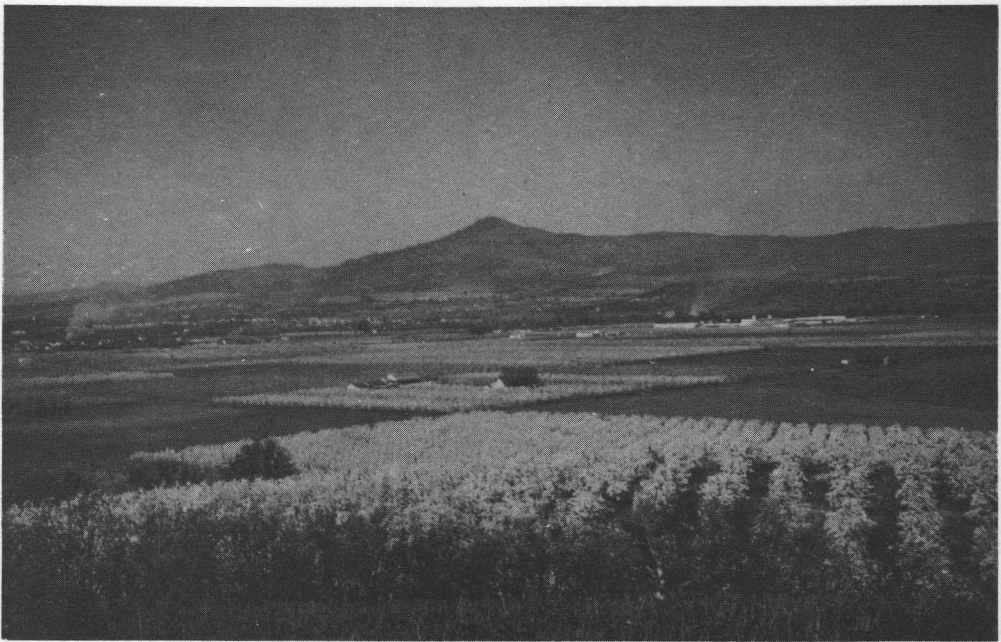


*Planning For Tomorrow
in
Jackson County, Oregon*



*1968 Long-Range Planning
Conference*

PLANNING FOR TOMORROW
in
JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON
1968 LONG-RANGE PLANNING CONFERENCE

Acknowledgements. . .

This is the fifth in a series of long-range planning conferences sponsored cooperatively by the Extension Service and citizens of Jackson County. The first was held in 1924, and others have been held at approximately 10-year intervals. Over 250 citizens actively participated in the planning of this report. Many local agencies supported the study with background information and resource personnel. Publication of the study results was made possible by the cooperative support of Jackson County and the Oregon State University Extension Service.

Cover

Pear orchards in bloom in the heart of the agricultural area surrounding Medford. Roxy Ann Peak in the background. Photo by C. B. Cordy.

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FOREWARD

Jackson County lies in the southwestern part of Oregon with its south border forming the Oregon-California border. It contains 1,799,680 acres and ranks 13th in size in the state. The valley part of the county is known as the Rogue River Valley. It is a fairly large intermountain plain with an average elevation of about 1,300 feet.

The valley region experiences mild, wet winters and hot, very dry summers. It receives less rainfall than any other part of western Oregon, averaging 19 inches at Medford. Most of this falls from October to May. The maximum summer temperatures are often over 90° and not infrequently over 100° F. The minimum winter temperatures drop to 20° F. in most years. Minimums of 10° F. or a little below occur at 3- or 4-year intervals.

Jackson County was established in 1852, the same year gold was discovered near Jacksonville. Emphasis soon turned from gold mining to agriculture.

Pear production, livestock, and dairying have consistently been the major agricultural enterprises, but farm crops, poultry, peaches, and other horticultural crops have made major contributions to the economy of the area.

Forest products are now the major source of income to the county. The post-war population increase in the county has been based almost entirely on developments in the lumber industry.

Recreation and tourist industries have "boomed" in the last decade. The area has an abundance of natural attractions for sports and recreation. These have been supplemented by several lakes resulting from dams built by agricultural and power interests to provide water for irrigation and power generation. Together these provide a paradise for hunting, fishing, and other outdoor sports.

Mining activity has been sporadic because of unstable price levels for minerals. Principal minerals produced are associated with construction activities and include stone, sand and gravel, clay, pumice, gold and silver.

Industry is becoming more diversified and of increasing importance in the area. A committee representing industry suggested that the Extension Service should become involved as agricultural advisor on the Industrial Development Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Involvement with other industrially oriented committees should be considered.

PEAR COMMITTEE REPORT

The pear industry was established in Jackson County with commercial plantings in 1885. These first plantings were consistently increased until 1929 at which time there were about 11,500 acres. Very little acreage was planted from then until 1957, but 1,500 acres were removed. In the last ten years, 2,000 acres of new pear plantings have been made.

The pear yield consistently increased from the start of production until 1946. Since then the production has stabilized at about 3,000,000 packed box equivalents per year. This crop brings \$15,000,000 of new money into Jackson County each year, and is a major factor in stabilizing employment and in maintaining a favorable balance of trade.

ACREAGE MAINTENANCE

One of the major problems facing Medford growers is the fact that 95 percent of their bearing acreage is 40 years old or older. Much of this acreage is planted on relatively shallow soil; in some cases, it is complicated by a high water table. In spite of this, the trees grew well and were productive. The advent of pear decline in 1955 added one more stress factor and, as a result, some of the less favorably situated orchards are not producing enough fruit to make the orchard operation profitable.

The solution to this problem is not a simple one. A few growers with small blocks would be well advised to pull the orchard and use the land for other purposes. In most cases, however, only part of an orchard or one of several owned by a single grower is a submarginal producer. In most of these cases the removal of the low-producing areas would leave less than an economic unit and so increase the overhead that the remainder would not justify its operation.

Fortunately the 2,000 acres of young pears will shortly begin to produce. This added production will permit the removal of some of the lower producing blocks. Each grower should carefully assess the profitability of his orchard holdings and remove those parts that are not contributing directly or indirectly to a profitable operation.

NEW PLANTINGS

The need for new pear plantings is evident when one considers the advanced age of local pear trees compared with those in other areas. The planting of new pear acreage should not be undertaken lightly and should be restricted to good pear soils. Generally, it should be attempted only by those growers who already have a substantial pear acreage in production. The present bearing acreage would help carry the expense of caring for the young acreage. Historically it appears that people who plant new orchards go broke, and someone else brings them into production. This should caution new growers against overextending.

VARIETY SELECTION

Bartletts may be overplanted. In 1966, California had 12,000 acres nonbearing (27 percent of total); Washington in 1963 had 5,500 acres nonbearing (33 percent of total); and Oregon in 1963 had 3,400 acres nonbearing (33 percent of total). Further planting of

this variety should be approached cautiously.

Anjou likewise have been heavily planted in recent years and the total yield is rapidly increasing. Washington in 1963 had 2,000 acres nonbearing (47 percent of total); Oregon in 1963 had 1,800 acres nonbearing (31 percent of total). California is not a major producer of Anjou and has few nonbearing acres.

Seckels have a very limited market and some recent acreage increases make further planting of this variety subject to caution.

Comice is our finest quality eating pear, but it is hazardous to grow because of susceptibility to wind, hail, and uncertain cropping. It also takes longer to bring Comice into production. The acreage of Comice should be increased cautiously as there are substantial numbers of young Comice trees in the Medford area. The Comice growers also should carry on increased fresh market promotion.

Bosc, as grown in Medford, is a high-quality eating pear that is now well established with consumers. Medford produces 15 percent of the Western Bosc and the major acreage should continue to be in the Medford area. A modest increase in this variety seems warranted here.

Eldorado shows considerable promise as a high-quality eating pear for marketing during late winter and spring. There is considerable young acreage in the Medford area but no commercial production as yet. Some additional acreage would give a better chance for widespread distribution and market promotion.

A new red pear (No. 5-235), as yet unnamed, has been released by the Oregon State University Experiment Station for commercial planting. It is a fairly attractive pear which stores until late winter and ripens with acceptable quality. It is sweet, juicy and has long shelf life. It has not been sufficiently market tested to determine its acceptability. However it does show promise but at least 250 acres would need to be planted to have sufficient volume to carry on market promotion.

VIRUS-FREE BUD WOOD

Practically all pear trees are infected with various virus diseases. Some of these are rather harmless, others cause reduction in vigor and still others cause fruit distortion rendering the fruit unsalable. The Oregon State University Experiment Station has selected, or produced by heat treatment, virus-free trees of Bartlett, Anjou, Bosc and Comice varieties. Only trees propagated from virus-free bud wood should be planted. Jackson County growers producing their own trees can arrange for virus-free bud wood through the Extension Office.

ORCHARD HEATING

The Medford area is very subject to spring frosts which occur when the buds are opening and continue until the young fruit is developing. Without orchard heating, this would not be a commercial fruit-producing district.

Orchard heating was started when the first orchards began to produce. Little was known about the process, so tests were conducted by growers and extension workers. These were fruitful and resulted in the development of better forecasting methods and knowledge of critical temperatures. In 1917, the fruit frost forecast service was started, and Medford became the first organized frost protection district in the world.

It requires about 1,000,000 (British thermal units) to raise the temperature 1° F. over an acre. How the heat is supplied has little influence on this factor. In view of this, growers prefer to burn the cheapest fuel in the cheapest way possible. This resulted in the burning of diesel oil in an open pot. As the heated acreage expanded and more people moved into the area, the smoke thus produced became a nuisance. The growers then agreed to abandon the open pots and to use improved heaters. It is now recommended:

1. Return stack or jumbo cone heaters should be purchased to replace worn out heaters or to heat presently unheated acreage.
2. A grower committee should meet with the gas company in an effort to obtain an additional gas allocation for orchard heating.
3. Overtree sprinkling is now a proved method of protecting crops from frost. The acreage protected by overtree sprinkling should be increased where there is an assured supply of water. Due consideration should be given to the potential for increasing blight.
4. Efforts should be continued to find and test new methods of orchard heating, particularly those which would reduce the labor and equipment required. Heavy equipment is detrimental, as it causes soil compaction, especially when the soil is wet.

FARM HOUSING

More on-farm housing as well as improvements in housing are needed. Year around, single-man housing in a central location with eating facilities should be provided. This would help solve the shortage of pruners during the winter. A centrally located family housing unit is also desirable, especially during harvest. Provision for housing should be coupled with various governmental services such as education, health sanitation and similar services.

RESEARCH AIMS

Pest and disease control, as a day-to-day problem, should have first priority. The ability of insects to develop resistance to pesticides is compounding the control programs. Many of the most effective pesticides also kill the parasites and predators which would otherwise restrain pest increases. These factors greatly increase the desirability of developing an integrated control program. Under this type of program, maximum use is made of predators and parasites. Pesticides are used only when necessary to control a pest buildup, and then a material is used which will be effective on the pest, but will have the minimum effect on the natural control agents. The sterile male program for codling moth control is a necessary first step in integrated control, as the chemicals effective in codling moth control reduce the parasites

and predators to ineffective levels. The use of a virus for codling moth control would have equal advantage.

It is recommended that the attention of our legislative delegation be called to the need to support research in the fields of biological and integrated control.

Early season Cryolite sprays followed in late season by Guthion would control the codling moth and permit much better predator buildup.

Pear blight always poses a threat of disaster. A treatment to prevent formation of late bloom would be a long step toward blight control. The development of a systemic bactericidal spray that would be effective on established blight infections would remove the threat of disaster.

Pear decline is still a problem, as it reduces the vigor of our trees and makes them more susceptible to damage from other stress factors.

Pear scab has caused heavy losses in past years. Winter Nelis was very susceptible and probably served as a reservoir of infection on other varieties. Since Winter Nelis has been nearly eliminated, scab infections have not justified sprays. An effective eradicated systemic fungicide would eliminate the need to apply protective sprays annually against an infrequent season of infection.

Cork spot of Anjou always causes considerable loss. As it is not always detectable, the development of an electronic sorter would be desirable as a means of eliminating the trouble from the pack.

Preplanting fumigating should reduce by one year the time of bringing a new orchard into production. The selection of rootstocks resistant to crown gall and root aphid also would be a factor in maintaining tree vigor.

Pear plantings in this area have always been made on a 70-tree-per-acre basis. Research in progress indicates that by the use of selected rootstocks and much closer planting (300 to 400 trees per acre) this area might produce its present tonnage on one half its present acreage. A desire was expressed to have someone visit European pear growing areas and study rootstocks, interstocks, planting distances and training methods with Medford's particular needs in mind.

Rootstock selection is influenced by planting distance. If trees are spaced 20 feet x 25 feet or 25 feet x 25 feet, use a nondwarfing rootstock of French or P. Calleryana. Satisfactory French types are OH X Farmingdale rooted cuttings, Winter Nelis, or Bartlett seedlings.

For higher density plantings a growth-controlling rootstock may be preferable. There is limited experience in this area with these roots, so growers planning their use should get the most recent information from the County Extension Agent

PEAR PROMOTION

The winter pear industry survived the depression years due to the results of Pear Bureau promotion. Pear promotion is increasingly vital as the auction becomes of less importance. With the large chain buyers becoming more important factors in the industry,

it is necessary to keep them well informed on pear availability and handling practices. Pear Bureau assessments have been increased over the years, but these have been largely offset by inflation so do not represent a proportional increase in promotion effort.

The Pear Bureau is commended for its effectiveness in promoting winter pears. It is recommended that assessments and promotion effort be increased, if production exceeds demand and returns fall below cost of production.

Canned pears are also being effectively promoted with some of the most effective promotion being in cooperation with other industries such as dairy and meat. Increasing domestic production and the possibility of competition from foreign production emphasizes the need for total pear industry cooperation and support in order to maintain a growing and profitable market.

It is recommended that canners be urged to cooperate in distributing information on pack, supplies on hand, and current prices throughout the canning industry. Being fully informed would enable them to act cooperatively as a unit instead of competitively.

BOOKKEEPING COSTS

The bookkeeping necessary to take care of all of the federal and state programs is a tremendous burden on the industry. This pertains especially

to pear growing where such a tremendous turnover in workers is experienced. If some means could be devised to remove this burden of accounting from the pear growers, it would be a material saving to them and in these days of depressed farm prices, would be a major contribution toward economic stability.

TAXATION

Net returns on pears over a period of years will barely offset the cost of production in average orchards. In order to make a profit, growers must exercise stringent cost controls. One cost over which the grower has little control is taxes. The continual increase in taxes exerts the most threatening of all pressures on pear acreage. When the taxes become too oppressive, the growers look for opportunities to divert the orchard to other uses. Ways should be sought to release farm property from the ever present threat of confiscation by taxation.

Pear Committee

Judson Parsons, Chairman
C. B. Cordy, Secretary
Paul Culbertson
Lynn Newbry
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Robert C. Minear
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OTHER HORTICULTURE COMMITTEE REPORT

Jackson County is fortunate in possessing climatic and cultural conditions favorable for the production of horticultural crops. Over the years, the local pear industry has taken advantage of these favorable production factors by developing one of the principal pear-producing areas of the world. This is not to say, however, that other tree fruits, plus small fruits, nuts, and vegetables are not also important to the county. In fact, these other horticultural crops bring considerable income to Jackson County agriculture even though they are grown on a much smaller scale than pears and are sold mainly to a local market. Statistical data concerning horticultural crops other than pears as derived by this committee are given below:

Crop	Commercial Acreage	Approximate Yearly Yield in Tons
Apples	225	2,000
Peaches	370	2,500
Cherries	20	30
Plums	12	50
Apricots	10	10
Filberts	5	1
Walnuts	50	35
Small Fruits and Berries	25	100
Grapes	3	3
Specialty Crops	--	20
Truck Crops	300	--

FARM LABOR

Situation:

Horticultural crops do not lend themselves to complete mechanization, as the many cultural operations required call for the use of considerable hand

labor. This labor is not always readily available, often is untrained, and adds considerably to the cost of raising a crop. Farm labor, thus, becomes a production factor of considerable importance, as its availability, cost and dependability greatly influence crop returns and which crops will be raised.

Problems:

1. Good, reliable farm labor is often not available in sufficient quantity when needed.
2. Rising labor costs accentuate the cost-price squeeze on the grower.
3. Growers of horticultural crops other than pears must compete with the large pear industry for labor. Competition for top-quality labor is especially keen, as trained workers tend to go to the crop having the largest production and longest season.

Recommendations:

1. Growers should prepare to meet increasing farm-labor costs and requirements by advance planning.
2. Growers should make a real effort to encourage experienced and trained workers to return in future years.
3. Growers should further train and develop the high-school-age labor force for horticultural crop use.
4. New methods of mechanization and labor-saving cultural practices should be adopted.

HORTICULTURAL LAND USE

gathered by a public agency for effective chemicals not controlled by a specific company.

Situation:

Horticultural crops require a suitable location in order to be profitable. They cannot be grown on poor soils or where a site does not meet their exacting cultural requirements. Jackson County is fortunate in having certain areas of the county well situated for horticultural crop production.

HORTICULTURAL CROPS

This committee considered separately many of the various horticultural crops presently being grown and sold in Jackson County. Certain crops in which there are larger countywide acreages are discussed in more detail than are less commonly grown crops. Crop by crop comments and recommendations of the committee are as follows:

Problems:

1. Residential developments and subdivisions are often built on good agricultural land instead of on the poorer lands not suitable for horticultural crops.
2. The location of residential areas near horticultural crops tends to bring restrictions on such necessary cultural operations as spraying, heating, water use, etc. These restrictions increase production costs and tend to drive horticultural farming away from lands that have for many years supported these crops.

Apples

A large percentage of the Jackson County apple crop is sold locally, although some boxes are packed and shipped. Demand varies for the different varieties, but production seems pretty well in step with local demand.

There has been some interest by growers in dwarf and semi-dwarf apple plantings. However, only limited acreages have been planted due to the lack of a large and stable market. The development of outside markets or the establishment of a processing plant would rapidly change this outlook.

Recommendations:

1. That residential areas and subdivisions be located on the poorer agricultural lands. The better lands should be identified and should come under reasonable and equitable "best use" restrictions.
2. That residential subdivisions be located far enough away from horticultural crop areas to insure that necessary farm operations will not come under undue regulation.

Early season varieties are in strong local demand. Gravenstein has the best market acceptance, but other early season varieties also sell well. With such strong demand, additional acreage of these varieties is practical for Jackson County.

Mid-season varieties are popular in the local market. There is enough demand for Red Delicious to warrant additional plantings. In contrast, Golden Delicious does not sell well locally and seems to be over-planted. Certain other varieties, such as Jonathan, are popular with local buyers but not on a volume basis.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Situation:

Agricultural chemicals are a necessity in modern farming practices and have been one of the basic factors responsible for this country's tremendous strides in agriculture.

Late season varieties are in limited demand. Newtowns sell steadily during the marketing season and do hold up well. There seems to be enough acreage of this variety to meet local demand. Red Rome is an excellent local apple, as it grows well and is a good seller.

Problems:

1. Spray residues and drift can be a hazard.
2. Storage and handling of agricultural chemicals pose a hazard to users and unsuspecting people.
3. Some tolerances are well below the levels of danger to humans and yet too low for best agricultural results.

Peaches

Peaches are a popular Jackson County crop to supply an active local demand as well as being packed and shipped to outside markets. Total county acreage has stabilized in order to supply available markets. Increasing demand has shown there is room for additional plantings of the better varieties. For best quality and production, these plantings should be made on selected sites that are as frost-free as possible and that have a well-drained soil.

Recommendations:

1. That growers use extra caution and good judgment when working with and storing agricultural chemicals.
2. That growers use chemicals at recommended rates and avoid spraying when drift can be a problem.
3. That there be continued study, investigation and re-evaluation of agricultural chemical tolerance and use restrictions. Residue tolerance information should be

Early season varieties up to Red Haven enjoy a brisk local demand. There is room for more acreage of the better early varieties for local markets. It should be noted that early peaches run into a highly competitive market if shipped outside Jackson County.

Mid-season varieties--after Red Haven and up to J. H. Hale are the best varieties for shipping out of the county, as there is much less competition from California by this time of year. Plantings of these mid-season shipping varieties should be at least 10 acres in size in order to be economically feasible. These varieties also enjoy fairly good local accep-

tance, although production seems adequate to cover this market.

Late season varieties after J. H. Hale are in demand in local markets until the season ends. Alamar and Rio Oso Gem are good locally and also ship well. This out-side market for peaches slips badly after these two varieties are marketed.

Plums and Prunes

There is a good local market for fresh plums and prunes, indicating a limited increase in acreage of desirable varieties would be practical. The trees seem to do well here, although bearing is not always consistent from year to year.

Nectarines

Nectarines are sold on a tree-ripened basis and are a popular item for the local market. Differences in variety acceptance are critical. The local market preference should be checked before any nectarines are planted.

Cherries

Sweet cherries always enjoy a consistent local demand. There are not enough raised in Jackson County to meet this demand. Lamberts are the most popular variety. There are major growing problems with sweet cherries, including virus diseases and birds. These problems have made it extremely difficult to grow sweet cherries locally.

Sour cherry production in Jackson County does not seem practical because of poor local market acceptance and competition from other sections of the country.

Apricots

Apricots bloom quite early and thus are usually damaged by frosts. Trees are frequently killed by bacterial canker, making orchard establishment very difficult. There is a good local market for this crop, but production hazards may be prohibitive.

Walnuts

There is a steady local market for high-quality walnuts but the lack of any local drying and blanching facilities is a handicap to the marketing of this crop. Much of the local demand is filled by homeowners who own only a few trees. Walnuts require a deep, well-drained soil, so are not suited either for commercial or backyard planting in much of this area.

Filberts

There does not seem to be a very good local market for filberts and the per-acre yield cannot compete with the Willamette Valley, making this crop uneconomical under Jackson County conditions.

SMALL FRUITS

Grapes

Grapes are sold on a small scale to the local market provided they are of good quality. This crop is quite restricted as to where it can be grown locally, with certain hillsides being best in most instances.

Strawberries

There is excellent local demand for fresh strawberries, as not enough are produced here to satisfy the steady season-long demand. Harvest labor and unfavorable weather near harvest together with the lack of a nearby processing plant are factors that limit production. Nevertheless, the committee feels that increased acreage could be profitable, if properly located and managed.

Caneberries

There is enough local demand for caneberries to warrant an increase in production of all types of these berries. The lack of labor to care properly for this crop is a very real problem. High summer temperatures rapidly downgrade quality, making repeated picking and quick handling a necessity. Moreover, costs involved to produce caneberries are relatively high, making this a hazardous crop at best under Jackson County conditions.

VEGETABLES

Vegetables are grown in many areas of Jackson County mainly to meet the demands of the local market. With this limited market, acreages are not at all large but quality is good, resulting in the crops being well accepted. The committee would like to make the following comments on the more important vegetable crops:

Tomatoes

Experience has shown that Jackson County can produce a top quality tomato in quantity, provided a well-adapted variety is planted. There are production problems, including adequate harvest labor, but, overall, tomatoes have been a profitable crop for the county.

Many of the tomato growers do no packing or shipping but sell directly to the local market. Although this market is usually well supplied with the lower grade tomatoes, it could adsorb more higher quality fruit. There seems to be considerable potential for the expansion of production of top quality, packed tomatoes for shipping. This packed tomato also could be sold more easily to local stores, who would then be more apt to buy locally, provided there was an ample and uniform supply.

Sweet Corn

More sweet corn could be sold locally, making some increased acreage desirable. However, a grower must have a good, well-adapted variety that will produce high-quality ears. Also, the production of around 1,000 dozen ears per acre is necessary for this enterprise to be profitable.

Potatoes

Potatoes can be grown profitably here, but experience with this crop is vital to success. Time of maturity is very important, as Jackson County potatoes should be grown to mature when shipments from outside areas are down. Should maturity be delayed, there would be considerable competition from other potato-producing areas.

A good grade and top quality is also vital for sales to the local market. Russet potatoes tend to have a considerable amount of cullage, but there is much less cullage with red potatoes.

Melons

Melons do well in Jackson County in most seasons and are well received by the local market. Production of this crop could stand cautious expansion, but could also be easily flooded by too much production.

Cucumbers

There is a small local market for cucumbers, but presently production is about in line with demand. Cucumbers produce well in Jackson County and quality is good, which would indicate that there is potential for production of cucumbers as a seed crop.

