Beet Campaign To Open Sept. 22

ROCKY FORD (C-SJ)—Sugar processing will begin at 4 p.m. Sept. 22 for the 1969-70 season at American Crystal Sugar Co. factory in Rocky Ford. Harvest started in Kansas and Colorado Wednesday when receiving stations were opened for the early-maturing beets.
Morgan Beet Harvest Monday

FORT MORGAN (AP) — The 1969 sugar beet harvest in this northeastern Colorado area is to start Monday on 42,000 acres.

Great Western Sugar Co. said it will begin operations at its Fort Morgan plant on Wednesday, and expects to continue 148 days—24 days longer than last year. Acreage is 7,400 acres more than last year, and the harvest is two weeks earlier than usual “to take care of the increased acreage requests made by the growers in the spring of 1969,” said Vic Ostermiller, agricultural manager for Great Western. Phone your news to 667-4340.

9/12/69
White Is Re-elected As GWV Chairman

The board of directors of Great Western United Corp. (GWU) has re-elected William M. White as chairman of the board and chief executive officer and has named two new men to top posts in the company.

George E. Wilber, who joined GWU six weeks ago after resigning a post with Boise Cascade Corp., was elected treasurer to fill a post vacated last week by Richard A. Von Kaenel, who resigned as financial vice president as a result of unspecified disagreement with White.

Neil Peck, former New York City lawyer recently named as director of legal affairs for GWU, was elected secretary of the corporation.

Reelected along with White were Harry Roadman, vice president of organization and personnel, and Bill L. Phillips, controller.

Peck replaces Joseph Dolan as secretary. Dolan now is president of Shakey's, Inc., a GWU subsidiary.

In other action, the GWU board approved the sale of Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. to Peavey Co. and set Nov. 7 as the date for a special stockholders' meeting to approve the sale. Only holders of the firm's cumulative preferred stock are entitled to vote.
Start Beet Slicing At Ovid Wednesday

The "Early Harvest Period" for sugar beet farmers is underway right on the heels of bean harvest.

Beet pulling in the area started Monday, weeks ahead of the usual time, so slicing at the Great Western Sugar Co., factory in Ovid could start this Wednesday noon.

"Excess acres" are mainly involved in this first hauling of beets. The official run for regular beets is set for September 29. The factory at Ovid will have a run of about 148 days which will take it into February.

Jim Gonyou, new manager at Ovid, reports a good growth of beets in the District with good color in tops for this time of year. Hail damage has been at a minimum over the entire District. Most beets hurt by hail are right around Ovid.

There has been some leaf spot on the east end in Nebraska. Soil fumigants, called nematicides, have helped fight nematodes and it is believed the dividends will show in this harvest.
Early Harvest To End Sat.,
Factory Sets Slicing Record

The early sugar beet harvest ends Saturday at the Fort Morgan factory and a good many growers in the district are expected to start Monday “on what we consider the regular harvest,” Vic Ostermiller, agriculture manager of the factory, said today.

The slicing and factory operations are going along as anticipated and “we set a new slicing record yesterday,” Ostermiller said. The factory sliced 3,986 tons of beets in 24 hours; the old record was 3,925 tons set Oct. 11, 1968.

Except for the early rains which never held back factory operations but delayed some of the growers, enough beets have been harvested to keep the factory operating, Ostermiller said.

Delivery during the regular harvest starting Monday is restricted by the slicing capacity of the factory until Oct. 9. The company will then start piling. There has been some piling at the factory for a safety measure to have at least three days’ supplies of beets on hand.

There are 42,000 acres of sugar beets in the Fort Morgan district to be harvested.
GW Breaks Its Record Again; Harvest Begins

It took the Great Western Sugar Co. factory just two weeks to break its slicing record twice on the early sugar beet campaign.

Saturday, the factory set a new slicing record of 4,163 tons of sugar beets. On Thursday, the factory had broken the Oct. 11, 1968, record of 3,925 by slicing 3,986 tons of sugar beets in the 24-hour period.

Today, the regular harvest of the Great Western starts. An early harvest was necessary this year to take care of increased acreage requests made by the growers last spring, Vic Ostermiller, agriculture manager of the Great Western, explained.

As the larger acreage meant the factory would have to run longer, to keep from having high storage losses, “we have to slice the beets in the early part of the campaign prior to piling; that is, the beets from the increased acreage,” Ostermiller said.

There are 25 stations in the Fort Morgan district and all are open today except the ones at Byers, Hoyt, Joes, Kirk, Idalia, Snyder, Messex and Masters.

Snyder, Messex and Masters stations will open Oct. 6 and all the rest on Oct. 9 when piling of beets will start. There will be no piling until Oct. 9, Ostermiller said.
Big Beet Harvest Is Started Here

One of the biggest sugar beet harvests, in several categories, is underway in the Big Springs-Brule area. Jerry Young, Great Western Sugar Co. field man, reports the receiving stations opened in the area September 15.

The crop is one of the biggest because acreage is up, double what it was last year. It is also one of the biggest because no damaging hail storms were reported during the season. Finally, it is one of the biggest because the yield per acre is well above average.

Sugar content is below average. However, Young said the crop will be a good one. He said the Big Springs area had a good growing season with lots of sunshine, not too much rain and little hail.

Beets coming in now are going by rail to the GW factory at Ovid. Piling of beets will start around October 9 and beets will be hauled by truck from then on.

