

# Better Understanding Now Between Growers, Officials

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor  
Medford district fruit growers feel today they have reached a better understanding with state and federal officials on fruit harvest labor problems peculiar to this area.

U.S. Department of Labor representatives during the meeting at the Rogue Valley Country club Saturday night with fruit industry leaders agreed local growers this year have done all "that is reasonable" to obtain domestic pickers for the critical winter pear harvest period from approximately Sept. 1 to Oct. 15.

They indicated to the 20 fruit growers present that Mexican Nationals may be brought into this area when they are needed. But, they did not commit themselves as to the number and time. Further negotiations were indicated.

**Labor Department**  
Representing the U.S. Department of Labor Saturday night were Jack S. Domnachie, deputy assistant director, bureau of employment security, U.S. Labor Department, Washington, D.C.; Clinton Johnson, regional director, U.S. Department of Labor, Seattle, Wash.; and Joe Beeson, farm field representative from the Seattle regional office. David Cameron, Oregon commissioner, department of employment was present. Carl Saltveit, assistant state labor commissioner, represented Norman Nilsen, Oregon commissioner of labor.

Cameron's office coordinates labor recruitment activities and farm labor placement with the U.S. Department of Labor offices and Clinton Johnson, of the labor department's regional office. Cameron stated he would, as he has in the past, do all in his power to assist local growers with their problems. He was complimented by the growers for his past services. His office has not been under criticism.

Domnachie told the growers: "You have been treated no different from any other group of farmers. You may not get justice, but you will at least get equity."

The labor officials agreed growers had done all they could towards hiring domestic labor, after a number of shippers and growers testified that less than half of the domestics stay in the orchards longer than two or three days. Senator Morse declared that Medford orchards should not become the dumping ground for social welfare cases from Portland.

**Navajos Impractical**  
The Oregon senator remarked, "All this talk on bringing Navajo Indians in here is a pipe dream! This would involve lots of social problems. I have talked to the Indian bureau about this."

The federal labor officials agreed, Cameron, Oregon employment commissioner, noted there have been conflicting reports on the efficiency of Navajos as orchard workers. His personal experience with

a crew showed them to be good workers, Cameron added.  
Robert Norris, horticulturist for Reter Fruit company, opened the issue of whether Mexican Nationals should be authorized to pick peaches. He declared an arbitrary decision was made by the federal labor officials two years ago not to allow the nationals to pick peaches in the Medford district.

"This was my decision because I wanted to open up job opportunities in other areas," Johnson said. "I will consider modifying that."  
"Every type and variety of fruit should be considered now," Ray Reter, owner of Reter Fruit company, urged. "I'm asking for a conference now on the jobs the Mexicans can do!"

**Need Mexicans For Peaches**  
Lyle Kinney, Bear Creek Orchards, replied his company has used Mexicans "to dig out of an emergency" when not enough pickers were available to pick peaches which are more perishable than pears. This problem has to be solved in three or four hours when it occurs, he said, and cannot wait for a telephone call to start through

## Harold Clement Gets Promotion

Salem - A Clackamas county man, John Cramer of Molalla, has been named assistant personnel officer of the state department of agriculture at Salem.

He retired about a year ago from U.S. Army service, with his last assignment as personnel officer with the Sixth Army at San Francisco presidio.

The department also announced the promotion of Harold Clement, Medford, to assistant supervisor of the district federal-state shipping point inspection office at Hood River. He has been with the department since 1949, with Medford his base station.

In another promotion, Charles Stewart has become assistant supervisor of the Klamath district shipping point office at Merrill. He joined the department in October 1945, working first at Ontario. About a year ago he was assigned to the Klamath district.

In a third promotion, O. E. Heman, of the grain division at Portland, was advanced to grain weigher-sampler foreman, succeeding Frank Strellman who retired under state service several months ago.

Two resignations in the veterinary division will be effective shortly. Dr. James S. Locke will leave after a year with the department to be associated with a private practice in Redmond. Dr. Hans P. Vinkel-Jensen, veterinary meat inspector for the Salem district, will enter federal meat inspection service.

government channels to obtain the needed permission.  
Senator Morse suggested labor department officials allow the fruit growers to act to meet emergencies, but investigate any violation of the agreement.

The Oregon senator assured the group he has made a thorough study of the Mexican National problem. The Medford pear district deserves an assured labor supply and should know in advance how many Mexican Nationals they are allowed.

Norris and Medford fruit grower Howard Bush assured the labor department officials use of Mexican Nationals only when qualified domestic workers are unavailable. It costs \$85 a man to bring them to this area, he said. (Last year only 15 per cent of the daily crew were Mexicans, growers said.)

"Because of the cost, we hire less Nationals than we require and it means dragging out the picking at the end of the season because we do not have enough help," Bush added.