Onions

Excellent quality onions can be grown in Jackson County, but maintenance of yields is a problem with this quite sensitive crop. Most onions raised here are shipped out of the county, although there is a small local market for the Spanish types.

Eggplant and Peppers

There is a limited local market for both eggplant and green peppers, but red peppers are a very slow seller. The small size of the local market for these

crops would indicate that present acreage is about in line with demand.

Cole Crops

There is good demand for these crops and they do well here. Indications are that a cautious increase of acreage would be profitable.

Root Crops

There is too much outside competition for these crops to be profitable as raised under Jackson County conditions. Moreover, root crops are not easily grown in most areas of the county and yields are usually not satisfactory.

Other Horticulture Committee

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LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE REPORT

General Livestock Situation:

Livestock is basic to much of Jackson County agriculture. Eleven thousand acres of land is in improved pastures and more than 500,000 acres in dryland unimproved pastures. The forage on much of the unimproved pasture is composed of annual grasses and legumes. It is not very productive and because of drouthiness, it is not easily changed to improved grasses. It does provide considerable feed in the early spring and is used in the transition from winter feed to summer range. Pasture and spring range therefore account for more than 500,000 of the 643,000 acres of land in farms, according to the 1964 census of agriculture.

As agriculture is heavily weighted in favor of grass production, it follows that livestock production should be predominantly ruminants and horses. The following tabulation gives the trends in livestock numbers for the last 20 years.

The trend in the number of cattle produced has steadily increased for the last 20 years. At the same time, animals that are heavy users of grain--hogs, poultry (except turkeys), and even dairy cattle--have been on the decline.

Prices for grain and purchased hay are high because farmers in Jackson County do not produce enough

of these feeds to feed the animals in the county. Hay and grains cost from \$5 to \$10 a ton more in Jackson County than in Portland and Klamath Falls. These costs set the pattern for livestock production.

Most of the dairies purchase all of the grain and most of the hay they feed. Some dairies grow corn silage or purchase corn silage grown locally. Dairies must sell their milk for the same price received by dairies in areas with lower feed costs. Studies by the Oregon State Department of Agriculture in 1967 found this region to have the highest costs of production of any area in the state.

Despite these handicaps, a dairy of adequate size efficiently operated is considered to be one of the better livestock enterprises for the valley. Dairies have become larger in the last 10 years. Most dairies in the county now have at least 100 cows. This should be a minimum number for any full-time producer.

Sheep are considered a good investment, especially in small flocks where they can graze out small fields and otherwise waste areas. Wool has been a good price until 1967, and prices for lambs have held up very well. Sheep make a quick return on a relatively small investment. The production of good-quality lambs for early market does require feeding some grain. This, however, is a rather minor part of the entire sheep feeding program.

Category	1940	1950	1955	1960	1965p
All Cattle	36,000	35,900	53,000	49,000	55,000
Dairy Cattle	10,000	10,300	11,400	8,500	6,000 (r)
Sheep and Lambs	11,500	7,000	11,000	11,000	8,500
Hogs, All ages	7,400	5,600	3,600	4,700	2,800

p-Preliminary. r-Revised.



Grass is the most abundant forage crop produced in Jackson County. Cattle and sheep are kept to utilize this feed. Much of it is pasture.

Beef cattle are grown as commercial cattle and as purebred cattle. Purebred herds are kept mostly on irrigated pasture and are fed hay and grain. This is a high-cost enterprise producing valuable breeding animals.

Commercial beef herds are geared largely to range production in the area. Cattle are fed hay in winter--from December until sometime in March. This takes about 1½ tons of hay per cow.

Many commercial herds were established 50 to 100 years ago. At that time, 50 to 100 cows were considered to be an adequate herd. Hay was made by hand and cattle were trailed wherever they went. This provided a full work load for a family. Presently, with mechanization and the resulting lower comparative prices for beef, 200 cows is considered a minimum. Small herds will have to be consolidated and holdings enlarged to make beef production practical as a family enterprise.

Swine are heavy users of grain and must compete with pork from the middlewest, where feed prices are as much as \$15 a ton less than here. This often holds the price of market hogs below the cost of production.

Poultry raising is an enterprise that is dependent on purchased grain feeds. As such, it is in a poor position to compete with products from areas with lower

feed costs. Family-sized egg ranches have nearly all closed down. Surviving are larger producers, most of whom process their own eggs and market through stores and at retail.

The growing of broilers is nearly completely out of the picture. A few years ago there were more than a million broilers produced in southern Oregon. Now there are almost none.

Turkeys remain as the one bright spot in the poultry market. Turkey egg production is a half-million-dollar enterprise. Production of market birds accounts for about an equal amount of income.

The number of horses is increasing in the county. Many of these are light horses for pleasure owned by individuals as a hobby. These horses serve a real purpose. They do, however, use feed, which compounds the problem for stockmen and sheepmen.

In recent years, a number of legitimate horse breeders have established farms in Jackson County. These people keep horses as a business and make a contribution to the agricultural economy of the area.

People who like to ride horses, particularly children, need trails away from the roads to ride their horses on. Horses, being of various degrees of nervousness, can get in trouble when ridden on busy roads or road shoulders. It is dangerous for both the rider and the motorist.

Rabbits offer a worthwhile project for retired people and for people who wish to supplement their incomes. Small rabbitreers can be operated by employed people and even by boys and girls as 4-H and FFA projects.

Jackson County rabbit growers have a market for rabbits in the San Francisco area. A truck picks up live rabbits every week.

Livestock Committee

George Gilman, Chairman
Earle Jossy, Secretary
Victor Birdseye
Ben Dawson, Jr.
Don Hanscom
Don Bradshaw

Bob Hayes
John Ousterhout
Charles Stanley
Dalton Straus
Ray Vogel
John Belknap

CROPS COMMITTEE REPORT

Crops play an important role in the economy of Jackson County. Following is the estimated acreage, yield, and value of production for all field crops produced in Jackson County in 1967:

TOTAL FARM CROPS -- \$2,510,000

Forage Crops	Acreage	Total Yield	Value of Production
Alfalfa hay	4,000	16,000 tons	\$ 480,000
Grain hay	2,200	3,600 tons	99,000
Oat and Vetch-pea	4,000	8,000 tons	200,000
Clover mixtures	14,000	28,000 tons	700,000
Wild hay	1,500	2,250 tons	45,000
Grass silage	1,500	9,000 tons	72,000
Corn silage	1,000	20,000 tons	200,000
			<u>\$1,796,000</u>

Cereals

Wheat	1,000	40,000 bu.	58,000
Barley	3,000	108,000 bu.	121,000
Oats	500	20,000 bu.	16,000
			<u>\$ 195,000</u>

Seed Crops

Alfalfa	100	30,000 lbs.	12,000
Bluegrass	730	581,000 lbs.	373,000
Bentgrass (PC)	42	29,400 lbs.	120,000
Sugar beets	23	80,000 lbs.	14,000
			<u>\$ 519,000</u>

The efficient production of these crops is important to the economy of the county as well as to individual producers.

MANAGEMENT

Situation:

Management is undoubtedly the key to success in crop production and good management is what all farmers should strive for. Unfortunately, all farmers in Jackson County do not always practice good management techniques. Higher net incomes could be realized if more farmers would spend more time on management of the crops that they are producing.

Problems:

1. The lack of adequate records prevents some farmers from making sound management decisions.
2. Utilization of pastures is inefficient. Rotation, weed control, and fertilization are three main problem areas.
3. Harvesting hay at the proper time is not always practiced--this results in hay of lower quality.
4. The efficient application of fertilizer, chemicals, etc., is not always practiced. Farmers often allow no way of determining whether certain practices are economical.
5. Farmers often become too stereotyped in their operations and fail to recognize new opportunities.
6. Efficient utilization of farm labor is not always made.

Recommendations:

1. All farmers should intensify their record keeping for management purposes. This should include both physical crop production records as well as financial records. The Extension Service should keep farmers abreast of new developments in record keeping technology and recommend its adaptation when and where applicable.
2. Pastures should be utilized properly to provide optimum production of the forage crop.
3. Farmers should be encouraged to harvest their hay at the proper time to insure that a top quality product is marketed.
4. Farmers should be encouraged to do more on-the-farm type of applied research. This would include leaving a check plot when applying fertilizers, herbicides, etc. The Extension Service should make an effort to establish farm field trials to demonstrate the use of new chemicals, fertilizers, etc., as well as to show the need for improving present cropping practices.
5. New or alternate crops should be considered when it becomes economically advantageous to do so.
6. Efficient utilization of hired help should be encouraged, because this means increased income for the farmer as well as for the hired worker.
7. An agricultural weather forecast program simi-

lar to that in certain other counties should be established as soon as it is feasible for the benefit of all farmers in Jackson County.

WEED, INSECT, AND DISEASE CONTROL

Situation:

Weed control in farm crops is a major factor in the economy of the county. The importance of the control of noxious and undesirable plant growth is of interest to too few people. Clean lands have the ability to produce greater incomes--an important factor to every landowner and a tremendous asset to his counterpart in the towns and cities.

Insecticides have become a common tool of progressive farmers and, in many instances, the only means available to control pests and diseases that damage or destroy crops.

Problems:

1. Many problems of weed control arise from weedy fencerows, ditches, roads, etc.
2. Weed control by irrigation districts is sometimes too limited.
3. There is no uniform weed law throughout the state of Oregon.
4. The county weed control district often lacks funds to control weeds that are detrimental to all landowners in Jackson County.
5. Weeds and undesirable growth along certain streambeds are not conducive to flood control and control of spreading weed seeds.
6. Weed, insect, and disease control by field burning is often considered undesirable by nonfarm people because of some air pollutants.
7. Chemicals are sometimes used by nonqualified people.
8. There is lack of understanding between those people applying chemicals and those who might be affected by such applications.

Recommendations:

1. All farmers should be encouraged to use and extend farm land weed control measures to include fence rows, land borders, irrigation ditches and banks, and unfarmed areas of the farm; to consider screening irrigation waters; and to encourage and cooperate with others in weed control practices.
2. The experiment station should be more involved in specific weed problems in specific crops grown, with possibly partial funding from those benefiting from such work.
3. Weed control programs of irrigated districts should be extended to include control of all weeds on their systems that could be detrimental to adjoining or to irrigated lands.
4. The Weed Control District should be adequately funded so as to continue control of present and future noxious weeds and to extend the

work on other problem weeds detrimental to the economy of the county.

5. This committee endorses the enactment of the "Oregon Uniform Weed Law," if and when it is presented to the legislature.
6. The county should be encouraged to increase work on undesirable growth on drainage problem creeks to alleviate flood damage and spread of weed seeds.
7. Research should be continued on chemicals replacing field burning for weeds, insect and disease control.
8. There should be close cooperation between farmer, weatherman, and fire control officials when field burning is undertaken.
9. Oregon State University should expand research in the county on weeds, insect, and disease control, and also should continue to send staff personnel to Jackson County for educational meetings during the winter months.
10. Insecticide dusts should not be used where wettable powders can possibly be substituted.
11. Closer cooperation should be developed between those applying insecticides and those who might be affected by such applications.
12. Insecticide applications should be made by qualified applicators.

IRRIGATION AND SOIL FERTILITY

Situation:

There is an estimated 75,000 acres of irrigated ground in Jackson County. Sources of irrigation water include irrigated districts, private wells, private water rights on streams, and farm storage reservoirs.

Irrigated crops will usually produce higher net income than nonirrigated crops. A farmer also has the choice of growing a greater variety of crops when irrigation is available.

We presently lack sufficient amounts of water to irrigate all the land in our county that would benefit by irrigation. The future of additional irrigation water for our crops requires not only the development of new water supplies but also more efficient management of existing water supplies.

Soil fertility is and will continue to be an important factor in efficient crop production. Each individual crop requires its own fertility program. The diversity of crops in Jackson County requires dealers to be prepared to supply many types of commercial fertilizers.

Problems:

1. Over-irrigation of certain fields and under-irrigation on others indicates a need for better information on timing and amount of water to be applied.
2. Labor costs of irrigating are high.
3. There is excessive plant growth in irrigation canals, laterals, and ditches.

4. Many water distribution systems are inefficient.
5. Farms do not make use of fertilizer requirement determination techniques.
6. Fertilizer mixtures are often not economically used.
7. Farmers fail to recognize that weather and temperature are determining factors in fertilizer applications.

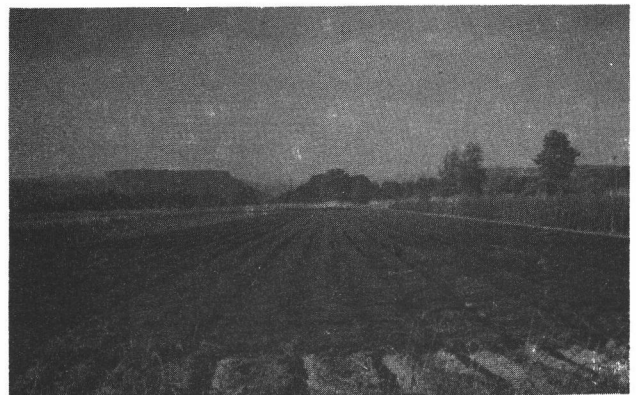
Recommendations:

1. Use a soil-moisture measuring device to determine when irrigation is needed, or when sufficient water has been applied.
2. Attach time clocks to irrigation pumps for automatic starting and stopping.
3. Control plant growth in irrigation canals, laterals, and ditches.
4. Use sprinkler systems where economically and culturally feasible, and consider the use of continuous move lateral sprinkler systems.
5. Use fertilizer as indicated by soil tests, leaf analysis, and visual inspection of plants during growing period.
6. Farmers should keep abreast of latest fertilizer mixtures and new fertilizer materials.
7. Farmers should consider soil temperature and weather conditions when applying commercial fertilizers.
8. Farmers should be more aware that different crops require entirely different fertilizers.

NEW CROPS

Situation:

As supply and demand situations for individual crops change, there is a need for changing cropping programs on individual farms as well as in geographical areas.



High quality grass seed is a cash crop for growers on the better soils of the valley.

Farm fields are becoming smaller and smaller in Jackson County and more intensive type of crops will need to be produced in order to maintain economical units.

The large number of part-time farmers in Jackson County presents a need for high-income crops on a small acreage basis.

Problems:

1. Rising production costs and land costs are making it very difficult for producers of cereal crops, pasture and hay to realize reasonable net profits.
2. Marketing of a new crop is often difficult.

Recommendations:

1. Grass and legume seed crops should be considered very strongly on irrigated ground.

2. Farmers should be encouraged to enter into marketing contracts rather than to sell on the open market.
3. Farmers will have to strive for a quality product because of our relatively small acreages.
4. Potato production should be encouraged if a market can be developed in the Klamath Falls area.

Crops Committee

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Robert Dunn, Chairman | Frank Lambrecht |
| Gary Schneider, Secretary | Joe Lawrence |
| Ron von der Hellen, Vice-chairman | John Morris |
| Don Bohnert | E. W. Robinson |
| Harlan Cantrall | Cloe Small |
| Vernon Gebhard | Darrell Stanley |
| Ray Hubbell | Albert Straus |

LAND USE COMMITTEE REPORT

Present Use and Trends

Jackson County is composed of approximately 1,800,000 acres of land. Of this, 52.9 percent or 952,842 acres, is owned by public agencies--50.8 percent by federal agencies, 0.6 percent by state agencies, and 1.5 percent is under local government control. The remaining land, 47.1 percent, or 847,200 acres, is the resource the Land Use Committee is working with; it represents all the land available for private management. There will never be any more than this.

It follows then that the wise use and preservation

of this resource is very important to the economy and well being of Jackson County. The use which will result in the most good for the greatest number of people is the desired goal. The land can be used for agricultural production, housing, industrial development, recreation, forestry, or mining. Actually, it will be used for a combination of these.

Historically, more than half of this land has been in farms; 643,000 acres were listed in farms in the 1964 census of agriculture. Privately owned forest land, roads, industrial sites, cities, and rural housing occupy the remaining land. The land and use inventory of the Jackson County acreage shows up as follows:

Inventory Acreage		Noninventory Acreage	
Use	Acres	Use	Acres
Cropland		Federal Land	875,300
Nonirrigated	49,700	Urban and Built-up	25,100
Irrigated	36,400	Areas	
Cropland Pasture	20,100	Water Areas	3,400
Range	145,700		
Forest and Woodland			
In Farms	592,600		
Other	35,100		
Other Land		Subtotal	903,800
In Farms	18,800		
Other	500	Total	1,802,700
	Subtotal		
	898,900		
Percent of total land			
area in inventory	49.7 percent		

The increased population of Jackson County, with the resultant housing needs, is removing land from commercial agriculture and placing it in home sites. More people living in the area creates a need for more industry, resulting in the need for more land, some of which was formerly used in agricultural production.

The last ten years might indicate a trend for agriculture. Nationally, farms have become larger and fewer. Average farm size increased 45 percent, but the

only farms that increased in number were those of 500 acres or more, which increased 10 percent. Farms of smaller size decreased between 6 percent (260-499 acres) and 44 percent (under 100 acres). In just the last five years of the census decade, farms selling \$40,000 or more in products (gross sales) increased 39 percent, and those with sales of \$20,000-\$39,999 rose 23 percent. All others decreased substantially. Jackson County farms do not follow the national trend.

Jackson County Farms by Size: 1964, 1959 and 1954

Size	Number of Farms		
	1964	1959	1954
Less than 10 acres	224	369	781
10 to 49 acres	604	642	843
50 to 69 acres	104	121	132
70 to 99 acres	118	146	186
100 to 139 acres	102	130	144
140 to 179 acres	84	118	134
180 to 219 acres	58	53	80
220 to 259 acres	24	38	45
260 to 499 acres	118	138	140
500 to 999 acres	53	77	85
1,000 to 1,999 acres	22	31	77
2,000 acres or more	45	45	--
TOTALS	1,556	1,908	2,647
Average Size -- Acres	413.5	328.6	178.6

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

Commercial Farms--In general, all farms with a total value of products sold amounting to \$2,500 or more are classified as commercial. Farms with sales of \$50 to \$2,499 are classified as commercial if the farm operator was under 65 years of age, and (1) he did not work

off the farm 100 or more days during the year, and (2) the income received by the operator and members of his family from nonfarm sources was less than the value of all farm products sold.

Farms by Economic Class: 1964, 1959 and 1954

Economic Class	1964	1959	1954
Commercial Farms	725	800	1,014
Class I (Sales of \$40,000 or more)	61	52	81
Class II (Sales of \$20,000 to \$39,999)	69	86	142
Class III (Sales of \$10,000 to \$19,999)	104	111	218
Class IV (Sales of \$ 5,000 to \$ 9,999)	133	216	250
Class V (Sales of \$ 2,500 to \$ 4,999)	163	246	234
Class VI (Sales of \$ 50 to \$ 2,499)	195	89	89
Other Farms	831	1,116	1,588
Part-time	605	938	555
Part-retirement	216	172	1,026
Abnormal	10	6	7

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

Only farms producing less than \$2,500 and part-time farms have increased in number.

Both the 1959 and 1964 census list 45 farms with 2,000 acres or more per farm. These do not appear in the 1954 census. There is also an increase of 170,647 acres of land in farms. Both of these must be the result of a change in description of farm land and somewhat cloud the picture so far as trends in farm size is concerned. We do know, however, that there is considerable consolidation of small tracts into larger units. At the same time many farms are being divided into smaller units for "country living."

People have been attracted to Jackson County by a favorable climate, space for country living and recreation. Agriculture contributes to this image by providing open areas and preventing congestions. Open spaces will be reduced as more and more people move into the area. This could reduce the desirability of living in this area.

The pattern of development for Jackson County is pretty well established. Industry is being developed near transportation facilities and in the White City complex. Urban development and suburban housing are following fairly well-developed trends. The land area now committed to housing could meet the needs for

housing for a long time in the future with proper planning and implementation.

Agriculture is a very important segment in the economy of Jackson County and will continue to be in the foreseeable future. High land prices caused by the purchase of tracts for housing development and purchase of some farm land for speculation, together with taxes based on these high prices, cause many farm operators to be hard pressed to produce enough to justify keeping the land in agriculture.

Projected Requirements

The future use of the land should be predicated on economic and other factors. It is not fair or equitable and is of questionable legality to lock an individual or a group into a noneconomic use of his land; no matter how socially desirable or necessary that use might be.

Land use planning and zoning should consider this and be made flexible enough to allow a change of use, when current conditions make a change desirable.

It is unfortunate that prices for farm products are such that land is worth more for almost any other use than it is for agricultural production. The agri-

cultural industry in Jackson County depends on correcting this situation in one way or another. No one can see into the future to determine what the needs for food and fiber will be in ten years, twenty years, or more. Estimates of large increases in population in Jackson County and world wide would indicate that at some time in the future, good farm land will again be worth more producing crops than in any other use. The problem seems to be how to protect this land in the interim period.

Land use for homes and small rural tracts seems to be the most popular at this time. Without proper planning, these can cause problems to the community; at worst, they can develop into rural slum areas. Land Use for recreation has been limited mostly to public recreational areas. These are developed by Jackson County, the various cities and towns, the State of Oregon, and federal agencies which own land in Jackson County. These are being developed along streams, on lake shores, and in the forested hills. Private recreational development has been very minor. Golf courses, horse boarding and riding, and you-catch fish ponds cover the bulk of these. The large amount of public recreation available is believed to have limited the demand for commercial recreation in the area.

Land use for industry is now concentrating in the White City area. This development is on land that has very limited agricultural value. This area has room for much more industrial development.

Land use for forestry is limited to the mountainous areas of the county, except for some Christmas tree production. Christmas trees are usually grown on land that is too steep or otherwise not suited for good agricultural production. This is considered a good use for these lands, even though trees do grow more slowly here because of the low rainfall.

Public policy in land use is important in providing for such things as roads, irrigation water, drainage, and orderly planning for growth and development.

Irrigation water for Jackson County lands is nearly adequate. The completion of the Lost Creek Dam on the Rogue River will complete the projects. Water should then be available for all of the land that can be economically irrigated.

Drainage is one area of concern. Property owners are able to clear the drainage areas, creeks, draws, etc., on their own property; they cannot cause the drainage to be cleared on other property. Many of the creeks are congested with brush to the extent that every heavy rain causes serious flooding which could be prevented if the waterways were clear. Drainage districts or county supervision of drainage are needed to correct this serious problem. The committee recommends enabling legislation to permit the county to improve drainage in established waterways when drainage is needed to prevent flooding or erosion. County road crews and equipment could be used for this purpose when not needed for road work.

The orderly growth of Jackson County in the future can only come about with careful planning and direction. The Jackson County Planning Commission and the planners in the cities are working toward this end. Planning can do little good if there is no authority to enforce the plans and prevent wholesale variance. Zoning with the resulting restrictions (but with enough flexibility to prevent hardship or serious discontent) is the force that will help planning work.

The committee recommends that building regulations covering residential construction be developed for all of Jackson County.

Zoning can provide the protection a farmer needs to continue farming as he has in the past. This could prevent development of housing projects or trailer courts adjacent to a farm and then declaring the farm a nuisance.

Agricultural zoning can provide the means whereby the land will be assessed according to its value as farm land instead of its potential value for other uses.

Land Use Committee

Otto Bohnert, Chairman
 Earle Jossy, Secretary
 Bud Jess
 Martin Grier
 Ed Gebhard
 Floyd Hart
 Richard Dunn

Judge Earl Miller
 Arnold Harrang
 David Lowry
 John Niedermeyer
 Martin Crane
 Doug Phillips

WATER COMMITTEE REPORT

Situation

Water is a precious commodity that must be managed properly in order that everyone in a community will realize the maximum benefit from it. Multiple use of present and future water supplies is necessary if Jackson County is going to take advantage of its great potential. Multiple use of water includes agriculture, fish and wildlife, industry, municipal, recreation, domestic, pollution abatement, and power development.

Domestic Water Supply

It is apparent that we have a good supply of municipal water, at least until the year 2,000. It is estimated that the Medford water system uses 26,000,000 gallons on a maximum day. Our total existing poten-

tial consists of the following:

Big Butte Creek	26,000,000 gal./day
Rogue River	65,000,000 gal./day
Rogue River-Lost Creek	
Reservoir	65,000,000 gal./day
TOTAL	156,000,000 gal./day

Eagle Point is currently under a 10-year contract with Medford to remove 1,000,000 gallons per day from Big Butte Creek. An alternate source should be considered if additional water is needed in the future. Either Little Butte Creek or the Rogue River would be a possible water source for Eagle Point.