Mrs. Young is the weigher at the scales this year. Ivan Peterson is tare man. James Johnson is the power operator and Agapito Pena is the chain man.
Shows Slides On Beet Crop

Merle Worden, fieldman for Great Western Sugar Co., was in charge of the program at last week's meeting of the Burlington Rotary Club. He presented his program on the recent developments in the use of herbicides to control weeds in the beet fields and illustrated his program with the use of slides taken of various local fields.

Worden also screened several slides taken at Camp Alexander when he accompanied the Boy Scouts this summer.

Visiting Rotarians attending the meeting were Gene Brown and Gene Clark, Stratton and Clyde Hannon, Robinson, Ill. Guests were Ken Ancell of Liberal, Kan., and C. A. Frank, Hutchinson, Kan.
Early Beet Harvest

Due at Morgan

FORT MORGAN (AP) — The 1969 sugar beet harvest in this northeastern Colorado area is to start Monday on 42,000 acres.

Great Western Sugar Co. said it will begin operations at its Fort Morgan plant on Wednesday, and expects to continue 148 days—24 days longer than last year.

Acreage is 7,400 acres more than last year, and the harvest is two weeks earlier than usual “to take care of the increased acreage requests made by the growers in the spring of 1969,” said Vic Ostermiller, agricultural manager for Great Western.

Frank Zumbrink, manager, of the Longmont Great Western sugar factory, said the early harvest will not be duplicated in the Longmont area because conditions are not the same.
Beet Harvest in Area Starts Soon

Garden county beet growers are expected to start harvesting their beets around October 1, according to I. L. Johnson, agricultural manager for the Bayard factory of the Great Western Sugar Co.

A second pre-harvest random field sampling shows the beet crop has made exceptional root growth the past month. The stand was slightly less than the last five years but the individual root size was heavier. Sugar content was below the five-year average.

The excellent late-summer temperature and sunlight conditions should improve weight and sugar content, Johnson said. An above-average crop is in prospect for this area.

Plans call for beets to be loaded in Oshkosh starting October 6 with railroad cars being used and a new loader available due to increased acreage. The Bayard factory is expected to operate on an around-the-clock basis into February of next year.
'69 Sugar Beet Outlook Bright

DENVER (AP) — Colorado’s 1969 sugar beet crop ranks second only to the 1930 record high with 3,264,000 tons expected, according to the Colorado Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

The figure is 25 per cent larger than the 1968 output and exceeds the 1967 crop by 55 per cent.

The service said corn prospects dipped slightly during 796,000 bushels—is still 12 per cent larger than the 1968 output.

Barley production was placed at 12,050 bushels, 11 per cent more than last year, while spring wheat production—800,000 bushels— is 88 per cent above 1968.

The fall potato crop of 9,750,000 hundredweight is 18 per cent more than last year’s output, and a record hay crop of 3,319,000 tons—16 per cent more than a year ago—is in the making. But the peach crop, expected to total 29 million pounds is 8 per cent less than the 1968 crop, the service reported.
Harvesting of Sugar Beets to Start Oct. 6

Harvest of the 1969 sugar beet crop will commence on Monday, October 6. Stations for receiving beets will open on this date in western Nebraska and Wheatland, Wyo., districts.

Early growing conditions in May and June were somewhat less than favorable. Freezing temperatures in May made replanting necessary on nearly one-fourth of the locally planted acreage. However, weather conditions during the remaining part of the growing season were more suitable. Recent samples from fields indicate an estimated yield of 17.5 tons per acre. Sugar content of samples was lower than the previous year.

Slicing operations at the Mitchell plant will get underway as soon as a sufficient supply of beets is on hand. Total volume of beets in the Mitchell area plus shipments from Wheatland, Wyo., and other areas will supply the plant for about 128 days’ operation. Estimated completion date for processing the 1969 crop is February 12.

The plant, operating on a 24-hour schedule, seven days per week will employ about 285 people.
1969 Beet Crop Ranks Second Only To 1930

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Beet Forecast Is Second Best

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Harvest is going smoothly

Great Western Agricultural Manager, Lowell Giauque, told The News Saturday that the early sugar beet harvest is now in full swing and things are progressing smoothly and as expected.

The agricultural manager said that nearly 14,000 tons of beets have been delivered as of Friday afternoon. Thursday afternoon the factory began to slice beets, although weather delayed the opening for a day. Bad weather in some areas has also hampered harvest activities, but not seriously.

Yield is a little above what was expected, but the sugar content is down due to the early start. Giauque felt that over-all, the early harvest will be successful, due mainly to the high tonnage now being received at the Factory Station.

Inside, Factory Manager, Jim Amos said things were running smoothly, but that they could use some help for the long season. Amos said workers should inquire at the Factory Office.
Beet Harvest Slow

The sugar beet harvest opened in the Sterling and Ovid districts of Great Western Sugar Co yesterday but progress was "extremely slow," according to Lester Garner, agricultural manager at the Sterling factory.

It was so slow the start of the campaign at the Sterling factory has been postponed until Friday morning.

Originally the campaign was scheduled to start Wednesday. The factory campaign will begin tomorrow as scheduled at Ovid.

This will be made possible by combining beets harvested in the two districts. Many of the beets delivered to Sterling stations are being shipped to Ovid.

The harvest is two weeks earlier than usual this year because of the large acreage planted to beets.

For the first two weeks the harvest is limited to new growers and those who increased their acreage.

