NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Town, Country Church Institute
Slated For January 29-31

URBANA--"The Church and Community Development" is the theme for the 38th Town and Country Church Institute, January 29-31 at the University of Illinois Illini Union, Urbana.

The Institute is a cooperative effort by many Illinois churches and the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service to provide continuing education and in-service training for pastors and laymen.

At the opening luncheon Monday, Bishop Reuben H. Mueller, Evangelical United Brethren Church, Indianapolis, Ind., will speak about "The Church and Community." During the afternoon session, Gene Franklin Summers, U. of I. sociologist, will describe "The Individual in a Changing World." Afterwards, a panel of ministers will discuss implications for the church.

Tuesday morning's session features talks on recent developments in Illinois and the agribusiness community. The two speakers are Eugene Graves, director, Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development, Springfield, and Dale E. Butz, secretary of marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association, Bloomington.

In the afternoon, Frank Mingo, United Auto Workers legislative director, will talk about "Developments as Viewed by a Labor Union." A representative of Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. will comment upon "Developments as Viewed by an Industrialist."

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Richard Brown, former executive of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, and Gerald W. Smith, executive secretary, Illinois Junior College Board, lead Wednesday morning's session. Brown will speak about "The Changing Educational Scene in Illinois" and Smith will cover "The Development of Community Colleges."

A number of discussion groups will give participants ample opportunity to explore the implications of social and economic change for the church.

Conference participants may elect to take an evening class. Classes include Community Planning and Development; Leadership, Communication and Social Action; Land Ownership, Value and Control; and Pastoral Counseling.

For further information about registration and housing, see your county agricultural Extension adviser or write to Harvey J. Schweitzer, 408 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana 61801.

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1/7/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Editors Note: Attached is a drawing of the Brown Recluse Spider approximately twice natural size.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Watch For Brown Recluse Spider

URBANA--The brown recluse spider has caused alarm recently in Illinois. Although the spider has been in the state for at least 10 years, only a few outbreaks have been reported, says University of Illinois Natural History Survey Entomologist Steve Moore.

Officially, distribution of the brown recluse is spotty, but the spider has been found throughout Illinois, Moore says. Populations seem most intense in the southern half of the state.

The brown recluse has a dark fiddle-shaped mark on the head and back. The spider's body color varies from light fawn to almost dark brown.

Brown recluse spiders prefer to nest in and near homes and buildings. They live in cracks and crevices and spin an irregular web near the shelter.

Both the male and female brown recluse spiders bite and inject toxin. Pain may be immediate or may occur later.

Moore says victims usually notice a stinging sensation followed by pain. A small blister arises where the bite occurred and that part of the body becomes swollen.

The bite may require six to eight weeks to heal and the final result is a sunken scar ranging in size from a penny to a half-dollar.

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In a few cases victims have experienced general systemic reactions such as skin rashes or internal disturbances.

To avoid brown recluse spider infestations, clean up trash and rubbish and spray around the foundation of your house during warm months, Moore suggests.

Be careful when moving lumber and machinery that has not been recently used. Examine and shake out clothing stored in unused closets or other storage areas.

If you discover brown recluse spiders in your home or buildings, you can use household sprays to control them, Moore says.

Spray infested areas with a spray containing 2 percent chlordane or 5 percent DDT. Other household sprays may also control the brown recluse spider.

A spray containing 0.5 percent dichlorvos (DDVP) or 0.1 percent pyrethrins along with the chlordane or DDT will provide a quick knock-down and kill.

Chlordane and DDT, although long-lasting, are slow in their initial kill of spiders.

During warm months, use a foundation spray around your house to keep spiders and other insects out. Buy chlordane as a liquid emulsion concentrate and dilute it with water as the label directions suggest. Spray the foundation from the sill to the soil until the spray runs off. And spray two to three inches of soil next to the foundation. Be certain to spray around cracks, expansion joints, porches, steps, sidewalks and driveways.

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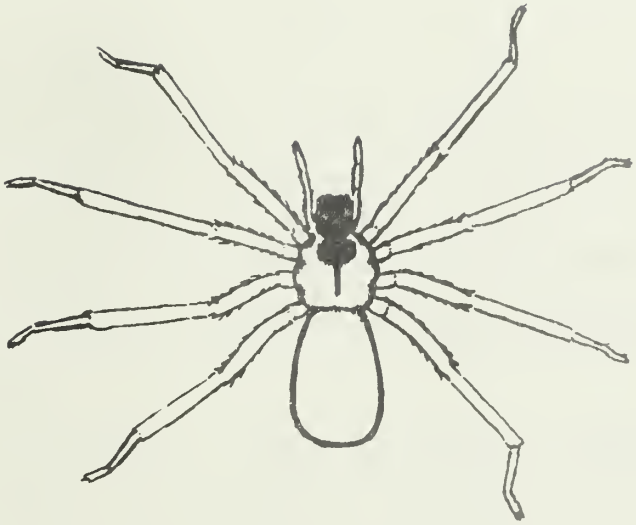

BROWN RECLUSE SPIDER
(approx. twice natural size)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Balancing Month, Money
Presents Family Puzzle

URBANA--If you have more days than dollars left toward the end of the month, there's a good chance you need to practice money management.