Big Butte Creek is currently the base water supply for the city of Medford. The Rogue River is considered to be the main supplemental supply. Talent Irrigation

District could provide a limited amount, if necessary, but this would reduce water for irrigation.

Central Point has a 20-year contract with Medford for 2,000,000 gallons per day. Jacksonville needs a pressure-leveling device for better distribution. Phoenix has four or five good wells for its water source. However, this is hard water and it requires softening.

Talent obtains water from Wagner Creek. Water is purchased from Talent Irrigation District.

Ashland has its own watershed supply. Some is also contracted from Talent Irrigation District.

The initial investment in domestic water supply systems is higher than in other utilities--\$1,000 per customer is the maximum feasible investment per customer. Costs are vitally important in the implementation of a water system. Small acreage sites are more expensive to service than urban areas.

Looking 5 years to the future we can predict the following:

1. White City will be using water from the Rogue about 3 months a year.
2. Medford will need supplemental water from the Rogue a few hours per day.
3. The most modern water plant available will be used.
4. The water from the Rogue River will be of equal quality to that taken from Big Butte Springs.
5. The water will be dechlorinated.

Water Storage

Major storage facilities within the county are Emigrant Lake, Fish Lake, Fourmile Lake, Howard Prairie Reservoir, and Hyatt Prairie Reservoir. The total storage capacity of these reservoirs is approximately 139,000 acre feet. Also, there are many ponds and reservoirs on farms that store water for irrigation.

In addition to those projects, plans are underway for several Corp of Engineer and Bureau of Reclamation water development projects in Jackson County. They include the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity (acre feet)</u>	<u>Irrigation (acres)</u>
Lost Creek	465,000	19,000 New 6,000 Supplemental
Elk Creek	101,000	
Evans Creek	52,000	3,120
Applegate	70,000	7,000

In addition to irrigation, these reservoirs will provide excellent opportunities for fishing, water quality, recreation, domestic and municipal use.

The United States Department of Agriculture has approved Little Butte as a watershed project. Its main function will be flood control. However, it will provide for 2,000 acres of irrigation plus 500 supplemental acres. Other benefits from this project will be recreation, drainage, and water quality control. There are 21 possible dam sites in the area, and the total storage capacity is an estimated 99,000 acre feet.

Fish and Wildlife

Increasing fishing and hunting pressure and increasing utilization of water for other uses have resulted in increased fish and game management problems

in Jackson County. Fishing and hunting type recreation will become an even more important economic factor in the future.

Anadromous fish hatched and reared in the streams of Jackson County appear in the commercial and sports offshore fishery as well as appearing in the stream sports fishery.

Close observation during construction and operation of the Rogue Basin Project will be essential to insure that the fishery enhancement portions of the project are adequately maintained.

Water Pollution

Pollution of our water is increasing at a fast pace and creates a tremendous problem for the residents of Jackson County. Wells sometimes become contaminated from surface water, but fortunately there has been no serious outbreak of disease because of contamination. Areas of particular concern are those where housing developments have been made on some of the heavy clay soil areas of the county. It is evident that Jackson County is going to continue to have a population growth, and much of this population is going to be located outside the incorporated limits of cities. As a result, pollution may become a more serious factor, unless some definite planning is done to insure adequate sewage disposal.

Irrigation

There are currently approximately 75,000 acres of land under irrigation in Jackson County. This includes 43,500 acres in irrigation districts and 31,500 acres under state water rights. There is a potential for an additional 100,000 acres that could be irrigated. Included in this would be the 25,000 acres currently planned for in the Lost Creek projects and 2,500 acres in the Little Butte watershed project.

The irrigated acreage is changing from a full-time agricultural basis to a situation of small acreages of part-time and nonfarm people. An exception to this is the orchards. They are consolidating and increasing their acreages.

Water costs for construction are fixed at the time repayment contracts are signed and cannot change. Operation and maintenance costs vary according to changes in operating costs due to inflation, etc.

Landowners are given a 7-to 10-year development period in which to get their land ready for production of irrigated type of crops. During this period, they may pay only a certain percentage of the per-acre construction fee in addition to all of the operation and maintenance costs.

When urban encroachment encompasses irrigated land, then irrigation districts can transfer the same amount of acres taken out of production to other areas of the district, providing the new land has operating and maintenance costs as low or lower than the land taken out.

Problems:

1. There is a general lack of information in Jackson County regarding domestic water quality and water quantity. Buyers need accurate information on water quality and quantity when they are contemplating purchasing land for home construction purposes.

2. Some kind of a political structure is needed in Oregon or Jackson County to provide for the financing of reimbursable costs associated with recreation, fish, and possibly water quality control.
 3. Pollution of Rogue Basin waters is very detrimental to the fishing industry. This includes both thermal and municipal pollution. Silt from watershed logging and irrigation runoff is another pollution problem in some areas of the county.
 4. Human pollution, as a result of increased outdoor recreation, is a problem on practically all watersheds in Jackson County.
 5. Increased demand for irrigation water indicates a need for more efficient irrigation distribution systems for water conservation purposes.
 6. Full-time farmers are generally water conservation minded. However, increasing costs, such as property taxes, are forcing many of them out of business.
 7. An estimated 75 percent of the people let their septic tanks go too long before they have them pumped. Drain fields on heavy clay soils, which are quite common in the county, become saturated much quicker than those on light, sandy soils. Soils in drainage fields can be sealed off if septic tanks aren't pumped often enough to prevent the solids from depositing in the drainage field.
3. Research needs to be done on water pollution of all kinds, studies made on the life histories of game fish, and more education is needed in logging and construction practices. This will take time and financing. Better pollution laws on gravel removal operations and return of irrigation water to streams are needed.
 4. Support should be given to all agencies and private firms in their efforts to recognize and control human pollution on all watersheds in Jackson County.
 5. Farmers should use sprinkler irrigation systems where feasible for more efficient distribution and for conservation of our precious water. Runoff should be kept to a minimum.
 6. Agricultural water conservation practices should be encouraged through appropriate property tax incentives.
 7. All homeowners with septic tanks should be encouraged to have them pumped at regular 3-year intervals. They should adhere to county, state and federal sanitation regulations for the protection of the general public.
 8. County and state agencies and other groups should be encouraged to provide access facilities to fishing and other recreation areas by means of boat ramps, etc. Also, private landowners should be encouraged to provide similar facilities on a commercial basis.

Recommendations:

1. The county court should enter into a cooperative financial agreement with the U. S. Geological Survey for the purpose of making a countywide domestic water quality and water quantity study. This will cost the county approximately \$9,000 over a two-year span.
2. An effort should be made to organize a political structure in Oregon or Jackson County to provide for the financing of reimbursable

Water Committee

Dave Hendrix, Chairman
 Bob Duff, Vice-Chairman
 Gary Schneider, Secretary
 Jack Hanel
 Mrs. Katheryn Heffernan

Walt Hoffbuhr
 Bill Jess
 Francis Krouse
 Don Minear
 Arch Work

FORESTRY COMMITTEE REPORT

Current Situation

The Jackson County Forestry Committee recognizes that a stable forest industry based on a continuous flow of logs is essential not only in providing markets for timber produced, but also in providing jobs and payrolls for the citizens of the county. Since the early 1940's, the timber industry has grown steadily and has become more diversified, resulting in better utilization of the trees harvested as well as the logs processed in the conversion centers. Initially, lumber and box shooks were the main products produced. Today many other products can be added such as veneer, plywood, particle-board, lath, pencil stock, wood chips, bark mulch and precut window and door stock; all of these have resulted in improved prices for logs and have extended the timber supply through better utilization. The current trend in establishing central chipping stations for use of "white speck" and cull logs is encouraging, as it provides an opportunity to utilize more of the wood fibre available in the old-growth forests. They also will eventually

provide markets for thinnings, which are essential if maximum wood-fibre production is to be realized from the forest lands of the county.

The committee also recognizes the significant trend in species utilization in the mixed forest types in the county. In the mid-1930's, the primary emphasis was placed on sugar and ponderosa pine with some Douglas fir manufactured. By 1950, greater emphasis was placed on Douglas fir, and some mills had started to use white fir. Today there are markets for ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Douglas fir, white fir, Shasta and noble fir, hemlock, incense cedar, western white pine and some lodgepole pine. No market exists locally for the hardwoods species in the county. However, some cottonwood is being shipped to Coos County for pulping purposes. Future trends seem to indicate greater use of hardwoods for fuel, pulping purposes and possibly hardboard. With these markets available, the forest landowner can initiate a positive program of timber management.



Reforestation of cut over areas by planting trees assures a continuing forest industry for Jackson County.

Problems and Concerns:

During the past ten years there has been a definite increase in the use of our forested areas by the public. It is recognized that over this period of time hundreds of miles of road have been constructed, making more acreage available to the recreationist. However, the recreating public has to be kept aware constantly of their responsibilities while visiting the forested areas of the counties. Wild fires, vandalism, and excessive erosion, brought about by use of motorized equipment on dirt roads, all result in excessive costs to the landowner. Education can minimize this.

Water production is of prime importance to the citizens of the area for home use as well as for irrigation. With the major watersheds of the county being primarily forested, serious consideration should be given to those land management practices that reduce erosion and result in slowing the flow of runoff water during the winter months. Manipulation of the forest cover can result in an increased water supply beneficial to all.

The Forestry Committee recognizes that the major problem faced by the woodland owner is one of attitude toward the management of his forest resource. Generally speaking, most landowners are negative towards the management of their forests because of lack of knowledge and a conviction that trees grow so slowly that they will not realize a return for labor and money expended. Only education in the various disciplines affecting woodland managers will serve to alleviate these fears. Silvicultural techniques, soils, marketing, taxation, entomology, logging equipment, road construction, fire suppression are but a few of the subject areas in which the landowner should be conversant.

Recommendations:

The committee recommended that the Cooperative Extension Service should take the following actions:

1. Continue sponsoring the eighth-grade forestry tour. Expand this to include all the schools in the county and other interested adult organizations.
2. Work closely with other agencies, schools and private organizations in carrying forward an active forestry education program.

3. Sponsor evening short courses on subjects of interest to tree farmers such as forest taxation, logging contracts, forest laws, road construction techniques, marketing practices, etc.
4. Arrange field trips for woodland owners and interested people to view firsthand Christmas tree practices, harvesting techniques, road construction practices and equipment used by other tree farmers.
5. Maintain a supply of literature useful to the woodland manager available at the Extension Office.

Forestry Statistics for Jackson County:

Total Land Area	1,802,880 acres	100%
Forest Land	1,583,830 acres	87.85%
Commercial	1,462,000 acres	82%

OWNERSHIP

Federal	915,056	50.8%
Bureau of Land Management	477,856	
U. S. Forest Service	427,823	
Bureau of Reclamation	8,624	
Other Agencies	752	
State	10,715	0.6%
Local	27,071	1.5%
TOTAL PUBLIC OWNERSHIP	952,842	52.9%
TOTAL PRIVATE OWNERSHIP	850,038	47.1%

PAYROLLS AND EMPLOYMENT

Year	Lumber and Wood Products		All Manufacturing	
	Million \$ Payroll	Employees	Million \$ Payroll	Employees
1964	29.9	4524	38.0	5810
1965	31.4	4593	40.4	5995
1966	34.8	4918	44.9	6425

NOTE: Estimated value of wood products produced in Jackson County (1967) 90 to 100 Million Dollars

LOG PRODUCTION

1961	424,726 M. bd. ft.	1965	443,483 M. bd. ft.
1964	465,552 M. bd. ft.	1966	460,941 M. bd. ft.

JACKSON COUNTY TIMBER ASSESSED VALUES

1964 - 65	\$ 3,320,000
1965 - 66	\$ 4,215,370
1966 - 67	\$ 4,204,410

Revenue to Jackson County from O & C Lands Managed by the B.L.M. and Lands Managed by U. S. Forest Service.

	1964 - 65	1965 - 66	1966 - 67
O & C	\$ 3,299,020.35	\$ 3,089,532.29	\$ 3,234,856.59
U.S.F.S.	671,370.54	690,209.81	724,611.49
TOTAL	\$ 3,970,390.89	\$ 3,779,742.10	\$ 3,959,468.08

TIMBER INVENTORY

	Billion bd. ft.
Federal lands	
Rogue River Forest	13.3
Bureau of Land Management	
Jackson Master Unit	4.4
Klamath Master Unit	1.1
PRIVATE LANDS	2.2
TOTAL INVENTORY	21.0

Unpqua National Forest	
South Unpqua District	111.4
Diamond Lake District	74.0
Klamath National Forest	
Goose Nest Working circle	24.0
Yreka working circle	16.9
Seiad working circle	24.5
Bureau of Land Management	
Jackson Master unit	98.0
Klamath Master unit	27.0

ALLOWABLE CUT FIGURES ON FEDERAL LANDS IN JACKSON COUNTY AND ADJACENT AREAS

	Million bd. ft.
Rogue River National Forest	176.4
Winema National Forest	
Klamath District	44.4

Forestry Committee

Calvin L. Smith, Chairman	Howard Boyd
Earle Jossy, Secretary	Robert Kline
Eldred Charley	William Hust
John Black	Ron Fox

COMMUNITY RESOURCE COMMITTEE REPORT

CULTURE

Cultural Institutions

Culture is defined as the enlightenment and refinement of taste acquired by intellectual and esthetic training. Residents of Jackson County have become more aware recently that they are seeking new areas of interest, entertainment, and fulfillment. They have more leisure time and look toward cultural and artistic programs to satisfy their desires to use this time effectively.

In researching the cultural facilities available in Jackson County, the committee found that the great shortage of facilities exists for usage by the post-school groups. This is not to be interpreted that the county is void of cultural programs for adults, but rather that this is the area of greatest need.

The outstanding cultural facility in Jackson County is the world-famous Oregon Shakespearean Festival. This event attracts thousands of visitors each summer in addition to receiving strong support from local residents. The Shakespearean dramas are presented on a stage in Lithia Park, Ashland, patterned after the 1599 Fortune Theatre in London. The Institute of Renaissance conducts a research study of the Elizabethian period in conjunction with the festival.

Another outstanding cultural program presented in Jackson County is the Peter Britt Music Festival. This concert series is held on the wooded estate of the pioneer, Peter Britt, in Jacksonville. The festival corporation was organized in 1963, and the majority of its budget is devoted to bringing in professional musicians for the concert series.

The Rogue Valley Symphony Orchestra, one of the few community orchestras in Oregon, presents two to five performances a year in Ashland, Medford and Grants Pass. Active support is given to this group as well as to the Jackson County Community Concert Association. The Community Concert Association was established in 1938 and now has 2,300 members.

There is an established opera group at Southern Oregon College. This is a nonprofit organization, which functions through and is administered by the col-

lege. There are a number of choral groups in the area, including the Rogue Valley Civic Choir and many barber-shop quartets.

The visual arts in the area are represented by organizations such as the Oregon Arts Alliance, The Rogue Valley Art Association and the Southern Oregon Society of Artists. The Oregon Arts Alliance is the oldest organization. It was formed in 1950 as a statewide organization whose objectives were to represent the visual arts of the state. The Alliance is currently headquartered in Ashland and represents 54 educational community and artistic organizations in the state.

The Rogue Valley Art Association was organized in 1959. This group sponsors Sunday openings for children and adults and provides free field tours of outstanding sculpture, guided gallery tours, art classes and lecture series.

The Southern Oregon Society of Artists, which is headquartered in Medford, holds exhibits at the Public Library of Medford and Jackson County.

The members of the Southern Oregon College Fine Arts Center in Ashland support the college's efforts to build a fine arts complex.

There are many art galleries in the county. In Medford there is the Rogue Gallery, Fontaine Gallery, and Skidmore Gallery. The Cracker Barrel Gallery in Jacksonville is an example of a working studio whose members exhibit in intercompetitions. Other galleries in the Jacksonville area include the Grapevine Gallery and the Coachman Gallery. The Friends Gallery is located in Ashland.

Crafts groups in the area include the Rogue Valley Weavers Guild in Medford, which sponsors workshops and exhibits of members' work. The Senior Activity Center promotes cultural activities for retired people.

One of the most notable and stimulating developments in poetry has been the poets' column in the Medford Mail Tribune and the Ashland Daily Tidings. These columns have been an important means by which poetry ap-

preciation has developed.

The present library system in Jackson County needs greater support by the people of the community. The importance of a library to industry, agriculture, education, government and the many needs of the general public is realized by too few people. Industries interested in locating in a community are very concerned about the library facilities as well as the other cultural programs of that community.

There are many historical attractions to be found in Jackson County. The Oregon Museum of Natural History in Lithia Park, Ashland, shows bird mounts and small animals of Southern Oregon. The Southern Oregon Historical Society maintains the Jacksonville Museum, which is open year around to show historic objects of Southern Oregon. This museum is explored each year by thousands of out-of-state visitors. The society also maintains the Beekman House in Jacksonville.

Recommendations:

1. The committee feels strongly that the availability of cultural facilities in Jackson County must be actively supported. The county is readily accessible from a wide area which represents an appreciable population. The county has some outstanding cultural attractions now, and additional attractions would add considerably to the development of the people in the area, as well as attracting visitors to the area.
2. It is recommended that art councils be established in the communities throughout the

county. When these community art councils are functioning, they should organize themselves on an area basis. The councils should have a broad representation of the population of the community on these councils. All organizations or persons who wish to participate should be allowed to participate.

The functions which the art council could conduct would include: (1) A calendar of events; (2) an in-depth survey of art resources and facilities; and (3) a survey of art resources in education.

3. Proposed plans for additional cultural facilities in the area should be based on the expected populations ten or more years from now. It is extremely important that these facilities be developed on an effective audience reception basis rather than a multiple-use basis. Cultural facilities are specialized facilities and need to be built accordingly.
4. Although there is a trend to keep school libraries open during the summer period and there is good cooperation in the interchange of materials and in the distribution of these materials, significant improvements should be made in the development of a central library as well as the branch library system.
5. A greater variety of performances should be held at the Britt Music Festival. The facilities offer the opportunity to hold festivals that would include jazz, popular and western music.

LABOR

Labor Situation:

The committee recognizes that labor is one of our most important resources of the county. We are fortunate in that the people of the county are oriented to a philosophy of a day's pay for a day's work. However, this in itself is not sufficient to satisfy the challenges and opportunities which this county will experience during the next decade.

The development of our labor resource must coincide with the potential industrial development of the county. The forest products industry is expected to maintain its position as the basic industry of the county. This industry will experience an increase in the remanufacturing of its product and a diversification of forest by-products. The expansion of other manufacturing industries such as fabricated metals and feeder industries, aero-space related industries, food processing industries, and light manufacturing is predicted. There also will be an increase in the people service industry because of the continued development of a tourist, recreation, and convention industry as well as the continued concentration of medical facilities in the county. The need created by the large proportion of our population who are retired should also be considered.

Other future developments to which our labor force must be oriented would be the expansion of our construction industry in order to meet the growing population needs such as school facilities, transportation, and services and the increase in government and educational

personnel.

Recommendations:

The committee recommends that the following opportunities be provided in order to supply the labor demand which the future development of this area will create:

1. A facility is needed at which training and re-training of the vocational skills will be provided.
2. Occupational workshops and apprenticeship programs should be further developed to provide on-the-job experience.
3. Intensive and extensive counselling should be provided, so that the maximum potential can be developed from the available labor force. One important aspect of this counselling should be improved testing methods.
4. A basic philosophy should be developed so that an individual has the opportunity to continue to upgrade and expand his or her skills.
5. A program should be initiated so that residents who have need for special training would have the opportunity to obtain such training. This training would be designed for handicapped workers, slow learners, marginal workers, and members of minority groups.

LIVABILITY

Problems:

Jackson County is blessed with a wealth of natural beauty. This has attracted many people to establish a residence in the county and will attract more in the future. With this increase in population it is evident that some of the intrinsic beauty of the area has been lost, and if future development of the area is not guided, much more of this beauty will be lost. The committee feels that now is the time to initiate an active program to coordinate the development of the area so as to develop our economic potential to its maximum and minimize the destruction of the natural beauties.

Pollution of our air, water, and land are of primary concern. Sources of air pollutants would include automobiles, trucks, wigwam burners, slash burning, industrial smoke, and orchard heaters. Land and water pollutants would include abandoned buildings, junk cars, uncontrolled erosion and river pollution.

Pollutants could also be categorized according to the effect they have on the human senses. For instance, there are visual, acoustic and factory pollutants. An example of visual pollutants would be advertising signs and billboards, abandoned buildings, overhead utility lines and wrecking yards.

The effects on livability because of these pollutants in our environment are many. Air pollutants cause a mental depression, increase the cost of maintaining clean furnishings and retard business development and recreational opportunities. Perhaps one

of the greatest detriments of pollution is the psychological blocking of an individual's awareness and the fostering of an indifference.

Recommendations:

The committee feels that an immediate effort must be expended by county, city, state and other interested people to correct the pollution problem. A positive plan would include what the conditions should be, why these conditions do not exist, the agencies and groups that are involved, and recommendations.

At the present time, one of the major drawbacks to any effective program centers on the lack of satisfactory control standards. There are also definite indications that there is an apathy at the source of emission of these pollutants, a resistance to solutions because of cost, and a lack of public pressure for action.

The committee recommends the establishment of a nonpartisan research-oriented commission or agency to determine standards, to educate the public, and to initiate action on problems which are categorized as pollutants.

The need for unity in the future development of the area should overlook county lines. The southern Oregon counties and Jackson and Josephine counties in particular compose a region with common resources, needs, and interests. Every effort should be made to coordinate the activities and development of this region.

RECREATION

Recreational Resources

Jackson County has an abundance of natural and man-made recreational assets within the confines of the county boundaries. The county is also in an enviable geographic position because of its central location and the accessibility provided by major highways and airline routes. Climatic conditions are generally mild but varied enough to create desirable growing conditions for agriculture, timber and wildlife.

As a result, the area is attracting an ever-increasing number of part-time visitors and, in many cases, new citizens and industry seeking a more livable environment. Therefore, despite an abundance of recreational assets, some of the facilities and developments now in place are being seriously over-used during the summer season. This condition will always exist to some extent because an ever-increasing number of people will be attracted to our most scenic and popular recreational areas. The problem may be partially solved in the future because many new sites and facilities are being provided at present. Plans are also under consideration for the development of several major, high-quality recreational resources in this region during the next few years. However, it is quite evident that such efforts cannot meet the ever increasing demands from our local citizens and a growing tourist industry. Therefore, local and federal governments should take more positive action to encourage the development of private concessions, and enter into more realistic management contracts, where feasible, to provide services or facilities on public lands as a means of

developing more interest and investment of funds by the private sector.

It is not the purpose of this report to provide detailed statistical data on added economic benefits that may result from further exploitation of our recreational resources; however, it must be pointed out that added benefits, amounting to several millions of dollars in new money is brought into the county every year by vacationists. It must also be noted that these same resources have a direct effect on other economic benefits through the attraction of small industry and many retired individuals who come to Jackson County because of the large variety of action recreation opportunities, the visual enjoyment of our natural beauty, and generally mild climatic conditions. All forecasts and studies now underway indicate that present facilities are but a very small part of the overall potential that exists for future consideration and development.

The committee also recognizes the fact that even though Jackson County is in a position to offer almost any type of recreational experience, either passive or active, our planning, development, and determination of priorities must be based on a regional concept. For example, several nationally known scenic attractions are in adjoining counties, with the Rogue Valley being the central location.

The average citizen or part-time visitor in Jackson County is very mobile and can range over many miles in any one day. Therefore, we need to think be-

yond county lines in a geographic sense. We need to think of the entire area as a total recreation system consisting of the combined offerings of many different places that are provided by local, state, or federal agencies, as well as commercial or private developments.

Taken as a whole, Jackson County and the nearby regional attractions have more than enough to offer for a complete outdoor recreation system. In addition to areas already developed, there are many future possibilities in areas now under consideration or sites that haven't even been catalogued to date. It is also worthy to note that the variety and scope of these attractions and activities can be utilized to provide outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the entire year.