“We have lots of new growers with new equipment, and some of them have experienced problems,” Garner said. “Also, some growers, especially in the Holyoke and Imperial areas, are still waiting for arrival of new equipment they have ordered.”

These conditions have helped slow the harvest. Also some growers are still involved with beans and corn silage.
Harvest of 1969 Beet Crop
To Commence Here October 6

Harvest of the 1969 sugar beet crop will commence on Monday, October 6. Stations for receiving beets will open on this date in Western Nebraska and Wheatland, Wyoming districts. Early growing conditions in May and June were somewhat less than favorable. Freezing temperatures in May made replanting necessary on nearly one-fourth of the locally planted acreage. However, weather conditions during the remaining part of the growing season were more suitable. Recent samples from fields indicate an estimated yield of 17.5 tons per acre. Sugar content of samples was lower than the previous year.

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Beet Harvest Start Set

Northern Colorado sugar beet growers will start delivering their 1969 crop on Monday, Oct. 6, according to Leonard Johnson, agricultural manager of the Loveland factory of the Great Western Sugar Co.

Harvest will be restricted through Oct. 8 to car loading stations and in an amount needed to get factory operation started.

The 68th annual harvest under contract with the Great Western promises to be one of the highest tonnage crops, following a growing season that approached the ideal in weather. The summer season was relatively free of hail or the cloudburst type rains that hamper growth of the beet plants early in the season.

Samples

Sample checking of the crop indicates high tonnage with possibly lower sugar content.

Field operations in the area are all mechanized and no migrant labor is employed.

The factory run is expected to be about 130 days, the longest in many years. Many of the beets to be processed in Loveland will be shipped in from the Burlington, Colo., and Kansas areas where factory operations cannot handle the bumper tonnage.

About 400 persons are employed at the Loveland factory during the harvest campaign.

District

The Loveland district comprises the Berthoud area and extends northward to encompass all of the Wellington and Waverly growers as well as those in the Fort Collins, Timnath and Windsor areas. Windsor beets, however, will be shipped to the Greeley factory this year.

Starting dates for the various receiving stations follow:

Oct. 6 — Factory, Officer, Hardman, Buda, Welty, Kern, and Timnath. This will be on a restricted basis through Oct. 8.

Windsor will start on Oct. 7.

Oct. 9 — Berthoud, Dixon, Wellington, Giddings, Buckeye, Sinnard, Kvuever, Harmony.

Regular delivery will start at all stations on Oct. 9.
Sugar Quota Reassignments Considered

WASHINGTON (AP) — The General Accounting Office recommended Wednesday that Congress consider allowing deficits in domestic sugar marketing quotas to be made up by domestic procurers in other areas.

Under the Sugar Act expiring Dec. 31, 1971, domestic deficits are assigned to foreign countries.

The GAO said that from 1963 through 1968 annual marketings by domestic producers fell below their authorized quotas by 225,000 to 913,000 tons, largely because of substantial deficits below quotas assigned to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The auditors said a reassignment of the deficits to other domestic producers — Hawaii, mainland cane, and domestic beet — would have meant additional gross income of about $62 million to domestic producers in 1968 and would have helped the balance of payments picture by reducing the outflow of dollars for sugar imports by about $89 million.

The reassignment of domestic sugar quota deficits from other domestic areas to foreign producers was written into law in 1962 to provide greater stability in domestic sugar production.

The long-term deficit in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico has had the effect of permanently increasing foreign sugar marketings in the United States, GAO said.
THE FIRST BEETS were unloaded at the Factory Station Monday morning. With the 1969 sugarbeet harvest in the early stages and from what company officials have seen, they are expecting one of the best crops ever in this area. (Staff Photo).
Beet Harvest
Set to Begin

Great Western Sugar Co. today announced this year’s beet harvest schedule, which will begin October 6.

Frank Zumbrink, agricultural manager, urged farmers to deliver beets that are fresh, topped and free of dirt, trash and weeds.

He said that a year of testing has resulted in an automated beet approach that will improve efficiency.

Stations open October 6 include: Factory, Idaho, Plumb, Mead, Kirkland, Johnstown, Bunyan and Walker.

Plants open October 9 are: Harney, Gowanda, Dominion, Morey, Dacono and Elm.

Cooperation

Zumbrink also called for farmers’ cooperation in:
— not rushing harvest. High speed causes inaccurate topping and loss of beet roots and tonnage.
— making certain trucks and beet beds are in good dumping condition.
— separating Zwaanpoly contracts. The company reserves the right to reject beets that contain less than 12 per cent sugar or less than 80 per cent purity.
— obtaining harvest data on fumigant test strips.
Beet Harvest Starts Mon.;
7,400 Acres Over 1968

The 1969 sugar beet harvest in the Fort Morgan district is scheduled to start Monday with 42,000 acres to be harvested, Vic Ostermiller, agricultural manager, announced today.

Factory operations are scheduled to start on Wednesday and the present tonnage estimates indicate a campaign period of 148 days.

The acreage is 7,400 acres more than was harvested last year and the predicted length of the campaign would surpass last year’s by 24 days.

The harvest is getting underway two weeks earlier than usual as the campaign usually starts about the first of October.

“The campaign is getting started earlier to take care of the increased acreage requests made by the growers in the spring of 1969,” Ostermiller said. “This meant we would have to run the factories longer.

