled 923 families. These cases are referrals from schools through children experiencing emotional problems. Many families seek counsel and help, but because of program demands, priorities and staffing, are unable to obtain help when needed. McMinnville School District No. 40 has a counseling program at elementary, junior high and high school level. There are 12 school guidance committees now in operation in the county. Understanding children's problems gives parents and teachers an opportunity to work for desired change.

Concerns

- ▶ There is a need to get more family life education for parents and youth in the following areas:

Understanding behavior
Child guidance techniques
Developing responsibility
Family communication
Understanding ourselves and others
Alcohol and drugs
Illegitimacy
Effects of divorce and separation

- ▶ There is a degree of educational, emotional, affectional, parental, nutritional deprivation of individuals causing emotional problems in youth and adults.
- ▶ Are parents aware of how behavior and attitude affects the character development of their children?
- ▶ There is a need for mothers who work away from home to evaluate its total affect on the family; how will their needs for love and security be provided at various developmental stages.

- ▶ Many fathers do not recognize their responsibilities and roles in child development.
- ▶ There are inadequate child care facilities for one parent families and the working mother.
- ▶ There is a lack of involvement and interest in young people and their activities.
- ▶ Concern for the guidance of youth, rather than allowing them privileges and responsibilities before they are physically, emotionally or socially ready.
- ▶ Who provides father and mother role guidance and discipline in one parent families?

Recommendations

- ▶ Establishment of a group of adults who could counsel with troubled youth is needed. This group need not be composed of professionals, people who are understanding of youth. Many disturbed youngsters could be referred to such a group.
- ▶ 4-H and other youth agencies should develop programs to meet the outlined needs of young people.
- ▶ Cooperative Extension Service must have a more intensified program to create an awareness of educational opportunities available to young families.
- ▶ More men must be given opportunities to take part in family life programs of Cooperative Extension Service.
- ▶ Educational institutions and other public agencies should provide leadership to develop family life short courses, correspondence courses and workshops. Some areas to receive special consideration are:
 - Mother's role when working away from home and its effect on children at varying ages and stages of development.
 - Child development training for parents with special emphasis on emotional and mental development.
- ▶ Study groups should be established so parents can share mutual family-related problems in a group setting.
- ▶ There should be more counseling services for children of elementary school age.
- ▶ More leaders need to be trained to help teach homemaking skills to homemakers.
- ▶ Cooperative Extension Service and other agencies must assume leadership in developing family life education programs for groups with special needs; low income families, ADC mothers, young families, senior citizens and established families.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Leadership for many community programs is provided by a select few who are experienced. Young couples are not motivated to become involved and participate in leadership roles or experiences where they will gain leadership skills and understanding.

In many communities the same people carry a major share of the leadership roles. The national average shows 15 per cent of an adult's time spent in volunteer activities.

Concerns

- ▶ Many individuals and families are not willing to become actively involved in supportive or leadership roles in these areas:
 - Individuals having special physical and psychological needs.
 - School activities and functions.
 - Understanding minority groups.
 - Support in Teen Centers.
 - Providing transportation for Senior Citizens.
 - Involving Senior Citizens in community life.
- ▶ Many individuals and families fail to participate in public, private, social and educational activities of a community because of lack of ability, awareness or communication.
- ▶ Are parents assuming responsibility in community resource development and providing leadership in youth programs?
- ▶ People do not understand the public tax structure.
- ▶ People do not understand the reasons for land use, planning and zoning for future population growth.
- ▶ People are not willing to become actively involved with individuals having special physical and psychological needs.
- ▶ Teenagers need to develop pride in their community, state and nation, so they are willing to work for it's goals and in turn learn better understanding and respect for government and law.
- ▶ Is there adequate summer recreation facilities for youth as harvesting becomes more mechanized?
- ▶ What happens to the uninvolved youth who do not participate in constructive activities?
- ▶ Where can teenagers congregate and relax together to relieve tensions?
- ▶ Lack of recreation programs in the smaller communities in the county.
- ▶ Where do the young single adults get together?
- ▶ Concern for junior high age who participate in unchaperoned boy-girl activities.
- ▶ How can Senior Citizen talents be utilized in community service programs for the home bound?

Recommendations

- ▶ More correlation of classroom studies and community problems so that an understanding of government and law is realized by the young people.

- ▶ It is recommended that a continuing county-wide youth committee of citizens be established to plan and make recommendations concerning youth needs. This group would receive information from all groups and agencies working with youth and delegate responsibilities to the appropriate groups who could take care of the specified needs.
- ▶ Community agencies provide an opportunity for teenagers and adults to meet and discuss areas of mutual concern.
- ▶ Create a county recreation leader position to establish and coordinate recreation programs in all communities in Yamhill County.
- ▶ Existing agencies, such as churches, schools and other community civic groups to utilize the many talents and resources of senior citizens in productive, worthwhile activities.
- ▶ Plans be made to alleviate job vacancy being caused by mechanical harvesting.
- ▶ Cooperative Extension Serviced institutions and other public agencies develop leadership short course and workshops and other aids.
- ▶ Churches, schools and other public facilities be used in evenings and other available times to develop educational and community programs for youth and adults.
- ▶ Homemaker aides be trained to work with non-involved and low income families.

HOUSING

Families spend up to 30 per cent of their income for housing. In 1960 there were 11,497 homes in the county; 10,143 of these were occupied. Of those occupied, 7,492 of these were occupied by the owner; 2,651 were occupied by renters. There were more homes moved into by renters than owners in periods as shown.

OWNER OCCUPIED		RENTER OCCUPIED	
1958 - March, 1960	1,594	1958 - March, 1960	1,721
1954-1957	- 1,688	1954-1957	- 534

Since this time there has been a significant number of new apartments, as well as mobile homes in the county. There are six mobile courts in McMinnville, three of them new in the last three years. One of these has a total of 57 occupied spaces.

TABLE VI - NEW AND IMPROVED HOUSING - 1965-1967

	New Dwelling	Valuation	Miscellaneous*	Valuation
1965	75	\$1,098,821		\$255,543
1966	60	\$863,750	152	\$322,604
1967	88	\$1,230,222	161	\$223,312

* Carports - garages - remodelings - additions - septic tanks.

There is growing interest in the home, its furnishings and surroundings as an expression of the family. Home surroundings help individuals achieve their image within a community. Many young couples are not aware of all costs of owning and maintaining a home. They usually learn this after they find they have over extended their housing budget.

Concerns

- ▶ Need for more low cost, attractive, adequate housing for single adults, young families with children and older citizens.
- ▶ What control measures can be exerted on existing unsound housing throughout the county?
- ▶ Where do families obtain information to help plan safe, adequate housing for families?
- ▶ Families need information on home financing alternatives.
- ▶ Needs for young couples to become aware of actual cost of owning and maintaining a home.
- ▶ Need for information on decorating and achieving an aesthetically satisfying home surrounding.
- ▶ Need for planning adequate residential areas required by a growing population.

Recommendations

- ▶ Housing be emphasized in the 4-H program.
- ▶ Studies should be made to determine best ways to provide low cost housing for low income families and senior citizens.
- ▶ Extension Service provide leadership to develop more programs to educate families fulfilling the housing concerns as outlined.
- ▶ Cooperative Extension Service and other agencies assume leadership in developing education programs for groups with special needs; low income families, young families, senior citizens and established families.

CONSUMER COMPETENCE

Disposable consumer income has increased each year, although the farm family has less money to spend. The average family has 14 per cent of its disposable income committed to consumer credit payments. Consumer credit costs vary from 9 per cent to 36 per cent.

Each year there are many new household products, equipment, fabrics, home furnishings, and services introduced on the market. Most major appliances provide 9-16 years of service, depending on type of appliances. Due to reliability built into appliances, the number of valid service calls has been reduced 58 per cent since 1958.

In recent months McMinnville Office of Credit Bureau, Inc. has had five times that of the normal accounts turned into the credit bureau for collection purposes. There were nine bankruptcies filed in December, 1967. There has been a steady increase in credit spending in Yamhill County since May 1967.

Lost or stolen credit cards are becoming more common as more cards are issued to the public.

Each month consumers are faced with availability of various products offered through telephone, mail or personal sales promotions. Many of them are over-priced or misrepresented.

Spending by youth today has reached an all time high.

Statisticians, educators and businessmen recognize that this spending is having a great impact on the American economy. In 1965, 25 million teenagers (13-19) who comprise 12 per cent of the population, spent 11 billion dollars of their own money on goods and services. It is estimated that by 1970, 27 million young people will be spending 21 billion dollars. The impact is being felt not only in youth's spending but also in his influence on family expenditures — make, model and number of cars, type of TV, food, appliances, vacations, etc., selected for family use may be influenced by the suggestions of young people.

Youth's money goes for cosmetics, clothes, cars, radios, food, movies, magazines, records and cameras. The teenage girl who makes up 11 per cent of the female population, purchases 23 per cent of *all* cosmetics and toilet goods and 20 per cent of *all* women's clothing sold. Teenagers own 20 per cent of all cars purchased in the United States.

Reduced income of senior citizens makes financial planning to meet physical and cultural needs a managerial task.

TABLE VII TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES
BY CLASSIFICATION, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME,
AND SPECIFIED FAMILY INCOME GROUPS

Family Classification	Number of Families	Median Family Income	Income Under \$3,000		Income Under \$2,000	
			No. Families	%	No. Families	%
ALL FAMILIES						
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Yamhill	8,503	4,910	2,281	26.8	1,409	16.6

Concerns

- ▶ Need for family financial counseling for families experiencing financial stress.
- ▶ Need for churches, agencies and organizations to create an awareness of available family financial counseling facilities with young couples.
- ▶ Youth, families and single adults need understanding and competence in decision making process to effectively manage their income.
- ▶ Need more emphasis on money management in schools and churches working with young people to establish a better understanding of decision making process in money management.
- ▶ Need for young children to learn the value of money and how to manage it well.
- ▶ Need for young people to understand credit costs and use of credit.
- ▶ Need consumer education on goods and services utilized in establishing and maintaining a home.
- ▶ Need for families to develop saving programs for future use and emergency needs.
- ▶ Do families take a realistic approach to credit spending, to control over-extending family credit?
- ▶ Families need reliable and rapidly available consumer information on foods, clothing, equipment, furnishings, insurance and other family living and protective services.

- ▶ How aware are young couples of all costs in establishing a home?
- ▶ Consumers need more competence in evaluating reliable sales techniques, products and services offered by a variety of methods, including protection from fraudulent sales practices.

Recommendations

- ▶ Cooperative Extension Service should have a more intensified consumer education program.
- ▶ 4-H and other youth groups should emphasize money management in their programs.
- ▶ There should be a readily available source of consumer information on needed products and services.
- ▶ Family financial counseling services should be established for those who need help managing their income.
- ▶ Families should evaluate their own habits and acquire managerial skills in using their money.
- ▶ Programs for young people should be established that will help them realize how to use money and credit wisely.

HEALTH

There is increased use of Health Department Services, especially communicable disease control.

The Federal and State Government has recognized the need for comprehensive health planning. The state has funded a program to survey the health needs and resources throughout the entire state and to develop guidelines for planning to fit the health gaps.

The Mental Health Department makes patient referrals to the Extension Service when it is apparent that Home Extension can help with patient management problems. Low income families find it difficult to maintain adequate health and nutritional standards. As much as 50 per cent of the family living dollar for a low income family may be spent on food. The Abundant Food program, serving approximately 481 families per month in 1965 forms the foundation for an adequate diet, but it is low in Vitamins A and C. Many limited income families cannot buy the foods rich in these nutrients required for a balanced diet. This means there are many families who do not have adequate diets to meet daily nutritional requirements. Excess weight is a common nutritional problem. Teenager's diets are often low in required nutrients — a 1966 survey at Willamina High School revealed that 29 per cent of the boys and 45 per cent of the girls ate no breakfast.

A 1967 survey revealed that none of the girl's diets met minimum basic requirements and the boys were getting minimum requirements in only the meat and bread and cereal groups.

Families of all socio-economic levels experience a degree of nutritional deprivation, not meeting minimum requirements of the four food groups each day. This has

varying effects on the individual. There is a growing dependence on all drugs, tranquilizers, barbituates sold without prescription for relieving tension.

Concerns

- ▶ Parents need to be more aware of the kind of nutrition that promotes children's health; mental, emotional and physical.
- ▶ Do parents provide adequate breakfast for school children? As many as 20 per cent of the children of one elementary school go without breakfast.
- ▶ Teenage boys and girls need to improve understanding of nutrition and eating habits — approximately 33 per cent are overweight.

Recommendations

- ▶ Yamhill County should consider a means by which it can cooperate with the efforts of the State Department of Health to develop the comprehensive health plan. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommends the early establishment of a method of planning involving public and private resources, as well as private health insurance vendors, to develop a comprehensive health plan for Yamhill County. Priority needs as seen by the committee are as follows:

Health needs of people age 65 years and over.

Assist low income groups.

Mental health.

Adequate picture of the health and resources necessary that would necessitate and entail comparative survey of existing facilities endeavors in health, land, air and stream pollution.

The migrant farm laborer.

Active information and education about health to schools and the general public.

Preventive services such as PKU, early screening, prenatal care and family planning.

The need to survey the manpower needs in the field of health.

Need education of both youth and adults in the field of health.

Need education of both youth and adults on the excessive use of alcohol, drugs and barbituates.

- ▶ More education is needed for both youth and adults on the subject of minors drinking.
- ▶ 4-H and other youth agencies need to develop health oriented programs.
- ▶ Cooperative Extension Service and other public agencies should assume leadership in developing foods and nutrition educational programs for youth, low income families, young families, senior citizens, and established families.