Therefore, it seems obvious that we need a total plan developed through areawide coordination, cooperation and participation by all local, state and federal agencies and the private sector. The stimulus for such action should come from our local officials and be supported by all citizens of Jackson County. As indicated in the reports by the various agencies and organizations charged with the responsibility for recreational planning and development, many of the tools needed to accomplish realistic action programs are already in existence. Our immediate need is to make more effective use of these tools by coordinated action on the part of all public bodies and the private sector. In this connection, it is recommended that an informal recreational council be formed, so that all agencies and the private sector may have an exchange of ideas and coordinate their planning activities.

It has been determined that every agency and organization charged with the responsibility to provide recreational facilities is doing an outstanding job within the limits of their funds and personnel. We are fortunate to have very capable, conscientious, and dedicated people in administrative and supervisory positions in these various agencies and organizations.

We must also be aware that every public body, organization and private landowner suffers from a lack of adequate funds to meet every public need. Therefore, each of us must practice a little more patience and understanding and lend a more positive support to efforts that are in the public interest.

We must also realize that every public agency and the private sector will necessarily be forced to consider regulations and controls that will limit the use of certain areas in the very near future. We are rapidly wearing out and despoiling many of our outstanding natural attractions because of massive overuse. Each of us must realize that we as citizens have a public responsibility to curb acts of trespassing, vandalism, misuse, and littering that are occurring in many of our scenic and recreational areas, both public and private. Otherwise, the livable qualities and recreational opportunities that are so abundant in Jackson County could be lost and destroyed forever.

A brief report, inventory of present facilities and future plans now being considered have been furnished by all public agencies, the private sector and other organizations.

ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

The Rogue River National Forest provides the following public recreation facilities and developments:

1 swimming site on the Applegate River; 25 camp and picnic grounds having access by roads; 19 camp and picnic grounds having access by trails; 2 resorts, privately owned, on National Forest lands; 2 organizational sites with privately owned improvements on National Forest Roads; 1 restaurant, privately owned, on National Forest lands; 81 recreation residences, privately owned, on National Forest lands; and 1 winter sports complex with privately owned improvements on National Forest lands.

If all the developments now provided were occupied to capacity, the facilities could accommodate 4,424 people at a given time. This figure does not reflect actual use, because it only represents capacity in terms of persons at one time.

The Rogue River National Forest experienced an estimated 1,400,000 visitor days use in calendar year 1967. A visitor day is defined as "one person visiting for a 12-hour period, or any part thereof." This includes all activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, skiing, swimming, picnicking, etc.

Future recreation development will be a concentrated effort toward updating existing campgrounds with respect to water and sanitation requirements. In the next 10 years it appears priority of development will be aimed toward public recreation (camp and picnic grounds), organization sites, and recreation residences, in that order. It is estimated that use of facilities will be more than doubled in the next decade.

Potential development is planned around the perimeter of the proposed Applegate Reservoir. Once the land is acquired and the dam built by the Army Corps of Engineers, the lake frontage will be turned over to the Forest Service for administration.

This new development will be very accessible and on an easy water-level route from the central Rogue River Valley area. Generally mild climatic conditions and fog-free days during the winter months should extend seasonal use of this new area by several months each year.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management in western Oregon occupies a position intermediate between the heavily populated urban and agricultural areas and remote national forests. Consequently, many potential recreation sites are located in areas that are highly desirable for development by local or state government agencies. This is in conformity with the Bureau's policy to sell or lease these potential sites under specific authority to qualified applicants whenever possible.

As a result of this policy, the Medford District of the B.L.M. has developed a number of sites located in the more remote areas which fulfill a specific need by the general public

The Bureau of Land Management, Medford District, provides the following facilities and developments in Jackson County: 4 recreation sites, 12 camping units, 45 picnic units, 4 transfer tracts (completed), and 17 home site recreation tracts.

In addition to the existing facilities already mentioned, the B.L.M. has inventoried the following potential areas for development: 45 recreation sites, 695 camping units, and 477 picnic units.

Included in the list is the new Hyatt Lake recreation site, which has a potential of 200 camping and picnicking units. Initial construction of 90 units and a boat ramp is scheduled for development this spring.

Also included in the figures are 70 camping and picnicking units with a boat ramp in the proposed Needles Recreation Area, which has been programmed for construction by the B.L.M. upon completion of the Lost Creek Reservoir.

As noted, there are 45 transfer tracts inventoried at present, and 13 are considered as potential areas to be considered by qualified public agencies at present.

Initial construction on the Pacific Crest Trail System is planned for fiscal year 1968-69. The trail will connect the old Skyline system at old Baldy Mountain and extend southerly for approximately 34 miles across B.L.M. and private lands. The U. S. Forest Service will extend it into California.

The Medford District has also recently entered into cooperative agreements with the State Game Commission to provide access and habitat improvements in critical winter range areas for deer.

ASHLAND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Lithia Park, consisting of over 100 acres within the heart of the city of Ashland, was established in 1915 and operates as an independent department of the city under a special charter.

This park offers the local citizens and thousands of visitors an opportunity to relax and enjoy an atmosphere especially conducive to family groups.

The park has two large ponds which abound with tame geese, ducks, and swans. Deer pens with about a dozen black-tailed native Oregon deer feature the zoo area in which modern pens and cages house monkeys, coyotes, racoons, eagles, buzzards, peacock, pheasants, etc.

Day-use facilities, which include tables, fireplaces, and grilles, abound throughout the park and will accommodate up to 2,000 people at one time. Nearby playground facilities are also provided for the many energetic youngsters. In addition, tennis courts, shuffleboard courts, horseshoe pits and croquet layouts are provided for the older children and adults.

Ashland Creek, which is a completely unpolluted stream direct from the springs and snow run-off of the Ashland Watershed, is a highlight feature of the park. Combinations of rapids, pools and falls with native shrubs along the bank are delightful sights to the park patrons. During the summer, the stream is stocked with trout and children up to age 13 are allowed to fish without licenses. Service clubs of Ashland assist the Park Board by donating the money for stocking the creek. It has been estimated that 10,000 hours of fishing are spent each summer by the youngsters of Ashland and surrounding communities in this controlled stream.

Future plans call for the extension of the park upstream to finish an additional 30 acres by providing additional facilities. A senior citizens area near the center of downtown Ashland is also planned for the near future. A parking lot is next to this area so that elderly patrons can drive or walk to it without much

effort.

A small "Tot Lot" is also planned south of Southern Oregon College and on the easterly edge of town and will feature playground equipment for small children. Other plans include the acquisition of property along Ashland Creek for a neighborhood park, and the development of the old Lithia Springs area on Emigrant Lake as a park, archery range and overnight camping and historic site.

PRIVATE RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

Commercial recreation developments in Jackson County have not kept pace with the increase in demand and use. This is due to several reasons, a primary one being that private developers have been hesitant to invest in comparatively new enterprises with no experience background. Another is the lack of financial capability of those who may have an interest in developing private lands or on lands under lease from public agencies. There is general misunderstanding that climatic conditions limit use to only summer months and a lack of knowledge about the variety of activities that are available throughout the entire year.

The present commercial developments can be placed in several categories as follows:

1. Private developments on privately owned lands.
2. Squaw Lake, in the Applegate area, has a small store, boat rentals, and limited camp and picnic ground facilities.
3. Indian Lake in the Butte Falls area has boat rentals and docking facilities. Primary use is fishing, swimming, water skiing, camping and picnicking.
4. Cascade Enterprises near Emigrant Lake provides the services of guides and horses for rent by the hour or for overnight pack trips. Supervised camping sessions for young people to be trained in outdoor living are also available.
5. Several small marinas on the Rogue River offer limited rental and launching services.
6. A small private resort on Hyatt Lake provides boat and motor rentals, a launching area, and store and picnic areas.
7. There are quite a number of professional river guides that offer services by highly skilled boatmen for fishing or scenic trips on the Rogue River.

Private Development Under Special Use Permit

The Mt. Ashland ski area is a comparatively new winter sports area about 14 miles south of Ashland. The lodge, service buildings and ski facilities were financed by private capital under a 30-year term permit issued by the U. S. Forest Service. Construction and maintenance of access roads, parking areas and other facilities were furnished under cooperative agreements between the U. S. Forest Service, the Oregon State Highway Department and the Jackson County Court.

Union Creek Resort, a rather long-established resort area, has a general store, lodge with rooms, restaurant, cabins, service station, post office and other services. It is located in the midst of a highly developed U. S. Forest Service area which has updated

camp grounds as well as private summer homes.

Fish Lake Resort is located on the Rogue River Forest near the crest of the Cascade Range. It provides a small store and restaurant, boat rentals and launching facilities, and overnight cabins. Campgrounds and picnic areas are also furnished in nearby areas by the U. S. Forest Service.

Development by Public Monies
of Public Lands
And Private Concessions

Howard Prairie Reservoir is the most highly used recreation area in Jackson County. This extremely popular area is located within easy driving distance of the Rogue River Valley. It is administered by the Jackson County Parks Department (see Jackson County Report).

Jackson County has entered into a contract agreement and issued a special use permit to a concessionaire. The developments in the area, such as lodge, sewer system, boat ramps and campgrounds, were financed by public monies and are under lease to a private concessionaire. The concessionaire furnishes trailer rentals, boat rentals, maintenance of area and other services.

Willow Lake Resort near Butte Falls is in a similar category because it has a split ownership on development. The lodge and boat docks are privately owned, but the campground, roads, boat ramps and sewer system were financed with public monies.

Actually, the publicly owned lands and the various special uses permitted thereon have attracted more visitor day use than the completely privately owned areas. This can be due to several reasons. Public agency regulations have insisted on better maintenance of facilities. The publicly owned sites are as a rule somewhat better in quality and better located than the private areas available. The facilities on publicly owned lands are, as a rule, newer and more up-to-date.

A major reason is that public agencies have been called on to meet the immediate and unforeseen needs. As a result, the development of many facilities has actually been subsidized in order to meet public demands. However, it is indicated that private enterprise could now enter the field and promote and develop facilities that could be economically justified. This is particularly true in the areas of deluxe or sophisticated facilities that would attract a more demanding type of visitor.

State Parks in Jackson County

The Oregon State Highway Department maintains eleven areas in Jackson County as State Parks and Waysides. These areas, which total 965 acres, are either developed to provide recreational opportunities, or they have been set aside to preserve the scenic quality along the highway.

There are seven developed state parks and waysides in Jackson County. They include Ben Hur Lampman, Casey, Laurelhurst, McLeod, TouVelle, Tubb Springs, and Valley of the Rogue. Most of these sites have been developed along interstate or state highways to serve not only the local population, but also for the convenience of travelers and tourists. The developed parks contain picnic facilities with a total of 250 sites, drinking water and sanitary facilities. Five of the areas also provide boat launching facilities.

Overnight campground facilities are provided at Valley of the Rogue and Laurelhurst, and contain 117 and 36 sites, respectively.

During 1967 there were 1,227,908 day-use visitors and 67,751 camper nights at state park areas in Jackson County, a 141 percent increase over the 1963 attendance and a 33 percent increase over the 1966 attendance of 919,889.

Valley of the Rogue State Park, 12 miles east of Grants Pass on I-5, is the most extensively developed state park in the county. Being located on the interstate highway, it is used heavily by highway travelers. During the 1964 Travel and Use Survey, it was found that only 17 percent of the campers were from Oregon, and that the average length of stay was 2.3 days in the park. In 1967 there were 605,248 visitors to the park, a 44 percent increase over 1966 and an impressive 177 percent increase over 1965, the first year camping was available.

TouVelle State Park is located off the main highway, but is only 9 miles north of Medford. Unlike the parks located on primary highways, this park is used mostly by local residents. During 1967 there were 244,704 visitors who utilized the picnic and boat ramp facilities.

There are also three safety rest areas in Jackson County which are administered by the State Highway Department. Siskiyou Safety Rest Area, 10 miles north of the Oregon-California border, is accessible only to northbound traffic. It provides a public information center to answer questions of the many visitors entering the state. During the first year of operation, in 1966, the Center received about 17,000 inquiries from visitors. In 1967 that figure increased by 54 percent to approximately 26,000 inquiries. The Center is open 14 hours a day from May 15 to October 30.

Upon completion, the proposed Lost Creek Reservoir project on the Upper Rogue River will flood out the park developments at McLeod and Laurelhurst State Parks. However, the U. S. Corps of Engineers plans to provide extensive recreation developments on the reservoir, including facilities for picnicking, camping, swimming, boating. The anticipated use is predicted to reach 500,000 annual visitors within a 10-year period following completion of the project.

As part of an ongoing program, the State Highway Department plans to add additional camping and picnic facilities to existing state parks in Jackson County as public demand increases and funds are available.

Private Industry and Recreational Resources

Recreational use of land and water facilities provided by timber companies, private utilities, agriculturalists and individual property owners is difficult to measure, but it is substantial in relation to the total outdoor recreational resources.

Timber companies have about 292,000 acres in tree farms in Jackson County. Except for restrictions due to fire hazards, safe traffic control and conflicts with logging operations, a major part of these lands are made available for recreational use. This includes hunting, hiking, access to fishing areas and related activities.

One of the most outstanding sites is the Mill Creek Falls Scenic Area. This area has been made available by the Boise-Cascade Corporation. A large parking area

is provided on an excellent access road from the Crater Lake Highway. From this point an interesting trail system has been developed to several view points above the Rogue River and across from Mill Creek Falls. The Boise-Cascade Corporation also cooperated with the Pacific Power and Light Company in donating a small parcel of land on the Middle Fork of the Rogue River to Jackson County. This site will be developed to provide access for fishermen and picnic use.

Other major timber companies are considering similar developments or planning picnic areas and camp sites in equally important areas. Many local orchardists and other agriculturalists and ranchers also make some of their lands available for hunting and other recreational uses. Several private individuals have made gifts of outstanding scenic properties to local or state governments and dedicated their lands to public use.

Such examples by private industry and individuals have added a significant contribution to present recreational needs. They will also play a prominent role in providing future needs by developing realistic multi-purpose management, pursuing research programs even more vigorously, and maintaining a close relationship and cooperative planning program with all governmental agencies.

Medford--City Parks and Recreation Department

The city of Medford provides a variety of recreation facilities and activities for a population of 30,000.

The city has 30 acres of developed park areas, in six different parcels, providing for picnicking, outdoor sports and games, swimming (two outdoor pools), outdoor events, walking and relaxing. Through cooperative agreement, 20 acres of developed Medford School District areas, in eight parcels, are used along with the city parks for recreational purposes.

The city owns an additional 86 acres, in three parcels, in the urban area, which is awaiting development for recreational use. Also, the city owns a 1,740-acre wooded butte located 5 miles from the City Center, which has limited development, an access road and view points, and is being preserved in its natural state with possible minimal development to occur in the future.

The city provides for its citizens, through direct sponsorship or cooperative sponsorship, 25 to 30 recreational activities each year. Examples of these activities are summer playgrounds for elementary school age children, adult men's softball and basketball leagues, swimming instruction, and tennis lessons and tournaments.

The city has done extensive planning for recreation areas. This planning is reported in three publications: (1) "Planning For Parks and Recreation" (published in 1960); (2) "A Park Plan For Medford" (published in 1963); and (3) "A Regional Park and Recreation Plan For The Bear Creek Urban Region" (published in 1966).

For more specific park development planning, the city has retained the San Francisco firm of Royston, Hanamoto, Beck and Abey, Landscape Architects, to do site development planning.

For the fiscal year 1967-68, the city budgeted \$222,900 for all Park and Recreation Department activi-

ties.

Jackson County Parks

The Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department operates and maintains 20 park areas; these include 39 park sites, 27 of which are open to the public, with some development.

This area includes 3,837 acres of land and 3,341 acres of water under Jackson County control, with 43 miles of water shoreline. Of this, there are 355 acres under development. The developed areas are as follows:

Howard Prairie	Rogue Elk
Emigrant Lake	Coyote Evans
Willow Lake	Applegate Bridge
Agate Lake	Cantrall-Buckley
Savage Creek	Shady Cove

These will contain the following facilities for the 1968 season:

Trailer camps	411
Tent camps	77
Picnic sites	377
Boat ramps	18 or 32
	launching lanes
Over-night camps:	
4 areas at Howard Prairie	
1 area at Willow	
1 area at Emigrant	
1 area at Rogue Elk	

1967 - Report:

Visitations --	860,353
Day . . .	773,307
Over-night	87,046

Estimated campers from outside of Jackson County:
57,626

Howard Prairie -- largest area
425,384 -- Visits

Survey of 1967 Oregon Tourist Travel

The information contained in the first portion of this table was obtained by the Traffic Engineering Division of the Oregon State Highway Department and is based on periodic interviews of out-of-state visitors at all major highway exits of the state. The figures were based on out-of-state passenger cars on trips of one day or longer. Information on expenditures by visitors arriving by other modes of transportation was based on estimates from public transportation firms, chambers of commerce, and other travel-oriented agencies.

Computed number of out-of-state cars visiting Oregon in 1967	2,502,700
Average number of passengers per car	2.8
Total number of passengers	7,083,000
Average length of stay per car (days)	3.2
Average number of miles driven in Oregon	408
Average expenditure per person per day. \$	8.59
Average expenditure per car per day	\$ 24.05
Average expenditure per person in Oregon \$	27.49
Average expenditure per car in Oregon	\$ 76.30
Computed Income from visitors traveling by car	\$ 190,982,000

Estimated expenditures by visitors arriving
by plane, train, or bus \$ 32,987,000
Estimated expenditures on travel
facilities by persons on business
trips \$ 34,600,000

Total estimated 1967 Oregon Travel
Industry Income \$ 258,569,000

The survey shows that 45 percent of the automobile travelers came from California, 21 percent from Washington, 9 percent from Canada, and 3.7 percent from Idaho. The Rocky Mountain, North Central and East Central States contributed 15.4 percent of the total.

Areas set aside for future development---12 sites with some major parks, such as Takelma on Rogue River.

Community Resource Development Committee

Stearns Cushing, Chairman	Mrs. Dunbar Carpenter
John McLoughlin, Secretary	Wally Iverson
Mrs. Donna Rigsby	Robert Hiatt
Fred Beuhling	Vivian Gordon
Roger Nickerson	Jim Allen
Larry Espey	Bert Pree
Omar Bacon	

CONSUMER COMPETENCE REPORT

Consumer competence involves each individual in being an earner, a spender, a borrower, a decision maker, and an investor of money.

In establishing what the existing situation is in Jackson County, the committee contacted attorneys, bankers, other lending institutions, ministers, the Welfare Department, educational institutions, and knowledgeable individuals.
Credit in Jackson County

In Jackson County there are approximately 23,000 heads of households. Thirty-one financial institutions serve these families. Consumer credit loans are made by banks and finance companies. A large number of consumer loans are covered by life, health, and accident insurance. This keeps the delinquency rate on loans relatively low in the county.

In addition to the financial institutions, many dealers and retailers also offer credit to families in the county. The financial institutions indicated that approximately 3 percent of their borrowers were having financial difficulties, which means almost 700 families. Dollar volume liabilities in Oregon bankruptcies in 1967 were \$60 million.

Sources of Financial Help and Advice

Problems in spending available income are reflected in a rising number of personal bankruptcies, financial problems as a cause of divorce and family tension, and an increasing number of people receiving outside financial assistance, i.e. welfare. Varying types of assistance was found available.

Welfare

The welfare department frequently deals with the non-educated person who is often unemployable. These people are helped on the basis of standardized needs which are broken down in categories of food, clothing, shelter, etc.; however, implementing the budget is up to the individual and requires self-discipline to stay on it. Advice and assistance with financial problems is available through the agency.

Banks

Banks and loan officers are interested in giving advice on: (1) Assistance in setting up a savings

program; (2) working out a budget to show people how to straighten out financial affairs; (3) where to go to get help if the bank can not help them. Banks, as a general rule, do not give loans to consolidate debts. For most people it is difficult to get assistance to pay off debts that are due currently.

Small Loan Companies

Small loan companies will usually give loans to consolidate debts. They will help people with financial problems if they can see good evidence that they will be able to live up to their commitments; i.e., if there is enough left in the paycheck after necessary budget items to make payments on the loan. Average interest is 16 to 19 percent per annum. Maximum is 36 percent. These loan companies will not make a loan if it is obvious the person can not meet the payments. In extreme cases, and to prepare the potential customer to get into a loanable position, some small loan companies provide a service of drawing up budgets and even help the potential customer pay outstanding bills out of the potential customer's own pay check with the ultimate objective of getting him to a point where he can afford a loan. This service is normally given without charge.

Pro Rating or Debt Adjusting Companies

These agencies will work out prorated plans, having the ultimate objective of encouraging creditors to agree to accept a prorated payment per month, thereby paying off all past due debts over an extended period of time. The maximum charge for this type of prorated service is 15 percent and the average is 10 percent off the top of the amount they receive to apply upon the customer's debts. They also provide advice for encouraging individuals to work out their own budget and, for the over-extended, will refer them to a lending agency or suggest legal assistance.

Attorneys

Attorneys in private practice will normally charge for giving advice, or assisting in a prorated, wage earner's plan, or bankruptcy. For the person unable to pay for legal services, the attorneys in Jackson County have established a legal aid service whereby free advice to eligible people is available. If a creditor takes legal action against a person unable to pay an attorney fee defending an unjust debt, legal aid will give assistance. Legal Aid will not put a person through

bankruptcy or a wage earner's plan.

Family and Child Guidance Center

The family and child guidance center has little contact with people on financial matters. This agency is effective in giving counseling and advice regarding the marital and other domestic problems that normally have a direct bearing on financial difficulty. This agency will usually refer people to other agencies or persons qualified to handle strictly financial problems.

Education In Money Management

Prevention of financial problems is the best approach, and difficulties could be decreased through education and planned spending. There is a need for additional information about products and services that will help families in making buying decisions. The library has available to all people books and periodicals helpful in making financial decisions. For example: Consumers Report, Consumer's Union, Changing Times, etc. The Jackson County Extension Service has some excellent free pamphlets on the subject. The extension programs, open to all women in the county, often have topics on consumer problems.

At the present time, the high school level is where the most intense preparation is received by about 60 girls enrolled in Home Management, an elective home economics course offered at Medford Senior High School. Of the approximate 1,500 students, about 500 of the girls receive some training on buymanship and related topics in clothing or foods courses, and about 90 girls receive training in practical home-making courses. About 150 students take an elective course in economics, which includes a unit on family budget, life insurance, and income tax. The required course "American Problems" has a unit in economics which briefly touches on consumer economics.

Consumer Survey

A survey was used in the county to try to determine the shopping habits of families, their plans for future purchases, and what these people thought were the problems of most concern to the consumer now and in the future. The survey was done at meetings of organizations, which included rural and urban groups, young women's groups, retired persons, and people with various income levels.

Buying Expectations of Families

In the survey about 60 percent of the families indicated they were planning to replace some major appliance within the next year with either a new or used appliance. Most interest was indicated in ranges, washers, refrigerators, and dishwashers. Only a small percent indicated they were planning to buy a colored TV or a stereo.

Cars are an important part of the family's living expenses in Jackson County. Almost half of the families in the survey said they had two or more cars in their family, and almost one-third indicated they were planning to buy a new or used car in the next year.

Unethical Sales Practices

Consumers in the survey indicated that there was some dissatisfaction with some of the sales practices being used by people who come into the county for

short periods of time. Twenty-five percent of the questionnaires described a sales practice that they felt was unethical--from magazine salesmen to rather expensive home improvement sales. There was some feeling against what was described as misleading advertising referring to a manipulation of prices upward under the guise of special sales. The problems of having these experiences was true for all income levels of families.

Problems Identified by Families

The people who answered the questionnaire were asked to indicate what they felt were important problems to families in the area of planning.

There were five ideas used, and the importance placed on some of these problems was influenced by income.

The question of overdue bills was indicated as a problem of 70 percent of the families with incomes under \$4,000, while 37 percent of families with income over \$10,000 felt this was an important problem.

Installment payments didn't show as much difference--36 percent of the families with incomes under \$4,000 ranked this as important, and 27 percent with incomes over \$10,000 considered this as an important problem.

Rising cost of goods and services was of concern to over 50 percent of the families, with 80 percent of families within income under \$4,000 indicating this was an important problem. Food takes a larger part of these families' income, and rising cost would therefore affect their way of living more than that of families with larger incomes.

But when the question of taxes as a problem in budgeting was raised, a larger percent of families with incomes over \$10,000 felt this to be an important problem.