And the best way to manage money is to keep accurate records of how you spend each dollar, explains D. F. Wilken, University of Illinois Extension farm management specialist.

Start now to keep records in an account book of all expenditures and receipts for 1968. Maintain running totals or total all items monthly to see if you are financially sound for the 30-day period.

Another efficient but more expensive bookkeeping method is a check accounting system available at some banks. Most systems have special features--some more advanced and proven than others, Wilken notes.

Before purchasing an electronic check accounting system from a lending institution, consider these four questions:

1. Is it simple? Some systems have built-in data-processing programs which are of little or no benefit in figuring end-of-month statements. Some systems are designed strictly for use in a farming operation.

2. What is the cost? Is the commercial system's cost worth the added benefits you'll receive? Many spouses are adept at bookkeeping and can keep accurate, but maybe not such elaborate records as a commercial system.

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3. Is it flexible? Do you have to conform to the system or will the system conform to your needs? Some electronic systems have flexible codes allowing you to enter many sundry items while other systems allow for no code variations.

4. Is it what you want? Most record-keeping systems provide monthly, quarterly or semiannual balance statements, much like bank statements.

The statements let you know your financial standing. And they make figuring and filing income taxes easier since the balance sheet includes totals for each type of purchase. For example, the statement will show how much you spent for doctor care, car repairs, insurance premiums and food.

Electronic record-keeping systems are costly, Wilken explains, and the more detailed the system is, the more it costs. Before purchasing any system, assess your bookkeeping needs and then decide if the check-accounting system is best for you.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

USDA Grain Inspector Calls
For Purcell Bill Passage

URBANA--A U.S. Department of Agriculture grain inspector called for passage of the Purcell Bill, now before Congress, to help update the present Grain Standards Act.

William T. Wisbeck, district director, northern grain division, Chicago, told more than 200 participants at the 4th annual Grain Conditioning Conference here, Jan. 16-18, that it was time to modernize the Grain Standards Act.

"Most of the testimony at (Congressional) hearings points to the inspection of grain moving in interstate commerce. The present Act provides that under certain conditions the inspection of grain is mandatory," Wisbeck stated.

"Grain inspection is mandatory when grain is sold by grade, when grain moves to or from a place where a grain inspector is located and when grain moves in interstate commerce," he noted.

Wisbeck explained the problems with the present Grain Standards Act:

1. The act is obsolete because grades are always necessary now.

2. It is discriminatory because some shippers, when not located at an inspection point, are not required to have their grain inspected. Inspection of rail carriers is enforced while there is little enforcement of trucked grain.

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3. It is misunderstood because many grain dealers are not aware of the Act's requirements.

4. It is impractical to enforce since stopping trucks is more difficult than stopping railroad cars for inspection.

In the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, Wisbeck said, permissive inspection (inspection when requested by interested parties) would be more desirable than compulsory grain inspection.

"Updating the Grain Standards Act will not change in any way the standards now in use," the district director cautioned. "The official grain standards will continue to be used when grain is inspected," he said.

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1/19/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Extension Grain Economist
Forecasts Marketing Changes

URBANA--On-farm conditioning and storage will decline but not stop as "supermarket-type" country elevators provide farmers with more conditioning and storing services on a custom basis, L. F. Stice predicted here Jan. 16.

Reflecting on past trends and current developments, the University of Illinois Extension grain marketing economist revealed his predictions to more than 200 agribusiness representatives attending the 4th annual University of Illinois Grain Conditioning Conference.

"Where elevators are geared-up to service their customers, farmers tend to depend on the elevators rather than put up on-farm storage. "However," Stice continued, "once farmers have bought farm dryers and bins, they will use them as long as they have the labor to fill them, or until elevator charges are below the farmers' out-of-pocket costs.

"Farm management specialists calculate out-of-pocket costs for on-farm conditioning and storing at six to eight cents a bushel for most systems. It is doubtful that elevators will soon be doing the farmer's job at that price," he stated.

Stice related that elevators have economic advantages over farmers in conditioning and storing market corn, and that many farmers would prefer to deliver corn to elevators at harvesttime, provided adequate services are available at "reasonable prices."

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But it takes more capital to gear-up elevators than is available to most country grain dealers, he said. So farmers will still have some conditioning and storing to do until country elevator costs fall below the farmers' costs.

"As farmers shift more of the conditioning and storage of field-shelled corn to the grain trade, they will give greater attention to grain pricing and marketing services," the Extension economist commented.

Stice outlined three new developments in grain marketing which are changing grain markets and marketing practices: increasing production and marketing of corn and soybeans; decreasing charges and improved modes of transportation; and field-shelling corn.

"Between 1957 and 1966, U.S. farmers increased corn production from just over three billion bushels to more than 4.1 billion bushels and off-farm sales from 1.2 billion bushels to just over two billion bushels," Stice pointed out.

Soybean production jumped 93 percent in the same time period, going from 483 million to 931 million bushels.