EDUCATION

There are seven high schools, two junior high schools and 20 elementary schools in Yamhill County. The total school enrollment exceeds 9,000 students (Quarter ending March 31, 1967). There are two liberal arts colleges located in the county, but there are no junior colleges or vocational colleges as such located in the county. There are no private schools offering post-high school technical-vocational training. Adjustments to changes in jobs models requires information concerning present and future job opportunities for the youth of the county.

Sixteen and six-tenths per cent of the Yamhill County labor force is composed of people in the 14-24 age groups. It is estimated that almost half of the high school graduates entering the labor market in the next five years will not have a marketable skill. In 1963-64, 2.5 per cent of the high school students dropped out before finishing school.

Yamhill County has a large number of persons needed

in the labor force, but they lack saleable skills and knowledge of changes in the world of work.

Many of the rural youth need to be aware of the job opportunities in urban areas. There is a lack of job opportunities at the skilled-professional level in Yamhill County.

A more meaningful vocational education program aimed at more specific occupational clusters could do much to ease the dropout trend. In the research study of the "Employment Opportunities, Human Resources and Vocational Education Resources" for Yamhill County Intermediate Education District data (Table VIII) showed of the students not planning education beyond high school, 55.6 per cent do not know where they will seek employment; 12.1 per cent plan to look for jobs in the Portland metropolitan area; 13.6 per cent plan to seek employment in Yamhill County, and 8 per cent plan to look for work somewhere in Oregon outside Portland and/or Yamhill County.

TABLE VIII — WHERE YAMHILL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT PLANNING FURTHER EDUCATION AFTER HIGH SCHOOL WILL SEEK EMPLOYMENT

School	Home Town	Yamhill Co. (Other than home town)	Portland Metropolitan Area	In Oregon (not Portland or Yamhill County)	Another State	Dan't Know	Total
Amity	3	12	7	13	10	53	98
Dayton	4	10	11	7	6	57	95
McMinnville	51	12	33	35	35	186	352
Newberg	31	12	89	16	36	206	390
Sheridan	7	4	7	13	8	62	101
Willamina	10	11	8	17	24	99	169
Yamhill-Carlton	3	9	5	5	22	70	114
TOTAL	109	70	160	106	141	733	1319
Percent	8.3	5.3	12.1	8.0	10.7	55.6	100.0
No Response	1419						

The Adult Education Office in School District No. 40 McMinnville offers classes for adults who have not finished high school. Over 100 students worked toward their General Equivalency (G.E.D.) in 1967.

Concerns

- ▶ Helping Yamhill County youth make satisfactory adjustments which will contribute to individual growth and development to explore the world of work, how to get a job, making the most of job interviews, educational costs beyond high school and exposing youth to job models are important factors for youth to explore before leaving school.
- ▶ Vocational training is needed at high school and post high school educational level as professions become more specialized.
- ▶ Career exploration for youth is essential because of new professions and career opportunities.
- ▶ Can parents assume more responsibility and provide home and family learning experiences for young people, such as:
 - Meal planning and preparation skills.

Concepts of total time, money and energy management.

Laundry and clothes care understandings.

Child care.

Other homemaking skills.

- ▶ Parents need to realize the importance of pre-school development as a period of preparing children for their growth and work in the classroom.
- ▶ Are parents aware of the importance of books, games and activities in developing communication skills giving a child a feeling of confidence, a curious mind, a working vocabulary and knowledge of the world around him?
- ▶ Are there accredited courses for adults in vocational and career related fields?
- ▶ Is family finance education an integral part of school curriculum?
- ▶ Are boys and girls encouraged to enroll in high school home economics, with courses oriented to very realistic aspects of home and family?
- ▶ Do parents involve their children in making decisions and working at home on a level of the child's capability to achieve?

- ▶ What encouragement is given teenagers to graduate from high school?
- ▶ Is vocational and career guidance adequate for our youth?
- ▶ Is there too much emphasis and pressure placed on grades in school?
- ▶ What job-search techniques do youth need?

Recommendations

- ▶ Schools and 4-H need to strengthen and develop skills and understanding of management concepts needed to manage a home and family.
- ▶ Extension Service should use more correspondence courses as a teaching method.
- ▶ School-parent-teacher organizations need to become more effective in involving parents in their educational activities.
- ▶ Youth should be given direct contact with individuals engaged in various occupations for direct help in career selection.
- ▶ Educational institutions, public agencies, business and industry should provide opportunities for employment and educational development of individuals on welfare or other public financial assistance programs because of minor children in the home.

- ▶ Churches, schools and other public facilities should be used in evenings and other available times to provide educational and community programs.
- ▶ Vocational education should become a more developed and important phase of school curriculum.
- ▶ There should be more counseling services for children of elementary school age.
- ▶ Cooperative Extension Service and public agencies should assume leadership in developing education programs for groups with special needs, low income families, young families, senior citizens, and established families.
- ▶ An elementary education program should be developed with both day and night classes, for adults through the present public school system.
- ▶ A certified day care program needs to be started for children of parents who are in educational training or family-locked adults, so that they could enter the labor force and/or obtain education for higher income employment.
- ▶ More vocational guidance in school systems is required, which would provide occupational information.
- ▶ 4-H and other youth agencies must develop job and career training programs.



The Yamhill County Extension Service offers home assistance, demonstrations, short courses and workshops in accordance with the wishes of county residents.



Recreation and use of leisure time is becoming a more important factor in Yamhill County.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Public Affairs Forum consisted of five committees. These were Cultural Institutions, Commercial Recreation, Quality and Physical Environment, Government and Local Agencies and Taxes, and Land Use Planning and Zoning.

The Cultural Institutions Committee found from their study of the county that many talents exist among the adult population in the areas of music, art, drama, writing, dancing and photography, which have been left in a vacuum because of the lack of facilities for the exercise of these talents. Therefore it is recommended that a County Fine Arts Commission be formed, either within the framework of the county government or as a private foundation to originate and administer projects in all of the fine arts, such as music, drama, graphic arts, dance and any other art that could be developed for the benefit of the people.

Another area where cultural potential seems inadequate is in library facilities. Most of the libraries are rather small and are located in and operated by the cities. Therefore it is recommended that a county library be established to provide county-wide library service to include existing facilities. An idea advanced a little further is that the establishment of a library could provide a nucleus for tri-county cooperation.

A third area lies in supporting the Historical Society in the development of a museum. It is recommended that such a museum become the property of the county.

The Recreation and Physical and Quality Environment Committees found that overnight camping facilities are very inadequate and recommend that an effort be made to establish more overnight camping areas.

There is considerable interest being shown in the development of recreation in many forms throughout the county. People have more money and time to use for recreation.

It is recommended that a commission be appointed by the County court to study and aid in coordinating the development of recreational facilities, both public and private.

This commission, working with the Planning and Zoning Commission, would be able to develop a complete master plan on location of recreational areas and prepare legal procedure for reserving areas for future recreational needs.

One other recommendation suggested was the location of a place for 4-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles, and snowmobiles to operate in the county. The problem at present has been people with those vehicles traveling in forested areas leaving roads unprotected for winter

run-off during the heavy rainy season and adding to fire hazards during the summer.

TAXES. With more complicated public affairs and increasing needs for tax moneys there should be a continuing tax study committee and its findings be made available to the public to develop a better understanding of how tax money is collected and how it is used. The committee further recommended that taxes ought to be paid by non-profit organizations on the basis of services received.

It is recommended that the county assessor organize an overall advisory committee of five to seven members representing all segments of property owners to assist in establishing values of taxable properties. This committee should be in addition to that specified in H. B. 1692 passed by the 1967 legislature.

Another recommendation is that annual auto license fees be established on Blue Book values and the increase received from the fees be returned to the counties.

The Quality and Physical Environment Committee feel that the burning of field crop residues is a subject of considerable interest to the public. It is now controlled through a cooperative working agreement of the state's Sanitary Authority, State Fire Marshal and the local fire marshals. It was recommended that those who burn cooperate to the fullest extent with those in authority to minimize the undesirable effect of the field burning.

The committee found evidence of quite a few old run-down buildings which are no longer used but still standing in the county. It is recommended that these be torn down or burned. Fire departments usually assist in burning these unsightly buildings.

Several of the committees throughout the conference ran onto the need for more water in the rivers during the summer months. In regard to water pollution, dams that would store water for summer release could increase stream flow and would aid in the control of mosquitoes and prevent stagnant waters that now occasionally occur.

The Planning and Zoning Committee recommend an extensive educational program on the need, value and implications of zoning. This has been brought about by the technological changes in farming, increased population and the desire of people to move to the country for rural-urban living.

The Planning and Zoning Committee feel keenly the importance to protect prime agricultural land for farm uses.

Another recommendation of planning and zoning is that an advisory committee be appointed to aid the Planning Commission. This committee would broaden the Planning and Zoning Commission by keeping them informed about the thinking of the people in the zoning of rural areas.

QUALITY AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Quality and Physical Environment Committee has called attention to a few facts about the condition of the air and water, as well as considering what might make the landscape more pleasant and useful to local citizens

and to the many tourists who come to, or are passing through the county.

Air

Field burning of crop residues has never been as serious an air pollution problem in Yamhill County as in some of the areas of the state with considerably greater acreage of grass seed crops.

The present law is working out quite satisfactorily. Through a cooperative working agreement of the State Sanitary Authority, the State Fire Marshal, and the local Fire Marshal, the times permitted for burning are determined by weather conditions that dispense the smoke and leave a less undesirable after effect.

Some smokestacks give off excessive amounts of smoke because of poor combustion. The committee also realizes that cars are a common source of air pollution along the highway.

Water

At the present time there are some bogs where mosquitoes breed.

Irrigation from the rivers has lessened the flow causing a higher concentration of waste materials in the river that are not compatible with some fish species.

Swamps harbor snails and in turn other snails serve as hosts for liver flukes which are a problem in some areas to the livestock industry.

Beauty

There is a potential for a beautiful scenic route from Highway 99W through Springbrook to Bald Peak State Park.

A potential park beautification program exists through improvement of plantings of certain kinds of wild flowers. There are several parks in the county that could be improved and beautified by preserving plants in their natural settings.

The Yamhill County Park Board has made considerable progress, along with cities in developing their parks. The following county parks are in existence: Blackwell, Deer Creek, Stuart Grenfell, Ed Grenfell, Huber, Lafayette, Menefee, Murray, Rainbow Lake, and Kiwanis Park.

The only camping facilities available in Yamhill County is the City Park in Sheridan. The State Highway Department closed camping in Maude Williamson State Park in the spring of 1967 to be effective during the 1967 camping year.

The State Highway Department owns some small spots along highways in Yamhill County that are potential sites for camping.

There is \$11,000 of federal money available each year for the purpose of purchasing park sites, providing it is matched locally.

While Yamhill County is near to the great, natural

wonders of the Pacific Ocean, Crater Lake, the many fishing lakes of Central Oregon, Mt. Hood, and the Columbia River, it is without any large lakes or reservoirs of its own. One of the finest lakes was lost when Carlton Lake was drained. Carlton Lake was a bird refuge as well as a warm water fish lake.

There are still some fence rows around the county that it might be desirable to have cleaned. Also, at the same time there is need for maintaining a certain amount of bird cover.

Small birds have decreased in population because of the disease Psittacosis.

Yamhill County still has some poisonous weeds, such as Poison Oak, that hinder the use of some beauty spots by some people.

A few spots around the county are used by careless citizens for garbage dumps.

The up-keep of buildings and billboards has been improving but there is still room for improvement.

Recommendations

Pollution Control. There has been a start on air pollution control in McMinnville during the time of this study. The most undesirable smoke stacks have been eliminated.

- ▶ The committee recommends that those industries still creating some air pollution continue their efforts to eliminate this hazard to public health.
- ▶ The Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority should be on the vigilance for industrial pollution and work with all new industries that are contemplating locating in the central Willamette Valley in keeping air pollution to a minimum.

Control of Water Pollution. It was recommended that bogs be drained along with the swamps to prevent having an existent habitat for mosquitoes and snails.

- ▶ Towns and cities of the county are encouraged to complete the development of their sewer systems.
- ▶ There has been great progress during the last ten years and only one or two towns still have the job to do.
- ▶ The building of storage dams is encouraged for holding water which can be used for pollution abatement, recreation and for economic reasons.
- ▶ The committee seemed to think there is still some waste-lines from houses that open into county and state roads and that the county and state crews possibly could discover these in their work and work toward getting these eliminated.
- ▶ Industries disposing of waste materials into rivers need to do everything possible to avoid unnecessary pollution of streams.

Beautification. An area for potential development in McMinnville is the swail through which Cozine Creek flows. This area would start at the Kiwanis Park and go up Cozine Creek to the Michelbook Country Club.

- ▶ The committee recommends that this area get attention from the city and County Park Board, and that a study be made of the area.

- ▶ The committee thinks this would serve two purposes in that it would beautify the area and also add to its recreational potential.
- ▶ A continued vigilance in watching for people dumping garbage along county roads would help to improve this situation. An appreciation for clean surroundings by the public is the only way to eliminate this problem in the few places that it exists.
- ▶ People owning run-down buildings can have them burned down by fire departments. It was recommended that the people avail themselves of this privilege.
- ▶ Some signs are in need of repair and even the business advertised in some instances are non-existent.
- ▶ The committee recommends a development of overnight camping at the edge of Grenfell Park on Mill Creek. This may need to be a combination effort of the State Highway Department and the County Park Board. These two parties with continual interest of people and groups maintain, perhaps, the greatest potential for developing parks and recreational sites in county areas. These bodies are encouraged to acquire potential park sites wherever possible for future development.

LAND USE PLANNING

This committee concerned itself almost entirely with county zoning and its various ramifications and dealt very little with land use inasmuch as many subjects concerned with land use were studied by other committees such as (1) irrigation, (2) fertilizer and lime use, (3) crop rotation, (4) water resource development, etc.