“To keep from having high storage losses, we have to slice the beets in the early part of the campaign prior to piling; that is, the beets from the increased acreage,” Ostermiller said.

Harvesting from Sept. 15 to Oct. 9 is restricted by the slicing capacity of the factory. Piling of beets will start on Oct. 9.

This year’s crop is estimated to be at least average in spite of cool weather in the spring and damage caused by severe storms in Yuma County which is in the eastern part of the Fort Morgan district.

Growers with expanded acreage over the 1968 acreage and new growers in the district in 1969 have been notified as to tonnage each grower is obligated to deliver during the restricted period, Ostermiller said.

General harvest for all growers is scheduled to start on Sept. 29 at all stations except Masters, Goodrich, Narrows, Hurley, Hoyt, Byers, Kirk and Joes.

Growers delivering to Masters may start harvest Monday, Oct. 6. Growers at Goodrich, Hurley and Narrows may deliver to Fort Morgan and Sheds prior to Oct. 9. Growers at Hoyt may deliver to Wiggins prior to Oct. 9. Growers at Joes and Kirk may deliver to Yuma prior to Oct. 9. Dodd station will open Sept. 22.

Growers are requested to contact their Great Western agriculturist if they have any questions regarding the harvest.

Factory operations will be under the supervision of Tyler Miller, factory manager, assisted by James C. Young, master mechanic.

Akron, Wiggins Youths Confined To Morgan Jail

Youths from Akron and Wiggins were arrested Wednesday...
GW Sets New Slicing Record

Sterling factory of Great Western Sugar Company broke a slicing record yesterday — the fourth day of its 1969 campaign.

Lester Garner, agricultural manager for the Sterling district, reported 2,747 tons were sliced in the 24-hour period.

That's three tons better than the old record set in 1966.

"It's a great tribute to the entire crew so early in the campaign," Garner said.

Ralph Bristol is factory superintendent, and Bob Barker is master mechanic. Assistant superintendents are Aldo Vecchia, Varlan Wecker, Clyde Pfeifer and Delbert Harris, who came to Sterling this year from Ovid.

The beet harvest started Sept. 15 but delivery of beets was so slow the factory didn't get into operation until Sunday.

"Beets are coming in at a faster pace this week," Garner said.

A new super-piler is now in operation at the factory station. It will handle more than 400 loads of beets per day. The old piler could barely manage 250 loads.

The Ackerman station north of Sterling has been closed and growers from there are now delivering their beets to the Sterling station. That's one reason the super-piler was installed.
Great Western Veep Resigns

Richard A. Von Kaenel has resigned as financial vice president of Great Western United Corp., apparently because of a dispute with Chairman William M. White Jr.

White indicated Thursday he was in no hurry to name a successor. Financial responsibilities, he said, would be divided between Bill L. Phillips, the controller, and George Wilber, the treasurer.

Reports have circulated that White thought Von Kaenel was assuming too much authority when White himself was traveling, especially before Great Western moved its corporate headquarters from New York to Denver earlier this year.

White denied this contention Thursday. “No intrigue,” he said. “He’s the finest financial man I’ve ever known. For various reasons we decided this was the wrong time and the wrong place to be associated.”

Von Kaenel joined Great Western Sugar Co. in March 1967, before the firm merged with Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. to form Great Western United.

Joseph F. Dolan, who joined the company after serving as the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy’s top administrative aide, has been mentioned as a candidate for the second spot in Great Western, but White said Thursday Dolan was still “busy running Shakey’s,” a pizza restaurant subsidiary.
DENVER (AP) — Light rain over most parts of the state promoted row crops and pasture development, but slowed various harvest activities during the past week, according to the Colorado Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Row crops continued to show good development and harvesting activities picked up on potatoes and vegetables as weather permitted.

Seeding of winter wheat was getting underway, and harvest of oats and spring barley on the Eastern Slope was virtually completed, the service said.

Corn condition was improved, while sorghum condition remained the same as a week earlier. Most sugar beet fields are being irrigated heavily, and a high tonnage is expected.

Among others, the potato harvest showed excellent progress, but the condition of dry beans deteriorated because of blight and above normal temperatures in the southwest.

In the San Luis Valley, the condition and quality of lettuce dropped during the week; pearl onion harvest was winding up with fair to good yields and watermelons and cantaloupes continued to move in volume in the Rocky Ford area.

The state’s pasture and range condition was generally excel
Sugar beet crop may set record

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP) — The weekly crop and weather report says forecasts continue to be for a record sugar beet harvest in Wyoming.

The harvest, already under way on a limited scale in Park County, is expected to be in full swing in all beet-producing areas of the state by early October.

The report, issued by the U.S. and state agriculture departments, says last week’s farm activity was focused mostly on the dry bean harvest and ensiling corn.

Chopping corn should be completed by the end of next week.

The report said about 40 percent of the bean crop has been windrowed, or put in piles to prevent wind damage.

Light and scattered rain in September didn’t improve the moisture shortage. The report said most wheat growers are waiting for more soil moisture before seeding their fields.
White Loses Financial Right Arm

Richard A. Von Kaenel, vice president-finance at Great Western United Corp. (GWU) has resigned his executive position in the food empire of William M. White Jr.

The parting was prompted by "a difference of views on policy" and though Von Kaenel and White both confirmed the time-honored if hackneyed explanation, neither would expand on what is behind the policy split.