The volume of market corn and soybeans grows because of higher crop yields and an expanding domestic and foreign demand for livestock feeds. The trends seem likely to continue," the economist predicted.

After several years of continuous increases in rail rates for grains and indifferent services, many railroads are attempting to make rail services and charges competitive with truck and water transportation. Stice pointed to hopper cars, reduced rail rates for volume shipments and the "rent-a-train" idea as recent railroad innovations beneficial to the grain marketing industry.

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"Field-shelling of high-moisture corn (over 20 percent moisture) has created serious quality problems in the marketing system which have not been reflected in market prices and discounts for kernel damage and foreign materials.

"Unless we can lessen the amount of kernel damage and foreign materials, we face tighter grade standards, assessments for cleaning and wider handling margins," Stice asserted.

He said farmers need to make proper combine adjustments, dry corn at correct temperatures, slow cooling, avoid extreme moisture blends and exhibit proper storage management to cut down high discounts.

"All segments of the grain marketing industry, including equipment manufacturers, must give additional attention to corn quality," Stice told conference participants.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Driving Tips Cut Rate Of
Accidents On Snow And Ice

URBANA--In the days of yesteryear, car owners drained their car's radiator, took off the tires and left the car on blocks during the winter months.

Today it's a different story, reports O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist. Owners use their cars all year long.

Dodging careless drivers and keeping you and your car cool in summer is no easy job.

Winter driving is just as tough, but snow and ice make a tough job worse. Hogsett lists these 10 driving safety tips to avoid most winter accidents:

1. Give your car a "longer than normal" warm-up period after starting. Use the extra time to check your gas, oil pressure and water temperature gauges.

2. Equip your car with snow tires. In many states it's now legal to use metal-studded snow tires.

3. Keep the windshield washer reservoir filled with a non-freezable solution. Place a bottle of glycerine and water, mixed half and half, in the glove compartment. Apply the solution to windows and windshields to free them of ice and sleet.

4. Keep a bag of sand and a shovel in the trunk. If you get stuck, shovel a four-foot path both in front and in back of the car. Sand the path. Gently apply power. You can rock cars equipped with automatic transmissions by moving the selector lever back and forth between low gear and reverse.

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5. Test brakes often. Even if brakes are in good condition, moisture may condense on linings and drums. If a brake does "grab," depress brake pedal slightly while driving at a slow speed to dry out the lining and drum.

6. Don't jam on the brakes if your car should skid. Instead, leave the car in gear and turn the steering wheel in the direction of the skid. Then pump your brakes gently, but rapidly, until the car is under control.

7. Keep extra distance between you and the car ahead. Stopping distance may increase 12 times on snow and ice. Tires may have only a tenth of their ordinary grip when on icy roads. Snow and ice are slicker when the temperature is 32 degrees than when the thermometer reads zero degrees.

8. Approach intersections with extra caution. Other drivers will have as much trouble stopping as you will.

9. Dim your headlights at least 1,000 feet before meeting another vehicle. After looking into the lights of a car approaching at 40 miles and hour, you may travel 200 feet before your vision clears.

10. Pull off and stop if you feel sleepy. An accident can happen in a fraction of a second--particularly in adverse weather conditions.

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1/19/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Custom Spray School
Set For January 24-25

URBANA--Reports on 1967 corn rootworm and alfalfa weevil research will be topics featured at the 20th annual Custom Spray Operators' Training School, here January 24-25.

The two-day meeting at the University of Illinois Illini Union is designed specifically for custom spray operators, farm managers, industry representatives and Extension advisers.

Those who attend will hear University, State and USDA research and Extension specialists discuss the use of agricultural chemicals to control weeds, insects and plant diseases. The specialists will also discuss new developments in spray equipment.

H. G. Alford, Pesticide Regulation Division, Agricultural Research Service, will report on "Finite Tolerances for Pesticides--What Does the Future Bring?" H. B. Petty, U. of I. and Natural History Survey entomologist, will discuss "Insects and Modern Agriculture" and "Pesticide Residues and Exports."

The meeting will also include reports on residue and monitoring studies, weed control systems for corn and soybeans, new insects in Illinois and a series of reports on the effect of soil on pesticide performance, herbicide action and herbicide residues.

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During a special session on January 23--the day before the school begins--Juett Hogancamp, State Department of Agriculture, will discuss the custom spray operators' licensing law.

The school is sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service and College of Agriculture, cooperating with the Illinois Natural History Survey.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

24 Illinois 4-H Youth
Attend 'X-Tra' Banquet

URBANA--Twenty-four Illinois 4-H Club youths received wrist watches or scholarships at the 16th annual 4-H "X-tra Yield" recognition banquet Jan. 20 at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

A trophy for the highest corn yield in the state was presented to Richard Radel, Nauvoo. Robert Tammen, Danforth, received a trophy for having the highest soybean yields per acre.

Scholarship winners in the corn yield contest were David Copple, Trivoli; Glen Anderson, Maple Park; Norman Brown, Aledo; Richard Stiltz, Tallula; Berry File, Pocahontas; and Susan Bond, Galatia.