At the present time, Yamhill County has a countywide Planning Commission made up of members from farming areas as well as from cities which has been operating for several years. They have a full-time county planner whose job is to study Yamhill county, develop possible county-wide zoning, land use maps and similar activities. The Planning Commission has at the present time set up interim zoned areas around each town with varying distances, depending upon each particular community. They are studying county-wide zoning, and especially possibilities of farm zones, and are developing comprehensive land use plan maps for the county.

The Planning Commission is very interested in finding out what the people of Yamhill County think about zoning, and are interested in obtaining their suggestions as to how it might be undertaken.

Prime agricultural land actually makes up a very small per cent of the total land area of Yamhill County and even a smaller per cent of the total land area of the state of Oregon.

Most commercial farmers are interested in continuing in full-time farming, and need some protection of their land from housing, industry, highways and various other problem areas.

Most people in the county are not aware of the po-

tential problems that face the county without zoning, nor how zoning can afford protection to them and their various farm programs.

Problems

- ▶ The Newberg area is receiving a great deal of pressure from the Portland metropolitan area, and is becoming a "bedroom area for workers in Portland." Land value are rapidly going up.
- ▶ Farm costs of production are going up, net income going down in many instances. This is discouraging young men from going into farming.
- ▶ Highways cutting through prime agricultural land should not be permitted.
- ▶ Government misuse of prime agricultural land for such things as atomic energy plants and the like could be placed on less valuable land.
- ▶ There is a need to take care of unzoned areas of the county now before more problems arise.
- ▶ There is a conflict that arises between farm practices (dust, pesticides use, etc.) and residential areas springing up in farm communities. This also is resulting in need for government services and for surrounding property owners to bear the cost of this residential development.
- ▶ Water availability is a major concern for any home development program.
- ▶ Changes in land use today are so great they are making land too high priced to farm.
- ▶ There is a need for protection of farmers if a big industry or airport were to be located in his area, and a need for some control by local people.
- ▶ The running of electrical transmission lines and other lines through farm property is inadvisable.

Recommendations

- ▶ The committee recognizes the need for and recommends a county-wide plan for orderly growth of Yamhill County. They feel that it is essential for good growth while at the same time protecting farm land.
- ▶ The committee feels that education is the key to understanding planning and zoning and people must know what is going on. This could be accomplished through good communications between the County Planning Commission, the County Planner and the people involved. It is recommended that a good education program be set up immediately and undertaken so that the people of the county have this understanding and have an opportunity to participate in overall county planning.
- ▶ The committee feels that a county-wide permanent committee should be formed from farm people who will serve as an advisory committee to the County Planning Commission on rural planning matters. It is felt that such a committee could keep the County Planning Commission in tune as to the thinking of the people throughout the

county, and could be a great help to the commission.

- ▶ It is necessary to undertake zoning in the very near future to protect prime agricultural land, recreational areas, possible water resource development sites and for the orderly growth of towns in an efficient manner, rather than spot development of housing all over the county. The committee feels that this might possibly best be done on an area basis rather than for the entire county. However, these objectives should be looked at and kept in mind when developing the overall county plan. The committee feels that prime agricultural land must be preserved for future food production as long as possible, realizing that it may not be able to continue this indefinitely, but that housing, industry and other uses should be directed towards less productive land utilizing the hills in the county before allowed to move into the better production lands. The committee feels that such zoning would also help to stabilize land values and reduce speculation in agricultural areas and allow protection for the agriculture areas.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Culture is defined as "the training or refining of the moral or intellectual faculties." The Cultural Institutions Committee has been concerned with defining the needs of Yamhill County's people in relation to the availability and interest in the fine arts. There is a need to devise ways in which arts can become meaningful to more people. Art is an expanded awareness that grows from deeper roots than boredom and the expedience of competitive commerce.

The natural population growth and the influx of people from surrounding metropolitan areas and other states plus the increase of leisure time and money has created a demand for cultural facilities. There is a concern over public institutions properly serving the needs of the people in these changing times.

The communities are doing very little in the way of utilizing latent talent among their adult population in the area of music, art, drama, writing, dancing, and photography. Many people who have creative talent are leaving the area. The smaller communities in the county have very little to offer in the cultural area and look to McMinnville, Newberg, Portland and Salem to fill these needs.

If an appreciation of and an interest in the arts were developed within the young people, participation in the arts would be more common in adult life. It seems classes in the arts are easiest to drop when schools are trying to trim financial costs.

The Historical Society does not have a museum to put their accumulated goods in. They would like to see one located at some convenient spot where it would belong to the county.

There are very few chances for adults to participate in drama activities. Periodically Linfield College will use

adults in plays. The high schools in the county do not teach drama. The young people's only exposure is through participation in class plays.

Yamhill County has one literary group which meets regularly.

Yamhill County schools have very limited offerings in the arts. All schools have music programs. Willamina and Dayton High Schools do not have any art program. McMinnville and Newberg are the only schools that offer courses in the humanities. The Dayton community had over 60 young people, 9-17, who displayed an interest in a 4-H art program there in 1967.

There are six public libraries in Yamhill County and many of these are open only a few days a week. Yamhill does not have a library. The 1966 total expenditures for the McMinnville City Library was \$.64 per capita, the national standard is \$3.00 per capita. The average cost by municipal government across the United States for 1965 was \$3.34. McMinnville has an average circulation of 2.9 volumes per capita. It seems that there would be many advantages to the public if a county library were established. The county is below the standard expenditures and circulation. It is estimated that greater circulation would result if a county library were established. Presently, those people living outside of the city limits must pay a fee in order to use the library.

Problems:

- ▶ Limited access to libraries due to limited facilities and cost involved when one doesn't live within the city.
- ▶ Losing our heritage through progress and influx of people.
- ▶ Talented people leave the county and go where more opportunities to use their talent exist.
- ▶ Lack of support in participation, understanding, appreciation, and money in the area of fine arts.
- ▶ Lack of leadership, planning for action and financial backing in erecting an Historical Museum.
- ▶ Lack of a common ground between the professional and amateur artists.
- ▶ Lack of places for local people to show and exhibit their works.
- ▶ The public is not utilizing the resources presently available.
- ▶ The school's curricula is not broad enough in the area of the arts and humanities.
- ▶ More leisure time is available yet people do not have avocations or interests developed in using it.
- ▶ An aesthetic environment is not being provided for the people.

Recommendations:

- ▶ The committee recommends that a non-profit corporation be organized by selling membership to

obtain funds for establishing a County Historical Museum.

- ▶ It is suggested that a county Fine Arts Commission be formed, either within the framework of the County Government or as a private foundation, to originate and administer projects in all the Fine Arts – Music, Drama, Graphic Arts, Dances, etc. This should be a non-profit group supported by subscription of patrons and dues of participants; it could well serve the entire county from a central location and could provide the impetus for a county fine arts facility (physical plant). This group would be established as a post high school – college experience and should provide a facility for all those who wish to participate.
- ▶ It is recommended that schools broaden their scope in the area of arts and humanities. They could identify able and talented young people and provide individualized programs.
- ▶ It is recommended that individuals develop an avocation for leisure time activities as well as giving a purpose to their life, especially in retirement. Individuals, groups, organizations or agencies could provide the training needed.
- ▶ It is recommended that a county-wide corporate group be formed to provide a nucleus for planning and promoting a play house group.
- ▶ It is recommended that interested adults work with children in training and producing children's plays. These plays can be presented by adults for children or presented by children.
- ▶ It is recommended when facilities are available that the county take advantage of traveling play groups.
- ▶ It is recommended that support be given to local artists through participation, financial backing, and publicity.
- ▶ It is recommended that a county library be established to provide county-wide library service to include existing facilities. This establishment could provide a nucleus for tri-county cooperation.
- ▶ It is recommended that future community colleges include avocational as well as vocational curricula. (A strong program in appreciation of the arts.)
- ▶ It is recommended that the community explore the possibility of obtaining a resident artist who could be obtained through ESEA Title III grant. This person would stimulate the creative interests of student, staff, and community.
- ▶ It is recommended that the scope of adult education include more training in the area of fine arts.
- ▶ It is recommended that an on-going cultural planning committee be established to coordinate future activities in the arts.
- ▶ It is recommended that the aid of the Oregon Arts and Humanities Commission be sought in order to utilize their resources in this area.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION

There is a lack of overnight camping facilities in Yamhill County as noted by the committee. At the present time the Sheridan City Park is the only one with overnight facilities. Maude Williamson State Park has at times been an overnight camp but was closed this past season. The state has only two parks located in Yamhill County, Bald Peak and Maude Williamson.

The projected growth of surrounding areas would indicate that there is an opportunity for the development of recreational enterprises, both public and private with Yamhill County being located near to both the Portland and Salem metropolitan areas. And, along with the fact that people have more money and time for recreation, it is anticipated in the future that this trend will continue even further.

Studies indicate that people want their recreation simple but in good taste. Water-based recreation is one of the major forms of recreation. A third factor is that most people do not travel great distances for recreation which would indicate, due to our location, a reason for a good possibility of further development in this area. Again, however, recreation needs to be easily accessible.

The committee noted that there are a number of problems of vandalism, littering and other destructive practices carried on in some of the present recreational areas that we do have. There is a need to educate people along lines of taking better care of facilities such as these.

The committee also discussed the problem of 4-wheel drive vehicles and motor bikes which are becoming more popular, and with their use increasing. These are creating problems in some of the forest areas of the county by cutting up roads, hillsides and increasing erosion problems. The committee recognizes the value and need of areas to be set aside where these types of vehicles can be used for recreation.

As more time becomes available for recreational uses it would seem necessary to make a study of possibilities for further developments of recreational facilities within the county.

A number of studies have been made on recreational development done privately on a commercial basis and information coming from this indicates that there are a number of problems connected with this both in the economic development and in the liabilities that are present.

Youth and young adults sometimes create a great personal risk to themselves and others when they participate in unregulated high speed and drag racing on many rural roads throughout the county.

Recommendations:

- ▶ A committee or commission be appointed by the County Court to study and aid in coordinating the development of recreational facilities both public and private in Yamhill County. This survey could show the present recreational facilities and be used as an aid in planning for the future needs.
- ▶ The committee concurs with the Greenway concept and recommends the development of this

area along the Willamette River and urges the County Court to take advantage of this program. This is a good area for potential development of additional state and county parks within this Greenway system which could be a desirable part of the recreation facilities in Yamhill County.

- ▶ There is a need for an educational program to assist persons who are developing commercial recreational enterprises to inform them of the economics, liabilities and other hazards that can be encountered. There is a definite place for development of these private campgrounds, however they do need to be carefully planned and there is room for only a limited number at this time.
- ▶ The committee recommended the development of overnight camping and picnic facilities in the Sheridan and Willamina area along Highway 18 as this is a heavily traveled highway with traffic going to and from the coast with a limited number of facilities between Portland and the coast for overnight camps and picnicking. Also they indicated the need for overnight camping facilities in other areas of the county, either public or private.
- ▶ With water being the basis for much of our recreation the committee urges the development of recreational facilities as the proposed water projects come about and that recreation carefully be considered in planning for them. Also that effort be made by the state to enforce water quality standards that have been established to insure desirable water quality for recreational purposes.
- ▶ The committee recommends that a course in conservation education be taught in the school systems to aid in stressing the need for conserving our natural resources as well as the prevention of abuse, vandalism and littering of recreational facilities and natural settings. The committee feels an educational program started at this level would help bring about better cooperation.
- ▶ There is a potential for the development of riding stables and rifle ranges to a limited extent in the county. At the present time there are very few places specifically set aside where horses can be boarded, and trails are available. There are no places where large bore rifles can be sighted in or target practice held.
- ▶ It is recommended that a suitable area of public lands be set aside for use by motor bikes and 4-wheel drive rigs where they can hold trial races, etc. to aid in taking pressure off private lands where damage is presently being done.
- ▶ The committee recommends that an area be established for supervised drag races in the county. This could be done either through public or private development as an aid to take pressure and risk of this type of activity off rural roads.
- ▶ The State Game Commission should be urged to introduce new species of upland game, such as turkey, chucker, etc., into the county to provide more recreation if these birds would be suited to the area.

- ▶ There is room for the development of private duck hunting areas, also a bird refuge is needed in the north end of the county to provide a resting area for ducks and geese.
- ▶ The U. S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management should be contacted and asked to insure corridors of public use on their land.
- ▶ The committee noted a need for the development of an air strip in the Sheridan-Willamina area, as this is becoming a more popular form of recreation and there are very limited facilities in this area. Also, the group from this area indicated a need for development of tennis courts and other outdoor recreational facilities along with development of the south Yamhill River for recreational use.

TAX AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There is a need for a better understanding of local government finance and taxation problems. People need to take advantage of the opportunities already available to them to study and discuss budgets of local government.

Property bears the majority of the cost of financing local government and schools. Approximately 70 per cent of the property tax dollar goes to school support. Another situation that has occurred over the past few years has been the increase in the property exemptions that have been allowed. The value thus lost from tax rolls has been shifted to other properties.

Many people need to be better informed on estate taxes and problems associated with the settlement of estates. Prior planning of handling of the estates could help in many cases in settlements of these estates and save many dollars for the parties involved.