Bush agreed with Reter that the number of unemployed given in federal statistics does not mean that a certain number of people is able and willing to pick pears. Growers already have a labor shortage in current thinning operations, Bush noted.

Regarding the tentative labor department ruling on a \$1 an hour minimum wage for pickers, Morse repeated that the question should be - is the piece rate now paid a fair one? He suggested some supervision at the time the piece rate is established at the beginning of the picking season. The community has a right to be assured that a picker will receive a fair wage for a fair piece of work, Morse added.

Cameron assured local fruit growers Monday of his 100 per cent cooperation. Growers praised him for his cooperation and noted he has a difficult job as liaison man between federal labor officials and growers.

## Local Soldier Gets Congratulations

Warren B. Heinbach of Medford and five other soldiers stationed at Greenland have been congratulated by U.S. Army officials for making a rugged trip through the snow and ice in record time.

The six drove a huge tractor from Thule to Camp Century, a trip that normally takes 10 days. Using special new equipment, they made it in 22 hours.

Word of the expedition and subsequent congratulations was received here by Heinbach's mother, Mrs. C. O. Laek, 2130 Harrison ave.

Of the six-man party that made the trip, five were from Oregon, prompting the colonel in charge to remark that the Thule to Camp Century route should be named "The Oregon Trail."

# Farm & Garden Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

There have been a number of zoning meetings in rural areas recently. Much of the opposition has come from people who don't understand the purpose and benefits of zoning. So, we feel a pamphlet issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on zoning for rural areas is appropriate.

These are some of the questions which rural area residents should ask themselves when considering zoning the pamphlet suggests: Is your rural neighborhood changing? What kind of place will it be in next year? In five years? after that? Will it develop into the kind of community you and your neighbors want? Or will it become such a haphazard mixture of conflicting land uses? Such a mixture often depresses property values and causes friction among neighbors.

"The principal public way available to citizens for guiding the growth of their community toward desired ends is to use the planning-zoning process. More and more rural people are doing this through their local government bodies aided by community planning and zoning boards.

"Planning and zoning boards are local public agencies established to serve their counties, towns, or townships. The boards are usually appointed by the elected local governing body. Public hearings at which all interested citizens may appear and be heard are required before proposed plans and zoning regulations, or changes in them, can be officially adopted. Appeal procedures and other safeguards are provided by law.

"Zoning is most successful in a community that has worked out a masterplan of development. Such a plan outlines what the community wants in the future and suggests how present and future improvements and land uses should be related.

"The master plan should be based on a study of resources, problems, needs and potentials of the community," according to the pamphlet. Jackson county is making such a study now.

Zoning is a two-part process. First, the community is divided by means of a local zoning ordinance into suitable kinds of districts (or zones) for different general uses.

Most county ordinances establish industrial, business, residential, and agricultural zones as a minimum. Some forested counties have created only three kinds of zones—forestry, recreational, and unrestricted.

Fast-growing counties near a big city may need two or three kinds of zones each for residences, for business, and for industry, in addition to one or more kinds of farming districts.

Regulations within each zone are applied to limit: (1) dimensions of buildings and other structures. Farm buildings are usually exempted. (2) Size of the building lot or tract used for non-farm purposes and the part of the tract that can be covered by buildings. (3) Density of population, especially in residential area. (4) The broad purposes for which the buildings and land may be used.

"Most of these regulations are used in nonfarm zones. Those used in farm zones are designed to protect agriculture, not to regulate it," the pamphlet stated. Although regulations vary by zones, within each zone all properties of the same kind or class must be treated alike.

have a mite or leaf hopper problem.  
Farmers and ranchers should disc or otherwise provide a fire lane between dry grass and stubble fields and any public roads. Even after this has been done, additional fire lanes should be separate such fields or fire hazard areas from their buildings and such other valuable items as equipment and stacks of hay. The fire danger is great now and such simple precautions as fire lanes may prevent heavy losses to fire that started in a dry field.  
A recent inspection of some fertilizer plots that were established in a hay field last spring and in accordance with the results of soil tests show that no benefit was gained from the use of potash or phosphate fertilizer. The grass plots that received nitrogen fertilizer however, were far superior to no fertilizer in the amount of hay produced.  
Many teen aged boys from the area have been employed on farms and ranches this season. Some of these boys have made good hired hands and have benefited from the experience. A far larger number are not employable for a number of reasons. Most are lazy or have led such a soft, protected life that work makes them unhappy. Their parents often agree that they are being misused and allow them to resume a life of loafing. Teen-aged boys have a need for money if for no other reason than because other boys have it. Therefore, it follows that boys who have earned their money will not have to steal gas for their vehicles or other property for sale in order to ride, have money and be socially acceptable.