Soybean contest scholarship winners were Larry Slager, Polo; Richard Beuth, Egan; David Bailey, Maquon; Sam Snell, Auburn; Chris Bohlen, Moweaqua; and Ruby King, Albion.

Winning wrist watches in the corn contest were Jerry Kirkpatrick, Wyanet; Ronald Straub, Elgin; Gary Ash, Watseka; Louis Donnell, Shelbyville; David R. Kelsey, Francisville; and Radel.

Wrist watch winners in the soybean contest were Dan Fehr, Roanoke; John Guehler, Somonauk; Gaylord Olson, Prairie City; Ronald Eversole, Shelbyville; Mike Pfister, Carmi; and Tammen.

F. L. Haegele, U. of I. 4-H Club specialist, reported that more than 75 corn and 37 soybean entries were submitted in the state yield competition.

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The 4-H X-tra Yield program is sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service, FS Services, Inc., and FS member companies.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Rural Youth Sets
Winter Rally Jan. 26-28

URBANA--Members of the Rural Youth organization, sponsored by the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, will hold their annual Winter Rally, Jan. 26-28, at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

Registration starts at 7:30 p.m. Friday with a get-acquainted square dance party following.

Saturday's 8:15 a.m. program features Charles Moore, supervising inspector, narcotic control division, Illinois Department of Public Safety, who will discuss "Trips, Traps and Troubles--a Study of Narcotics." In discussion sessions, Tom Morgan, U. of I. security officer, will comment on "Narcotics and Law Enforcement," and Robert Dinning, House of Correction, Bridwell State Hospital, Chicago, will describe "Narcotics Rehabilitation."

The annual business meeting will highlight the Saturday afternoon session with Arlene Aper, state Rural Youth president, presiding.

Ver Lynn Sprague, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission director, will speak at the Saturday evening banquet about activities planned for Illinois' 150-year celebration.

Sunday's program includes a nondenominational service, an officer's meeting and a luncheon.

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1/22/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CUSTOM SPRAY OPERATORS' SCHOOL COVERAGE

Pesticides Rank Low
As Child Health Hazard

URBANA--A seven-year summary of cases of accidental ingestion or contamination by hazardous substances shows that pesticides rank a "weak third" behind medicines and household preparations.

At the 20th annual Custom Spray Operators' School here today, Roscoe Randell, University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist, reported the results of a study of cases reported to Dr. Norman Rose of the Illinois Department of Public Health through downstate Illinois poison control centers.

The study indicates that 64.2 percent of the accidents involved medicines; 12.5 percent, household preparations; 5.7 percent, pesticides; 4.6 percent, paints; 2.8 percent, cosmetics; and 10.2 percent, miscellaneous causes. The figures come from cases involving children under 12 years of age, Randell pointed out.

Pesticides designed to control rats, mice, ants, moths and roaches accounted for more than 80 percent of the accidental ingestion cases.

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During a seven-year period (1960-1966) the number of accidental deaths from pesticides averaged 3.2, while motor vehicles averaged 2,071; home accidents, 1,310; public accidents, 920; fires and explosions, 392; and occupational accidents, 329.

And the number of deaths caused by falls on stairs, firearms, drugs, barbiturates, lead, aspirins, animals, lightning and petroleum products ranked above those from pesticides.

Of the 22 accidental deaths caused by pesticides in the past seven years, one was an agricultural accident and the rest were home or urban accidents. Twelve of the 22 people involved were affected by the pesticide while it was being used; the other 10 deaths resulted from improperly stored pesticides. Nine of the 12 deaths were caused by baits, Randell explained.

The 22 deaths caused by pesticides during the seven-year-period represent only .069 percent of the total accidental deaths in Illinois. But the 22 deaths could have been prevented.

Randell lists these four steps to protect children from pesticide poisoning:

--Use baits properly and keep them out of reach from children.

--Store woolens in sealed containers if you use mothballs or moth flakes.

--Keep pesticides stored under lock and key.

--Burn empty paper pesticide bags and stay out of the smoke. Burn out or wash other pesticide containers and haul them to a sanitary landfill or bury them.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Earl M. Hughes Wins
1968 Service Award

URBANA--Earl M. Hughes, Woodstock farmer and member of the University of Illinois Board of Trustees, has been given the 1968 plaque for outstanding service to agriculture by the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers (ISPFMRA).

The award came during the Society's 40th annual winter meeting on the U. of I. campus, Jan. 25-26. The citation recognized him for "distinguished leadership and outstanding service...to the agriculture of the State and Nation as an Educator, Businessman and Farmer Statesman."

Born on a farm near Woodstock, Hughes was graduated in agriculture from the U. of I. in 1929. He later specialized in marketing and farm management work in graduate school. He received the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1938.

From 1938 to 1942, Hughes was a U. of I. Extension agricultural economist. He resigned in 1942 to devote full time to farming on the Hughes Farms near Woodstock in McHenry County, Ill.

Hughes served as a special consultant to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Bensen during 1954-55. During the next two years, he was an administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service. From 1957 to 1961, Hughes was executive vice president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and a member of President Dwight Eisenhower's advisory board to the Commodity Stabilization Service.