Recommendations:

- ▶ A permanent tax and local government study committee should be formed to study present programs and aid in developing an educational program to better inform citizens and taxpayers on local finance of public agencies and institutions. More opportunities should be made available to the public to learn how these services are authorized and financed. Materials such as this could become a part of the curriculum in schools as well as part of an adult education program. The Long Range Program Planning is recommended to be the Steering Committee to set up such a permanent study committee.
- ▶ It is recommended that properties presently exempt from ad valorem taxation should be taxed on the basis of services received. Properties cited were churches, fraternal organizations, and other properties of this type which receive fire and police protection as well as other services.
- ▶ The committee recommended a change in the annual auto license fees which should be based on the Blue Book values of the cars. The added

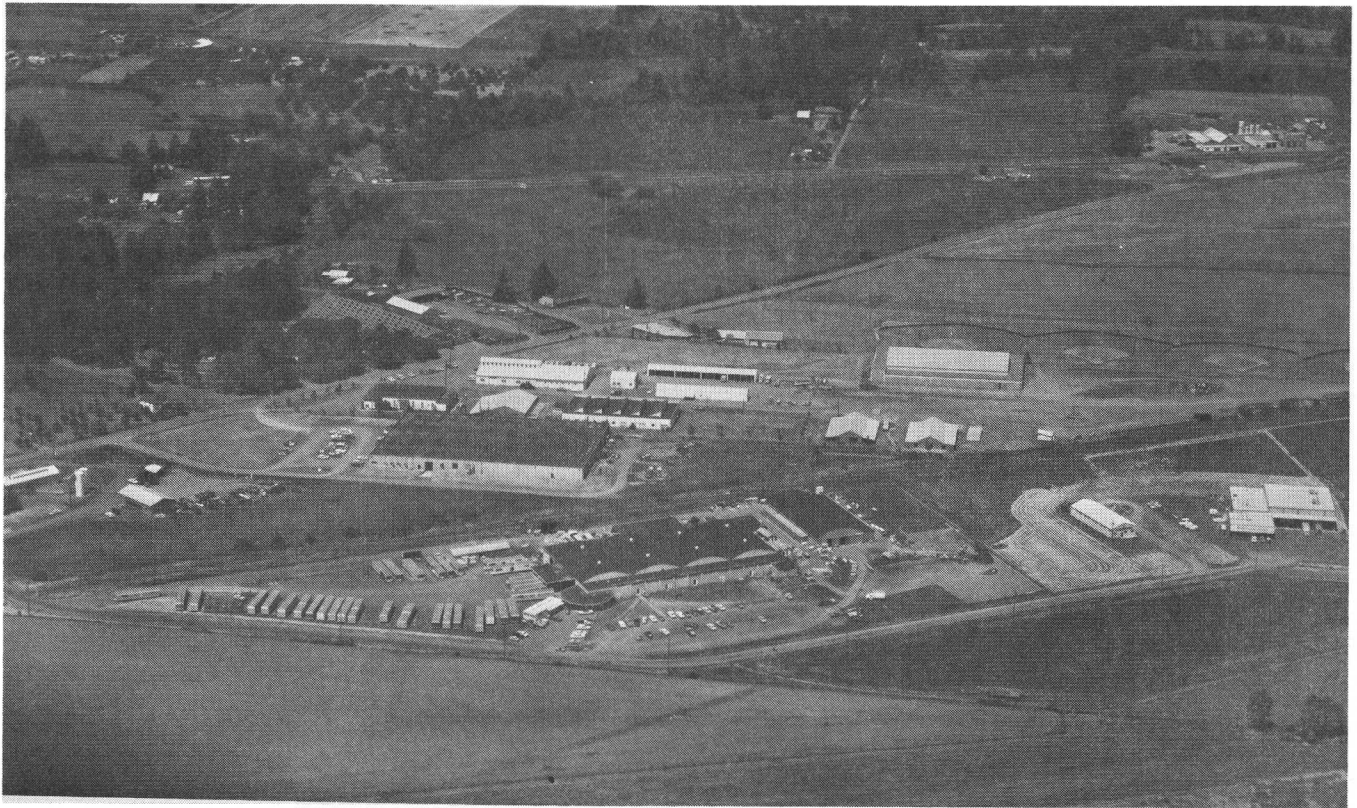
revenue from this to be returned to the county to use as an offset to property taxes.

- ▶ The committee recommends an increase in state financial support for operation of grade and high schools.
- ▶ It recommended that legislation be enacted making it possible to drop the \$10 per census child from the county budgets. This amount then be budgeted by each individual school district.
- ▶ The committee recommends that if a general sales tax or net receipts tax is enacted that the funds should be earmarked to increase state support for schools. Also, that if a dollar or cents limit is established on property taxes that local residents should have the option of voting a supplement to state collected income taxes or other taxes to be returned for local use.
- ▶ The committee recommended that the estate tax laws of Oregon be updated to conform more closely to federal requirements. Present laws at times put financial stress on settlement of some of the larger estates.
- ▶ An overall advisory committee of 5 to 7 members representing all segments of property owners should be organized to assist and advise with the county assessor in establishing values of taxable properties. This committee should be in addition to that specified in H. B. 1692.
- ▶ Farm land values for property tax purposes should be based on incomes or economic productivity rather than sales value.
- ▶ The committee recommends that uniform building plans for schools be formulated at the state level. This would allow schools a selection of several possible building plans, thus eliminating some of the high costs in architectural fees which are sometimes tied in with building of school plants.
- ▶ The procedure for budgeting schools and intermediate education districts should be simplified to avoid duplications and other causes of confusion as many times these budgets show funds coming from other sources and it is sometimes rather difficult for the layman to pick out the amounts being requested by the individual district itself.
- ▶ Property owners need to be more aware of estate management in order to minimize their gift and inheritance tax obligations. There is an opportunity for education programs in this area.
- ▶ Local governments should be cautious about accepting federal funds to start new services if costs of continuing these services may be shifted to property taxpayers.
- ▶ Each taxpayer should take the responsibility of checking the assessed value of his property and using the methods of appeal if he feels the values are not justified.
- ▶ The term of the Board of Equalization should be lengthened as one year is not enough time for a

member to become thoroughly acquainted with matters involving the Board.

- ▶ The requirement that able-bodied persons work for a public agency to obtain public financial assistance should be continued.
- ▶ Develop more work and learning opportunities for employable members of low income families through private businesses and public agencies and encourage vocational programs. Subsidization of private business may be necessary for a training period. However the long run effect of this could be well worth the money expended making them a taxpayer rather than a tax user.
- ▶ Administer programs aimed to aid low income families through existing agencies rather than creating new agencies as the new programs come along. Many of the present agencies are already equipped to handle some of these programs and administrative costs could be kept to a minimum.
- ▶ There is a need to develop better public understanding of the problems, policies and accomplishments of the public welfare program. The public welfare program is probably one of the more criticized programs within the county.

- ▶ It is recommended to continue public health services with careful evaluation and continuing adjustments to changing needs and knowledges and keep growth in the public health budget more nearly in line with population increases holding county costs to recent level of about \$1.50 per resident. It was recommended to continue local participation in the funding and administration of the public health services and increase emphasis on health education with cooperation and assistance from schools and other agencies providing education and information.
- ▶ Reduce funds and services for migrant labor if numbers of workers decline as is now expected with the increased use of mechanization in harvesting of crops.
- ▶ It was recommended by the committee to consolidate and simplify the budget for the health department so that it can be more easily understood by the public. Realizing it is necessary for the health department to split the budget showing partial help in the various areas is confusing to the general public in computing what the total picture is as far as the health department budget is concerned.



McMinnville Industrial Park has created many jobs for Yamhill County residents.



Water resources of Yamhill Co. must be developed to the fullest extent. An outstanding example of community cooperation is the development of the Palmer Creek pumping station.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES

A few significant facts basic to the economic development of Yamhill County will be found here as part of the foreword to the Economic Forum report.

Yamhill County lies west of the Willamette River in northwestern Oregon. Portland, the largest city in Oregon, lies eighteen miles north of the county border. The western point of Yamhill County reaches to within eight miles of the Pacific Ocean. The county comprises 455,000 acres; the largest part of the agricultural area extends 26 miles from north to south and the county is forty miles from east to west at its widest part.

Climate — Mild temperatures, a fairly long growing season and a favorable distribution of rainfall contribute to high crop and pasture yields. Temperatures at McMinnville, the county seat, vary from a January average minimum of 33 degrees to an August average maximum of 84 degrees. The average growing season is 174 days. These temperatures are characteristic of the area along the Willamette River.

The extreme southwestern end of the agricultural area is tempered by cool, ocean breezes which blow through a low pass in the Coast Range.

The average annual precipitation at McMinnville is 43 inches. There is practically no rain falling from June to September. Snow fall at McMinnville averages 11 inches annually. This snow rarely remains on the ground more than a few days at a time.

Market Area. The capitol city of Salem, Oregon lies ten miles south of the southern border of Yamhill County and has within its industrial area an immense capacity of processing plants for fruits and vegetables. It also is the turkey processing center of Oregon.

Quite a few processing plants are on the north side of Salem. Because of these plant locations, committees recognize the need for a bridge across the Willamette River in the Dayton area. Such a bridge would give a quicker tie to the processing area of North Salem and would allow farm operators to avoid going through the congested downtown area in delivering produce for processing.

Because of the climate, present markets, processing capacity, and the soil structure, the committee sees a much greater potential for putting the agricultural land to its highest agricultural use by developing the water resources

of the county to their fullest extent. Two potential water developments are the north Yamhill and the south Yamhill.

Capital Requirements. Investment in agriculture is increasing and it appears to be more feasible for farmers to rent some real estate rather than to own the entire farm operating area.

There is a constant change in farm technology which is becoming more rapid with the difficulty of getting enough hand labor to handle the harvesting of crops. This expanded need for mechanical harvesting is most evident in the horticultural crop enterprises. It is suggested that labor will need to be pooled to run the newer type machinery and to fit into the balanced units of all crop and livestock production. Special training schools and guidance to young men and women as to the type of training needed to furnish the technological know-how for operation of the newer type machinery in the future would appear real high on the priority list for getting improved resource development.

The committee on finance could not find any private institutions that would take care of long time credit needs along with intermediate and operating capital. This committee pointed out that a complete financing program at one source might be more desirable than the need to go in several directions for complete financing.

There are 2,056 farms totalling 254,822 acres. Of these, 1,046 are commercial farms with 203,958 acres. The average sized farm is 124 acres.

The average value of the land and buildings per farm of all farms was \$45,731, or an average of \$366.70 per acre. The average value of land and buildings on commercial farms was \$68,670. The Agricultural Census for 1964 indicates that there are only 388 farms in Yamhill County with gross incomes over \$10,000.

The 1964 census states that the total gross agricultural income of all farms is \$17,704,227. The gross sales from the commercial farms was \$16,950,000.

Farmers own 254,970 acres or 56 per cent of the total area in 1964. This land was distributed as follows: cropland 135,000 acres; pasture land 40,000 acres; pastured woodland 75,000 acres; woodland and other land not used for agricultural purposes, 25,000 acres.

Land Use relationship to increasing population trends. There is a decreasing number of farm people and an increasing total population in Yamhill County. This creates a demand for non-farm people to become better informed of the farmer's own situation and problems in relation to directing future land use.

An increased pressure on public and private forest lands for recreational purposes has created a need for acceptance by the public to share the costs of roads, fire protection and maintenance for the recreational use of the forested area. Zoning of the county should take place as rapidly as possible so as to promote orderly growth and protect prime agricultural land by building homes and developing industrial plants on the less productive lands.

Many of the hill lands now growing scrub oak and weedy brush provide an economic potential by possibly developing into forage or stocking with timber in the higher site classes.

A continuation of basic and applied research should

aid in meeting the needs of the expanding population.

Trends in farm size and marketing. The size of the agriculture units seems to be extremely important. Changes in farm size suggested are a minimum of 160 acres for row crops, 350 acres for grain farming on class one and two land and 500 acres on class three grain type farming.

Cost studies have revealed that a dairy operation gets most efficiency starting with a 100-cow unit.

Marketing of products through pooling of wool and or coordinating the marketing of growers is suggested to meet the demand for large units of products by buyers. Buyers now like to buy lambs by the truckload of 400 to 500 lambs and ship them out of the area for processing.

Potential for further developing of resources. The Economic Forum Committees have mentioned several areas where a potential lies for increased income and a fuller development of the land resource. One potential mentioned is further processing of alfalfa to expand its usefulness.

Another use of the land seems to be increasing horticulture crops on class one and two lands as fast as markets develop along with sales of these products after expansion of processing facilities have processed them. The climate, the land, the water and the technical know-how already in the area have combined for a potential serving of the people.

A lost resource at the present time is the thinnings from forest land. This resource was mentioned in 1957 and very little development has come about to date. There is an expanding market for Alder. Alder is used for furniture stock, therefore, present stands of Alder should be managed for maximum yield and orderly cutting.

The upgrading of livestock by using the highest quality breeding stock available through Willamette Valley Purebred rams, through boars from the Brooks Testing Station, through the use of sires in the Artificial Breeding Associations, through the improvement of all kinds of livestock, and through improvement programs developed through research programs by the Oregon State University point to many keys to get more dollars per animal unit.

The Beef Committee said that putting to use new and accepted production practices once gave an advantage to the early users of these practices. Now the operator who does not accept and put into practices the new techniques will find himself with a great disadvantage in livestock production.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CREDIT

Agricultural credit and lending programs are changing rapidly due to changes in needs for financing of farm businesses. There are few farms now that are able to finance the entire operation on their own.

There are a number of sources of credit available to farmers in Yamhill County. These would include banks, insurance companies, Federal Land Bank, Production Credit Association, Farmers Home Administration. Equipment dealers also carry some financing as well as

canneries and processing plants. Also some private money is invested in agricultural credit but this amounts to a very small share.

Most lending institutions, both public and private, do not extend a full line of credit to agriculture. That is, they don't furnish the producer with long term loans to purchase land, intermediate credit for machinery and equipment and annual operating capital at the same place. In some instances, it might be an advantage to the farm operator to be able to secure a complete line of credit from one source.

Farm record keeping is becoming more important. Farmers need to look at their systems as an aid to management of their farm rather than for income tax records. They are of great value in providing timely and accurate information and a good set of records is an asset when it comes to talking with a lender about credit, particularly if the farmer has done some enterprise cost analysis and has a current up-to-date financial statement. These records provide lending agencies with information on past performances and give them some indication of what might be expected in the future.

