

Secretary Freeman Opposes Any New Wheat Proposal

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has joined the swelling chorus against any new wheat legislation this year in the event farmers defeat the administration's 1964 wheat program in the May 21 referendum.

"I would not sponsor any new legislation in the event the proposed 1964 program is defeated," Freeman told reporters.

President Kennedy earlier had said that when the 1964 program was authorized by Congress last fall "no new wheat legislation was intended or is needed this year."

Administration congressional leaders have said there will be no new legislation in the event the authorized program is turned down by producers. At least two-thirds of those voting in the referendum must approve the program before it can be put into effect.

Freeman said he didn't believe the administration could persuade Congress to pass new wheat legislation in the event the proposed program is defeated.

The program calls for tight production controls in return for a price support rate of \$2 per bushel. If farmers turn down the program, those who comply with acreage allotments will be eligible for a support rate of about \$1.25 per bushel.

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has fought the wheat program bitterly. He has predicted it will be defeated "in almost every section of the country."

Freeman said he believes farmers will get out their pencils and paper, do a little figuring, make an economic judgment, and approve the program strongly.

He said if the program is approved "we've got the wheat problem (of overproduction) licked."

A recent report by the department's Economic Research Service shows that the Soviet Union and her east European satellites experienced another disappointing agricultural year in 1963. Winter crops for 1962 harvest were damaged by drought in the fall of 1961, and spring field work was delayed by cool, wet weather in East Germany, Poland, and the central and northwestern regions of European Russia.

Crops in the Danubian countries, southern regions of European Russia, and the Soviet Union's newly opened farm lands in the east were hit by drought last summer. The report shows the poor agricultural year aggravated food shortages throughout Eastern Europe. Shortages were especially acute in East Germany where meat and milk production were reduced.

Poor growing conditions in the Soviet Union caused a 20 per cent drop in potato production from 1961. Russia also suffered a drop in cotton production.

FARM REVIEW AND FORECAST

HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore. Tuesday, April 9, 1963 PAGE 5

Research Sees Big Farm Advances Study Shows Oregonians Bought .74 Pints Of Milk Daily In '62

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY — Dividends measured in multi-million dollar totals come from agricultural research in Oregon every year, a report prepared by F. E. Price, dean and director of agriculture at Oregon State University, reveals.

Dramatic advances are being made in agriculture and they're not coming by chance, Price said. "They're coming from research."

In terms of "no-inflation dollars," cash receipts from farm marketings have doubled in Oregon since 1925. Price notes in his summary on accomplishments of the OSU Agricultural Experiment Station. Agriculture is now a \$800,000,000 yearly business in Oregon with 47 per cent coming from livestock and 53 per cent from crops.

Price cites these examples of agricultural research in Oregon:

Omar wheat variety introduced by OSU and the U.S. Department of Agriculture boosted wheat yields in Sherman County by nearly 10 bushels to the acre, adding about \$1,000,000 a year to the county wheat crop. A brand new variety, Gaines, promises to boost yields perhaps as much as 20 bushels to the acre in the area around Pendleton.

Fertilizer was not considered of value on wheat — Oregon's No. 1 crop — until recent research.

Use of nitrogen has increased wheat yields by 15 to 25 per cent.

Sagebrush land that was once nearly worthless is being reclaimed and seeded to grass for cattle. Research on chemical control of sagebrush, best grass varieties, and development of a special seeder make it possible.

Oregon's \$20,000,000 legume seed industry was developed from research at OSU. Price points out. This, in turn, brought a \$4,000,000 seed cleaning and processing industry in Oregon.

Research on winter pears has produced storage and ripening procedures that opened new markets. Winter pears are now a \$15,000,000 industry in the state. Current research at OSU is expected to add 6-12 weeks more to the storage life.

Sprinkler irrigation has brought thousands of acres under water.

Increased crop yields and quality, and generated a big sprinkler irrigation manufacturing industry for Oregon.

Oregon growers of vegetable crops and small fruits receive \$45,000,000 annually; the processed value of \$110,000,000.

Conservative estimates of annual savings from the diseases that have yielded to research discoveries include: fowl pox vaccination for chickens and turkeys, \$250,000 savings annually; pullorum control of poultry, \$400,000; selenium treatment for white muscle disease and scours in lambs; brucellosis control in dairy and beef cattle, \$1,000,000.

Weed control in strawberries has been cut from \$100 per acre 10 years ago to \$20 per acre now.

Controls have been developed for damaging dead-end disease in cherries, which in 1954 threatened the cherry industry in Marion and Polk counties.

An OSU entomologist has developed artificial soil beds for alkali bees that are such highly effective pollinators of alfalfa seed that yields have been increased 200 to 500 per cent.

Shifts in crops have come with research. Price continued. Grain and hay are giving way to more intensive and higher-paying crops such as peas, green beans, berries and seeds.

Both farmers and consumers benefit from the research, he emphasized.

"One farmer today in one hour can produce what four farmers did in the same time shortly after World War I. That same farmer increased his productivity three times as fast as the worker in industry between 1947 and 1958."

"The average American consumer uses only 19 per cent of his earnings now to buy food, compared to 36 per cent in Russia and 40 to 50 per cent in most other nations," Price continued. "Just 10 years ago too, food costs in America accounted for more than 23 per cent of the average family income."