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For nine years, 1946-54, Hughes was a director of the Country Mutual Casualty and Country Life Insurance Companies, and the Prairie Farms Creameries.

He has served as a board member of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., Hales and Hunter Co., Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, First National Bank of Woodstock, school board of the Rural Community Consolidated District No. 10, Farm Foundation, Foundation of American Agriculture and the University of Illinois. Hughes is a life member of the U. of I. Alumni Association.

In addition, Hughes is a member of the U. of I. Foundation, Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois Seed Producers, Illinois Crop Improvement Association, American Seed Trade Association, FarmHouse social fraternity and Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta, both honorary agricultural societies.

Hughes was named "Chicagoan of the Year in Agriculture" in March, 1962, by the Chicago Junior Association of Commerce and Industry.

He is married to Mildred Shuman of Sullivan, who is a 1931 U. of I. graduate. They have three children, all U. of I. graduates, Helen (1958), Robert (1961) and Earl M., Jr. (1965).

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farmers' Insect Battle Never Ends

URBANA--Farmers have always had to fight. The days of the musket are over. And today's modern farmer hardly ever puts his wagons in a circle. But he's still got to be a fighter sometimes.

One continuing battle is the farmer's fight to protect his crops--the crops that become the U.S. consumer's food--from the ever-changing insect population.

Farmers have been forced to add insect control practices to their farming programs. And the control practices put extra demands on the farmer's time and add to his crop production costs.

All in all, farmers get pretty annoyed when they spot insect damage in one of their fields. Many farmers have switched to preventive control applications to eliminate the possible crises.

At the recent 20th Custom Spray Operators' Training School, University of Illinois and Natural History Survey Entomologist Steve Moore reported on the 1967 insect situation. With the help of Illinois county Extension advisers, Moore compiled a list of insects causing farmers the most problems during 1967.

A list of the top five most-wanted insects looks like this:

--The corn rootworm. This rascal comes in three varieties. He feeds on corn roots and sometimes damages the silks. He limits his activities primarily to the northern one-half of Illinois and has the potential to "wipe-out" entire fields of corn.

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--The true armyworm. He had a heyday in Illinois wheat and barley fields during the cool wet spring of 1967. Farmers treated more than 100 thousand acres to control the armyworm in wheat and corn.

--The alfalfa weevil. "Willy the Weevil" continued his march northward in Illinois, feeding on young alfalfa plants. He forced many southern Illinois farmers to use relatively expensive control methods if they wanted to produce alfalfa. During 1967 farmers sprayed an estimated 47 thousand acres to protect them from Willy's ravages. And about 35 thousand acres were saved from Willy. He too has the capacity to seriously reduce alfalfa yields.

--The European corn borer (ECB). ECB had a rough year in Illinois. Strong winds and beating rains limited his activities in most parts of the state. He's expected to cause the most trouble during 1968 in the southwest part of Illinois. But he's wily, and farmers throughout the state who plant corn early will have to watch for old ECB.

--The black cutworm. Call him unpredictable. He's apt to be a problem in any cornfield in the state and his whereabouts are unpredictable. He prefers to work in low spots, wet spots and poorly drained areas. He raises havoc by cutting off young corn plants at ground level.

A mottley crew makes up the list of the next five most-wanted insects: the flea beetle, the corn leaf aphid, the subterranean termite, the clover leaf weevil and a whole passel of roaches. Farmers will have to keep a sharp eye for these nuisances and crop-robbing criminals--insects.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Economist Asks For
New Grain Pricing Basis

URBANA--A University of Illinois grain marketing economist asked for industry-wide adoption of a relatively new pricing system for marketing wet corn during the annual winter meeting of the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Thursday (Jan. 25).

Lowell D. Hill, speaking to Society members meeting in the U. of I. Illini Union, urged all elevators to base their wet corn price on a No. 2 basis and then charge the producer-farmer for any drying or conditioning necessary to bring corn to the basis.

"The supply of wet corn and the availability of drying capacity are not determined by the price of corn and should not be forced into that pricing structure," he said.

"The market price should reflect the value of a product or a service to the consumer. This objective can be attained only if corn is priced on its dry matter content and conditioning services are priced according to their supply and demand factors," Hill explained.

"There is an intuitive appeal to buying corn on an accepted value standard and assessing a drying charge according to the value of the drying services," he said.

"Farmers do not expect to sell water by the bushel, but neither are they willing to accept moisture penalties in excess of all drying costs," Hill stated.

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All elevators have access to standard shrink tables which convert corn of any moisture level to a 15.5 percent weight basis, Hill said explaining the mechanics of the relatively new plan.

Elevator operators may have to adjust their drying charges, which are well established at most elevators, to cover invisible shrink, increased foreign material, operating costs and risks incurred during drying.

The agricultural economist pointed out that if the weight of wet corn can be adjusted down to 15.5 percent, then the weight of overdried corn should be adjusted upward to the 15.5 base, with adequate price allowances for any quality losses due to overdrying.

Hill said the idea of buying corn on a 15.5 percent basis less a drying charge had gained acceptance in the last two years. Quoting from research findings of 1965, Hill said no Illinois elevator operators were using the new pricing system.