There are a number of record keeping systems available to the farm operator in addition to the hand-kept record system. No one system can be specified as being better than the other. The electronic data processing systems have the advantage of being able to provide large amounts of information with less computing work having to be done by the person keeping the books. Again, with the electronic record systems there are a number of systems being offered and more will be forthcoming in the future.

At times there is a need for unusual risk capital in agriculture and at the present time this does not appear to be available.

There is a problem of young farmers getting started in agriculture because of the high investment required to purchase farm land, equipment and operating costs of the farm. Those not fortunate enough to inherit a farm or have one handed down to them from their father will find it very difficult to get started. On the other side of the picture, some of the older farmers who are retiring and want to sell their units are finding that the tremendous amount of capital that is needed to purchase these as complete units is sometimes hard to secure. This has a tendency sometimes to sell these places off in parcels which are absorbed by neighboring farms.

Sometimes there is a tendency for lending institutions at times to classify certain areas within a county as being lendable or not lendable rather than looking at an individual operation within that particular area. Closer contact with people needing credit in this area, possibly could be of help in measuring management ability and ability to repay.

It was noted by the committee that the trend in interest rate appears to be rising and probably will continue under present conditions. This, coupled with inflationary costs that have been rising on the average of 3 per cent to 5 per cent per year and product prices, have tended to remain static. With this situation we are going to see larger investments in agriculture with less expected net returns per unit.

It can be expected to find poorly organized and managed farms in serious trouble, but greater prospects for those exercising good management and are staying on top of technology.

Recommendations:

- ▶ Farm records are an important part of the farm business operation. Farmers need to be encouraged to keep good records and to use enterprise cost analysis to know which of their enterprises are more profitable.
- ▶ There is a need for individual farm management counselling with farmers as well as farm management training on a mass basis as to how to keep better records and to learn to analyze them and use them in budgeting their farm operations. Also to teach farmers the methods and use of enterprise cost analysis.
- ▶ When borrowing money producers should consult and confide with their lending agencies prior to the using of credit.
- ▶ The committee recommends that credit agencies maintain more personal contact with borrowers. Many times this could head off financial problems.
- ▶ The committee recommends that an educational program on the sources and uses of credit be conducted.
- ▶ Increased investments in farming operation would indicate the farmers should look toward renting a larger portion of their land and letting someone else be the land owner. This would not tie up large amounts of capital in land and lenders indicated that it made very little difference to them whether the person owned or rented when it came to extending credit for operating the farm.
- ▶ The committee recommended that realtors be encouraged to refer uninformed buyers to seek advice from appropriate sources, such as Soil Conservation Service, Extension, local farmers, bank fieldmen, warehouse fieldmen, and others for counselling prior to purchasing farm properties. Also, it was suggested that readily accessible information as to size of economic units and expected returns from various farming operations should be made available to prospective buyers. This could be accomplished by compilation of much of this material in a mimeographed bulletin form.
- ▶ A shortcourse designed for realtors to discuss farm management and problems was suggested by the committee so that they may be better able to counsel with prospective buyers.

FARM LABOR PLANNING

The basic economy of Yamhill County at the present time is agriculture production and it is estimated that this will continue for several years in the future.

Most farm labor is seasonal except for a few year-round hired hands who work on some of the larger farms. Labor needs on grain and seed crop farms, for instance, is mostly semi-skilled to run various farm equipment and very little unskilled common labor is needed. Horticulture crop farms use the same type of labor for their permanent seasonal work from April to October to run various types of equipment, however they do rely on a great deal of seasonal labor to move irrigation pipe, do hoeing of various crops, and, of course, the harvest of several crops that are still hand picked. This would include strawberries and some cane and trailing berries. Pole beans are the primary vegetable crop hand harvested, however there are small amounts of labor used to harvest such crops as broccoli and similar small acreage crops in the county. Then there are professional cherry pickers used to harvest the cherry crop at the present time. Most of the prunes and walnuts are harvested by local help as are the few filberts that are still hand picked.

Harvest help is seasonal due to the nature of the work that when the crop is ready to pick it is usually ripe over a short period of time. The only exception would probably be pole beans which have a harvest season of four to six weeks. Most other crops however are picked in a shorter period of time. There is a diverse crop production in Yamhill County which does provide seasonal work for some workers who come at the start of strawberry harvest, or shortly before, and do some hoeing and light work in the spring and early summer, followed by the harvest of the strawberry crop. They then go into the other row crop harvest programs and some into harvesting the tree fruit and nut crops.

Most of the harvest help is made up of local children from 10 to 18 years of age, migrants who characteristically follow the row crop harvest year after year and move into the area from out of state, and the professional pickers who move in to harvest such crops as cherries. Many growers rely heavily on local children to harvest strawberries and pole beans. Some use as much as 75 per cent of the youth source for their labor and 25 per cent migrant laborers. The migrant laborers that harvest row crops are in general of a lower calibre as far as workers are concerned. They usually move into the area with their families and most of their belongings on top of their car. Cherry pickers on the other hand are quite different inasmuch as they usually move into the area with some type of camping equipment; either a house trailer, a pickup and camper, or, in some instances, tents and they usually find needed accommodations on the farm where they are picking.

Many migrant workers have schedules of work lined out for the entire summer, working their way from California through Oregon into Washington and Idaho for various types of harvest. Other migrant workers come

in just for the local harvest of row crops and go back to western Texas and other areas where they live permanently.

Yamhill County has one migrant labor housing area, Eola Village. There are very few growers who have their own on-the-farm-housing for migrants and these are mostly for row crops. The tree fruit and nut growers have practically no housing available for migrant pickers.

There are various programs aimed at aiding migrant workers, one of which is the Valley Migrant League which is attempting to help the migrants as well as coordinate them with the growers; also various other types of local programs are carried out from time to time by church groups and other interested agencies including help from the Yamhill County Health Department.

Problems

- ▶ Farm labor use is seasonal.
- ▶ Housing needs for farm labor during the summer.
- ▶ Lack of winter employment for farm laborers who stay in the area.
- ▶ Migrant labor force now is altogether different than twenty years ago. Mostly need family housing units at this time.
- ▶ Many times migrant laborers are misinformed about facilities and work availability in the area.
- ▶ Workers being offered so many dollars per car to "follow me to a work area." A worker is misled by these contractors.
- ▶ Many migrant workers are treated very poorly in some areas of the state and are going to be easily organized by the wrong type of person in the future.
- ▶ The new wage and hour laws have placed a great deal of work in bookkeeping on row crop growers. His records must be kept on all pickers over 16 years of age. Many families prefer to pick as a family unit and not as individuals, which creates problems. Wage and hour regulatory people say separate records must be kept.
- ▶ Mechanization of harvest will displace many hand pickers. Due to lack of abilities it will put many of them out of work and then they must be trained for other work or absorb into society by some means. This could well result in more people on welfare rolls, which in turn could raise taxes and cause other problems.
- ▶ Farm labor is probably at the bottom of the ladder as far as being skilled is concerned.
- ▶ Labor availability in the Willamette Valley may cause the strawberry industry to move out of the area in not too many years unless it is mechanized.
- ▶ New federal laws regulating migrant housing makes it almost impossible for the State Employment Service to help growers in obtaining harvest help from out of state as most units will not meet the specifications for the housing regulations.

Recommendations:

- ▶ The committee recommends the establishment of schools in the future to teach farm laborers such farm practices as how to run machinery, do pruning and various jobs of this nature which requires them to be more technically trained. A similar school is now located in Ontario, Oregon and appears to be working quite well. These types of workers so trained are going to be able to earn more and there is going to be a greater need for qualified personnel to run expensive machinery in the future.
- ▶ A study should be made of the housing needs for the future of agriculture labor, taking into consideration mechanical harvesting, the probable need for less workers, the possible need for centralized housing either at Eola Village or on various farms. There needs to be worked out a more coordinated harvest crew recruitment in the future with state agencies and other groups, at the same time working out better grower-worker relations so that all are better satisfied. The migrant labor force should be organized on a county wide basis with all growers cooperating.
- ▶ The committee recognizes that cherry pickers are of a different caliber than the other hand harvest crews that work in the area. They seem to be a more professional type picker and many provide their own trailers, campers or other facilities. It is thought that cherry growers should look into the possibilities of providing at least a camping area with good facilities, such as water, sanitary facilities, showers and the like as an inducement to draw pickers to their operation.
- ▶ The committee felt that the Yamhill County Health Department should be commended for the excellent job they carried out in running health clinics at Eola Village in 1966 and 1967. They felt that the nurses should be congratulated for the work and encouraged to continue this work with the migrant workers in future years.
- ▶ The committee encourages all growers to work closely with the State Employment Office in giving accurate crop estimates so that the employment office can work more effectively in pointing out picker needs in their bulletins to other production areas and in helping growers obtain a better supply of pickers as needed.
- ▶ The committee urges studies in the area of unemployment payments and workers not willing to work. For instance, when a worker can obtain \$35 to \$40 a week unemployment payments he is not interested in working for \$1.25 an hour in the winter time on jobs that could be done. It is felt that study and investigation needs to be done in this area to determine if some changes might be made.



Improved sub-clover and grass pasture on the Leonard Campbell farm at Yamhill. The sheep committee recommended development of cut-over timber land to improve pasture for utilization by livestock.

FIELD CROPS

With cereal crops, prices have trended downward or remained the same for the last few years, which has made them a low return per acre crop. This has been offset somewhat by changes in technology and uses of additional fertilizer and in the introduction of new varieties, particularly in wheat where we have the short stiff-strawed varieties such as Gaines and Nugaines. Hybrid varieties may also be a possibility in the future which will help increase production per acre.

Market development has played an important role in the sales and movement of many of our grain crops, in particular work done by the Western Wheat Associates that has greatly aided in expanding wheat sales into foreign markets.

There is some concern about the production of malting barley in Yamhill County with the introduction of varieties other than that being used for feed and do not have malting quality. The concern centers around the mixing of these varieties with our Hannchen and Firlbecks III, thus causing some problems in producing a quality malting barley. Competition from other areas also is keen and yellow dwarf virus has been a problem at times in the valley.

The majority of the grains produced in Yamhill County are exported out of the county for feed or other purposes, many of them finding their markets in foreign countries.

Several changes have taken place in the production of some of our grass and legume seed crops. Disease and market conditions have decreased the acreage in production of vetches and field peas. However, these are still good crops and in some areas of the county fit very well into the rotation, particularly in some of the poorer hill lands where the vetches work very well as a legume in the rotation with other crops. If disease-resistant varieties were to be developed of winter field peas, this would

become a good crop to use in rotation on our grain farms.

Yamhill County, along with the rest of Oregon has the ability to produce good quality seed crops. Oregon grown seed is widely used over the country and is well-known.

Prices for seed crops generally have maintained the same level, and in some cases lower than they were five and ten years ago. The grass seeds, in particular, have a tendency to fluctuate quite widely, depending upon competition from other areas.

The use of crimson clover as a winter cover crop in the south appears to be dropping off and there is a need to look toward a legume crop to replace some of this acreage.

Alfalfa is a good crop for the county and fits well into our rotation. Producers indicate that it does yield well and is a good soil-building crop. The first cutting sometimes is a problem due to weather conditions in most years.

Red clover is another crop in Yamhill County that has a definite place in rotation, both for production of hay and for seed production. However, presently due to lack of materials to control crown borer, growers find it hard to maintain stands for more than one year at a time at a good productive level. There is a need for some work in this area to help on a control program for the root borer.

The committee discussed the amount of soil testing that is done for field crops, and with the exception of alfalfa and clovers where fields are being limed under ACP practices, it is indicated that there are very few soil tests being taken for cereal crops or for our grass seed crops. Soil tests can be used beneficially in these areas to predict the needs of the crops being grown and make better use of fertilizer materials.

The size of economic units in Yamhill County has been increasing. Larger equipment used on farms today makes it more feasible to farm larger areas. Coupled with this is that by using the larger equipment on larger farms fixed costs per acre can be reduced.

The committee discussed some of the areas of hill lands in the county. There are many acres of land that are presently not producing any return to the farmer.

Orderly marketing of cereal and grass seed crops is a problem that has been with the industry for a long time and there are mixed feelings about the influences of marketing information. There are a great many sources of marketing information available and a number of producers do not take advantage of it, or do not use it to its best advantage.

The obtaining of accurate market information also is sometimes hindered by not enough information being furnished to market research people from producers and industry involved in handling of the crops.

Recommendations:

Cereal Crops

- ▶ Research needs to be aimed at the developing of a short stiff-strawed oat variety to replace the present lower yielding varieties that we are growing. There also is a need for development of a better

yielding spring barley variety with more yellow-dwarf resistance.

- ▶ The committee suggested research be started to test the feasibility of leaf analysis on forage, grass seed and grains. There is a possibility that this might be a better check of fertilizer use and needs of the crops.

Legume and Seed Crops

- ▶ There is a need to find a method of control of the crown borer in red clover fields. Red clover is an important crop in Yamhill county and lack of control is costly to the clover enterprise. Research on control methods is strongly urged by the committee. Red clover would help in fitting and replacing some of the crimson and vetch acreages in rotation with the grain crops.
- ▶ Research is needed to develop a disease-resistant variety of winter field peas. Dealers feel there is a market for feed purposes, since peas are a good source of protein. There also is a need for a spring-seeded variety of field peas.