Problems Identified by the Committee

1. Young people, particularly the boys, are not given adequate education on consumer economics in the school systems in the county.
2. Families with financial difficulties have problems in getting financial counseling--either because they are not aware of institutions that are willing to counsel, or are unwilling to ask them for help.
3. Seasonal workers in the county are unable to budget for yearly spending.
4. People lack knowledge about credit; its use, cost, and the credit responsibility of both buyer and seller. The seller frequently grants credit without checking the ability of the buyer to repay.
5. There is a need for unbiased information about products and services that will help families in making buying decisions.
6. Consumers are unhappy and dissatisfied with some of the unethical sales practices that are being used by transient sellers.
7. Consumers lack the ability to live within their incomes in the time of rising prices for goods and services.

8. Families are concerned with the spending for cars to compensate for lack of available public transportation in the county.
9. There is a need for understanding taxes and public services.
10. One of the two marriage partners needs to be responsible for the budget.
11. Many people have marital and domestic problems caused by financial problems, or financial problems caused by separate living or divorce.
12. Many families lack savings programs for business, medical needs, education, etc. There is no planning for use of funds that might be available beyond the regular paycheck.

Recommendations:

1. Although boys receive some income tax and Social Security information, they need more training on making financial decisions. Some feel that the junior high school and under is too early in the educational process, and that this type of education should be required in the Junior or Senior years of high school. It need not be a long course and could perhaps be combined with a marriage and family living course, but it should cover personal and family money management and should be helpful in planning and establishing values.
2. Education of school dropouts is admittedly difficult, but it is most needed. Some method of reaching these dropouts, whether in adult education classes or school education at earlier years than the Junior and Senior level, would seem desirable.
3. Youth organizations should provide opportunities for young people to learn about money management principles.
4. Although the committee felt there were probably enough sources of assistance in Jackson County, study could be given as to the advisability of providing a retail credit association service. Such an association could be a combination of local business men

taking turns donating their time to help needy people overcome debt problems. This would benefit local business men by encouraging people to pay their debts and showing them how it could be done.

5. Bankruptcy is too easy and wage earner plans under the bankruptcy act are too difficult. Stiffer requirements should be added to the bankruptcy law before a person qualifies to take out bankruptcy. If procedures involved in the wage earner's plan could be simplified, attorneys could offer this type of assistance for a lesser charge than bankruptcy.
6. Legal Aid service might be encouraged to offer assistance in helping people with wage earner plans where persons are in dire need of this type of aid, and where the ultimate objective would be to obtain an extension of time to pay off all of their debts in full.
7. Make unbiased information available to families who are making major purchases--appliance, furniture, carpeting, or a home--through the Extension Service, library.
8. Make information available to the public about the fly-by-night dealers who appear in town to warn them to be careful about buying.
9. Plan and conduct educational programs in the area of consumer education for young families in Jackson County.
10. Plan and conduct educational programs to help families understand taxes and public services.
11. There should be better dissemination of information to the public concerning varied sources of assistance available on consumer problems.

Consumer Competence Committee

Mrs. Rollin Jones, Chairman
 Mrs. Douglas Davis
 Mrs. Donald Ford
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Gillover
 Mrs. Marjean McIntire

Richard Greer
 William Paulson
 Mrs. O. H. Smeltz
 Mrs. Calvin Smith
 Mrs. Jan MacDonald

FAMILY STABILITY REPORT

COMMUNITY & YOUTH

The youth of Jackson County are an important segment of the county population. They face many varied problems as they mature, and these problems must be met and solved by the youth themselves, with assistance from the church, home and community at large.

This report in some measure takes a look at some of the most significant county problems. However, the committee is quick to realize that many more areas could have been included in the study. Problems of youth in Jackson County, for the most part are not unique, but a reflection of our present day trends nationwide. The rapid exchange of ideas, increase in population and new "accepted" modes of behavior have all had their effect on Jackson County youth. Even

while this committee has been in action, the problem of drugs has become of considerable concern to parents, law enforcement agencies, and school administrations.

A well-planned effort with youth and adults working together will be needed if we are to meet and keep abreast of the problems facing youth and young adults. Family involvement (entire family), adult authority, and dedicated youth leaders from the church and community will need to be an integral part of the work force.

Census figures indicate that 35 percent of the population in the county is 18 years of age or under.

With a county population of 95,000, some 22,985 are enrolled in elementary and secondary school systems.

ORGANIZED YOUTH GROUPS

Situation:

Jackson County has an active grouping of organized youth groups to offer supplemental activity to youth outside of the formal school program and extra-curricular activities offered by the school.

An effort was made by the committee to have a first-hand report from all organized youth groups and to determine the number of youth and youth leaders involved. Results of this study are as follows:

Jobs Daughters--A Masonic lodge supported group for development of girls, with emphasis on character building, honor to country, parents and guardian, and service work. There are 6 Bethels (Medford 3, Ashland 1, Shady Cove 1, Central Point 1) with a membership of 300 reaching 12-20 year olds.

Rainbow Girls--A Masonic Lodge supported youth group. Emphasis is on leadership, public speaking and service to adults. There is one chapter at Jacksonville, with a membership of 66 reaching 12-20 year olds.

DeMolay--Similar to Rainbow Girls, but for boys. There are two chapters located in Medford and Ashland with a membership of 126 reaching 14-20 year olds.

Theta Rho and Junior Lodge--An Oddfellow's Lodge-supported group, reaching both boys and girls. Objectives are to teach good character, service and help to others, both fellow man and God. There are three lodges (Central Point, Medford, Ashland) with a membership of 155 (120 girls and 35 boys). Ages are: girls 10-18 and boys 12-18.

Camp Fire Girls--A countywide community-supported youth organization. The program stresses enjoyable, worthwhile activities that lead to homemaking skills, good citizenship, and community leadership. The membership totals 867 with 241 adult leaders, sponsors and board members. Membership by division is: Blue Birds, 445; Camp Fire, 351; Junior High, 42; Horizon, 24; and special group, 5. Girls can belong to the Camp Fire program beginning in the second grade and continue through high school.

Boy Scouts--A countywide community-supported youth organization. Objectives are to teach boys the ability to do things for self and others, training in scoutcraft, teaching patriotism, courage, self reliance, and kindred virtues. Membership totals 2,424, with one-half of these being Cubs. The program, led by 766 adult leaders, reaches youth from third through twelfth grades.

4-H Club--A countywide youth organization sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service through Oregon State University. The program is a tax supported off-campus educational youth program. The primary objective is to develop the boy or girl enrolled. The program has a membership of 1,700 members enrolled in 2,600 projects, led by 278 adult leaders. Ages of members are 9-18 based on age as of December 31.

Girl Scouts--A countywide community-supported youth organization. Objectives are to inspire girls with the highest ideals of conduct, character, patriotism, service and responsibility, so that they may become happy

and resourceful citizens. There are 946 members enrolled led by 175 adult leaders. Membership by division is: Brownies, 469; Juniors, 369; Cadets, 83; and Seniors, 25. The program reaches youth 7-17 years old.



Members of 4-H clubs learn how to preserve many foods which can be enjoyed by the family all year in the food preservation project.

YMCA--A community-supported membership organization with religious objectives in youth work to aid in the development of Christian standards of living, to promote growth in spirit, body, and mind, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ. Jackson County has a YMCA in Medford and Ashland. Membership of boys and girls under 18 total 1,435, with 820 at Medford and 615 at Ashland, led by 82 adult leaders.

Church Youth Groups--An estimate was made through a telephone canvas that 50 churches in Jackson County have organized youth groups, outside of regular Sunday School classes. An estimated 1,215 teen-age members are reached, led by 70 adult leaders or pastors.

Although we realize there is considerable duplication in youth who belong to more than one organized youth group, a total of 9,101 are enrolled, led by a total of 1,644 adult leaders. It is estimated that 4,515 are girls and 4,586 are boys.

Problems:

1. Almost all youth organizations need additional volunteer leaders, both men and women.
2. In many cases, there is a lack of adult interest, especially on the part of parents to support their children in youth activities.
3. Some youth are under-involved or not involved at all, and others are over-involved. Both are often harmful to the young person. School studies show that 60 percent of the youth feel a few run everything. School dropouts and potential school dropouts are very often among youth who are not involved.
4. More effective publicity is needed to inform parents and youth of their opportunity to develop themselves through organized youth groups. Adults often fail to realize the per-

sonal gains they receive through leadership training, etc., as they in turn assist the youth of the community.

5. Many leaders do not stay with the programs, resulting in a constant need for recruitment and training of leaders.
6. A large percent of the youth drop out as they reach a stage of their development when organized youth groups could provide real opportunity for development and growth, and could help them with some of the intense problems they experience in the teen-age period of life.

Recommendations:

1. A county professional youth workers' council should be formed to meet monthly, to inform, consult, and work on common problems faced by all organized youth groups.
2. Youth workers, working together should conduct an educational program for PTA and other interested groups, to inform residents of the objectives and benefits possible from youth group participation.
3. A combined effort should be made to teach youth volunteer adult leadership on a general basis via group meetings and a television series. Individual organizational procedure training meetings would be conducted as a follow-up session or sessions for those who volunteer for leadership in a specific organization.

INVOLVEMENT IN YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Situation:

Statistics show that approximately one-third of our teen-age young people are substantially "involved" in extracurricular activities; another third are slightly involved; and the remaining third are completely uninvolved. One reason for nonparticipation lies in the lack of sufficient adult leadership. Another is the lack of parent interest and encouragement. Yet another is in the individual youth's ignorance of the benefits of group participation.

Many young people themselves realize the values in constructive involvement fulfilling the "need to belong," making friends, developing a sense of responsibility and good citizenship, giving service to others, and promoting growth of the individual person. If children can be taught the values of involvement at an early age, the chance of over-involvement by a few would be lessened, the potential school dropout might find meaningful activity, and the carry-over value into senior high and adult participation would be heightened.

Young people, who are not involved, can be involved in programs and activities as related by youth who reported to this committee, but it takes time and patience to accomplish the task. Many of the key youth leaders do not have time to do this because of the press of their activity loads.

Problems:

1. To get the home, church, school, and community at large to work together to help all

youth obtain and find a meaningful and healthy pattern of involvement.

2. To get adult and youth leaders to work together in reaching out to youth who are not involved.

Recommendations:

1. An attempt should be made to foster parent interest and participation by wider local publicity of the activities of the youth organizations.
2. A weekly newspaper for young people, potentially nationwide in scope, could be aimed at their interests, activities, and accomplishments.
3. Guidance counseling, beginning in the first grade, could direct youngsters into meaningful activity, continuing through high school.
4. Consideration should be given to the possibility of extracurricular requirements along with the standard educational courses, in order that children be exposed to various activities and their ensuing benefits.
5. Intramural sports programming should be expanded so that there will be opportunity for all who wish to participate.

PARK FACILITIES

Situation:

"Parks," as a recreational, educational, and aesthetic contribution to the community and youth of Jackson County, are sadly lacking. Ashland and Medford do have city parks, and are the only urban areas with park programs. Other parks and developments, such as Howard Prairie, TouVelle, Emigrant Lake, and Applegate, are not meeting the needs of youth.

Problems:

1. Many persons, youth and adult, have no space within their own home areas for physical activity or group encounter. There is a need for "neighborhood" parks to provide space for play and game areas, group recreational activities, and the encouraging of the appreciation of the natural beauty of our county.
2. Summer programs provided by city parks and recreation programs are good, but programs also need to be strong during winter months. Schools take up some of this slack with intramural activities.

Recommendations:

1. A community center should be established as part of a park program, where many organized and unorganized group activities could take place.
2. Youth should be responsible for maintaining the facilities and organizing the activities, in order to promote civic pride and respect for public property.
3. School facilities, grounds, and equipment should be used in a neighborhood park plan,

servicing the needs of the immediate vicinities.

4. Purchase of small-lot property in residential areas for the establishment of "vest-pocket" parks would enhance the beauty of our urban development.
5. Plans should be made for "team" sports for girls, such as volleyball, as part of the summer recreational program.
6. Support of pollution laws by the community is needed.
7. Programs should be developed to encourage gifts of land or money for parks and make known that these can be used for tax deductions. These programs should also encourage private companies to build recreational facilities.
8. The community should give continued support to county, state, and federal monies for recreation.
9. A coordination should be established between city, county, state, and federal organizations and agencies concerned with recreational efforts.

ORGANIZATIONAL CAMP DEVELOPMENT

Situation:

At the present time, there are no countywide organization camp sites with adequate facilities available for organized youth groups who wish to conduct camp programs. A limited number of groups have managed to schedule short periods of time with other organized youth groups who have their own camp facilities.

Many youth groups have expressed a desire to conduct camp programs as an enrichment activity to their ongoing programs. Camping provides an opportunity for group living away from home, an opportunity to build new relationships and to experience a sense of independence, responsibility for self and others, and to teach safety, health, and conservation of natural resources.

A recent survey showed that of 34 organizations responding, 12 would definitely use an organizational camp site, and 12 might use it. Of those who would definitely use the site, 112 days would be needed to meet their needs for summer use (June, July, August), while 81 days would be needed for the 12 possible users. Less than one-half of the youth organizations contacted responded to the survey.

In addition, the survey established that 22 of the groups responding would definitely use the site on a year-round basis for retreats, leadership training sessions, etc., on weekends and during school vacations. Twenty-nine groups said they would be willing to pay a user fee if they used the facilities.

Problems:

1. Many youth groups cannot finance a camp development because of their size, or because camping is only a small part of their total program.
2. Many camp developments, presently constructed are not accessible during winter months, or

are not winterized, and offer only a limited period of use.

3. Many youth groups do not have adequate staff to set up and run a camp operation without the help of some trained staff.

Recommendations:

1. An organizational campsite should be established at Howard Prairie, at the proposed site (Asper Kaha), as soon as financially possible. We recommend that the camp be constructed and operated by the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department, for 200 campers plus staff, for a total combined group of 250. Individuals and organizations should be encouraged to contribute to the support of the camp.
2. A permanent staff should be employed to cook and act as life-guard, etc., during the summer months, and to supervise maintenance of the grounds and buildings year round.
3. User groups should pay a rental fee, and each should provide for their own individual camp programs, with the exception of recreational equipment and facilities.

USE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES

Situation:

Within easy reach of most Jackson County families is a school; many of these schools are open for group activities, adult education classes, and summer recreation programs. However, there are groups that have no place to meet, while a nearby school stands empty. People wishing to use school facilities should contact their local school district office for planning and scheduling.

Some school districts in the county are beginning to look into the community school concept of scheduling a variety of activities for many age groups (educational, cultural, and recreational) during nonschool hours. Schools thereby become neighborhood centers where families can go together and pursue their individual interests.

Problems:

1. In working toward this type of program there is a need for a coordinating director or group to determine the needs of the area, and to plan the use of the facilities.
2. Maintenance personnel need to be scheduled to work during afternoon and evening hours so buildings could be available a larger percentage of the time.

Recommendations:

1. School facilities should be made available to the fullest extent possible for use by organizational youth groups, community groups, and for other uses.
2. A program, as noted above, must begin with the individual school districts. By working with neighborhood representatives and various organizations, school districts could begin a program that would accomplish much in bringing the home, school and community closer together.

3. Four-H junior leaders and other older youth might be a teaching force in several areas of interest.

JACKSON COUNTY YOUTH COUNCIL

Situation:

Jackson County has a youth council for the purpose of giving youth an opportunity to identify, seek solutions to and work on problems which they feel the teenager is facing at the present time.

The council membership is made up of four delegates from each school choosing to participate, two juniors and two seniors, with each council member serving a two-year term on the council. Each school determines the method for selection.

Problems:

1. Travel is a problem and the distant schools are not always able to have full representation.
2. Representation is needed on the council from all county high schools.
3. Student councils and school administrators do not always fully understand the purpose and value of a youth council.
4. The youth council needs greater recognition both among teen-agers and adult authorities in the county.
5. Some funds are needed for the youth council operations. They should not be involved in money-raising activities, as this would help to defeat their very purpose.

Recommendations:

1. The Jackson County Youth Council should be con-

tinued with the full support of community organizations, adult authority groups, and school administrators.

2. Some form of support should be worked out to give the council a maximum opportunity to accomplish their objectives.

Summary

The Youth Committee discussed a number of other key items, some in detail, and some only lightly. Some of these items are covered in other committee reports. However, we do wish to re-emphasize the basic need for a strong family unit and adequate parental and communal support and authority as a key to the success of school, community, and church activities.

Family life training in a broad sense is more important. This needs to be an ongoing program coordinated with the home, the school, and with youth and community organizations.

A number of important areas for consideration by another committee of this type might be: (1) Youth job opportunities (laws, etc.); (2) youth communication problems; (3) situation of the out-of-school youth; (4) how to provide support for youth where it is lacking from the home; (5) how to involve senior citizens in active youth leadership; and (6) problems of smoking, drugs, and alcohol among youth.

Community and Youth Committee

Mrs. Everett Gibson, Chairman	Mrs. Robert Babcock
John Kiesow, Secretary	Mrs. Vaughn Borner
Mrs. Morris Frink	Miss Helen Garcia
Mrs. Robert Flora	Don Cowan
Mrs. Kenneth Mason	Fred Sapp Jr.
Mrs. Don Hein	Bill Peterson
Mrs. Leo Trautman	Rev. Richard Gibson
Mrs. Carol Yule	Mrs. James Rowan

EDUCATION

Introduction

Educational facilities in Jackson County in 1968 are varied and quite broad in scope, ranging from Head Start programs (known as Community Day Care Centers) to adult education classes. In some areas, the facilities are outstanding, recognized for their excellence throughout the state, while in others there are definite deficiencies.

Facilities in Jackson County:

School facilities for the county can be listed as follows:

20-25 (estimated)	Private or church-sponsored kindergartens
10	Public schools

District	Enrollment (Sept. 1967)	Grades	Athletic Rating
Medford #549	9,877	1-12	A-1
Central Point #6	3,396	1-12	A-1
Ashland #5	2,929	1-12	A-1
Eagle Point #9	1,888	1-12	A-2

Phoenix #4	1,758	1-12	A-2
Rogue River #35	815	1-12	A-2
Prospect #59	250	1-12	B
Butte Falls #91	167	1-12	B
Applegate #40	69	1-8	
Pinehurst #94	11	1-8	

2 Church-sponsored schools

Rogue River Academy	210	1-10	
St. Mary's	660	1-12	A-2

1 Southern Oregon College (state)
3,500 enrollment (estimated)

- 1 Intermediate Education District
- 1 Apprenticeship workshop
- 2 Business schools
- 2 Beauty schools
- Numerous Adult Education courses

Problems:

1. There is a major lack in public education in the areas of pre-school kindergartens and

post-high school vocational training.

2. There is no teacher at the Juvenile Detention Home to serve the educational needs of all youth lodged there.
3. Education is not presently designed to meet the needs of all youth, college-bound or work-bound, and prepare them to meet the challenges of constant and rapid change.

Recommendations:

1. The public schools of Jackson County should initiate kindergartens as soon as economically feasible and there should be a standardization of programs and materials and certification of teachers in private, as well as public kindergartens.
2. A vocational-technical school should be established in the county, using as a guideline the studies of the action committee now established.
3. At all levels of education the whole youth should be considered, with training provided for all aspects of life.
4. The Intermediate Education District should be responsible for providing a teacher at the Juvenile Detention Home.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Situation:

The county superintendents meet monthly to share common problems and ideas. Educators meet to discuss curricula and teaching methods. There is an obvious tendency toward uniformity in school districts, considering first the needs of the individual districts.

Among the gaps felt are some in the areas of religious education, world events, and a need for the opportunity to pursue more electives (art, music, woodworking, etc.).

A student or a community that is never exposed to cultural interests has no chance to develop a taste for them. Salaries do not encourage teaching as a profession, thus ensuring the loss of many able teachers every year.

Problems:

1. There are still gaps within the county in the quality of education.
2. Sports programs are often allowed precedence over cultural or educational activities.
3. Teacher salaries are often too low to attract and hold able teachers of high quality who can provide and take leadership roles in the community.

Recommendation:

Public schools should not only be a reflection of our communities, but a reflection of the best therein. More efforts should be made to develop the school's responsibility, inherent in its geographical location, physical plant, and various intangible resources, in community cultural enrichment.

CURRICULA IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Situation:

The curricula in the Jackson County Public Schools meets the standards of the Oregon State Department of Education, which rates high in the nation. Even in view of this, we find areas which need improvement.

Problems:

1. Our youth in most cases are receiving an excellent formal education, but observation has shown they are often ill prepared for the "art of living."
2. Elementary and secondary education does not always provide for good college preparation and for work careers other than the professions.

Recommendations:

1. The "Art of Living" (Family Life Education) education should be a continuing subject through all the grades and should include:

Home responsibilities and managerial skills
Activities within family, school, and community

All youth should be involved.

Character building

Moral values

Respect for authority

Respect for country

Correlation of character and rise and fall of nations

Guidance in evaluating activities and mental and physical health

Finances

Credit buying

Insurance

Budgets

Investments

Bookkeeping

Banking and its services

Voting in school, local, state, and federal elections

Effects of alcohol, drugs, and smoking

Sex education

Biological study, mental, and moral attitudes

Child care

Self-discipline

Understanding self and others

2. Youth should be given maximum preparation for further schooling, either college, vocational, or on-the-job training.
3. World affairs training should be strengthened.
4. Counseling should be provided to the fullest extent that funds will permit. Students should have both the opportunity for group counseling and individual counseling. We highly recommend the school social-worker programs especially for elementary schools.
5. Speech training should be integrated in language arts, including critical listening.
6. Enough religious training should be included in the curricula to give youth an opportunity to understand and appreciate religious history and literature.

- The following elective subjects should be included when possible: art, woodworking, crafts, homemaking; the opportunity to experience various creative classes to develop avocational skills and interests should be given.

SCHOOL ATHLETIC PROGRAMS

Situation:

The committee discussed the pros and cons of the very vigorous athletic programs in most of our Jackson County schools. There appears to be too much stress on winning, even in the elementary school systems, resulting in the involvement of too few children. Even the entire program is aimed at too few of the total school population.

Problems:

- Too few youth are involved and some are over-involved because of the stress on winning.
- Many youth are not ready for the stress and strain, either physically or mentally, for many of the competitive sports. The slow-maturing boy has little chance in a real competitive sports program.
- There are too many basketball games--one per week is very adequate.
- Contact sports should not be held during elementary school years; with all sports there should be little if any competition between schools.
- Sports are often over-emphasized over other extracurricular activities such as music, youth groups, etc. Those who go out for sports are often penalized for missing practice sessions, regardless of the reason.
- There is often a lack of opportunity to learn individual sports that can be carried out after school is completed.

Recommendation:

Schools should continue to study and evaluate their athletic and intramural sports programs and plan these to meet the needs of a maximum number of youth, in keeping with their mental and physical fitness, and in keeping with the development of future patterns of healthful exercise.

JACKSON COUNTY INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION DISTRICT

Situation:

The Intermediate Education District is a service agent for the public school districts in Jackson County, acting as Executive Secretary for many coordinating groups, and as a liaison between the State Department of Education and local districts, and providing direct service to local districts. Under these headings, the IED provides assistance in the following areas: certification; aiding districts in meeting school standards; legal and financial; and working with coordinators in the State Division of Instruction. It provides directly some special education services, consultant services, instructional materials and equipment, in-service training, guidance and testing services, and federal program assistance. It is a taxing unit and is responsible for

the distribution of equalization funds. We note that there has been increased publicity from the IED.

Problem:

There is wide-spread ignorance in the county about the Intermediate Education District itself, and its purpose and function.

Recommendations:

- This increased publicity should continue, with perhaps a simplification of descriptive terms.
- Accurate information concerning the IED should be sent to American Government classes in the high schools in the county.
- Regarding taxes for school support, we recommend that the state provide 50 percent, the county 25 percent and the local district 25 percent of funds needed.

ADULT EDUCATION

Situation:

Because adults have more free time than ever before and because of our fast changing technological advancements, there is a great need for adult education. This need is being met in Jackson County by Medford High School, the Division of Continuing Education of Southern Oregon College, and the County Extension Office. This program is self-supporting and is flexible enough to be adequate at this time.

Adult education and continuing education courses (Citizenship, School of Practical Nursing, Business Astronomy, Geology, Biology, local field trips, Arts, Crafts, Homemaking, Family Life, Agriculture, etc.) offered are based on requests and availability of staff, and are self-supporting programs except for educational television and radio programs.

General education courses are available to obtain General Education Certificates and correspondence courses are offered by the Oregon System of Higher Education.