Von Kaenel was hired away from the Ford Motor Co. by White in February 1967. He went first to Great Western Sugar and was later installed at GWU to run the complicated and diverse financial operations of White's many companies.

White once described Von Kaenel to Cervi's Journal as "a financial wizard." Von Kaenel, Tuesday, said he thought White had exaggerated but he would not elaborate on where his magical touch at GWU had slipped. He said his future plans are uncertain.

Said Board Chairman White about the loss of his financial right arm:

"He has resigned. The reasons were personal and over a difference of policy. We are still very good friends but it was generally agreed that it is best we go our separate ways."
General Crop Conditions Good

Harvest activity slowed almost to a standstill for several days during the week, according to the Colorado Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Cool weather with showers or rain restricted harvest activities in all areas with the exception of the northeast corner of the state.

By the weekend, one-third of the winter wheat acreage had emerged to stand as grain drills continue running. Soil moisture was adequate for germination of winter wheat, winter barley and rye in most areas of the state.

Continued progress was made with the seeding of winter wheat and by the weekend over one-half of the acreage had been planted. This was somewhat ahead of a year ago. In the southeast, over 50 per cent of the acreage had emerged.

Corn condition improved and development had caught up with a year earlier. About 84 per cent of the acreage was in the dough stage and over half the corn had denting. Farmers reported 18 per cent of the acreage was safe from frost.

Corn silage harvest picked up momentum and by the weekend about one-third of the crop was in the silo.

Sorghum condition improved and the crop was developing normally. Forage harvest was underway and 21 per cent of the intended acreage had been harvested.

Sugar beet condition was excellent and farmers were ready to begin digging special early contract acreage during the coming week. The main harvest will begin the first week of October.

Cutting and threshing of dry beans were running about the same as a year earlier. About two-thirds of the acreage had been cut, but only 21 per cent threshed because of wet weather.

Recent rains slowed the curing of grasses on the eastern plains. Some greening developed and pastures were generally better than normal. Livestock remained in excellent condition and young stock were moving to market although in smaller volume than a year earlier because of the abundance of grasses.
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Colorado Mill Sale to Peavey OKd by GWU

By WILLARD HASELBUSH
Denver Post Business Editor

An agreement in principle to sell Denver-based Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., a pioneer firm, to Peavey Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., was announced by William M. White, president and chairman of Great Western United Corp.

The purchase price wasn’t disclosed, but stockholder reports showed that Colorado Milling had net sales of $127.1 million in 1967 before its merger into Great Western United and sales of only $59 million in the latest fiscal year which ended last May 31.

White said the “basic bakery flour business is not in pattern with the evolution of Great Western United into consumer growth areas.” His firm controls Great Western Sugar Co. of Denver, Shakey’s Pizza, Emerald Christmas Tree Co., and newly acquired major development acreage in California City, Calif., and in Colorado City, near Pueblo.

He also said the drop in sales of Colorado Milling last year was due to the sale of nearly 50 per cent of the firm’s milling capacity and all of its formula livestock feed operations.

The Peavey Co., headed by Fredric H. Corrigan as president, is engaged in the sale and distribution of flour and is identified with many phases of agriculture and related food business.

Both White and Corrigan said the sale will be for cash and is subject to approval of the boards and stockholders of both firms.

Great Western United is expanding in the fields of restaurants, convenience foods and the building of new cities.
‘Early sugarbeet harvest’ to get underway this week

The "early sugarbeet harvest" will swing into action in the Kemp District the first part of this week. That's the word from Lowell Giauque, agricultural manager of Great Western Sugar Company's Kemp District.

The so-called "early harvest" is something new this year and those beet growers involved in the program will deliver beets to the factory station west of Goodland only.

Enough beets will be delivered during the early harvest to keep the Kemp factory in operation plus an excess for emergency purposes.

Those sugarbeet growers who have contracted to deliver to the factory station during the early harvest have been notified on what days to deliver and what tonnage is expected.

The early harvest will continue through the first part of October. Beginning Oct. 6, and then throughout the remainder of the campaign, beettenders can deliver their beets to other receiving stations throughout the Kemp District.

The entire campaign is expected to last 160 days, Giauque said.

The outlook for this year's campaign was termed "very good at this time," by Bill Gray, assistant agricultural manager.

According to Gray, there are 50,100 acres of beets in the Kemp District. Last year's acreage was 43,000. Gray said that if all goes well, the average tonnage per acre should be around 17.4. Last year's average tonnage in the District was 14.5.

Sherman, Wallace, Rawlins, Decatur, and Thomas counties in Kansas are producing 27,000 acres of beets in 1969. The remainder, or 23,100 acres, are being raised in Colorado.

Gray did admit that the beet crop, at this time, "looks like the best I've ever seen here."

Total production expected from the Kemp Factory of the Great Western Sugar Company is 900,000 tons. The Kemp Factory here at Goodland is capable of slicing 550,000 tons.