Marketing

- ▶ The certification department should look into the possibility of designating grass seed lots that are tested and found to be crop-free and weed-free as "turf quality" to meet the demands for the type of seed on the part of turf farmers.
- ▶ There is a need for more education on the use of marketing information so that farmers can make better use of information presently available.
- ▶ The committee recommends that farmer bargaining associations be encouraged and federal legislation pursued which would enable the formation of bargaining associations. Along with this, growers are urged to consider the formation of an overall Oregon Seed Commission designed to promote the entire seed industry of Oregon.
- ▶ The promotion of Oregon grown quality seed needs should be encouraged and continued. It is recommended that the seed industry work with Oregon State University Certification Department to look into the possibility of designing a uniform label or marking to be placed on all bags of seed of certified quality going out of Oregon promoting the contents as "Oregon Grown Seed." The seed need not necessarily be certified seed but must meet the standards of certification.

Farm Chemicals

- ▶ Growers should be urged to carefully follow recommendations on the use of all agricultural chemicals. The Extension Service needs to design a field record system for farms to facilitate the keeping of accurate records of rates, time and kinds of applications of chemicals that are applied to the fields.

Forage Crops

- ▶ There is room for expansion of alfalfa in Yamhill County. It is an excellent soil building crop. Studies of economics of processing alfalfa also could help in absorbing more production should

wafering or dehydration become more feasible.

Economic Unit

- ▶ The goal for an economic unit on a farm producing primarily cereals and seed crops should be at least 350 acres of good productive soil or 500 acres of medium to poor class of soil. A good unit should average \$75 gross income per acre.

DAIRY PLANNING

The trend is for dairy herds to be getting larger and at the same time requiring less man hours per cow for labor and management than it did formerly. A comparison of a study made in Oregon in 1947 with a study made in 1966 shows that the average man hours per cow was 145 in 1947 and was 68 in 1966.

The number of dairy cows in Yamhill County has decreased from 8500 in 1957 to 5200 in 1967.

In 1959 there were 548 dairies selling some dairy products. In 1964 there were 329 selling some type of dairy product.

The Farmers Cooperative Creamery in McMinnville had 339 producers shipping only processing milk or cream during November, 1967. Of these dairies 108 are in Yamhill County.

Dairymen are required to produce 15 per cent surplus milk above their quota. This lowers the blend price received by dairymen for their milk.

Dairy plant and cow handling become outmoded about every eight to twelve years. All producers should maintain high sanitary standards in order to put quality milk on the market.

Residential areas are creeping out towards some of the dairies nearer town and causing some problems to dairymen in the disposal of waste materials from the dairy.

Investments and Return. The return on the capital investment which averaged \$42,195.93, for 98 Grade A dairies in Oregon during 1966 was 6.1 per cent. This cost study showed there was a great variation between return to capital from one dairy to another. The highest return on capital was 37 per cent while the lowest was a -13 per cent. The dairy cost study also showed that the average return for all small dairies under 50 cows was a -5.53 per cent, for medium dairies, 50 to 100 cows, -.53 and for large dairies, over 100 cows, 12.68 per cent.

Dairymen cannot pay wages equal to that paid in industry and have not been able to offer workers the same working hours as those working in industry. Dairymen have had a rapid turn-over of labor on the farm which has caused considerable training of dairy hands. Larger dairy operations are nearer to paying industry wages and giving industry hours of labor than the smaller dairies.

Dairymen are paying more farm taxes in relation to net income than any other farm enterprise.

Disease. Breeding irregularities with dairy cows are preventing some cows from freshening every twelve months and thus reducing the amount of milk produced per cow per year. Diseases giving the most trouble are acetoneamia and mastitis.

Marketing. The minimum price of milk is regulated

by state law in Oregon. There also is a federal milk market order in some states which regulates the minimum price paid for milk. Recently dairymen in federal law regulated areas have sole quotas and are putting unregulated milk in Oregon.

The wages of workers in milk plants are regulated by unions and has been going up more rapidly than the price paid to producers for milk.

The amount of milk produced as Grade A in Oregon in 1966 was 581 million pounds — the percentage Grade A of all milk was 71.4 per cent. The balance of the milk was produced and marketed as manufacturing grade.

The United States Department of Agriculture charts show that between 1955 and 1965 the use of milk per capita decreased 9 per cent; fresh milk decreased 19 per cent; manufacturing milk increased 4 per cent; frozen desserts increased 31 per cent; cream decreased 33 per cent; and cheese increased 9 per cent. During these same years there was a carry-over in the hands of commercial companies a variation of 3.6 billion pounds up to a high of 5.3 billion pounds at the end of 1967. In addition to commercial stocks the government had on hand 5.5 billion pounds in 1955; this decreased to .4 of a billion pounds in 1959 and increased to 7.8 billion pounds in 1962 and virtually disappeared again in 1966. Therefore, dairymen are producing milk for people but they apparently are eating other foods in place of milk which has resulted in a net per person decrease in the consumption of milk and milk products during the last ten years.

The milk production trends in Yamhill County have followed those of the nation.

Yamhill County dairies are in the Portland milk supply area.

Imitation milk products are on the market and must be considered as competition to dairy products.

Recommendations:

- ▶ Dairymen must follow the trend of keeping their dairy at an economical size unit to use labor efficiently or face increased cost per any given unit of production. The OSU cost of milk production study shows an advantage for dairies of 100 cows or over. The family sized dairy of approximately 50 cows still has a place.
- ▶ The cost of production study made by the OSU Ag Economics Department of 98 dairies in Oregon indicate that some dairy operations are profitable and that dairymen in Yamhill County should have just as much opportunity for success as dairymen in any other part of the state.
- ▶ The successful dairyman will need to keep accurate records and analyze them more frequently if he is to keep his cost of production among low-cost producers. It is recognized that 6.6 per cent return on investment is small, however it includes all costs other than interest on investment. A dairyman should be able to improve on his return. Those who do not keep their costs below the average will most likely move out of the dairy business.
- ▶ Dairymen must include in their budgets sufficient wages to hire more competent workers.

- ▶ Some dairies will need to relocate because of urban expansion but this change will probably come about slowly in Yamhill County. Sanitation requirements will probably be more strict in the future thus requiring a more careful disposition of farm waste materials.
- ▶ Dairymen will need to budget 8 to 10 years ahead to provide for renewal and updating their buildings, and operating plant.
- ▶ Dairymen will need to be active in public affairs to protect himself against unfair tax obligations, and participate in hearings which help establish milk prices.
- ▶ The Oregon Milk Control law appears to be better for dairymen than the Federal Milk Marketing Order that exists in the milk shed to the north of Oregon but this condition will exist only as long as non-pool out of state milk will permit it. The Dairy Planning Committee recommends that dairymen get together and study marketing regulations and problems in order to be more adequately informed about current laws and regulations of concern to them. A continuous and stepped up sales program is needed in Oregon and the nation if the per capita consumption of milk is increased and the 9 per cent loss recaptured. Bonus on quality milk is an important part of marketing and should be part of pricing.
- ▶ Dairymen have seen the improvements made on their dairy farms entail increased costs, such as taxes, interest on investment and depreciation. Increased assessed valuations on farm lands have shifted tax loads toward the farm irregardless of ability to pay the tax. The Dairy Planning Committee recommends that farm land be assessed on a productivity level rather than on sales price.
- ▶ The committee sees dairying as profitable as almost any other agricultural enterprise and recommends a constant improvement of management to overcome the problems of dairying rather than to switch enterprises. Some parts of the investment in a dairy business cannot be easily or efficiently converted to other use.
- ▶ Dairymen would like to know more about liquid feeding, and lowering cost of feeding including better pasture production and utilization.

BEEF PLANNING

Production Potential. New farmers with a desire to produce livestock and who have purchased the farms most suited to livestock production seem to think they want to produce beef. Beef cattle production attracts producers more than other livestock.

It is estimated that Yamhill County had 4,800 cows which produced 4,320 beef calves in 1966.

The beef cattle increase in numbers has come about through a conversion from the dairy industry over to beef. Soon after World War II small dairy operators discovered that they were not getting any pay for their

labor, or they were giving the feed away. This caused a rapid switch away from small dairy farms that were producing the processing milk. It is estimated that at least 90 per cent of the beef cows are now true beef breed.

The committee agreed that the type of land and farm situation which seemed most compatible and economically fits beef production in this area are these: cut over land, uncultivated land, steep slopes that must be kept into permanent cover, and swamp land.

The committee study on the use of irrigated land for beef brought out the following: An analysis of one irrigated beef farm shows that 46 cows were run on 55 acres. This operator weans a 95 per cent calf crop weighing 500 pounds per calf. Further analysis of this operation showed that the total cost of operation was \$5,220 per year and the income was \$6,125. This cost figure included hired labor for irrigation but did not include labor for the operator. The committee came up with the following advantages of an irrigated set up. This included more cattle per acre, green chop, closer watch on cattle, green feed more months of the year, heavier weaning weights, could use artificial insemination, get better use out of fertilizer, larger per cent calf crop, less bulls. There is chance for some hay and more opportunity to run registered cattle.

The committee brought out the disadvantages of the irrigation system; cost of production higher, there is irrigation expense, labor is higher, fertilizer required is higher, the parasite potential is greater, chance for more foot problems, less protection from heel flies, more fence problems, especially along the river, and higher taxes. These statements are true for either a cow-calf or a feeder cattle operation.

The analysis of the small feeder operation found the following:

- ▶ It is the means of using time when not fully occupied.
- ▶ It is a way to use some home grown feed and some home grown grain if it is available.
- ▶ It is a means of increasing the price per pound of cattle that may have been grown out on grass from the farm. It is usually estimated that finishing will bring up the price 2 to 4 cents a pound.
- ▶ The committee found that cattle will finish on 50 per cent grain and 50 per cent hay in less than 100 days if fed out on the same farm where the pasturing took place.

Feeding cattle could be another resource for furnishing employment and income for the people of this area if the price received for cattle would stay above the cost of production.

Market Potential. Beef is readily eaten by the public and practically all slaughter plants still handle beef. The consumer demand in Oregon is mostly for high, good and low choice beef with a very limited market for prime. There isn't any sizeable markets which will pay premium for prime fed beef in Oregon.

Fifty per cent of the beef producers have not been in the business very long and for that reason are not experienced in finishing and marketing high quality beef.

SHEEP PLANNING

Many calves are traded at weaning time without being prepared for sale.

The average price of slaughter steers and heifers 1955 to 1959 was \$19.80 per cwt. The corresponding price from 1960 to 1966 was \$21.77 per cwt. These figures have been developed by adding the price of choice, good and standard grades. The cattle business at the present time is caught in a cost price squeeze.

Problems:

- ▶ Problematical diseases — Blackleg, foot rot, pink-eye, lice, worms, common cattle grub, Northern cattle grub, and shipping fever are diseases most commonly encountered in the cattlemen's operation.
- ▶ Heifers that calve in the feed yard also present a minor problem.
- ▶ For operators who buy calves and sell feeders the price drop is difficult to absorb. There is usually a \$4.00 to \$5.00 a hundred drop but extremes of \$2.00 to \$10.00 have been known during the last ten years.
- ▶ The marginally low price of cattle is keeping operators from building feeding yards that could utilize the feed that is grown in this area.
- ▶ Mud, if we don't use some of the newer systems of housing.

Recommendations:

Beef cattle operators must know considerable about production practices and the application of business principle to be successful with their enterprise. Some of these points mentioned by the planning group are:

- ▶ To know essentials of applying sound business principles to the beef operation.
- ▶ To know of the management decisions that are needed to survive and make a profit.
- ▶ To know optional size for greatest operational efficiency.
- ▶ To know how to make selection of ration ingredients including feed additives.
- ▶ To know that putting to use new and accepted production practices once gave an advantage to the early user of these practices but now are a disadvantage to the beef operator who does not use them. One of these examples is the use of stilbesterol in suckling calves and on cattle being finished for slaughter.
- ▶ To know methods of preventing diseases and parasites.
- ▶ To know how to buy and sell for the greatest marketability.
- ▶ To know more about markets, prices, and methods of marketing.
- ▶ Developing a market for fed bulls through consumer education and further market testing.
- ▶ Would like to see a species of forage that will develop late for hay — non-irrigated.
- ▶ A basis for figuring costs of producing beef that would measure the costs equitably from one farm to another.

Yamhill county has several production factors which add up to its being a favorable place to produce lamb and wool. The growth of pasture is naturally the best during the months of March, April, May and June. This is brought about by the warming of spring and the spring rains which usually quit about the first of June. This makes it possible to have lambs ready for market during June, the month of the year that historically has registered the highest price per pound at the market place.

Immigrants from Scotland settled here early in the Nineteenth Century. Their ability in sheep husbandry has influenced the improvement in quality of sheep so that now some of the finest sheep in the world are produced here.

The trend in sheep numbers is down. Breeding ewes kept in Oregon have dropped from 699,000 in 1960 to 466,000 in 1966.

The 1964 census of agriculture for Yamhill County shows 34,805 acres of pasture that is neither crop land nor woodland. The census also shows 11,730 acres of improved pasture. There is an additional 43,460 acres of woodland that is pastured.

Lamb and wool production is limited by the amount of forage that can be produced per acre. The yearly requirement of forage for a ewe and her lambs is about one ton. The production of forage on the rolling hills of Yamhill County will vary from one to three tons per acre. The reasons for the variation being the depth of soil and some slight variation from one season to another. The farmer can control the species planted and cultural practices consistent with getting a maximum yield from the land.

The committee said they could run five sheep or one beef cow on the same area. It was estimated that sheepmen could run one ewe per acre on a year-round basis on general open hill land. The committee also stated that on cleared land that had been improved by planting with the better species of forage, limed, fertilized and with continued maximum culture one could probably run two ewes per acre with 125 per cent to 150 per cent lamb crop. Lambing percentage is around 110 per cent at the present time.

On the valley floor it was thought three ewes could be run per acre with a return of four lambs or more per acre. On both the hill and the valley floor there would be an additional income from the wool.

There appears to be a potential for more small farm flocks in Yamhill County. Good replacement ewes are hard to find. Producers have been selling their best ewe lambs and not keeping enough replacements. Ewes for sale are usually fairly old and have passed their peak in performance. Buyers take considerable risk because of potential diseases that may be carried by these ewes.