Under the Apprenticeship Program (carpenters, plumbers, electricians and painters) the governing body controls and works with program and the Advisory Committee advises on types of program. Requirements of apprentices include: Class work of 144 hours; on the job work and a meeting before the review board every six months. Retraining and uptraining of journeymen is provided for.

Cooperative Extension Education training includes Family Finance, Housing, Foods, Nutrition and Food Buying, Clothing and Textiles, Home Furnishings, Management, Family Communications and Understanding, Leadership, Group Dynamics, Community Development, Agricultural Shortcourses and Informational Meetings.

The publicity for Adult Education by Medford High School, the Division of Continuing Education of Southern Oregon College, and the County Extension Service seems to be adequate, but more emphasis should be given on the availability of classes at the request of ten or more people, through adult education and Division of Continuing Education classes.

Problems:

1. There is a lack of information regarding the availability of subjects.
Example: Ten people may request and obtain instruction in most areas, if they so desire.
2. There is a need for education for parents in child rearing and also for newlyweds and senior citizens.
3. Educational TV is lacking throughout the county.

Recommendation:

We recommend that everyone involved in Adult Education do everything possible to anticipate adult needs and set up and stimulate interest in classes to help meet these needs.

Summary

The committee recognizes that many other areas could have been studied and that some areas could have been studied in more depth. Some topics for future consideration are: teacher evaluation, migrant education, taxing for education, education for disadvantaged groups, job opportunities for youth, and juvenile problems and their relationships to schools.

Education Committee

Mrs. Samuel James, Chairman
John Kiesow, Secretary
Mrs. James Wilson
Mrs. William Bagley

Ted Cobo
Mrs. Jack Love
Ron Tiegs
Mrs. Ron White

FAMILY PATTERNS

This committee has been viewing the family patterns and needs of Jackson County for the past four months through the eyes of several agencies whose concern is working with families, especially in times of crisis. This study is not to be taken as a bona fide research project, but rather as an overview with thoughts on making a recommendation to be used with programs already established.

The committee does not think there are any magic solutions. But, throughout the interviews, certain problems and certain recommendations kept recurring, pointing in the direction of changing and increasing supportive services. Central to the whole study is the problem of providing families with the help they may need in order to increase their stability regardless of the area in which the need may be found. Some of these problems which seemed to be deserving of particular attention will be discussed in detail.

BROKEN HOMES

Single Parent Families

The greatest causes of single parent families are divorce and separation. Separation usually terminates in divorce, so the report will deal primarily with divorce.

The third cause of single parent families is death. The number of automobile accidents and accidents related to the timber industry respectively for 1966 were 28 and 5. Deaths due to cancer, heart, and other health type disease for 1966 were 745.

The Bureau of Census reports that 15 percent of all households contained only one person in 1965.

The majority of single parent families are headed by the woman.

ADC Families

The average monthly case load for aid to dependent children is 312 families. The average allotment for a family of four is \$189 (one adult and three children). The 1967-68 budget for ADC families is \$616,215.

Illegitimacy

The birth rate for illegitimate births has in-

creased sharply since 1950. In 1966 there were 72 babies born to unwed mothers in Jackson County. Illegitimacy frequently precipitates early marriage. Forty-one percent of the illegitimate births recorded in the U.S. in 1961 involved teen-age girls, 48,300 of whom were 17 or younger.

Divorce

In 1961, the rate of divorce was one out of three marriages for Jackson County. In 1967, the rate of divorce was one out of three marriages. However, marriages outside the state are not included in the above figure. (Jackson County).

In 1967, these divorces involved 566 minor children in Jackson County. Approximately 44 percent of the divorces occur in the first five years of marriage. Teen-age marriages are high risks. Teen-age marriages have a 50 percent more chance of breakup than marriages of individuals over 20 years of age. Later marriages--fewer divorces.

U.S. statistics show 20.2 percent divorced when both were under 20 years of age; 14.2 percent divorced when one was under 20 and the other from 20-23; 10 percent divorced when both were 20-25 years of age.

Causes of divorce include: Poverty; marital instability; babies born too soon after marriage; babies born too close together; lack of management skills in regards to time, energy, and money; lack of regular income due to absence of vocational skills and employment opportunities; too much credit; lack of communication; liquor; and lack of housekeeping skills.

Temporary Families

There is an unspecified number of temporary single parent families due to military commitment.

FAMILIES IN CRISIS

Communication Breakdown

The lack of communication is a contributive factor toward family breakdown. Research studies indicate that communication between husbands and wives tends to decline through the years. Intrafamily communications is a way of sharing, of receiving as well as sending. It is a bridge to understanding. One communicates in

many ways. When thinking of family communications, three ways are of major concern. They are word communication, body communication, and action communication.

Prosperity and Depression

The lack of more diversified industry within Jackson County tends to produce a seasonal prosperity. Most of the income in Jackson County depends upon the timber and fruit industries. Therefore, during those months when these two industries are not functioning, many families suffer real depression because of a lack of income. Automation is increasingly taking the place of people in order to meet the competition. The first workers to go are the unskilled, especially those with mental and emotional problems.

Mobility

With rapidly changing technology has come more materialism and a greater reliance on science, accompanied by a drifting away from some religious values and a liberalization of attitudes toward divorce and relationships between the sexes.

As values that once helped stabilize families are questioned or discarded and replaced by others, misunderstandings and conflicts often arise.

Changing Roles of Women

One out of three married women is working at a full- or part-time job. The trend is for a woman to work the first years after marriage and again after the children are in school or are grown. Nine out of ten girls today are in school or are grown. Nine out of ten girls today will be gainfully employed at some time in their lives. The two periods of a woman's life when she is most likely to work are between the ages of 20 and 24 and between 45 and 54. Fifty-two percent of all women in these age groups are in the labor force.

In 1959, 300,000 wives were added to the labor force. By 1970, 30 percent of total labor force will be women.

Changing roles need not affect family stability if husband and wife understand and agree on their changing roles, and if adequate care is provided for children when the mother works away from home.

There are definite reasons for the increase in the number of women who work after they are married. They are the higher cost of educating children; increasing cost of health care; higher cost of goods and services considered necessary by the family; and the fact that some women are the support of their family.

CHILDREN IN CRISIS

Research points to the importance of the home as a place to promote the intellectual as well as the physical, emotional, and social development of children. It is estimated that one-half of general intelligence at age 17 is achieved in the first four years of life. Studies suggest that a planned rich environment in the first four years of life can affect intelligence by about 2.5 points a year. (Bloom: Stability and Change in Human Characteristics.)

It is widely recognized that the way parents meet the physical and emotional needs of a child during the early years has a bearing on the future

development of the child's personality.

Other research indicates that there is a direct relationship between a child's concept of self at age 5 and his reading achievement at the end of second grade. (Wattenbery and Clifford: Relation of Self Concepts to Beginning Achievements in Reading, Child Development, June, 1964.)

Delinquency

The agencies concerned with crime and juveniles report a large increase.

Chief offenses are: use of drugs, stealing, shop lifting, VD diseases among teen-agers, and use of alcohol.

Foster Care

Children being placed in foster homes is on the increase. For the month of January, there were 364 children serviced through child welfare in Jackson County. Of this number, 154 children were in foster care homes. Seventeen were in adoption homes. Children are placed in foster homes on a temporary basis until its own family situation is strengthened.

Common complaints for child removal are: physical neglect, physical abuse, and sexual molestation.

The budget for foster home care in Jackson County for July 1967 to July 1968 is \$96,640.

Payment to foster care parents are as follows: 0-5 years of age, \$57; 6-13 years of age, \$67; and 14-18 years of age, \$80.

FAMILY STABILITY

One of the challenges facing people today is to know what kind of family life we need for individuals to reach their potential as individuals, and at the same time function as family members and contribute to a democratic society.

Pressures to excel, to be adults before childhood is completed, early dating, and youthful marriage place increasing demands upon young people. Vocational selection in a rapidly changing employment market poses a new challenge for youth and the adults who guide them.

Education: Formal and Informal

School:

Most of the schools in Jackson County were interviewed regarding what was being taught directed toward the preparation of marriage, intrapersonal relationships, and sex education.

A great deal of the sex education being taught deals primarily with the biological aspects of sex.

Basic issues of sex education, intrapersonal relationships, and marriage preparation are essential for mature boy and girl growth.

Church:

Most of the ministers in Jackson County responding to the questionnaire regarding their counseling program and other supportive services directed to maintaining family stability, reported that the pastor

was active in counseling when requested. The problem is that the minister traditionally has not been recognized as a community counselor available for service. Therefore, the minister has mainly been limited to members of his own church. However, in one or two cases the minister reported a large case load outside his congregation.

Most of the churches reported some type of sex education program and premarital counseling. However, this was so limited in scope that in several situations it failed to be effective.

Home:

The home, even more so than the school and church, should provide the greatest influence on a child's life. It would seem logical that his basic education in all areas of life should be received there. But it is not true. Parents feel inadequate, overwhelmed, by-passed, and unable to cope with the problems that face them every day. As a result tensions arise, coupled with the unceasing cultural and social pressures that must be faced daily. The family unit, if left alone without outside help at this point, begins to disintegrate.

Marriage:

There are around 600 marriages a year in Jackson County.

The median age at marriage continues to decline. The median age of mothers in Oregon at the birth of the first child declined from 22.4 years in 1950 to 20.8 in 1965. Research reveals that most problems grow out of the partners' inability to accept responsibility of marriage and parenthood, adjust to spouse, and manage money.

Marriage is the most challenging and demanding relationship man or woman is expected to face, and little attention is given to preparation for marriage in terms of realities.

Family Planning:

Coping with the many problems and responsibilities which are added when children come into the family seem to be overwhelming in many situations.

Most couples in the U.S., rich or poor, white or non-white, urban or rural, want to have two to four children, according to a national survey.

About 17 percent of the couples surveyed reported that the last child was unwanted at the time of conception. (1965 National Fertility Survey).

The less the amount of the wife's education, the more likely families are to have an unplanned child. Approximately 10 percent of white couples, where the wife had a college education, and about 12 percent of those where the wife was a high school graduate, had excess fertility. Over 30 percent of families where the wife had a grade school education reported either the husband or wife, or both, did not want another child at the time of the last conception. (1965 National Fertility Survey).

The poverty rate for all families with five or six children is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as for families with one or two children.

Senior Citizens:

Population:

Statistics indicate that approximately 11 percent of the total population in Jackson County is made up of individuals 65 and over. The later years refer to that period of life after age 65. More and more people can anticipate the later years as a 20-to-30-year period of their life.

Basic Needs:

Senior citizens have the same basic needs as younger people. They need to have their physical needs for food, shelter, clothing, and medical met. Another basic need of the senior citizen is the lack of transportation.

After retirement the senior citizen needs to find ways to continue to feel that he is a worthwhile valuable citizen and that what he is doing is meaningful to him or society.

SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Family planning education should include philosophical reasons for limiting and spacing children.
2. Encourage a more aggressive school curriculum in the area of family life education with major emphasis given to the junior and senior high levels.
3. Teachers need to have a more thorough orientation in the area of sex education.
4. New innovations should be made in teaching home managerial skills.
5. Parents need more study in the area of sex education. Many parents are unable to supply their children with accurate information and the spiritual meaning of sex relationships.
6. Parental skills are needed to guide young people through the teen years.
7. Opportunities for young people in understanding themselves and society and assessing readiness for marriage in terms of maturity, finances, management and child-bearing responsibilities are needed.
8. Informal education can be accomplished through extension workshops, extension units, seminars, and study groups for both parent and youth.
9. Churches should establish definite educational programs in the areas of sex education, marriage preparation and family relationships.
10. In view of the high ADC budget for 1967-68 (\$616,215), supportive services would come much cheaper for the taxpayer's money.
11. Day care for children of working mothers is necessary.
12. Group homes for adolescent children who need foster care would be desirable.
13. Day care services for handicapped and retarded children are needed. This type of service would provide the mother a break in the regular routine schedule on a weekly basis.
14. There should be continued involvement in the local

community action program, using staff and ideas from the target area.

15. Pastors should be recognized as capable individuals who are constantly involved in counseling, and their services should be utilized in community service as much as their schedules will allow.
16. The organization and administration of an informal education for senior citizens program could be assisted by service organizations and the County Extension Service. Such topics as nutrition, family finance, clothing management, retirement and others should be included.
17. Grandparents organization--a service designed for all senior citizens who desired to work and play with children--would be desirable for both young and old.
18. Senior citizens should be involved through inter-church activities.

LONG-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Restore services discontinued for economy reasons (e.g. child resource teacher program project). Families in crisis need continuing casework supervision at frequent intervals.
2. Work toward more uniform marriage and divorce laws within the surrounding states.
3. Establish a court of reconciliation for those filing for divorce.
4. Provide a mode of transportation for the senior citizens at a reasonable fare.

Although there are many unmet health needs in Jackson County as indicated in the attached report, comparatively speaking, living conditions are healthful in this area. For the most part, citizens seem aware of the value of good health and are helping to provide the funds to maintain healthful living conditions. More adequate funds in proper hands, both private and public, plus educational efforts would provide for the unmet needs which now exist.

The area supports a large, well-trained medical profession, representing nearly every specialty and genuinely interested in the community, as well as new, well-equipped hospitals with a growing number of specialty units. Though the per capita public health expenditure is less than \$2 -- 19th in the state -- and below recommended standards, there is a fine Health Department with a Health Officer alert to the needs of the community and keeping step with advances in the public health field as the budget allows.

Schools provide a sanitary, healthful environment and provide adequate lunch facilities. The health education curriculum in some schools is found to need strengthening as well as provision for physical examinations, but this is true throughout the nation.

Although Jackson County's population is listed at 95,000, medical facilities and physicians' services are shared with an estimated population of 250,000 from the

5. Affiliate with the Oregon Council on family relations working toward more stable families.
6. Continue the study of the need for a subsequent development of adequate local mental health services; not only in the direct service area, but in consultation, agency staff development, and mental health educator as well.

FAMILY PLANNING COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Henry Padgham, Jr., Chairman
Mrs. Sylvia Hayes, Secretary
Rev. William Stephens
Mrs. Darrell Stanley
Mrs. Robert Rukovina
Mr. Dave Ellis

Mr. Wally Iverson
Mr. Lee Rice
Miss Carol Kilgore
Mrs. Marilyn Campbell

Resource people providing factual information were:

Chief of Police
Head of Juvenile Department
Child Welfare Supervisor
Senior Citizens Director
Representatives of Schools
Roberta Frasier, Family Life Specialist

Support Collection Officer
Administrator of Public Welfare
President of ADC Mothers
Ministers through church questionnaire
Director of Wilderness Trails

Resource Analysis, Jackson County, July 1967

HEALTH REPORT

surrounding areas. During the past few years, Medford has become known as a medical center with almost complete care either available or plans in the making to supply such care.

Studies of the health committee have included four areas: Medical, mental, preventive, dental, environmental.

The attached report indicates the most serious unmet health needs in the county to be: Lack of funds for care of the medically indigent (those not on welfare with only enough to maintain normal living); adequate sewage disposal system; dental care for children, both welfare and indigent; facilities for the alcoholic, and comprehensive services for the mentally ill; transportation facilities; better housing for the older citizens, and control of pollution in the air.

MEDICAL - PHYSICIAN

Situation:

Medical facilities in Jackson County include the following:

94 active medical physicians and 13 osteopathic doctors to serve a county population of 95,000. Ratio of 1 physician to 890 persons.

21 physicians in general practice or a ratio of 1 to 4,525.

13 osteopaths are filling the role of general practitioner, which brings the ratio to 1 to 2,800.

Age distribution of physicians--average age is 45 years.

Problems:

1. There is a lack of adequate health examinations in schools coordinating efforts of physician, parents, and child.
2. New residents find it difficult to be accepted as new patients of a general practitioner.
3. Average person is unable to diagnose himself sufficiently to go to proper specialist, unless symptoms are in acute stage.
4. There is a lack of enough physicians in general practice to act as family physician and to practice preventive medicine.
5. Family physician replacement prospects are poor; medical school curriculum tends to train the specialist only. New students are not selecting general practice as a career.

Recommendations:

1. Legislation and appropriations to increase the enrollment in medical schools.
2. Paramedical training facilities locally--preferably through a community college.
3. Local physicians should interest graduates in their own schools to come to this area.
4. Postgraduate medical educational facilities in area.
5. More prestige in practice of general medicine.
6. More outpatient services to effectively utilize physician's time.
7. Increased use of group practice concept.
8. Public transportation facilities for the elderly.
9. Eventual hospital-based emergency physician service.
10. More effective health education programs in some schools given by especially trained teachers and taught as a separate unit.

HEALTH FACILITIES

Situation:

Hospital facilities in Jackson County include the following:

Three general hospitals in Jackson County are accredited -- 325 beds plus 1 osteopathic -- 34 beds.

Total investment in new facilities since 1958 approximates \$12,000,000.

Providence Hospital--93-bed capacity (Catholic Administration).

One of the first hospitals in the U.S. to care for each patient in a private room. No maternity beds.

Intensive care and coronary care unit.

Surgical unit with adjacent recovery room.

Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital--195-bed capacity with 16 beds for specialized use (nonprofit organization directed by volunteer board representative of community).

Intensive care unit

Complete surgical unit and adjacent recovery room

Cobalt treatment unit

Coronary care unit

Dental service

Crippled childrens clinic

17-bed maternity unit

Pulmonary function unit

Ashland City Hospital--37-bed capacity - plus 22 long-term care beds.

Provisions for both general and maternity patients.

Crater Osteopathic Hospital in Central Point -- 34 beds - privately owned and operated.

Includes all areas of care including maternity.

Hospital room rates in all hospitals average from \$35 to \$40 per patient day.

Intensive care units average \$70 per day and coronary care units average \$95 per day.

At present, hospital facilities are adequate according to recommended standards. Declining birth rates make further addition to maternity unit unlikely soon.

Jackson County cares for people from a large geographical area, as many medical specialists are available. For this reason, a larger number of beds than the recommended needs for the county must be provided.

Mercy Flights air ambulance service provides transportation from distant points.

Emergency services are available at each hospital; either the patient's own doctor or a staff doctor is on call for this service.

Outpatient treatment is available in some areas--especially cobalt, isotope, and pulmonary function

Problems:

1. Need for more adequate transportation facilities for reaching hospital -- particularly out-of-town patients getting to outpatient units.
2. Welfare payments do not cover hospital costs.
3. Reimbursement sources for payment of medical-indigent costs. The County Court budgets an amount for each hospital for indigent use, but it does not cover costs. At present, the private paying patient is estimated to assume about \$4.25 a day to help for those unable to pay.

4. Rehabilitation care is not available for many physical problems. At present, there are no medical specialists for rehabilitation in this area.
5. No psychiatric wards are available for the mentally ill. They are accepted primarily only under drug therapy; no long-range program exists.
6. There is no resident physician program at either hospital. As the area expands, this may become a problem.

Recommendation:

Special committees of the hospitals are working on problems relative to providing care for the kidney patient, psychiatric, and open-heart surgery patients.

NURSING HOMES

Situation:

There are seven licensed nursing homes in the county with two homes available only for special groups--one for veterans, and the other for residents who purchase a share in the facility.

Occupancy rate in nursing homes, according to the last statistics, runs from 90 to 100 percent.

A new facility opening this year with capacity of 164 beds may change the nursing home situation considerably. There is considerable speculation as to whether or not there will now be a demand for the beds available. Some existing homes may be forced to discontinue and some to modernize in order to compete.

Charges in nursing homes range from \$200 to \$300 a month, depending upon care needed. Turnover has been small in most homes -- 1 or 2 a month.

Nursing homes are not licensed for Medicare. They are licensed by the state and supervised by the state with inspections made by the local Health Department on sanitation. Patients admitted are unable to care for themselves.

Welfare patients are admitted by the Welfare Department; private patients are admitted through their own physician or family.

The County Farm Home was constructed originally for welfare patients, but now admits private patients upon application to the County Court.

One extended care facility is licensed by Medicare. Its capacity is more than 100 and its occupancy is 90. Charge for 2-bed ward is \$20 a day; private room is \$27 a day.

Problems:

1. Too few of the elderly are able to pay charges of nursing homes and are forced to go on welfare.
2. There is a lack of training in geriatrics and hospital procedures by personnel, including some administrators of nursing homes.
3. There is a lack of trained aides caring for the elderly.
4. There are no rehabilitation facilities for

stroke, speech problems, etc.

5. There are transportation difficulties getting patients to physicians. Medford Ambulance has a chair aide and taxis sometimes are used, but there is a problem paying for either of these and in finding someone to accompany patients.
6. Many are unable to obtain medical care in emergencies.
7. Expansion of "Friendly Visiting Service" provided by Red Cross is needed.
8. Many homes do not have day rooms or recreational centers. Patients are using halls as sitting rooms and are violating city and state fire regulations.
9. County and city recreational programs do not include nursing homes.
10. Clinic services are needed for alcoholic and mental patients, especially those from the State Hospital, where therapy may be obtained from professional personnel

Recommendations:

1. Local training facilities for administrators and aides are needed.
2. Consolidation to larger units is possible.
3. Nursing homes might be administered by non-profit, charitable groups in order to reduce charges.
4. Recreational activities through county or city programs are recommended -- rehabilitation programs.

HOMES FOR THE AGED

Situation:

There are seven licensed homes for the aged as follows:

	<u>Capacity</u>
Henry's	9
Hilltop Place	4
Lyn Haven	12
Rowell's	13
Sunshine	40
Delta Waters	29

There are also two licensed homes not available to the general public, the Rogue Valley Manor (private) and the Veterans Domiciliary.

There is no authentic list of unlicensed homes, although there are many who may care for three or less. Some are receiving nursing care. Charges vary based on care needed and ability to pay, but range from \$200 upward.

Problems:

1. Lack of funds to pay for care without accepting welfare help.
2. Lack of information on where to ask for help and care.

3. Transportation to and from services and activities in community.
4. Need for recreation and rehabilitation facilities in the homes.
5. Day rooms or recreational areas.
6. In view of an anticipated increase in the number of elderly in this community, it may be necessary to provide government financed or subsidized facilities.

Recommendations:

1. More cheerful, better living conditions with trained staffing and planned recreational programs are desirable.
2. Rehabilitation facilities are needed.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES

Situation:

There is a school for licensed practical nurses at the Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital -- 1-year course. Curriculum includes classroom instruction and on-the-job training.

There is an average of 25 students per year; all are placed.

This area could probably absorb another 25 Licensed Practical Nurses each year.

In September 1968 a 2-year associate degree program will start at Southern Oregon College; upon passing State Board examination, the graduate will have RN status. Undergraduate work in laboratory technicians, dieticians, etc. is offered at SOC, but must be completed elsewhere.

Problems:

1. Shortage of nursing personnel.
2. This area must rely on other communities to support registered nurses as well as X-ray and laboratory technicians, dieticians, occupational and recreational therapists, special service workers, physiotherapists, and other professional people.

Recommendations:

1. Nurses organization should be encouraged to sponsor a promotional program in high school to motivate teenagers to study nursing.
2. Examine possible ways to encourage nurses to come to Jackson County and practice.

FOSTER HOMES

Situation:

Eighteen letters were sent to agencies and groups asking if foster homes would aid their work. A 50 percent response was received. The letters were followed by telephone inquiry.

One group, Alcoholics Anonymous, felt that foster homes would not be of any value to their problems.

Their needs are for a half-way house for rehabilitation.

Our older citizens would benefit from a foster home experience only in a few cases. Most of our homes of today are too small, too congested, and the family members are often away from home; thus, older people find more stimulation and companionship living with their own age group.

Most agencies and groups felt that available foster homes would help in at least a few cases. It was a new thought. There is a need to locate people nearer to medical services. The Girls Community Club has about two girls each year who would adapt better to the young adult group if their stay in the club was preceded by a normal home experience.

The agencies stated that cases involving children were referred to the Jackson County Public Welfare Department.

The Jackson County Public Welfare Department houses an average of 133 children in 93 foster homes each month during the year 1967. Their goal is a one-to-one ratio, one foster home per child. However, the problem does not seem to be a lack of homes at this time. It is a lack of funds to hire enough qualified employees to study each case and recertify each home each year. The funds were cut by the legislature and children are being denied foster care.

The Welfare Department stresses a great need for a group home situation for teenagers who do not fit into a family situation.