"This means that 350,000 tons will be shipped by rail to Longmont, Loveland and Brighton in Colorado for processing," Giauque said.
Advice on Growing Sugar Beets

One of several wagon loads of farmers, university personnel and businessmen to tour an agricultural research demonstration center near Greeley stopped Tuesday for a discussion of sugar beet crop rotation. Standing on the left is Waldo Peterson, former manager of the Greeley Great Western Sugar Co., factory. Standing right is Harlan Seaworth of Wellington, vice president of Mountain States Beetgrowers Association. A joint committee of growers and company representatives is sponsoring research on this plot, one of several experiments at the farm on alfalfa, corn, potatoes, onions, sugar beets and beans. (Coloradoan Photo)
Colorado Crop Highlights

Corn prospects dipped slightly during August but production, indicated at 22,796,000 bushels, is still 12 per cent larger than the 1968 output, according to the Colorado Crop and livestock Reporting Service. Sugar beet prospects continued promising and the 3,264,000 tons now forecast would make this the second largest ever produced in Colorado. An excellent fall potato crop of 9,750,000 cwt. is 18 per cent larger than last year’s crop. A record hay crop is in the making, but the 29.0 million pounds of peaches is 8 per cent less than the 1968 crop.

Colorado’s corn crop failed to make the advancement during August which had been anticipated and production is now expected to total 22,796,000 bushels. This is 556,000 bushels less than forecast on Aug. 1, but still exceeds the 1968 crop by 12 per cent and 1967 output by 10 per cent. Irrigated acreage is expected to produce an 88.0 bushel yield per acre compared with last year’s record high of 90.5 bushels. Average yield for dryland acreage is estimated at 23.0 bushels compared with last year’s 22.5 bushel yield. On Sept. 1, corn was a little behind the previous year in development and a late frost was needed to enable the entire acreage to mature without frost damage.

Sorghum grain prospects indicate a crop of 11,316,000 bushels, 10 per cent more than was produced in 1968, but 9 per cent less than was produced in 1967. A record high yield of 41.0 bushels per acre is estimated which compares with last year’s 35.5 bushel yield and the record high of 38.0 bushels in 1966. By Sept. 1, three-fourths of the crop had headed and one-fourth of the acreage had turned color.

Colorado’s sugar beet crop ranks second only to the 1930 record high with 3,264,000 tons expected. This is 25 per cent larger than the 1968 output and exceeds the 1967 crop by 55 per cent. Yields are expected to average 17.0 tons per acre, the highest since 1963.

Colorado’s dry bean production is estimated at 2,144,000 cwt., 5 per cent larger than the 1968 output, and 16 per cent more than 1967. Prospects for dry beans slipped somewhat during August, but if realized the crop will still be the largest produced since 1963. Irrigated acreage is expected to yield a record high 1,890 pounds per acre. Dryland beans are expected to average 440 pounds per acre, the same as in 1968. In the important dryland producing area of southwestern Colorado, blight and high temperatures caused considerable deterioration of bean prospects during August.

United States

Production of corn for grain is forecast at 4.3 billion bushels as of Sept. 1, virtually unchanged from a month earlier but 1 per cent less than the 1968 production, and 3 per cent below the record 1967 crop.

Production of all wheat is estimated at 1.5 billion bushels, 7 per cent below 1968 and 4 per cent less than 1967.

Sorghum grain production is forecast at a record high 758 million bushels, 3 per cent higher than last year’s crop and slightly above 1967.

Dry bean production is expected to total 18.9 million cwt., 7 per cent more than the 17.7 million produced in 1968 and 25 per cent more than the 1967 production of 15.2 million cwt.

The 1969 fall potato production is placed at 231,899,000 cwt., 5 per cent above the 1968 harvest and slightly above the crop harvested in 1967.
THIRD YEAR FOR BEETS — Many of his colleagues said it couldn't be done, but Sam Frank, who operates a farm south and west of Gilcrest, has successfully raised beets in the same field three years in a row. Beets, particularly susceptible to nematode infestation, are seldom raised more than one year in a field. Frank said the five acre field yielded 22 1/4 tons per acre last year and 22 the year before. “I'm hoping for 24 this year,” Frank said. Frank attributed his success to the use of a new fumigant called Sul-Min. (Tribune photo by Ron Stewart).
Sugar Beet Receiving Stations Open Oct. 6

Among others of the Great Western Sugar family, Leonard Henderson, Nebraska manager was confident that the sugar beet crop in the Gering-Scottsbluff area would hit an 18-ton plus average yield to the acre. Remaining growing season weather could even beat that figure. A longer sugar campaign is also expected.

In the Bayard area storms, hail and general conditions will cut the yield although Henderson was pleased with recent sampling. Somewhere between 16 to 17 tons to the acre might be the average in spite of lower estimates.

In the Mitchell area Henderson said fieldmen were predicting 17 and three quarter tons, but he added that he thought it might be conservative.

Sugar factories at Gering and Scottsbluff should open a day or two after the receiving stations, going from a year 'around crew of 80 at Gering to around 400 under the new superintendent, George W. Halbur, who arrived a few weeks ago from the Northlands Research company at Wauseka, Minn.

At Scottsbluff the factory employee roll will jump from 100 during the summer to 450 during campaign. At Scottsbluff construction of a new drier had increased the work crew.

As far as total acreage is concerned, the sugar beet industry will have a big year. We expect to operate the Gering factory campaign a full month longer than usual." Mr. Henderson said, which would run into February.

Meanwhile this is sugar content weather and to the beet grower the sugar content is an important part of the crop. In Colorado and Kansas growers have planted heavily to get a favorable record for 1970 allotments.
Change Asked in Domestic Sugar Marketing Quot

WASHINGTON (AP) — The General Accounting Office recommended Wednesday that Congress consider allowing deficiencies in domestic sugar marketing quotas to be made up by domestic producers in other areas.

Under the Sugar Act expiring Dec. 31, 1971, domestic deficits are assigned to foreign countries.