The committee found that boys and girls in 4-H Club Work were declining in their interest in the sheep project. Figures show a change of from 69 projects in 1961 to 38 projects in 1965.

Foot rot is a disease in sheep that apparently has gotten out of hand for some growers. One grower in-

creased gross income \$6.00 per lamb after cleaning up the disease.

Markets. Large packing plants that slaughter lambs have decreased to one in Oregon. The rest of the lambs, except for those killed at a few small country plants, have to be shipped out of the state to Washington, California, Canada, or Utah. Most of the lambs are marketed at the present time through the Portland Stock Yards, Dayton Livestock Company, or direct to the one large volume killing plant of Armour & Co. in Portland.

The Pacific Wool Growers have gone out of business. The price of wool was 33 cents to 34 cents a pound during March of 1967. Wool pools in the southern part of the state have been getting a slightly higher average price for their wool than producers selling at random in the northern part of the state.

The average price of lambs for June and July 1953 through 1957 was \$19.24; 1958 through 1962 was \$18.46; 1963 through 1967 was \$21.61. The average price of lamb during June and July for this last ten year period, 1958 through 1967, was \$20.07 per cwt.

There is a woolen mill in McMinnville but it buys cleaned wool for manufacturing.

The per capita consumption of lamb in Oregon appears to be low.

There are many things that sheepmen must know. These items are listed as needs of the sheep industry that will help it grow and become more profitable for the producers.

- ▶ Growers need to learn the value of having small flocks of sheep on their farms and the return per acre under top management.
- ▶ Growers need to realize the value of more fencing in some instances so that waste feeds can be utilized, such as stubble, after-harvest bean fields, sweet corn residue, and grazing back some crops with excessive winter growth.
- ▶ Improvement of hill lands in order to get the maximum return on investment.
- ▶ Sheepmen and cattlemen need to know about getting maximum pasture utilization.
- ▶ Young people need to realize the value of the sheep business in this area.
- ▶ A better system of getting replacement ewes and adoption of some type of program whereby new growers can get started with a high quality of ewe.
- ▶ Growers need to take advantage of the improvement programs designed to select the best replacement stock.
- ▶ Predator control is needed that will prevent excessive losses for a few sheep producers and will make it possible for them to stay in the sheep business.
- ▶ Growers need to know more about the condition necessary for marketing lambs and wool at top prices, pooling, and contracting.
- ▶ Growers need to learn more about the use of lamb and wool promotion for increased income for the sheep operator.

- ▶ Growers need to know how to do a more thorough job of controlling foot rot in their sheep.

Recommendations:

- ▶ The census figures show there are approximately 80,000 acres of land in Yamhill County with a low productivity at the present time because it is either cut-over timber land that is poorly stocked or it is open land growing native species of forage. After the committee had analyzed the ten year price of twenty cents a pound for lamb and the average production of one and one-half tons of forage per acre it put the gross income potential through sheep production at \$35.00 per acre. Therefore the committee says there is an undeveloped resource which could add \$2,800,000 to the gross income of Yamhill County per year if developed and utilized by an expansion of the sheep industry. If this land resource was utilized for sheep production farmers could realize a labor and management income of \$720,000 a year.
- ▶ Yamhill County is close to fairly good lamb markets at the present time. The committee feels these will continue if a good high quality lamb is brought to market and in sufficient numbers for these buyers to continue their operations.
- ▶ Pools and special markets seem to be the answer to the future selling of wool and lamb. This is especially now true with wool since other areas in Oregon have demonstrated the advantages of pooling and selling their wool.
- ▶ The committee felt that there is some potential in developing a trade for locker lambs.
- ▶ Imports are a real problem and the individual cannot do much alone, therefore the committee recommends that every sheep operator affiliate with a state and national sheep organization.
- ▶ The committee recommends that parents encourage their children in the 4-H Club project work.
- ▶ There is an opportunity for boys and girls to assist in paying for their education through the 4-H sheep project. The committee recommends that this project be encouraged by County Extension Agents, 4-H and 4-H Club Leaders.
- ▶ Lambing percentage should be increased. Operators can market 135 per cent lamb crop by following recommended practices. One of the most important is flushing and confinement to a small area at night during the breeding season. The per cent of lambs marketed is a true measurement of income and will influence the net profit.
- ▶ The committee recommends that the quickest way to improve the sheep flock is to purchase and use the high quality rams available in the Willamette Valley.
- ▶ Predators are on the increase and more emphasis must be put on their control.
- ▶ The committee recommends that the Extension Service work with the sheep industry to fulfill the educational needs of the producers in order

to meet the potential stated in the above recommendations.

SWINE PLANNING

There are approximately 550 sows kept for breeding in Yamhill County. These sows raise 9,900 pigs per year. The average number of sows per commercial farm is estimated at 15. There are some ten farms keeping more than 20 sows. The largest swine operation now has approximately 100 sows.

Oregon is raising about 50 per cent of the pigs slaughtered within the state. In 1966 there were 195,000 pigs slaughtered; 101,000 were shipped into the state. It is estimated that Oregon produces 30 per cent of the pork consumed in the state. The national consumption of pork is 62 pounds per person.

The average price of live hogs during the last 14 years has been 19.27 cents per pound as reported by the Oregon State University Extension statisticians and the USDA Reporting Service.

Cost and income analysis of Yamhill County swine producers show that hogs have been averaging a fairly good return for these producers of pork during a five-year average period, 1962 through 1966. The average price used was \$20.80 a hundred. This was based on price received by approximately 25 producers over a five-year period. The average cost per 100 pounds was \$14.83. The average per pig basis was \$43.26 return with \$30.85 cost or a labor and management return above all other costs of \$12.41 per pig.

Feed Systems and Housing

- ▶ Sixty per cent of the commercial hog producers are supplying either home grain or making purchases from grain farmers and using commercial supplements to balance the ration. About 40 per cent of the producers are using national brands of ready mixed feed.
- ▶ Ninety-five per cent of the pigs are raised and fed out in confinement.
- ▶ Most of the operators have modernized their hog operations.

Markets

- ▶ The packing plant management stated the quality of locally produced pork is as good or better than that shipped in because if the animals come as carcasses they are affected by the time element.
- ▶ There are only one or two large packers of pork in Oregon but still quite a large number of small slaughter plants spread out through the communities. These small slaughter plants do not influence markets because of the limited volume of hogs slaughtered in their plants.
- ▶ One packer indicated they are in a position to buy hogs on a yield basis if at least twenty hogs are marketed. The packer indicated this would be a program which would benefit both the packer and producer. Buying on a yield basis eliminated inaccuracies of buying by the eye.

- ▶ One packer in Portland indicated that competition in the market would help create a healthy market.
- ▶ Another advantage of having competition in the market is the opportunity for a source of exchange at times when a packer might be short.
- ▶ At the present time it is necessary to go out of the area in order to get the carcasses needed.
- ▶ Prices are determined by the cost of midwest animals or carcasses at mid-west points. It was explained that some of the variations in prices are determined by the availability of carcasses over live hogs.
- ▶ The packer had only praise for the local producers. The packer expressed a keen interest in having hog producers keep the same kind of hogs coming to market that have been marketed during the last few years.
- ▶ The packer prefers weights of 190-220 pounds.
- ▶ The packer seemed to think that in the future prices of pork will do some leveling off and there are indications that point to a more stable price.

Recommendations:

- ▶ Expansion of swine production in Yamhill County is economically sound if . . .
 - It is adequately financed.
 - Diseases are controlled.
 - Cost of production can be kept below 17 cents.
 - Packers and OSU indicate Oregon producers could double their production and market the pork in Oregon.
 - California and Washington are also pork deficient areas.
- ▶ Disease Prevention and Control
 - Programs are needed to help the producer detect, prevent and control mitritis, pneumonia, scours, P.P.L.O. and T.G.E.
 - Educate the producers in using facilities and programs available through the Diagnostic Lab, the Extension Veterinarian and the local veterinarians.
- ▶ Marketing
 - The committee recommends product promotion of pork.
 - (1) Urge Oregon Producers to participate in the new market check-off program.
 - (2) Have a committee study other product promotion possibilities.
 - Market reporting should be reviewed for accuracy and desirability.
- ▶ Waste Disposal
 - Study and find out what is needed in planning for waste disposal to meet the state sanitary code.
 - Encourage installation of such systems on all new and remodeled facilities.
 - Make information available to all producers so they are aware of conditions they have to meet.

The committee recommends research in disposal of all animal wastes.

► **Management**

Records — Emphasis and planning in this area so that

- (1) Cost of production can be studied more accurately.
- (2) Better decisions can be made in culling and selection of new male and female stock for the herd.

Herd Improvement

- (1) Make use of records
- (2) Made use of Swine Testing Stations.
- (3) Encourage participation in Carcass Shows.
- (4) Recommend purchasing of boars that have been production tested.

Type of production and size.

- (1) Keeping sows and raising pigs to slaughter age is probably the most profitable system.
- (2) The operation needs to be of sufficient size and scope to include labor saving features and structured so a maximum sanitation program can be maintained.

- We recommend that producers in Marion, Polk, Washington, Clackamas and Yamhill cooperate in the above programs.

POULTRY PLANNING

Oregon's poultry industry is going through many changes. One of the most significant trends is that the industry is becoming highly commercialized. Production operations are getting extremely large and in most segments almost to the extinction of the small poultry operator.

Other trends include integration, tie-in operations, contract production, mechanization, bulk-feeds, with the end product being a more attractive product of high quality and conveniently packaged, ready for quick preparation.

In general these benefits have all been passed on to the consumer.

Turkey Production Trends. The trends in turkey production show that the number of producers decreased from 240 in 1945 to 40 in 1965. Respective census figures show that the number of turkeys produced was 263,000 in 1945 and 344,611 in 1965.

Trends in Commercial Egg Production. In 1945 there were 945 commercial egg producers and this dropped to 163 in 1965, while the eggs produced went from 1,537,000 dozen in 1945 to 1,996,000 dozen in 1965. These figures are taken from the census for Yamhill County.

The production of fryers is a relatively new industry in Yamhill County under the modern mass production program. There were only 26 fryer producers in 1954, 24 in 1959, and 17 in 1965. The production for these same three years was 354,000, 693,000 and 1,116,000 birds.

It is the thinking of the Poultry Committee that

growers in the United States have not voluntarily controlled the production of turkeys, poultry, and poultry products in line with the consumer demand.

The Committee also found that the price spread from the producer to the retail price has increased in most of these products.

Problems:

The whole poultry industry of the U. S. is threatened by the extremely low prices. While the poultry industry has been increasing the number of eggs, broilers, and turkeys, a drop in income of 300 million dollars in commercial eggs, 100 million in the broiler industry and 17 million dollar drop in the turkey income has occurred. This drop came about in the year 1967.

Some other problems facing the industry are respiratory diseases which break out quite frequently in all segments.

The broiler growers have discovered misuse of their Oregon label and have not been able to control this situation.

Recommendations:

- The committee recommends that turkey breeder hens are a very important part of the turkey industry in the Willamette Valley. However, with the trend of hatching eggs being produced nearer their markets, turkey growers must consider the importance of producing turkey meat as cheaply as possible to round out the business.
- The committee recommends that there be an Oregon standardized program developed for the raising of started pullets to be used in the commercial egg business.
- The committee recommends that a program be developed for limiting production in line with consumer demand on a national basis.
- The committee recommends stricter inspection of poultry products and control of the Oregon fryer label.

Practice has proven the producer has not been receiving adequate compensation for capital, labor, and management when producing under contract (so much per unit of product).

If present trends in the industry continue, only specialized operations (marketing own product on small scale, etc.) will be able to remain independent. The balance of the producers in broilers, turkeys, and eggs will be forced to produce on contract to an integrated operation since the profit margin will be too small to make a go of production alone.

SMALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

There are approximately 8,500 acres of row crops produced in Yamhill County with an annual gross income over the past eight years varying from \$3,031,000 to \$4,995,000, or an average of slightly over \$3½ million annually. The main crops produced are strawberries, snap beans and seet corn.

Nearly all row crop production in Yamhill County

is located within two miles of the Willamette River or one mile of either the North or South Yamhill rivers.

Row crop farms are getting larger, the same as other farming enterprises. It is felt the minimum size now for an economical row crop farm is 160 acres and many growers have less acreage than this.

The industry is in a process of change with the fast changing technology.

Land and water resources of Yamhill County are excellent for row crop farming.

The Oregon-Washington Vegetable and Fruit Growers Association has done a great deal in recent years towards the stabilizing of marketing of row crops in the area which has resulted in a more stable return to producers.

Row crop farming requires large financial backing just for the yearly production costs.

Problems:

- ▶ Good seasonal labor is hard to find, especially labor to run equipment.
 - ▶ Land costs are high which makes it difficult for growers to expand.
 - ▶ It is difficult to obtain adequate financing needed in the row crop industry.
 - ▶ There are crop rotation problems. That is being able to move crops around enough on one farm, to get away from the disease and other pest build-ups.
 - ▶ Equipment costs are high and difficult for many growers to finance.
 - ▶ Many of the Yamhill County row crop growers are smaller acreage producers.
 - ▶ Much of the prime row crop land along the Willamette River and other areas is being placed into high value homes. It is felt this land should be zoned for agriculture production.
 - ▶ At the present time availability of markets is probably the greatest single limiting factor.
 - ▶ Water is probably the second greatest limiting factor. It will be worse if water is not made available in the near future.
 - ▶ Labor and mechanical harvesting are high on the list of limiting factors for increasing row crop production.
 - ▶ The availability of good labor and the high cost of labor is getting to be more of a problem each year.
 - ▶ Land is probably the main limiting factor in the Newberg area for row crop production.
 - ▶ Mechanical harvesting of strawberries will probably cause problems in the cannery. All of the fruit coming in the plant at once, and, having much more trash.
 - ▶ Total acreage of boysenberries has not increased much in Yamhill County but new acreage is grown mostly by truly commercial growers obtaining higher yields per acre which is resulting in larger total production.
- ▶ The new minimum wage law has placed a burden on the row crop grower in record keeping, and growers are now interested in finding mechanical means of harvesting as soon as possible.