Problems:

1. Foster homes are needed for older people to provide companionship.
2. Foster homes nearer medical services are needed.
3. Foster homes are needed for young people to provide a normal home experience.
4. Funds are lacking to hire enough qualified welfare employees to study cases to clarify need for placing individuals in homes and to recertify each home each year.

Recommendation:

Encourage continual effort to educate public of the need for foster homes.

HOMEMAKER'S SERVICE

Situation:

This was considered to be one of the most needed services in the community by all social agencies two years ago. Since then, a partial provision of the service has been supplied by the Regional Health Planning Council.

Two classes of five each have been trained to offer service at \$1.50 per hour. One nurse is employed full time on training and supervising.

Problems:

1. Does not provide service for those unable to pay \$1.50 per hour.

2. Community planning is needed to find means to provide care for every segment.
3. Need for improved attitude of people to upgrade status of homemaker -- both on part of those providing service and those using their help.
4. Need to expand training to include both housekeeping and nursing service, so people would not need to hire two people.
5. More people to train who need part-time work only.
6. Need to educate relatives to assume home care.

Recommendations:

1. A community agency is needed to finance homemaker's service on fee basis based on ability to pay.
2. Home care benefits should be added to health insurance.
3. Investigation of legal responsibility of home care as well as insurance coverage for those providing care is needed.
4. Medical and social workers need to work as a team with close cooperation with physicians to pre-plan home care to avoid last minute jams.

ALCOHOLISM

Situation:

There are estimated to be 3,500 residents of Jackson County with an alcoholic problem. In addition are itinerant workers and veterans at the Camp White Domiciliary (based on formula of 4,300 per 100,000).

Ten percent of the problems of alcoholism are hidden.

Fifty percent of the police load is alcohol-connected, and 50 percent of admissions to State Hospital.

More than \$100,000 is spent yearly caring for alcoholics in the county jail.

Sixty-five percent of the car accidents are estimated to involve alcohol.

Youths and the older male account for the biggest share of the problem.

Local hard liquor sales were \$1,500,000 last year.

Help available includes Guidance Clinic counseling service; Veterans Administration where only veterans are given treatment; Salvation Army offers counseling if the patient remains sober five days; Gospel Mission has a 90-day program; Alcoholics Anonymous is active in the county, but this is the only service offered with no strings attached and does not reach many.

The County Jail is the only other facility available. Judges usually give sentences of five days to give a sobering-up period.

Josephine County has a half-way house which can be used.

Juvenile cases are tried in adult courts.

Private hospital in Portland serve those with means to cover expense.

Some churches offer counseling service only.

Problems:

1. The problem is felt by many to be critical because of the almost complete lack of rehabilitation facilities.
2. A bill now before the Supreme Court may declare alcoholism a medical and not a criminal problem, which will eliminate jail facilities now used.
3. Local hospitals are not equipped to care for alcoholics.
4. The Oregon State Hospital is discouraging admission.
5. Facilities for the juvenile drinker and the woman alcoholic are completely lacking.

Recommendations:

1. Establish a strong council on alcoholism with enough volunteers willing to work for a local program.
2. Rehabilitation facilities and connected programs are most needed.
3. Stronger educational emphasis is needed in schools and in homes.

DRUG ADDICTION

Situation:

There are no definite figures on extent of drug abuse except it is known to be increasing. In 1967 there were 12 in court as compared with 1 in 1966.

There are no known addicts, but there is considerable experimenting.

Juveniles are now being brought to detention home.

A 10-year jail sentence for possession is possible.

Schools and civic groups are stepping up educational program.

Problems:

1. The problem is very new to our area.
2. Law enforcement bodies are worried about the effects if marijuana is removed from the dangerous drug list. There is a general awareness that the problem will increase.

Recommendations:

1. Education on physical and psychological effects of drugs is necessary.
2. Law enforcement alertness is needed.
3. The citizenry must be informed on symptoms and

availability of drugs.

4. Emphasis on narcotic and alcohol education is needed.

JACKSON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Situation:

A tax-supported agency, the Health Department has eight registered nurses, one part-time clinic nurse, two full-time and one part-time licensed practical nurse.

Maintenance of vital statistics and other health records is one of its functions.

Clinics for control of communicable disease are held Tuesdays from 8-5 and on Fridays from 1-5 p.m.

Services offered include the following: (1) Immunizations (DPT, DT, smallpox, polio, measles, typhoid, etc.); (2) TB skin tests; (3) screening for nursery and day care centers; (4) treatment and diagnosis for patients with tuberculosis and venereal disease who could or would not otherwise receive treatment; (5) family planning information and service to those eligible; and (6) well-child conferences in Ashland every other month and in outlying areas upon request.

Chest X-rays (4x5) are available [hursdays from 2-5 p.m. and on the first Wednesday evening of every month from 7-9 p.m. The charge is \$1.75 for those who wish to pay.

There is no nutritionist available.

Home health agency service is available upon written order of private physician, with the fee based according to the ability to pay.

Public health nursing service includes: maternal and child health; demonstrations in how to care for the sick; school health (dental, vision, hearing); case finding instructions in care of communicable disease; mental hospital discharge follow-up; and family planning information.

Sanitation responsibilities include: inspection service of schools, food-handling establishments, water supplies, auto and trailer and labor camps, care facilities; investigation of nuisances pertaining to public health; consultation service in sewage and the issuing of septic tank permits; and mosquito control.

The Family and Child Guidance Clinic gives the following services: marriage and family counseling; child guidance; counseling to parents of the mentally retarded; consultation to community agencies; follow-up care for patients from hospital; adult psychiatric care; and counseling on alcohol problems.

The fee is according to the ability to pay.

Problems:

1. Continued and expanding support is necessary to help maintain present services and meet demands for growing community.
2. Mosquito control becomes a bigger problem each year. Mosquito control districts may be the answer. An intensified program in rodent control is needed.
3. A larger per capita public health budget--now

less than \$2 per person and 19th in the state -- is needed. Multnomah County's budget is nearly \$10 per capita, and many others are \$6 and \$7.

4. A nutritionist is needed in the Health Department.
5. More than 300 hours of the health officer's time is spent on matters pertaining to medical investigations. This is nearly a month in working time.

Recommendations:

1. Establishment of a mosquito control district with mosquito control on a wider scale than is now permitted.
2. Intensified program on rodent control.
3. Improvement in the inadequate health education training schools and in the health education available to the public.
4. Improvement in the inadequate provision to pay for health care.
5. Help for the distressing condition of the medically needy who earn just enough for food and shelter.
6. Outpatient facilities to detect early disease when health care costs can be more aptly moderated.
7. Better use of existing facilities and instructions on how to conserve health.
8. Research on need for facilities for transporting accident victims.
9. Research on effects of air pollution on health.
10. Improvement in the inadequate sewage disposal situation.
11. Stronger vector control program than now permitted under present budget.
12. More adequate health examinations for school children -- especially first graders.
13. Pasteurization of milk products for cheese.
14. Need for an assistant health officer.
15. A full-time nutritionist could offer classes for diabetic patients and other patients needing special help. A nutritionist could help to raise standards of sanitation and nutrition in nursing homes.
16. Workshops for better child nutrition, better nutrition in pregnancy, and better nutrition for the aging would be feasible. A nutritionist could give dietary help to patients who have been seen by the public health nurse; for example, the diabetic who is not getting along well with her diet.

VISUALLY HANDICAPPED

Situation:

There are four eye specialists in Jackson County.

In 1966, aid to the blind in Jackson County was given to 19 people.

Financial assistance is available under the following circumstances:

1. No age requirement is set, but the person must have lived in Oregon three years or have become blind while residing in Oregon.
2. He must be without funds to live in decency and health.
3. He can own his home and household furnishings and a car, if necessary for employment or to receive food.
4. He may receive up to \$85 in earned income without reduction in welfare benefit.

Amount of Social Security disability is dependent upon earnings. Vocational rehabilitation is available through Oregon Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the Oregon Council on Blind (State School), and the Jackson County Council for Blind. Lions Clubs in Jackson County have provided a center for recreational and social activities and workshop.

Problems:

1. Transportation facilities for visually handicapped are needed.
2. Economic assistance for partially handicapped is needed.

Recommendation:

Consideration should be given to providing transportation facilities or assistance for transporting of the handicapped.

MENTAL HEALTH

Situation:

Five psychiatrists give private care and assist with local agencies.

The Jackson County Health Department is the official agency administering admissions and discharges to State Hospitals and the Family and Child Guidance Clinic.

Public Health nurses provide follow-up service to families.

The Family and Child Guidance Clinic has a program director and four psychiatric social workers.

It is open to everyone on a non-profit basis with fees based on the ability to pay.

The clinic offers consultation for other agencies, education in mental health, marriage counseling and child guidance, adult psychiatric care, counseling for parents of mentally retarded and for the alcoholic.

The Mental Health Association offers education programs, public information, work for improved facilities

and assistance in rehabilitation of patients. It is supported partially by United Fund.

Friendship Club is sponsored by the Mental Health Association to help the recovering patient to find assistance and social opportunities.

Recovery, Inc. is for nervous people to help them help themselves; it meets each Tuesday evening at Westminster Church as well as having a noon meeting.

In the schools mental health education is taught through 12 years.

Public information is dispensed through radio and television using public service announcements to educate.

Problems:

1. No in-patient care facilities are available.
2. No holding place or half-way house where patients of mental illness may be housed is now available.
3. Police who are confronted with problem during night hours have no place to take patient for care except jail; some are using hotel rooms.
4. Transportation for patients to Guidance Clinic and other services is lacking.

Recommendations:

1. Rehabilitation or half-way house arrangement where patients and recovering patients may receive care -- perhaps only sleeping in -- is needed.
2. Transportation arrangements should be made.
3. More volunteers willing to work on programs are needed -- especially for the alcoholic.
4. Increased emphasis on educational programs is needed at all levels -- professional, schools, and general public.
5. More comprehensive facilities for the mentally ill locally, are needed.
6. Lack of programs aimed at low income groups should be remedied.
7. Inadequate mental health educational programs should be improved.

MENTALLY RETARDED

Situation:

Number of mentally retarded children in the area is 1,500.

Schools have classrooms at all levels for the educable. 150 are attending classes.

School for Hope offers help for those trainable and now has about 20 attending. It operates 2½ hours in the morning, 5 days a week. It has a trained staff and volunteer help with transportation provided by each family.

A center is being constructed for the trainable by the Council for Mentally Retarded. This will in-

clude a sheltered workshop. Many parents hope to bring children home from Fairview when this is completed. Civic groups are giving assistance on this-- particularly the Jaycees and Civitans.

Problems:

1. Lack of transportation.
2. Responsibility for directing trainable program -- education department or mental health division -- should be determined.
3. Trained assistants at schools are needed.

Recommendation:

Recommendations and decisions by the proper people are necessary to solve problems.

OREGON STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL

Situation:

Total Oregon State Hospital admissions from Jackson County: During the year 1963, 125 patients were admitted from Jackson. In 1964, 128 patients were admitted from Jackson County. In 1965, 130 patients were admitted from Jackson County. In 1966, 121 patients were admitted from Jackson County. In 1967, 92 patients were admitted from Jackson County.

During the year 1965, there were 51 voluntary admissions, 36 court order admissions, 32 returned admissions, and 11 other admissions. In 1966, there were 41 voluntary, 39 court, 35 returned, and 6 other admissions. In 1967, there were 34 voluntary, 32 court, 23 returned, and 3 other admissions.

The State Hospital has had no waiting list for admittance for the past 1½ years. The program is now in a financial position where they can budget on a program basis, rather than following the past procedure of budgeting to maintain current level of service.

The number of admissions continues to rise in the state and nationally; however, the length of stay is of shorter duration.

At present, limited group therapy is available, and individual brief psychiatric evaluation and help is obtainable through the Family and Child Guidance Clinic.

Jackson County is fortunate to have a representative at the state hospital to coordinate needs.

Problems:

1. Admission and treatment policy at state hospitals is changing to one of acute short-time emergency care, intensifying problems at community level.
2. A half-way house is needed to provide overnight care and living group situations for the patient who is attempting to be readmitted to society.
3. Transportation to the state hospital is a very big problem. In emergency cases which demand quick action, there is no available transportation.
4. More help is needed in the rehabilitation of returning patients.

Recommendations:

1. Facilities are suggested to hold emergency case patients until they can be admitted to the state hospital.
2. A service should do the "leg work" necessary to obtain the necessary commitment papers, etc., for a court commitment for cases where there is no family member with enough stability. The physician must actually provide this time-consuming service, in some cases.
3. Transportation is needed to aid the individual, so that he can take advantage of the local existing services. Transportation to the state hospital is especially needed when the case is extreme, and no holding facilities are available.
4. Preventive treatment and rehabilitation facilities should be available.
5. There is a need for extended services. More help should be extended sooner to the poor.
6. A clinic with services available to the low and medium-income people is needed, so that they could have help with mental problems before they develop to the point of serious incapacity.

JACKSON COUNTY PUBLIC WELFARE

Situation:

The Jackson County Public Welfare Commission offers assistance to a wide group of people. The elderly, the disabled, and the blind may be eligible for help. Rehabilitation and work training programs are available to the unemployed family head through General Assistance of Aid to Dependent Children. In addition to maintenance aid, some people qualify for health services under the Aid to Dependent Children. These services include some emergency dental, optical, and health services. Group services are offered to help improve housekeeping and childrearing functions. Psychiatric casework and consultation is available from the Child Guidance Clinic.

Aid to Dependent Children eligibility is based on death, desertion, disablement, or unemployment of the family head adult. One-year residence in Oregon prior to application is necessary, although in emergency cases, temporary aid may be obtained from General Assistance. Retraining for the adult ADC household head is sometimes available. This education ranges from assignment to work projects to limited college training.

A child welfare program is maintained to aid and protect the child from experiences of emotional neglect or physical abuse. In some cases, the child's own home conditions are improved. Sometimes other living arrangements are made for the child such as foster homes or some institutional placements.

Adoption planning is available.

Problems:

1. Lack of transportation to Abundant Food Centers reduces their effectiveness.
2. Many who do not qualify for welfare must be helped through emergency sources such as private organizations. These are fringe wage earners, those who have lived in Oregon less than a year, etc.

3. Welfare budget costs are sky-rocketing; some services are in the red long before the end of the fiscal year.
4. OEO (poverty) programs have thus far not been of help in reducing welfare problems.
5. Outdated medical drug list is unrealistic.

Recommendations:

1. More active participation of citizens is needed in providing job opportunities--seeking ways to attract industry.
2. Increased vocational training facilities are needed--especially among the poor.
3. Updated medical drug lists would be helpful.
4. Lack of adequate provision for medical care for children on welfare as well as for the medically indigent should be remedied.
5. No provision for emergency care for children whose parents just barely get by without medical expenses should be changed.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES -- NUTRITION

Situation:

Resources include Jackson County Extension Office, Jackson County Schools, local newspaper (Medford Mail Tribune), County Farm Home, U. S. Selective Service, County Health Department, Public Welfare Commission.

Jackson County has excellent educational material on nutrition, and only by not listening or reading can any one escape hearing and knowing something about it.

The Extension Service offers lessons and workshops which are taught to anyone interested in attending them. They have many pamphlets available, free, on all types of nutrition for all age groups; also pamphlets and lessons on preparing foods and spending the food dollar. A correspondence course is now being offered, free of charge, to all willing to take it. The Abundant Food Center receives recipes and suggestions for balanced appetizing meal planning. These are prepared by the Cooperative Extension Service, based on the food distributed at the center. Extension women volunteers trained by the Extension Home Economics agent work at the center demonstrating food preparation, distributing recipes, and giving information to the people receiving the food.

The Cooperative Extension Service has an agreement with the Welfare Department to carry on an educational program for recipients of abundant food.

In 1967, an eight-months program was financed by the Federal Government for Cooperative Extension Service to work specially with under privileged families. During this period, 297 lessons and workshops on nutrition and general health improvement were given with an attendance of 2,654. Funds for this program were stopped.

The local newspaper carries recipes, food buys, and articles on preparation each week.

The Welfare Department arranged for ADC mothers to attend nutrition and meal planning and preparation classes, which were taught by Cooperative Extension Home Economists.

The schools are teaching nutrition, starting with the first grade through grade twelve. The classes are required. The hot lunch program gives youngsters one-third of their minimum daily requirements. Lunch tickets are frequently given to those students where it is believed that a proper diet is not available at home (elementary schools).

Teachers in lower grades have not been required to take courses in nutrition. Some teachers may have taken them as electives.

The YMCA sponsors classes for overweight people with sensible diet programs.

Many local physicians give diet and nutrition information to their patients, but there are no resources available to the individual for special diet consultation.

Nutrition, meal planning and preparation is taught annually through the Cooperative Extension Service to approximately 900 women in 36 study groups and to 399 4-H Club girls.

Our pregnancy miscarriage rates are declining each year; so is our infant mortality. Doctors and Public Health stress proper diets to young mothers-to-be. A Harvard University study shows that 94 percent of pregnant women with excellent diets have babies classified as excellent at birth. The American Medical Association says that at any one time about 25 percent of all infants are anemic. Oregon Board of Health says that iron is the major nutritional deficiency. Surprisingly, many older citizens do not have proper diets. This is due to changes in needs, interest, reduced income, living alone, need for re-education. Few homes for the aged have a dietitian. Others have menus prepared a month in advance by an outside dietitian.

Food faddism takes a large share of the food dollar that could be spent for wholesome, cheaper food. The faddists seem to reach the public because of the money spent on advertising, plus their claims and "guarantees" are so colorful to people.

Our local draft board reports that 10 to 15 percent of our young men are rejected for physical reasons. This is a high figure, considering what Jackson County has to offer in the way of dental, medical and nutritional education.

Cooperative Extension is in agreement with the national emphasis for nutrition education. This emphasis lists audiences in this priority: Teenagers, young families, low income groups, and aging.

Problems:

1. With all the free information available, not enough people who need it seem to be getting the information, our elderly and low income groups and our welfare people especially.
2. The 10-to-15 percent rate of draft rejections due to physical reasons is disgraceful.
3. There seems to be a lack of knowledge on how to spend the food dollar; yet only 150 people signed for the correspondence course offered by the Extension Service on this subject.
4. Money spent on food fads seems to be great in this area, although no figures are available on this.

5. Many teenage girls seem to lack a proper diet; yet they are being taught from age 6 what is necessary to good physical and mental health. (No figures are available on this; just observations of obese and undernourished young ladies).
6. Improper weight is prevalent with teenagers and adults.
7. There is no nutritionist with the Public Health Department.

Recommendations:

1. Perhaps the Council on Aging could push nutrition as a project so that elderly people could get more help. Transportation for the elderly is needed so they could attend projects and meetings on this subject. More publicity on radio and TV should be aimed at the older person. They like to read and listen. (Newspaper articles on needs of the elderly, etc., would be popular).
2. More publicity should be available for public on teaching and information available through Cooperative Extension.
3. Conduct workshops on "Weight Watch" given by Cooperative Extension for special audiences such as teenagers and other age groups. Such a workshop should include preparation of nutritional low calorie foods and methods for maintaining proper weight.
4. Budget for health information that would equal food faddism advertising.
5. With the excellent subject material being taught in the schools, perhaps we can find a way to help the children educate the parents in what they are learning.
6. Doctors should advise patients where nutrition information is available.

UNWED MOTHERS

Situation:

Seventeen unwed mothers were helped officially by the Welfare Department in 1967, and 21 have been helped the first three months in 1968.

There is no accurate estimate of the total number.

No facilities are available for the unwed mother locally except through private arrangements and the Welfare Department. If the girl is still in public school, parents must be told and a conference is set up to work out solutions. Schools do not require dropping out, although most girls do not complete the term.

Agencies caring for unwed mothers and adoptions include: Salvation Army White Shield Home - Portland; Boys and Girls Aid - Portland; Catholic Charities - Leverette Building, Medford; Waverly Baby Home, Leverette Building, Medford. A call to any of these will obtain assistance.

Cooperative Extension has a family life specialist and materials available on sex education.

Problems:

1. The problem is growing rapidly.
2. No local facilities are available, though it might be hard to preserve anonymity.

Recommendation:

Sex education workshops or special programs for teenagers and parents with the Cooperative Extension Service taking leadership and working with the PTA in launching programs are possibilities.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Situation:

The Jackson County Health Department is officially charged with the control of tuberculosis, with the Jackson County Tuberculosis and Health Association assisting.

The County Health officer and Public Health nurses give supervision to every known TB infection both prior to entering the State TB hospital and after returning to the community.

Every patient is periodically checked for a period of five years and longer.

A special TB clinic is provided by the Oregon State Board of Health every two months.

All patient contacts are immediately screened by skin testing or chest X-rays, or both.

Medication for patients is furnished by the Oregon State Board of Health, and vocational rehabilitation is provided if needed.

A constant program to discover unknown TB infections is carried on by the volunteer group, supported by Christmas seals, and the Health Department through tuberculin skin testing programs in the county and in the Health Center, and by chest X-rays at a 4x5 permanent clinic located at the Health Center and open each Thursday afternoon and the first Wednesday evening of each month. A charge of \$1.75 is made to cover costs for those willing and able to pay.

School personnel are all required to have an annual check for TB. In Jackson County, all persons serving food to the public must also have a skin test or X-ray.

Problems:

1. It is difficult to convince the public that TB is still a problem that constant vigilance is necessary to control.
2. Annual health checks are necessary to discover unsuspected germs.

Recommendations:

1. Plan a campaign to inform public about tests.
2. Ask Cooperative Extension Health Chairman to cooperate in the campaign.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

Situation:

Local health authorities, as well as national authorities, are deeply concerned about the rapidly rising rate and problems of disease and death caused by cigarette smoking.

Emphysema is now the second cause of early disability according to the Social Security statistics, and it has risen 174 percent in the last few years. Emphysema caused deaths have risen 81 percent nationally. According to the U. S. Health Service reports, chronic bronchitis has risen 119 percent with a 77 percent rise in deaths. Lung cancer rates show a similar picture.

Results of recent research indicate cigarette smoking to be the cause of 90 to 95 percent of the emphysema and chronic bronchitis rise, and almost 100 percent the cause of primary lung cancer. Many heart conditions are also felt to be due to the effects of cigarettes. The Jackson County Tuberculosis and Health Association and the American Cancer and Heart Associations are attempting educational programs to discourage smoking in the community and in the schools. All schools in the county give some time to smoking and health education. Local physicians give much time to assisting with these programs.

A survey indicates that local hospitals are well equipped in pulmonary function diagnosis and treatment, and Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital now has established a complete pulmonary function laboratory. This is available both as an outpatient and inpatient clinic. Patients may go to the clinic for breathing assistance on machines there with an approximate cost of \$4.50 per visit.

Problems:

1. Because respiratory conditions are debilitating and very costly, involving in many cases long years of care, economic problems are acute. Machines and medication to assist with breathing are costly -- sometimes running as much as \$100 a month.
2. Lack of respirators and breathing machines for use in homes by those unable to finance the cost.

Recommendation:

Treatment for these respiratory conditions is extremely limited with prognosis poor. It, therefore, seems practical to concentrate on prevention through educational programs to discourage cigarette smoking.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Situation:

Control of venereal disease is the official responsibility of the Health Department as part of their communicable disease program.

Treatment is given free of charge to those referred by physicians and to those who present themselves to the Health Center.

The Public Health officer and Public Health nurses attempt to locate sources of infection for treatment, sometimes resorting to law enforcement bodies to bring in those infected.

Records show that 10 years ago there were no cases of either gonorrhoea or syphilis reports. In 1964, there were 45 cases of gonorrhoea; in 1965, 124 cases; in 1966, 132 cases and in 1967, 87 cases. Syphilis has also experienced a rise though not as dramatic. Part of this, of course, is due to better reporting.

Problem:

Rising rates indicate need for intensified educational programs at home and in schools.

Recommendations:

1. Encourage educational programs through schools and youth organizations.
2. Encourage educational programs for parents in adult programs on help with education of children.

DIABETES

Situation:

It is estimated that about 5,000 in the county are affected by diabetes.

National statistics show 22 percent of the American population carry genes which cause diabetes.

Sources of help now are only the private physician and the dieticians at hospitals who can regulate diet regime.

Mrs. Margaret Howell, R.N. at Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital will be responsible for setting up teaching facilities and physical unit and will coordinate efforts.