The GAO said that from 1963 through 1968 annual marketings by domestic producers fell below their authorized quotas by 229,000 to 913,000 tons, largely because of substantial deficits below quotas assigned to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

More Income

The auditors said a reallocation of the deficits to other domestic producers — Hawaii, mainland cane, and domestic beet — would have meant additional gross income of about $62 million to domestic producers in 1968 and would have helped the balance of payments picture by reducing the outflow of dollars for sugar imports by about $89 million.

The reallocation of domestic sugar quota deficits from other domestic areas to foreign producers was written into law in 1962 to provide greater stability in domestic sugar production.

The long-term deficit in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico has had the effect of permanently increasing foreign sugar marketings in the United States, GAO said.

The auditors said the secretary of agriculture agreed with their findings and would consult with other agencies about giving the domestic areas substantially larger quotas in the future.
Beet Harvest Kicks Off Monday

Sugar beet harvest will kick off Monday in the Sterling district of Great Western Sugar Co. — two weeks earlier than usual.

The early start was made necessary by the record acreage planted to sugar beets this year, according to Lester Garner, agricultural manager of the Sterling district.

The factory campaign will begin Wednesday if enough beets have been delivered, Garner said.

It will be the longest campaign in history — an estimated five months. The factory probably won't shut down until February.

Last year's campaign of 3½ months was among the longest in history.

"A good average harvest is anticipated," Garner said.

A sampling two weeks ago indicated sugar content was just slightly below average while weight was average or slightly above.

Growers planted 38,000 acres to beets this year, and about 34,500 acres will be harvested.

That's about 60 per cent above last year. Acreage in the new beet areas at Holyoke, Imperial and Grant was up 100 per cent.

The first two weeks of the harvest will be limited to new beet growers and those who increased their acreage this year. They agreed last spring to haul part of their beets early.

Most of these growers are in Phillips county and Chase and Perkins counties in Nebraska.

A new receiving station has been established a mile northeast of Holyoke to help accommodate the increasing number of beet growers in that area. Three pliers have been installed there.

There is also a receiving station at Holyoke.

Another major improvement in the Sterling district has been installation of a new super-plier at the Sterling factory station.

The Ackerman station has been closed, Garner reported.

It was located north of Sterling off highway 138 near the Pawnee road.

Growers there will deliver (Continued on Page Two)
Beet—

(Continued from Page One)

their beets to the Sterling station.

OVID HARVEST STARTS MONDAY

The harvest will also start early in three other districts in Great Western territory — Ovid, Ft. Morgan and Goodland, Kan.

All three districts, like Sterling, have experienced sharp increases in acreage this year and must start early to handle all the beets.

In other GW districts, the harvest will start Oct. 6, the usual time.
Good Crop at Kaufman Farm

Larry Kaufman, who farms about 3 miles southwest of Broadwater, is shown displaying a sugar beet from one of his fields. His crop is expected to yield 20 tons or over per acre this year. (See story below).

Samples Indicate Over Average Beet Crop for Bayard District

Sampling of the 1969 sugar beet crop last Friday gave indications that Great Western Sugar Company's pre-harvest estimate of yield could be improved. The estimate for the Bayard district crop was earlier pegged around 17 tons.

According to L. L. Johnson, manager of the Bayard district, field samples showed the beet crop has made exceptional root growth the past month. The samples indicated that the stand was slightly less than the last five years, but individual root size was heavier. The sugar content was somewhat below the five-year average.

With continuing warm temperatures, Johnson said, conditions should continue to improve the weight and sugar content of the crop.

One of the better crops in the area, according to Leo Hoehn, GW agriculturalist for the Bridgeport-Broadwater-Oshkosh areas, is on the Larry Kaufman farm, about three miles southwest of Broadwater. Kaufman is raising 50 acres of beets and his crop should yield 20 tons or more per acre. Hoehn said that Kaufman used chemicals to control weeds in his fields, which helps make a stronger crop.

Present plans call for the harvest to start Oct. 6, weather permitting, at the Bridgeport and Towers dumps and Oct. 10 at the Broadwater dump.
Colorado Milling Might Be Sold to Minneapolis Firm

By Morton L. Margolin 
Rocky Mountain News Business Editor

Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., the stepping stone William M. White used as his base for formation of the Great Western Bread Company, is about to be sold to the Peavey Co., Minneapolis flour distributing firm.

White, chairman and president of Great Western United, and F. E. Deric J. Currigan, president of the Multan Mills, announced Monday that they have reached preliminary agreement for the sale of Colorado Milling to Peavey.

The transaction will be for cash, but both principals refused to disclose the amount, since the deal must be ratified by directors of both firms.

Once the terms are complete, stockholders of Great Western United also will be asked for their approval.

Great Western United announced in July it was looking for a buyer for Colorado Milling, and the ground Great Western United is consumed or not interested in the evolution of firms which only supply ingredients to others who are selling to consumers.

Wins Proxy Fight

White took control of Colorado Milling in a proxy fight in 1959, and subsequently launched a refashioning of the 89-year-old flour milling firm's corporate structure.

A flour products division was transferred to Great Western Foods, which now sells Great Western United products to supermarkets. An animal feed division was sold outright, and a number of outmoded and inefficient mills were closed.

Great Western United's annual report, which was issued Monday, commented:

"Although CMAE has enjoyed one of the most successful years in its long history, (sales of $59 million), the stable and basic bakery flour business is not in the evaluation of Great Western United into a creative marketing company with interests in consumer-orientated growth areas."