However, a similar survey conducted in 1967 showed that nine percent of the elevators in Illinois and 20 percent of those in central Illinois had adopted the pricing idea.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

20-Year Men Recognized
At Illinois Spray School

URBANA--How do you recognize 100 years of attendance at the 20th Annual Custom Spray Operators' Training School? Try honoring five men who have each attended all of the first 20 schools.

The five men who received plaques--their "perfect attendance pins"--are these: John Pool, spray operator, Melvin; Weldon Wadleigh, Stauffer Chemical Company, Omaha, Neb., formerly of Kankakee; W. Keith Walker, Good-Life Chemical Company, Effingham; Robert Rider, Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, Davenport, Iowa; and Lillard Hedden, aerial spray operator, Pekin.

University of Illinois Chancellor J. W. Peltason presented the plaques at the opening session Wednesday in the Illini Union.

More than 1,350 custom spray operators and industry men attended the conference designed for commercial applicators of agricultural chemicals. The program covered a wide range of topics on weed control, insect control and disease control.

Spraying crops is big business in Illinois. U. of I. and Natural History Survey entomologists estimate that nearly seven million acres of field crops were treated for insects. And they estimate that the treatments saved Illinois farmers more than $34 million.

About nine million acres, or 79.5 percent, of Illinois' cornland received some form of weed control treatment. An additional 2.9 million acres growing soybeans received a herbicide treatment.

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FOR RELEASE AFTER JANUARY 29

Reiser Wins Fourth Soybean Contest

SPRINGFIELD--John Reiser, Jr., Ashland, Illinois, proved himself a real champion by producing 75.04 bushels of soybeans per acre and winning the Illinois Five Acre Soybean Yield Contest for the fourth straight year.

Contest results were announced and awards presented here Monday (Jan. 29) at the Soybean Production Conference.

Reiser now has a four-year contest average of 75.37 bushels per acre. Since 1964 his yields have been 73.5, 82.7 and 70.98 bushels.

To produce his winning yield, Reiser planted certified Wayne soybeans on May 20. He planted inoculated seed at a rate of 92 pounds per acre in 20-inch rows, averaging 7 1/2 plants per foot. Germination was 87 percent.

Reiser tested the soil, and applied 120 pounds of triple superphosphate and 233 pounds of 0-0-60 per acre. For weed control he applied 2 1/2 pounds of Amiben per acre, rotary hoed once and cultivated once.

When the field was in corn in 1966, Reiser applied 211 pounds of nitrogen, 500 pounds of 4-12-8 and 200 pounds of 0-0-60.

Second-place winner Darrell L. Bandy provided stiff competition for Reiser. Bandy, from Blue Mound, Macon County, turned in a yield of 74.47 bushels.

Third place went to Nathan Briscoe, Chatham, Sangamon County, with 63.86 bushels per acre.

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The first tie in the four-year history of the contest occurred between Howard Zook, Beason, Logan County, and Homer King, Divernon, Sangamon County. Zook and King reported identical yields of 62.23 bushels, good for fourth place.

Allen J. Carley, Milford, Iroquois County, finished in fifth place with a yield of 60.09 bushels.

Eighty-five contestants from 26 counties completed the 1967 Soybean Yield Contest. Their average yield was 49.81 bushels per acre, compared to the state average of 31 bushels. Forty-one contestants produced more than 50 bushels per acre.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Doane Prexy Examines
Corporate Farming

URBANA--The impact of corporate farming on agriculture will be significant, but many recent reports about this new type of farming have been exaggerated, H. G. E. Fick, Doane Agricultural Service president, said here Thursday (Jan. 25).

Speaking to members of the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers (ISPFMRA) at their annual meeting in the University of Illinois Illini Union, Fick pointed out that corporate farming is just another one of the many changes taking place in agriculture.

"Non-farm people, both consumers and businessmen, have become interested in the importance of a strong and productive agriculture. As a result, large corporations are buying agricultural land or are working to control a portion of production," Fick said.

"But there is no indication that large companies will take over farming in a few years. The family farm continues to represent 96 percent of the total U.S. farms," he pointed out.

Fick outlined three reasons why large corporations are getting into agriculture: (1) To develop and protect a share of the market for farm input items which they have to sell; (2) to acquire farm products for processing and distributing at low costs on regular schedules; and (3) to make a profit directly from agricultural production.

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Restrictive laws are being sought to prevent non-farm businessmen and corporations from entering agriculture.

"If farmers insist on these laws, will government in turn tell farmers to stay out of banking or marketing or processing or selling of machinery and fertilizers?" Fick asked the Illinois farm managers and rural appraisers.

"Farmers want to and are diversifying just like other businesses. Let's not revert to a caste system, where people stay with one trade or occupation," he cautioned them.

"Freedom to compete has made America great. It has provided us with a standard of living which is envied the world over," he said.

"By becoming proficient, farm managers can better serve individual farm owners, whether the owners are large corporations, small corporate farms owned by one or more local farmers, or the more common, absentee-owner investor," he explained.