Problems:

1. Source of instruction in diets and all aspects of care for the diabetic--both for professional, paramedical, and the patient and patients' families--is needed.
2. The closest source of such instruction is now in Portland.

Recommendations:

1. Establishment of a school where such training may be given has been suggested.
2. Current need is a resolution from local Medical Society to get such training program operational.
3. The major fear is that it will be too successful and get out of hand before it can be properly planned.
4. A physician from Ashland is very interested and will probably head such a program.

MEDICARE

Situation:

Hospitals accredited for Medicare patients are listed as follows: Providence, Rogue Valley Memorial, Ashland Community, and Crater Osteopathic.

Extended care facilities accredited consist of the following: Southern Oregon Convalescent Home, Ashland Community Hospital (extended care wing) and Jackson County Farm Home.

Laboratories accredited for Medicare patients are: Valley Medical Laboratory, Medford Laboratory, Physicians and Surgeons Laboratory, and Maxwell Laboratory.

Problem:

Sufficient trained medical and paramedical personnel are lacking to meet the need.

Recommendation:

Local training facilities should be set up.

HOME CARE SERVICE

Situation:

Home care service to Medicare patients averages about 30 per month.

Two full-time and one part-time licensed practical nurses administer service through Health Department.

Patients are first seen by the public health nurse for evaluation of their needs.

Problem:

Care for Medicare patients in home is now adequate, but increasing population and lengthening of life span may cause future needs to increase.

Recommendation:

Endeavor to project needs of future and plan for these needs.

BLOOD BANK

Situation:

The local blood bank is a participating member of the Regional Blood Bank of the American Red Cross.

Once a week (Wednesdays), a refrigerated truck from Portland brings fresh blood to hospitals in the County.

Unused, outdated blood is collected and returned.

Each hospital has on hand a certain amount of blood -- a larger amount of most commonly needed types such as O and A plus, and small quantities of the rarer types of B- and AB.

When type of blood needed is unavailable from the supply on hand, donors are called from list maintained by Red Cross office during day and at Medford Police office at night (walk-in donor program).

Blood is kept in each hospital in a specially controlled refrigerator under jurisdiction of the pathology department.

Blood is collected by collection teams about every three months.

Problem:

The difficulty is in obtaining enough donors of blood to maintain adequate supply for needs of all hospitals in area, especially during holiday times when serious accidents occur.

Recommendation:

Revitalize promotion programs for recruiting blood donors.

CRIPPLED CHILDRENS' CLINIC

Situation:

In cooperation with the University of Oregon Medical School Crippled Children's Division, two special clinics are held a month at Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital.

One of these is a Genetics Clinic and the other is a Cerebral Palsy and Diagnostic Clinic. This latter accepts children with many types of problems, but related to cerebral palsy.

Referrals for the Genetics Clinic are made from local physicians of children under 21 years of age. It is a family-centered, specialized clinic dealing with hereditary types of problems. Up to three families can be seen at each clinic, which is staffed by two local physicians with consultation from a physician from the University of Oregon Medical school.

At the Cerebral Palsy and Diagnostic Clinic four children a month with a variety of problems are seen. Jackson County physicians using the team approach staff the clinic. An occupational therapist is supplied by the medical school.

Problem:

Hearing and speech problems arising from this clinic are seen at the Rogue Hearing Center.

Recommendation:

As the need arises for additional specialized clinics, they will be arranged through the University of Oregon Medical School, the Jackson County Medical Society, and the Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital.

DENTAL HEALTH

Situation:

A survey done by the Oregon State Board of Health shows Jackson County to have one of the highest dental caries rates in the U. S. This is thought to be related to lack of fluorine in water and poor nutritional habits.

There are 53 dentists, 3 orthodontists, and 2 oral surgeons serving the population of 95,000 in the county, with a possible population coverage of 280,000 from surrounding areas.

A recent program to provide dental care for children in day care centers through OEO resulted in \$250 to \$350 for some children, with an average of \$80 per child.

This is considered to be the most pressing health problem by many--dentists, social workers, parents.

At the Kiwanis Dental Clinic nearly all dentists donate time to care for children whose parents meet criteria of an income of not more than \$3,600 a year. No children on welfare are accepted.

The Welfare Department furnishes emergency care only for children on welfare. This includes treatment to relieve pain only, since the welfare budget of \$13,258 in 1968 must fill dental emergencies for

1,198 families or 3,120 persons receiving assistance from welfare.

The Butler Memorial Fund -- through the Elks Lodge in Ashland -- furnishes emergency care for low-income residents of the Ashland area.

Services from special programs like vocational rehabilitation Day Care programs and Neighborhood Community Cultural Centers, are available only to those who are participating in these programs.

Nearly every dentist has a plan for reduced rates and budget arrangements.

Problems:

1. Inadequate nutrition and dental care education.
2. Obvious lack of money to meet needs of children on welfare and the medically indigent.
3. Transportation of children to clinics.

Recommendations:

1. Nutrition education.
2. Fluoridation of public water supplies.
3. Dental hygiene education.
4. Further study of problems to arrive at proper recommendations.

ENVIRONMENTAL -- WATER

Situation:

In 1931 and again in 1956, sanitarians with the Jackson County Health Department, the Health Officer, and the Jackson County Public Health Association called attention to inadequate sewage disposal and pollution of wells and streams.

Much of the soil in the valley is of "hardpan" type and does not absorb.

Many septic systems in fringe areas empty directly into irrigation ditches and alongside roads and in turn flow to larger streams and rivers.

Contamination finds its way into some wells.

Lack of zoning in the county has allowed developments in areas that are unsuitable for them.

Enactment of regulations for septic tanks on new constructions has helped but also is curtailing construction.

The largest municipality in the area has reached maximum capacity, and growth of the entire area (28 percent) in recent years has increased health hazards.

Jackson County, according to recent figures from the State Board of Health, has a high enteric (intestinal) disease rate -- especially on fringe area developments. Many physicians, especially pediatricians, are concerned.

The County Health Officer states that we could very easily have a typhoid epidemic, if a carrier were to move into the area.

Extensive efforts are being made to solve the pro-

blem through the formation of the Bear Creek Sanitary Authority and by the city of Medford.

Problems:

1. Problems are largely financial. Installing new plants and trunk lines to serve such a large area as the valley floor are expensive.
2. Curtailment of federal money available for grants for new installations and application requirements complicate the situation.
3. Crossing political lines in order to serve the whole valley is complicated and involves many side issues, such as working out equitable financial arrangements, personality conflicts, and power struggles.
4. The state sanitary authority is understaffed.

AIR POLLUTION

Situation:

Jackson County lies, for the most part, in a bowl-shaped valley ringed by mountains, trapping air within the bowl. This is especially true during periods of low wind velocity.

One of the highest concentrations of lumber mill waste burners in the state further adds to the air problem -- they are said to be causing 78 percent of the air pollution.

Medford is the only city in Oregon listed on the federal map indicating cities with high pollution.

The lumber industry is aware of their problem and are taxing themselves to find solutions. Oregon State University now has a grant to work on solutions, and state sanitary engineers are working with individual mills to help solve excessive fallout and smoke problems.

With research directed toward more complete utilization of wood products, this problem may be solved.

Orchard heating at certain times of the year also contributes heavily to air pollution.

No scientific evidence yet proves that the rise in emphysema, lung cancer, and other respiratory conditions is attributable to pollution in the air. Health authorities do indicate it is an irritating factor and dangerous to those who have such conditions already.

Unburned carbons in automobile exhausts and cigarette smoking have been found to be damaging to health.

Field burning, municipal dump burning, and household burning also contribute to pollution.

Problems:

1. How to solve air pollution problems without also endangering the two largest industries contributing to the economy of the valley is the difficulty.
2. Ways to control automobile pollution and uncontrolled private burning are needed.

Recommendations:

1. Closer supervision of wigwam burners is needed to control fallout and smoke.

2. Educational efforts should be made to point out to the public that individuals must share a responsibility for air pollution.
3. Legislation to control automobile exhausts should be enacted.
4. Regulations on burning of fields, slashings, dump yards -- especially during periods of air inversion should be enforced.
5. Supervision of heating equipment in large buildings and industrial plants should be maintained.
6. Research on health hazards is desirable.
7. Larger budget for the sanitary authority is needed.

TRANSPORTATION

Situation:

Transportation to obtain health services is basic in any community.

Jackson County is handicapped because there are no public conveyances in many areas.

Local cab companies furnish such a service, but the cost is high, averaging \$1.50 per trip within the adjacent areas of health facilities.

The American Red Cross has a bus with volunteer drivers but, because of insufficient volunteers, is unable to furnish transportation except for their own services and the blood donor program.

The new "fish" service conducted by local churches will provide transportation for emergencies, but has been in operation only a few months, so effectiveness is not tested.

The Jackson County Tuberculosis and Health Association offer help to TB patients to attend clinics and to those desiring chest X-rays and also to the Health Department upon request.

The Community Action Program has a bus now used for their projects, mainly for the Head Start Program.

Mercy Flights is a unique service in Jackson County which provides air service for quick transportation from Medford to other points, or from other areas to Medford to obtain needed care. A doctor must verify necessity of the trip, and it is financed through a membership of \$8 per year per family. Non-members who are able pay a per-mile fee.

The cities of Central Point and Ashland offer emergency service for disasters.

Many senior citizens do not drive. Taxi costs are often prohibitive. "Cabin fever" leading to withdrawal and abject loneliness results when one can't or won't mingle with others.

Those living solely on Social Security or on a small pension seldom have even pennies extra for such things as taxi fare and have real difficulty meeting medical expenses.

Libraries loan large print books and records.

"Fish," an emergency program to meet transportation, home care, and food needs upon call, has recently been organized.

The senior activity center at 112 King Street in Medford is open 9:00 to 4:00 five days a week. A multi-purpose program of referrals in housing, health, medicare and welfare as well as recreational and educational activities is offered.

Problems:

1. Lack of transportation facilities to get senior citizens to medical and recreational facilities, shopping, etc., causes real difficulties.
2. Overcrowded center for senior citizens results from lack of transportation facilities.
3. Some senior citizens have inadequate income to afford services.
4. Nearly every health agency lists lack of transportation as an acute need.

Recommendations:

1. A study committee composed of local social and health groups should determine the kind of transportation service most needed, by whom and where, number who might use it, etc.
2. A nonprofit program should be established to fill the need. Available without cost to every segment of the community, financing might be arranged partially through pooling of resources of many groups.
3. A mini-bus subsidized and routed to different areas could meet the needs for shopping, laundry, health appointments, etc.
4. An adequate activity center might be provided by the city or county within walking distance of shopping area where an enlarged multi-purpose program could be carried on.

Health Committee Members:

Mrs. Janet Guches, Chairman
 Mrs. Barbara Sceva, Secretary
 Mrs. Hobart Ditsworth
 Mrs. Gordon Read
 Mrs. Jerome Smith

Bruce Root
 Mrs. Fred Middlebush
 Mrs. Marjorie Sax
 Dana Hochhalter

HOUSING REPORT

Livability in Jackson County is attested to by its population growth between 1960 and 1966, which was 28 percent. This compares with an increase of 12 percent for the state of Oregon and 8 percent for the nation during the same period. Sixty percent of those living in Jackson County when the 1960 census was taken were born outside of the state of Oregon.

There are many aspects which draw outsiders to Jackson County such as its economy, climate, scenic beauty, recreational and cultural potential, medical facilities, and public-minded citizenry. There must be adequate housing, however, to meet the needs of the growing population promised for the future.

Adequate housing, including equipment and furnishings, is essential to the health, comfort, and stability of every family.

Problems and areas of concern in regard to housing include: (1) Lack of acceptable county zoning laws and building codes; (2) prevalence of substandard housing (3) dilemma of moderately priced homes and rentals; (4) information for young people on buying and building homes; (5) requirement for low income housing; and (6) mobile homes.

County Zoning

Situation:

The urban land area of Jackson County outside the city limits does not have acceptable zoning ordinance. There is a disorderly use of land, unrealistic plotting of subdivisions, and an insufficient county road system. Proper expansion of water and sewer systems has been delayed.

Problem :

The lack of acceptable zoning has hindered development.

Recommendations:

1. Provide an educational program on zoning.
2. Develop at the earliest possible time an acceptable county-wide zoning ordinance to determine engineering patterns and needs for highways and streets, sanitation facilities, and underground utilities. Requirements and locations of public facilities should also be determined for schools, parks and cultural and recreational activities.
3. The zoning ordinance should discourage the formation of special assessment districts in Jackson County and the added costs to the taxpayers where such districts are formed.

Prevalence of Substandard Housing

Situation:

The lack of a county building code has augmented many of the deficiencies brought about by the nonexistence of a zoning ordinance.

The 1960 census revealed that one of each four housing units was in a deteriorating or dilapidated condition. Of the 26,102 housing units, 786 lacked a piped water supply, 1,559 lacked inside toilet facilities, and 1,505 lacked inside bathing facilities. The overall situation found 29 percent of the county's population living in substandard housing.

The number of these housing units razed or modernized during the past 8 years is not known. It is believed the portion of those living in substandard housing, estimated to be over 20 percent, is excessive for an area favored with a vibrant economy.

Problems:

1. An acceptable building code is lacking.
2. Dissimilar value of the structure on one property compared with those on adjacent property fosters blighted areas.
3. Reduced appraised values of structure results on property adjacent to property of unlike value.
4. Construction of substandard houses is noticeable.

Recommendations:

1. Adopt a county building code with a system of building permits to cover all new structures and improvements.
2. Adopt a good county building code for Jackson County that will help to provide safety, uniformity, value, and protection. Safety is always the primary concern of a good code. The code should be in uniformity with the incorporated cities in Jackson County and with other counties in Oregon. Increased loan values on construction in the county by loan companies and banks is desirable. Protection gives assurance to the property owner that his home has been built under good construction practices for protection of life, health, and property.
4. Provide a system of building inspection throughout the rural areas of the county to foster abatement of fire and sanitary hazards.
3. Construct countywide water and sanitation systems.
5. Promote countywide clean-up campaigns and beautification projects.
6. Promote the development of subdivisions by private interests in which low-priced homes will be built.
7. Promote the development of low-priced multiple housing complexes by private interests.

Dilemma of Moderately Priced Homes and Rentals

Situation:

The current high interest rates on home mortgages and high discount rates on FHA loans discourage the construction of moderately priced homes selling for \$14,000 to \$20,000 with the lot included. Builders are reluctant to pay the discount, as it constitutes the major portion of their profits. Further, builders are hesitant to speculate on moderately priced homes because of the shortage of qualified buyers in this range. Those who are qualified desire homes above moderate price with more space and extras.

During the past three years there have been 89 moderately priced homes placed on the market by FHA. These homes were refurbished and prices reduced, yet they have been difficult to sell. Part of the present sales resistance is attributed to the construction of a number of rental apartments and multiple housing complexes which appear adequate at this time.

Most of the rentals in the Medford area that are priced within reach of young people are substandard and in undesirable locations. Newly married young people want much better than this, but cannot afford more.

Most young people have fallen prey to easy credit buying of cars, furniture, clothing, and such, and find themselves not qualifying for home buying when applying for home financing.

There are few, if any, new homes being built for sale in the area for less than \$18,000 to \$20,000, which is out of the price range of most young people. This leaves only older homes or trailers being offered in their price range.

There are large segments of our young people in the schools which receive no education whatever in home buying or financing. This is the largest investment made in a lifetime, and this is a serious lack in our education program.

26,102 homes in Jackson County
 6,832 unsound - or 26 percent

8,968 homes in the city of Medford
 8,333 occupied
 571 vacant
 1,160 deteriorating
 378 dilapidated

Population growth in Jackson County between 1960 and 1966 was 28 percent compared to 12 percent increase for the state and 8 percent increase for the nation.

Population by age and sex, 1960:

	Male	Female	Percent
20-24	1,682	1,930	4.9
25-34	4,050	4,364	11.4
Median age	32.2	31.3	

Labor force by age and sex, 1960:

	Jackson County		Medford	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-24	2,000	919	634	441
25-34	4,022	1,445	1,527	608

Median Earnings:

Male \$4,869 \$5,333

Family group median income:

\$5,621

Jackson County - Percent of high school graduates married in 1962:

	State Average	Jackson County
Boys	72.0	76.0
Girls	79.0	79.0

Female graduates full-time homemakers:

54 percent for state
 59 percent for county

Housing information given in schools:

Medford High School

Home Economics: Kitchen Planning
 Work Centers
 Furniture Arrangement
 Cost of Running Household

Boy's Shop: Drafting of House Plans
 Actual Structural Details

Central Point - Home Economics, Senior Year

Housing is given and includes site, drainage, plumbing, and electrical, financial, and home repairs.

Budgeting

Phoenix High School

No courses are being given but are being considered.

Eagle Point - Home Economics, Seniors

Until 3 years ago only one room or closets was studied. The teacher saw a need for more and called in volunteer outside aid for study of "How to Judge a Floor Plan," with 7 points of study consisting of: (1) Good traffic pattern; (2) adequate size rooms and storage; (3) convenient work areas; (4) adequate natural and artificial light; (5) pleasing views, outside living; (6) good ventilation; and (7) sound construction. Ended with a tour of houses in several categories. Boys' classes in housing were dropped 3 years ago for lack of funds.

County Extension programs in Jackson County have covered all phases of Homemaking, but have not covered actual home planning, financing - site, construction as such.

Housing and loan companies either (1) offer no aid in house planning other than floor plan booklets for sale, or (2) point out bad planning in submitted plans for loans, if loan is turned down for these reasons.

Lumber companies can (1) offer pamphlets on building materials, (2) offer home plan booklets for sale, or (3) have no personnel for aid or specific consultation.

Contractors (1) usually offer basic floor plan

selections in several price ranges, or (2) some offer drafting services.

Architects A.I.A. (1) plan for clients at their usual fee, or (2) say that they cannot profitably plan housing in the \$5,000 income group, which would cover our young housing age group, according to statistics.

Building permits in Medford for one month showed nothing issued for less than \$19,000 homes.

Other resource reports by the Cooperative Extension Service, New Homes Guide, and home builders publications show that: (1) Private industry cannot profitably build for the majority of American consumers whose family income is less than \$5,000 a year, and (2) architects cannot profitably design for them.

Lending agencies report young people in the 24-30 age group, cannot qualify for housing over \$15,000 because of their level of income.

Problems:

1. There is a general lack of information available in Jackson County on how to go about planning a home or judging available housing. Buyers need accurate information on zoning, water, and sewage available on land for home building, types of soil stability as regards building, drainage conditions, utilities available.
2. Many young people have difficulty in planning the use of their income to meet the need for adequate housing.
3. Extension courses concentrating on home planning and buying are needed. This same teaching set-up could apply to remodeling and updating older homes.
4. It is possible that we might need government and state action, legislation, and possibly financial assistance to remove or ease these problems.
5. All agencies involved in housing should be encouraged to set up consultation aid to prospective home builders and buyers, such as lumber companies, investment companies, lawyers to scan contracts for flaws at a reasonable fee for those in need of interpretation. Contractors could give more drafting and planning aid to those desiring to develop their own ideas.
6. The possibility of a county-supported agency to help prospective home planners should be considered.

Low Income Housing

Situation:

A move to establish low rental housing for senior citizens was started by the Rogue Valley Council on Aging. All sources of help were investigated.

In 1960-61 a questionnaire was sent out to senior citizens who were using the center. Out of 291 returns, 85 percent voted for public housing for low income rentals. All but 28 had incomes under \$3,000. The age of those replying was 62 or older. These were all signed.

The county court was approached to consider the formation of a housing commission to be established in order to request a federal survey. This was not accomplished at this time.

Without a housing commissioner's authority at that time, the Federal Government could not make a survey. Service clubs were approached about making a volunteer survey. This was not entirely satisfactory because of time limitation of volunteers.

The Altrusa Club made a map from the 1960 census showing dilapidated and deteriorating housing. About 200 homes of seniors were visited in the target district.

Because volunteer surveys were not complete, it was not possible to get action from Federal Housing or the county court.

The conditions found then to warrant a housing center have probably worsened. Many deteriorating homes have been removed and people have had to move. No survey has been made to determine where they are now living. For example, a large rooming house in the present civic center area had to move into whatever rentals were available.

Nothing has been done about low cost housing for low income rentals since 1962.

For families on welfare, \$74 is the allowance for a family of 5 or more; one person living alone is allowed \$54. This amount is allowed for rent and utilities. Adequate rentals in this area for this amount of money are not available.

A low-cost housing project is being planned in Ashland, for low income people under the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This would be a rent supplement program.

Problems:

1. The current welfare shelter standard is not adequate to meet the average present day rentals.
2. Other low income people, including senior citizens, also face this problem.

Recommendations:

1. Bring 1960 dilapidated housing census report up to date.
2. Review present needs of establishing a county or city housing authority. A complete survey needs to be made.
3. Investigate all types of federal housing to fit the needs of Jackson County.

Mobile Homes

Situation:

There is a definite need in our society that is filled by the mobile home. For many young married couples, the mobile home fills their housing needs, as it provides a home and furnishings without excessive expense on a limited budget (i.e. college students and also retirees). This fulfills their need for ownership at a time when they cannot afford the down payment on a house or cannot meet the requirements for a housing loan. The middle-aged couple, whose family has gone,

no longer has a need for a larger home and may feel that a mobile home is the answer for them. (In this age group, there is often a desire for less home maintenance, yard care, etc., on the part of the wage earner.) The retired person finds less maintenance, etc., involved in mobile home living, with an opportunity for locating in an area with people of similar interests.

A statement from the October 1967 issue (No. 11) of Towns and Small Cities gives new insight on the popularity of mobile homes. It says, "Recent figures indicate that 20 percent of all new housing units in the United States are mobile homes. A report of the Federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations estimates that mobile homes have absorbed about one-third of the market homes under \$10,000 and are expected to take one-half by 1970. Studies have indicated that the average income of mobile home occupants tends to be above the national average income of all persons. While people of all ages occupy mobile homes, these facilities have been found particularly attractive to young married couples and retired people."

"One in five new single nonfarm family dwellings sold in 1967 was a mobile home." (Medford Mail Tribune, March 22, 1968).

The local popularity of the mobile home is attested to by the following quotation, "One out of every three single family residences purchased in Jackson County last year was a mobile home." (Medford Mail Tribune, March 22, 1968).

City regulations control the locations of mobile home parks with specific requirements for utilities, etc. Outside the city limits, the only regulations are those of the State Health Codes. In some cases, property values could be affected by the appearance of a neighboring mobile home.

Problems:

1. Although the 1962 State Code on electrical wiring and plumbing affects all trailers brought into or made in the state, there is no code affecting the basic construction of mobile homes.
2. Mobile homes present a location problem. Further study may be needed in the future.
3. Many who buy a mobile home are not aware of all the financial implications, such as rapid depreciation or moving costs after the initial placement of the home.

4. Mobile homes present the same problems as a small home. Interior walls may need special cleaning. Another problem can be moisture condensation. Major repair problems, which are covered by a guarantee or warranty, many times must be fixed at the factory.
5. There is some feeling that the licensing system is not as equitable as property taxes.
6. The type of construction and the placement of exits could cause a real problem in case of a fire.

Recommendations:

1. County zoning should set standards for mobile home sites outside city limits.
2. An educational program may be needed for mobile home owners and occupants or prospective mobile home owners or occupants giving helpful information.
3. Perhaps the Extension Service could provide help in choosing a mobile home--determining how well the home is constructed, insulated, etc.
4. Information could come from banks and loan companies about financing mobile homes including major guarantees and warranty agreements. Information should be available on "hidden" costs, rates of depreciation, types and costs of loans used in purchasing a mobile home.
5. Additional information would be needed about: (1) Depreciation (moving costs); (2) care of mobile home (heating, moisture protection and prevention, special cleaning, etc.); (3) laws governing mobile homes (licensing, taxes); and (4) location of mobile homes.

NOTE: If a course for prospective home buyers or builders is developed, perhaps it should also contain information about mobile homes.

Housing Committee Members:

Murray Gardiner, Chairman	Mrs. R. L. Hoadley
Data Hochhalter, Secretary	Mrs. Miles Gammill
Mrs. Owen A. Kunkel	Mrs. W. W. Jackson
Mrs. Fred Rankin	Mrs. R. C. Fremd
Richard Soderberg	Bob Bauman
D. D. Greene	Herb Gifford
Mrs. F. R. Faulkner	James Wasden
Mrs. M. Throne	Jay Elliott