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products. It exports about 15 per cent of its agricultural production, which amounts to approximately \$5.1 billion.

POTATO COMMITTEE MANAGERS' JOINT DISPOSITION REPORT, 1962 CROP SEASON WITH 1961 CROP SEASON COMPARISONS

CUMULATIVE FIGURES THRU MARCH 22, 1963 COMPILED BY OREGON-CALIFORNIA POTATO COMMITTEE, P.O. BOX 798, REDMOND, OREGON

	Ore.-Calif.	Washington	Idaho-Ore.	Snake-Val.	San. Val.	San. River	Malheur	Malheur	Total 7 Areas
	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962
1. By Carriers	4,104	4,428	9,974	7,850	2,545	2,882	2,888	3,124	14,801
2. By Truck	2,137	2,138	4,432	4,207	10,9	3,843	4,721	24	19,205
3. By Grade	9,241	9,994	13,313	12,057	2,917	3,097	9,609	9,414	50,555
4. U.S. 1	7,217	8,280	11,751	9,957	2,114	2,218	7,774	7,975	40,836
5. U.S. 2	3,006	1,714	2,533	2,050	1,930	2,645	435	535	13,124
6. U.S. Com'l.	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
7. Mixed	924	994	1,313	1,257	2,917	3,097	9,609	9,414	10,972
8. By Varieties									
9. Russets	56	87	319	430	191	238	5,557	6,497	18,370
10. Whites	443	437	1,159	965	222	396	449	389	6,311
11. Russets	8734	9,172	12,650	11,051	2,878	2,895	3,993	2,928	45,225
12. Mixed	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
13. Total	924	994	1,313	1,257	2,917	3,097	9,609	9,414	10,972
14. Other Outlets									
15. Seed	704	767	640	387	353	112	21	8	4,698
16. Export									
17. Food Processing	755	819	4,662	4,105	3,342	3,289	15	19	27,431
18. Non-Food									
19. Storage	1,336	1,769	9,478	3,549	1,379	1,379	1,453	1,555	26,822
20. Livestock Feed	2,324	2,054	2,428	2,225	1,254	1,274	1,203	1,271	14,522
21. Total	7,785	7,986	9,501	10,218	4,177	5,150	1,203	1,271	20,311
22. Total	13,028	17,980	22,814	22,895	7,099	8,232	12,812	13,685	65,555

1961 CROP SEASON COMPARISONS

	1961	1962
1. By Carriers	4,104	4,428
2. By Truck	2,137	2,138
3. By Grade	9,241	9,994
4. U.S. 1	7,217	8,280
5. U.S. 2	3,006	1,714
6. U.S. Com'l.	19	19
7. Mixed	924	994
8. By Varieties		
9. Russets	56	87
10. Whites	443	437
11. Russets	8734	9,172
12. Mixed	134	134
13. Total	924	994
14. Other Outlets		
15. Seed	704	767
16. Export		
17. Food Processing	755	819
18. Non-Food		
19. Storage	1,336	1,769
20. Livestock Feed	2,324	2,054
21. Total	7,785	7,986
22. Total	13,028	17,980

License Needed For Egg Selling

These eggs you sell may mean you need a license from the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

This note of caution was issued this week by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Egg producers and dealers, who sell graded eggs to retail stores, cafes and bakeries must have permits from the department.

The license does not apply to all producers, however.

Listed by Kenneth Carl, chief of the Dairy and Consumer Services Division, as exceptions are: sales made direct to consumers or to licensed dealers; sales to consumers by retailer, who does not grade eggs and sells only to those graded by other persons; and sales of ungraded eggs.

Study Shows Oregonians Bought .74 Pints Of Milk Daily In '62

Oregonians purchased an average of .74 pints of milk per day for consumption in 1962 and 5.23 per cent of that milk was raw milk.

These are some of the statistics compiled by the Oregon Department of Agriculture from figures gathered the past year from licensed producer-distributors and distributors. The consumption figure does not include the milk used on the farm where it is produced.

The latest national figures available on non-farm milk consumption were for 1961 when the estimated per capita consumption per day was set at .78 pints.

The state exported more pasteurized milk than it imported last year but these figures were reversed in the raw milk for pasteurization.

Export figures for the year were 41,069,033 pounds pasteurized milk and 21,988,326 of raw milk for pasteurization.

The state imported 110,272,169 pounds of raw milk for pasteurization and 20,749,494 pounds of pasteurized milk.

The largest per cent of the im-

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Oregon City To Host Grange Session

Oregon City senior high school and delegates and other members of the order, follows recommendations of the Clackamas County Grange, to be held June 10 to 14, inclusive, Allen P. Wheeler, state master, reveals. Action of members of the state grange executive committee in choosing the site and dates for the annual meeting, which is expected to attract several thousand members of the order, follows recommendations of the Clackamas County Grange, to be held June 10 to 14, inclusive, Allen P. Wheeler, state master, reveals. Action of members of the state grange executive committee in choosing the site and dates for the annual meeting, which is expected to attract several thousand members of the order, follows recommendations of the Clackamas County Grange, to be held June 10 to 14, inclusive, Allen P. Wheeler, state master, reveals.

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