Recommendations:

- ▶ Growers are encouraged to continue working together in bargaining associations, such as the Oregon-Washington Vegetable and Fruit Growers Association, to protect their place in the market and receive a fair price for their product.
- ▶ It is recommended that mechanical harvesting methods for all row crops be developed and perfected as soon as possible and continually updated.
- ▶ Water resources of Yamhill County should be developed to the fullest extent for irrigation purposes as soon as possible to provide irrigation water throughout the county.
- ▶ There is still a place in row crop production for good soil management and crop rotation to build up a soil with forage crop roots.
- ▶ It is recommended that there is a need to develop zoning of farm land in Yamhill County for orderly growth of cities and to protect prime agricultural land for future food production as long as possible and to protect water resource development projects.
- ▶ There is a definite need to continue and expand research in the areas of plant spacing, fertilizer use, water use and pesticides.
- ▶ Yamhill County has the natural resources, such as land, water, and climate to expand into row crop production as rapidly as market outlets will allow.
- ▶ Growers should take a close look at land values when they are expanding their operations as it may be more desirable to rent the ground on a cash basis rather than to actually purchase the land.
- ▶ We must maintain our quality of production in Oregon if we are going to hold our place of preference in the marketing of row crops.
- ▶ It is suggested that possibly 250 acres is going to be the minimum needed acres for row crop production with 200 acres in production and another 50 acres in rotation crops.
- ▶ It is suggested that growers take a close look at the possibility of using custom haulers to truck their produce from the farm to processing centers if it is over fifty miles.
- ▶ There is a greater need for consumer education about the high cost of food production and lower returns to the producer.
- ▶ It was recommended that strawberry plant breeding programs be directed towards ease of harvest for hand picking now with the possibility of mechanical picking in the future. Also, the possibility of picking strawberries with the stems on, having them removed by machinery in the processing plants is recognized.
- ▶ It is felt that the snap bean production of Yam-

hill County will change over quite rapidly to bush bean production with the new Blue Lake type beans as soon as the machinery is available to harvest closer row spacings which will result in higher tonnages per acre. Poorer soils may be utilized for bush bean production.

- ▶ Research should be conducted in the areas of use of fruit damaged in mechanical harvesting that might be placed in an outlet where an inferior quality berry might be used, such as the Foam-mat drying or similar processes. Research work in California has shown the Pacific Northwest dried fruit has an excellent quality both in color and flavor.
- ▶ Growers are urged to investigate the possibilities of hydro-cooling in the field some of the row crops to maintain high quality after harvest.
- ▶ Lending agencies of all types are urged to become better acquainted with agriculture finance problems and the needs to satisfy these problems. There is a lack of understanding in some areas.
- ▶ In general the committee feels there should be less emphasis on building labor camps for migrant labor in the future and that there be more emphasis placed on the development of mechanical harvesting of all row crops. This is due to federal regulations on the camps and the recruitment of labor from other areas, also the possibility of less need for this labor once mechanical harvesting means are developed.
- ▶ It is suggested that a processing plant for McMinnville be continually promoted because of a good labor supply — people who are now driving as far as Salem to work in canneries would much rather work locally if work were available.



Mechanical harvest of most horticulture crops is a must in the future due to labor problems.

TREE FRUIT AND NUTS PLANNING

There are about 14,300 acres of orchards in Yamhill County, with an annual gross income of from a low of \$1,351,000 in 1960 to a high of \$2,751,000 in 1962; or an average over the last ten years of slightly over \$2,000,000 annually. The main orchard crops of the county in order of gross income are cherries, filberts, prunes and walnuts.

Orchards in Yamhill County are grown on a variety of soil types with depth of soil and good drainage being the main considerations for their locations.

There is a greater interest on the part of orchardists in the county to become more technically proficient in the production of orchard crops.

Practically all orchard crops are grown under dry land conditions. There is very little irrigation used.

The average orchard size for the majority of the producers is too small for economical units.

The fall freeze damage of November, 1955 and the wind storm damage of October 12, 1962 has caused considerable setback in the walnut industry by tree loss and damage, and to tree loss in the prune industry.

Problems:

- ▶ There are fewer really professional cherry pickers showing up each year for harvest of this crop and poorer orchards cannot get the pickers.
- ▶ It is difficult, at the present time, to get growers to band together for bargaining purposes to strengthen the farmers position.
- ▶ Orchard areas, especially in the Newberg area, are being encroached upon by urban development.
- ▶ Oregon has the second highest labor cost in processing plants, next to California, in the United States.
- ▶ Transportation routes to processing plants of cherries and prunes are poor, especially from the north and west portions of the county to the Salem area.
- ▶ Loss of personnel in research at Oregon State University, including Quentin Zielinski and the possible retirement of O. C. Compton and the loss of Bob Stebbins, extension specialist, who is going to Michigan State University for advanced study. Lack of research in stone fruit crops now and in the future.
- ▶ The loss of backing and funds for research in tree fruit and nut production.
- ▶ Lack of grower cooperation in the marketing of tree fruit and nut crops caused somewhat by many growers with small acreages and selling just to get rid of the crop. It is not their sole livelihood.
- ▶ The decreasing number of farmers and less representation in government functions resulting in loss of funds for research, extension and other agricultural uses.

- ▶ Harvest labor is continually becoming less available and more expensive.
- ▶ Many of our established orchards are not adapted or planted on sites where mechanical harvesting can be done with the present machinery.
- ▶ Deer damage to young orchards during the first three to four years of establishment.
- ▶ A problem in the near future could be in spot development of homes in agricultural areas, resulting in problems between urban home owners and farm operators in regards to dust, use of pesticides, etc.
- ▶ Rodent damage to orchards and need for adequate control measures.

Recommendations:

- ▶ Recommend backing to the fullest extent the construction of a bridge across the Willamette River in the Dayton-Grand Island area for easier access to processing facilities in the Salem area, felt to be vital to the horticulture industry of Yamhill County.
- ▶ Recommend replacing immediately at Oregon State University Horticulture Department Dr. Quentin Zielinski and upon their retirement O. C. Compton and Elmer Hansen to continue research work in tree fruit and nut production. Urge OSU horticulture department to take a look at research on stone fruit and nut production in the Willamette Valley, which has been neglected in past years and need for work to be done even in areas of basic research.
- ▶ Recommend looking into the possibilities of Extension personnel doing applied research in the counties on problems that need to be corrected right away.
- ▶ Recommend growers to investigate possibilities of raising funds for research within their own particular commodity, possibly through formation of commodity commissions or other means they deem possible.
- ▶ New orchards should be planted and trained with mechanical harvesting in mind.
- ▶ Need to develop marketing interest and grower cooperation to stabilize and improve returns to growers in tree fruit and nut production.
- ▶ Yamhill County is well suited to orchard production. Acreage should be increased as markets become available. Filberts, walnuts, cherries and prunes are well adapted to this area.
- ▶ Research is needed in the area of dwarf or semi-dwarf trees for the stone fruit industry.
- ▶ Urge renewal and replanting of old, poorly productive orchards with young, well cared for orchards.
- ▶ Need to increase walnut output, if we are going to stay in walnut production. Need for new varieties, mechanical harvesting methods and elimination of marginal and seedling orchards.

- ▶ Recommend adaptation of mechanical harvesting in tree fruit and nut production as soon as possible.
- ▶ Yamhill County should take a close look at zoning as a means for orderly development of the county and the protection of prime agricultural land.
- ▶ With studies underway on the North and South Yamhill Rivers information will be needed on the possible response of orchards to irrigation in the Willamette Valley.
- ▶ Recommend continuation of short courses such as the Tri-County Orchardists Shortcourse to help growers keep abreast of new practices and programs.
- ▶ Recommend continuation and expansion as needed of the leaf analysis program for orchards by Oregon State University as a valuable tool in carrying out fertilizer programs in orchards.
- ▶ There is a need for better deer control in orchard areas, especially in the establishment of new orchards.
- ▶ The committee in general recommends growers have more than one orchard crop on any given farm, especially where the same mechanical harvesting equipment may be used on both crops to spread the capital investment involved over more than one crop.
- ▶ Markets should be developed for shelled filberts as this will be the area most available in the future for expansion.



Harvesting of Christmas trees on the Charles Sitton, Jr. farm. Quality Christmas trees are one of several forest products produced in Yamhill County.

FARM FORESTRY PLANNING

Forestry is a long range crop for the most part. It takes 60 to 80 years to complete a growth cycle for a complete crop. There is an opportunity in many areas in Yamhill County for production of forest and timber products.

There are large areas in the county at the present time with stands of oak timber for which there is a very limited market. This is an area of possible development in

the future. Also the committee indicated that the use of alder is increasing as are some of the other hardwoods.

There is some Christmas tree production in Yamhill County at the present time and there is quite a bit of interest on the part of people in growing Christmas trees. This is an area that would be able to assume a small expansion in production of "quality trees." It needs to be noted there are many growers coming into this business now and also some of the larger timber companies are becoming involved in the Christmas tree markets as the source of revenue from some of their thinning operations.

As population increases more pressures are being put on forest lands in the forms of recreational uses by the public and this creates problems with road maintenance and fire protection. Also the committee cited several samples of vandalism, littering, use of 4-wheel drive rigs and motorcycles that are creating problems in maintaining roads and causing erosion in certain areas.

In discussing the tax situation on timber it is indicated that there are some inequities, however the committee felt most of these were individual problems and could be cleared up by checking with the county assessor.

There is a lack of markets in the area for small materials from thinning operations. This is an area where some development work could be done as many of these materials would be very suitable to be treated for fence posts, railings or used in chipping.

It is noted that labor costs for pruning of trees is becoming costly in comparison to the benefits received and the committee questioned whether it was feasible to continue this practice under these conditions.

Recommendations:

- ▶ The Forestry Planning Committee recommends that with the increased use of both public and private forest lands for recreation that the general public should assume more of the costs for fire protection and forest road maintenance.
- ▶ It is recommended by the committee to form a county small woodland association to affiliate with the state small woodlands association. This is an educational and information group.
- ▶ Land owners should be encouraged to provide adequate road systems on tree farms to facilitate fire protection and aid in management of their stands.
- ▶ The demand of the Christmas tree market calls for trees of good quality and this should be stressed to growers who are in the Christmas tree production.
- ▶ There are a good many acres of timber under the control of small owners in Yamhill County and these producers need to be urged to follow good management practices on their timberstands in order to return the maximum profits.
- ▶ With the increased use of hardwoods growers should be looking toward conserving alder stands and developing them for future sales.
- ▶ There is a need to encourage research into the development of markets and uses for valley oak.

- ▶ There are a good many acres of oak timber in the county and this could become a valuable resource.
- ▶ Taxes on timber land and timber should be carefully watched so that they do not get to the point where they preclude the growing of timber on land that is suited for this purpose.
- ▶ Forest land owners should be encouraged to watch carefully the zoning of lands and people encouraged to use lands for which they are best suited.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

Population estimates — doubled by year 2000.

Large urban development from Portland metro area and no fresh water recreation development.

All streams in the county are over appropriated for irrigation use at this time. Only a few places in the county where sufficient water can be obtained from wells for irrigation. There are about 20,000 acres irrigated crops in Yamhill County. Increase of interest in irrigated crop production. There are many potential dam sites in Yamhill County.

Flooding causes damage annually on the North and South Yamhill and Willamette Rivers. No control methods available at the present time.

Low summer stream flow on the North and South Yamhill Rivers results in sluggish polluted water.

All cities and towns now have or are constructing primary treatment plants for sewage. Some are considering secondary treatment plants.

Municipal and industrial water is fairly adequate at present in McMinnville and Newberg, but shortages are evidenced quite often in the other smaller communities. All communities are concerned and planning on future expansion and supplies.

Studies surveys and other work is being carried out on 1) North Yamhill and Chehalem Creek; 2) South Yamhill and construction is in progress on Palmer Creek pumping station.

Problems:

- ▶ Water resources are limited by distribution of rainfall and lack of storage facilities.
- ▶ Annual flooding caused by winter rainfall on North and South Yamhills and Willamette.
- ▶ Limited underground water sources for irrigation and in some areas domestic water.
- ▶ Low summer flow in North and South Yamhill Rivers which cause stream pollution.
- ▶ Lack of adequate stream flow for irrigation in summer.
- ▶ Lack of understanding by the general public as to future needs of water for Yamhill County.
- ▶ Local financial resources are not sufficient for maximum economic development of our available water resources without state and federal aid.
- ▶ There has been practically no recreational development of water resources in Yamhill County.

- ▶ Many of the smaller towns and communities do not have adequate water supplies at the present time.

Recommendations

- ▶ There is a need for an overall county plan for maximum economic development of water resources in the county but leave room for action by different groups.
- ▶ The development of water for irrigation should be promoted through continued and expanded surveys, studies and construction of facilities throughout the county for the future growth of agriculture in Yamhill County.
- ▶ Project water resource planning further than 10 to 20 years.

- ▶ Water resource development should be zoned to protect them from urban developments.
- ▶ Most water resources developed should be on the basis of multi-purpose uses — irrigation, flood control, pollution abatement, recreation, fish and wildlife, municipal and industrial. Recognizing that impounded water for municipal purposes might preclude other uses of this source.
- ▶ Recreational uses of water must be planned for in the near future.
- ▶ A strong educational program needs to be developed to acquaint the general public with water resource needs of the future.
- ▶ There is a need for a permanent county wide water resources planning committee.

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