After White got control of Colorado Milling, he used that firm's credit to borrow the funds to buy control of Great Western Sugar, and then merged both into Great Western United.

Today, Great Western United also owns Shaker's Pizza, which the annual report said showed a gain of 20 per cent last year; the Prime Time Restaurant chain, which operates largely in the East; Great Western Cities, a metals division; and the company's Christmas Tree Co., and Great Western Foods.

Earnings $5.51 a Share

The annual report showed previously reported earnings from the fiscal year, ended May 31, of $18,133,000, or $5.51 a share; compared to $14,023,000, or $4.48 a share the year before.

Sales for the fiscal year were $275,269,000, compared to $290,889,000 the year before.

The report disclosed the company plans to open 50 to 80 new Shaker's Pizza parlors this year; 250 Prime Time restaurants in the next five years, and will spend approximately $17 million in plant expansion this year.
DENVER (AP) — Western sugar beet growers Wednesday rejected a proposal calling for costs of improved processing methods to be borne by their group.

At a meeting of growers and the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. before officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the growers contended the increased costs would place undue burdens on them and said it would be unfair.

U-I Sugar had proposed that a storage charge be levied on growers for the sugar equivalent of thick juices held in tanks for later processing. The company said the costs would be included in marketing expense funds charged growers.

Processors contended that the charges for the thick juice storage tanks were appropriate to marketing expense.

Richard W. Blake, executive vice president of the National Sugar Beet Growers Federation of Greeley, Colo., said the proposal was "an abrupt departure from established practice and existing grower-producer relationships" in the terms of a contract signed between the two parties.

In effect, he said, the proposal was an attempt to force a unilateral change.

Malcolm Young, executive manager of the California Beet Growers Association, Ltd., said if the decision rendered by the secretary of agriculture was unfavorable to the growers involved "it could, in the long run, be detrimental to participating sugar beet growers and disrupt the basic concept of sugar beet contracts used to purchase beets from about 85 percent of the nation's sugar beet farmers."

Roy Holman, state president of the National Farmers Union and the Utah-Idaho Farmers Union, said in a statement the use of tanks was clearly a processing operation.

"A decision adverse to growers on the issue...could open the door to a new era of costs to be carried by sugar beet producers," Holman's statement said. It was presented by Rocky Mountain Farmers Union President Charles Hanavan, Jr.

Claude G. Johnson, secretary of the Idaho Sugar Beet Growers Association, pointed out that thick juice was not refined sugar and that therefore the storage cost "is not a legitimate charge."

Harold Purdy, president of the Arv-Valley Sugar Beet Growers Association of Deerfield, Kan., said his group was "very deeply concerned at the request that growers share in the cost of construction of company-owned facilities."

"If for some reason the Department of Agriculture should make a determination in favor of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. in this instance, it will destroy relationships which have been built over the years to the detriment of the entire industry," Purdy said.

Speaking for the processors, Rowland M. Cannon, president of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., asserted that the proposed storage charge was designed "to increase, not reduce, the net return to the grower."

"We believe," Cannon said, "that due to the close working relationship between processors and growers under the participating contract, it is likely that many of the new and unfamiliar tasks of the sugar industry will involve the grower and improve his return."

John B. Bunker, president of the Holly Sugar Corp. of Colorado Springs, said his corporation believes the Department of Agriculture "should approve the proposal," but that such a charge should be subject to negotiations with individual processors and growers in view of the fact that contracts, storage conditions and marketing patterns "have varied from one beet growing area to another."

The hearing was conducted by Tom Murphy of the Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture. About 90 delegates representing the two parties participated.
Sugar beet diseases cost growers 23 per cent of their crop annually, according to a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) spokesman.

Dr. T. W. Edminster, deputy administrator, USDA, made the comment recently during a dedication address for the USDA's Crops Research Laboratory on the Colorado State University campus.

He said the new laboratory will enable the USDA to "come to grips with many of the long-standing problems in the production of sugar beets, and forage, range and pastures." Research at the laboratory exceeds $400,000 annually.

Edminster said that researchers at the laboratory have made significant contributions in the past to the agricultural economy of the region.

"They (USDA scientists) made a major contribution toward the development of a germ plasm which is resistant to leaf spot. This disease is one of the most disastrous affecting sugar beets," he said.

A new method of inoculating sugar beet populations to reveal varieties resistant to rhizoctonia root rot was developed at the laboratory.

He indicated that future research at the facility will center on factors influencing the synthesis of sucrose in sugar beet leaves and the storage of sugar in the beet itself.

This work will eventually lead to increasing the leaf's ability to synthesize sucrose and of the beet to store sugar, he said.

Research at the laboratory also involves forage, range and pasture, which constitute nearly one-half of the land area of the nation.

The work is geared to improving the productivity of range and pasture to meet the food needs of the American people, he said.

"The annual input of this vast resource to the production of livestock products is placed at $8 billion annually," Edminster said.

"It is evident why the research at this laboratory on range, forage and pasture is important to the nation's economy," he added.
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The hearing was conducted by Tom Murphy of the Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture.

About 90 delegates representing the two parties participated.
Beet Growers Reject Plan Asking Them to Help Pay Costs

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The hearing was conducted by Tom Murphy of the Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture. About 30 delegates representing the two parties participated.