# Sawyer Gives Plans On State Milk Audit

Salem - General policies which Kenneth W. Sawyer expects to follow in administration of the state milk audit

program were outlined in a letter he sent July 11 to all Oregon milk dealers and producer marketing agents.  
Following resignation of Audit Supervisor D. P. Shoup, now manager of Oregon Milk Producers, Director of Agriculture J. F. Short combined the milk audit and producer milk stabilization programs into a new division, with Sawyer as chief. Kenneth Hickok, veteran on the auditing staff, was advanced to audit supervisor under Sawyer.

Sawyer wrote dealers and agents that he does not anticipate any basic changes in the milk audit activity but that he hopes to clarify policy and understanding in several areas, including possible revisions and simplification of report forms.  
"Every effort will be made to cooperate with the industry," he promised, "and still carry out department responsibilities in seeing that producers are properly paid under their contracts and agreements."  
(This means dealer payment to the producer of the

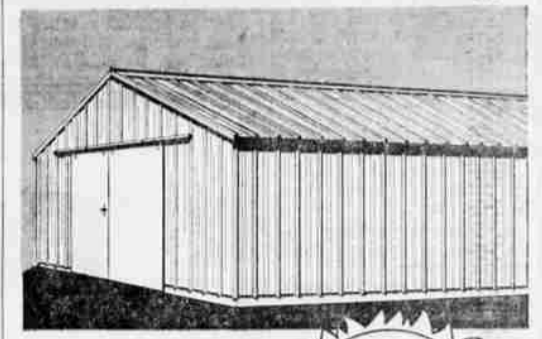
smaller than a year ago, feeding was heavy, and prospective higher alfalfa and red clover seed prices could divert some acres from hay to seed harvest.  
As far as seed prices are concerned, Teal makes the following observations in the Outlook:  
Ryegrass seed-hard to predict because supply management programs being considered and final size of the 1962 crop are unknown. Common ryegrass supplies are about in line, but supplies of perennial seed are considered much larger than recent disappearance. The combined supply of these two crops may have effects on each other that are difficult to appraise now.  
Bentgrass seed prices this year should hold around last year's levels. The supply on hand is small now, but the 1962 crop may be larger than a year ago.  
Fine fescue seed is still in trouble with large carryovers of seed in Canada which may be dumped in the United States this year. Prices to growers may be lower this year than last.

Prospects now are that Oregon barley yields will be better than last year, off-set in part by acreage cuts under the feed grain program. New barley and corn prices may be a little above last year, Teal said. Based on feeding value, oats have been overpriced and other feed grains are being substituted.  
Northwest white wheat prices have been adjusting upward toward the new support price levels for the 1962 crop, but whether prices will continue above loan value equivalents as in 1961 remains to be seen, he points out.  
This price level could continue if export markets are maintained or increased because Northwest white wheat carryover is the smallest in years and the 1962 crop is expected to be about the same as 1961, the specialist writes.  
**Hay Outlet Changed**  
The hay market outlook was changed by the cold wet spring weather with the result that prices for the 1962-63 season could move above this past season's levels. Teal states. Stocks of hay in Oregon and Washington are

Grain Price Gain Likely To Hold; Seed Prices Mixed  
Corvallis—Most of the past season's gains in Oregon grain prices seem likely to be maintained this fall, reports Ray Teal, Oregon State University extension seed marketing specialist. Hay supplies are shorter than expected and seed price prospects are mixed.  
Writing in the new Oregon Farm and Market Outlook circular, Teal notes that prices of some feed grains this summer and fall are expected to be somewhat higher than a year ago. Supplies of Northwest feed grains are smaller than last year as harvest approaches, feeding has been heavy, and there are some indications exports may improve.  
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established stabilization price on class 1 milk and for class 2 milk on basis of the individual pool contract or agreement price.)  
**Plans More Help**  
He said his office hopes to give more assistance, especially to smaller dealers where needed, in pooling procedures, records and reports. He said immediate attention will be given, in person or by mail, to some matters of this nature.  
Producers pay, indirectly, the fees which support the audit program. He points out confusion exists as to who makes the fee payment on milk purchased from producer marketing agents. This confusion in records may be avoided if dealers and marketer agents will remember this simple rule: the person who issues the check to the individual producer should deduct and pay the audit fee to Sawyer's office.

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### FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

This period of hot dry weather is excellent for many tasks that have to be done on local farms and ranches.

Having during this weather should be accomplished in a minimum of time as it is good curing or drying weather. It is also a fine time for killing weeds by mechanical means such as tillage tools and even by the use of hoes.

The growers of many crops especially garden and fruit crops will want to be especially careful now and keep the spider mites and leaf hoppers under control. Either of these pests can cause the loss of great quantities of the leaves from a large variety of economic plants. Any pear trees that have brown leaves from mite damage have already been neglected too long and it will be very difficult to control their mite population. If the leaf loss is very great on pear trees the resulting crop will be of small size and poor quality. The same is true of peach trees and more so on older aged trees than on young trees that are growing very vigorously. Consult your spray chemical salesman for materials and advise if you

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