"If farm managers do not look into the future and decide which of their services best fits coming farm needs, many will drop out of the farm management business," Fick predicted.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contractual Farming
Compared To Open Markets

URBANA--"Contractual farming is one way to link the farmer with his markets other than by the market-price system," Harold F. Breimyer, University of Missouri agricultural economist, said here during the annual winter meeting of the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers.

Speaking at the University of Illinois Illini Union, Breimyer said contractual farming creates a new system of rewards and a new method of directional control.

"Contract farming relocates managerial control. Although contract terms can vary, all contracts transfer a greater or lesser degree of control from farmers to the contractor. Universally, contracts depreciate the farmer's status," Breimyer asserted.

"But farmers will contract their crops even though they lose some managerial control because contracts simplify obtaining credit, shift part of the risk to the contractor and appear financially attractive at first," he continued.

In most cases, the contracting agency furnishes all operating credit. And because it furnishes credit, it assumes the risk.

Commercial agriculture multiplies risk, and part of the return to a commercial enterprise is a reward for assuming risk, Breimyer told the Society's 200 members attending the meeting.

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"If those who farm are to remain proprietary farmers, they must bear a considerable part of the risk that goes with it. They cannot be proprietary and assume no risk," he said.

When contracts are first offered to farmers, Breimyer related, the contracts are financially attractive. But once contracting becomes established, not only do the terms deteriorate, but the remaining farmers have no marketing choice.

"They accept a contract, or they do not produce the product," he said.

Although contractual agriculture will obtain specification production better than an open-market agriculture, it does have virtues, he said. The open-market system allows for flexibility in both production and consumption.

"It is visible, open, fair to all comers, non-discriminatory. Transactions take place in public view, particularly when a good market news service is available. A market system is built on the principle that a man is to be rewarded on the basis of the product he produces," he explained.

"Although contractual agriculture can harness production more exactly, it poses serious problems of assuring the freedom of opportunity and equity of treatment that have been the hallmarks and great strengths of a market system," Breimyer said.

"The individual farmer simply cannot be as knowledgeable or enjoy as much help or protection in negotiating contracts as he does when he sells in an open market," he continued.

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If farming goes contractual without protective legislation and without the assistance of a farm organization, then "individual farmers will inevitably drift into satellite or captive relationships with their contractors," he said. "That is, if contracting becomes the general practice."

Breimyer said that so long as open markets remain available as a protective recourse, the dangers of contract farming are not great.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farm Casualties Compare
With Vietnam War Losses

Last year, the number of Americans who died each day in Vietnam combat totaled only four more than the number killed in U.S. farm accidents, reports O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

A recent newspaper report revealed that 26 Americans were killed and 170 wounded every day last year in Vietnam. The National Safety Council reports that 22 farmers were killed and approximately 2,000 were wounded every day last year.

"Many persons demonstrate against U.S. involvement in Vietnam," Hogsett says, "but there have been no demonstrations or riots urging safety for farmers."

Only farmers themselves can reduce the number of fatal and injuring accidents, Hogsett asserts.

No. 1 killer of farmers last year was tractor upsets. More than 1,000 farmers were killed from careless driving.

Another major cause of death was careless handling of machinery. Many farmers may not have lost their lives, but lost hands, arms, legs or feet in corn pickers, combines or hay balers.

More than 500 farmers each year lose their lives in fires--either in the home or farm buildings.

"Farmers can save their lives by practicing safety on the farm," Hogsett reports.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Credit Cards Like
Signed Blank Checks

URBANA--If, like some Illinoisans, you leave credit cards in the glove compartment of your car, you're asking for trouble.

For thieves have found a new way to make "easy" money, reports J. M. Holcomb, University of Illinois Extension agricultural finance specialist. They steal credit cards from glove compartments of cars parked in apartment house garages.

More than 100 million credit cards are now in use throughout America. Thousands are stolen each day. And yearly losses from the misuse of stolen cards amounts to more than $35 million.

You can protect yourself against credit card misuse by buying insurance, Holcomb says. The premium is small and many companies add the extra cost to your homeowners policy.

But whether you have insurance or not, it's a good policy never to leave credit cards in your car or hotel or motel room. And never lend the cards to anyone, Holcomb advises.

If you do lose a card, or if one is stolen, notify the company immediately by telegram or phone. Then follow the notification with a registered letter. In most cases, the notification will absolve you of any charges you didn't authorize, he points out.

Treat your credit cards as signed blank checks, Holcomb suggests. Cards are just as valuable and can be used over and over again.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Economist Optimistic
About Farmers' Future

URBANA--Farmers will have a better year in 1968 than they had in 1967 and consumers should have no concern over having enough food, a USDA economist said here Wednesday (Jan. 31).

Speaking at the 10th University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum, Francis A. Kutish, staff economist in the Secretary of Agriculture's office, Washington, D.C., said that he anticipated a higher grain price this summer and fall, and that "1968 is going to be a better year than 1967."

Kutish predicted that something similar to the Agricultural Act of 1965 will continue as the basic foundation of our agricultural policy.

Pointing out that he could only speculate, Kutish outlined what he foresees in U.S. agriculture during the next two or three decades.

"There's no real concern over enough food," he asserted. "U.S. cropland will continue to be ample or more than ample to supply all the products that can be sold at home and abroad at prices which cover costs."

Kutish added, however, that although nutrition in the developing countries will improve, a substantial nutritional gap will continue with no means of closing it through usual market channels.

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"Land adapted to the use of large scale machinery will increase in value relative to the less well adapted land now used for crop production," Kutish told the Forum audience.

"Crops and production proccesses which cannot be mechanized will largely disappear from U.S. agriculture," the economist predicted. He said capital investments per farm will increase greatly, while labor use per farm will decrease.

"Most of the labor employed in agriculture in another 30 years will work factory hours and will be largely indistinguishable from blue collar workers in other industries."

In the field of marketing, the economist predicted that competition within geographic regions will decline as mergers and consolidations reduce the number of firms buying from farmers. He also predicted that more farm products will be sold on a contract basis.

"In another 30 years, much of the livestock products will be produced and sold on a contract basis.

"The present system of determining market prices may be replaced largely by institutional pricing as a part of the contract terms."

Kutish concluded his comments by saying that the future for Midwest agriculture should be rewarding to those who can meet the challenges of changing technology.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Bishop Suggests Plans
To Restructure Rural U.S.

URBANA--"The rural poor are sparsely settled. They are unorganized. They have no identifiable leadership. They are not vocal and they are receiving little assistance. The low-income white is the most unorganized, unnoticed group in our society."

These words set the stage for C. E. Bishop's presentation, "Strategies for Rural Development," at the University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum here Wednesday (Jan. 31).

Bishop, vice-president, University of North Carolina, and a member of the President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, said that the U.S. society has undergone rapid change. "Through research, we have developed new technologies that have increased the productivity of capital in comparison with the productivity of labor.

"The new technologies have also changed the structure of communities. Many small rural locally-based communities have been pulled apart and their economic functions transferred to larger cities."

Bishop said that the tax base is static in many counties and decreasing in others. "This has obvious effects upon the ability of local governments to provide public services."

At the same time, the rural have migrated to urban areas, have learned to appreciate urban-living styles and have begun to demand similar goods and services.

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Bishop blamed local governments for their failure to prepare people for the kind of life that will exist in 2000.

"The condition will get worse, not better," Bishop asserted. "In planning to combat poverty, it is important that the emphasis be placed upon the process occurring and not upon the current situation."

The process--which has not yet been completed--indicates that the rural-urban dichotomy is dead. "One of the most significant links between what was formerly called 'rural' and 'urban' is evidenced through occupational and geographic distribution of labor.

"The migration of people from the farm to the cities of America represents one of the most massive migrations of human resources ever recorded," Bishop said. "It was unassisted, undirected and largely unnoticed until in recent years when it exploded in our faces with a vengeance."

But migration to the urban areas has changed the large city's role in society, Bishop said. Employment for professionals continues to increase in the cities, but employment for the unskilled and semiskilled has moved to the suburbs and the small cities.

"We continue to pile people who are looking for jobs in unskilled and semiskilled employment into central cities. But the jobs are not to be found.

"What has emerged is a terrible mismatching of people and employment opportunities in the central cities. Many who have migrated to the central cities are still seeking employment."

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Discussing possible ways to "restructure" rural America, Bishop said, "It is futile to attempt to maintain or resurrect the old rural-urban dichotomy. It is dead. Let us bury it.

"For the remainder of this century the central issues in the concept of balance will center not on the rural-versus-urban dichotomy but on the distribution of growth among metropolitan and other urban areas."

There is little hope of moving large numbers of people back to rural areas, he said. The hope lies in helping those who move from the farm to make gains rather than losses as a result of this move.

Bishop cited the people returning to farm employment as examples of "social waste." And he emphasized the importance of guidance and counseling for people leaving the farm.

Bishop referred to the National Advisory Commission's report on Rural Poverty, stating that poverty cannot be overcome without altering the conditions that create poverty.

"It seems desirable to define regions for planning purposes throughout the U.S., with the delineation based on the economic opportunities--not the problems--of the area."

The commission recommended that each region be divided into multicounty groups and that the federal government provide incentives for planning purposes. Cooperation with private firms and agencies would provide more comprehensive plans for development, Bishop said.

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The nation also needs a "nationwide comprehensive manpower program to provide improved job information to potential employees."

Good planning and balanced growth require programs of planned growth, subsidized development of old and new cities to provide the desirable public services and relocation assistance to help bring people and jobs together," Bishop concluded.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Dailies

World Food Problem Lies
In Income, Not Food: Kelley

URBANA--The inadequate diets of many Africans, Asians and Latin Americans create a world food situation that is basically a problem of income rather than food production.

That's the opinion of Joseph A. Kelley, executive vice president of W.R. Grace & Co., who addressed the recent University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum. He said that organizational and operational strategies for agribusiness firms must begin with an understanding of the world agricultural situation.

"There is a great disparity in the developing countries between the need for food and effective demand--that is, demand backed by purchasing power," Kelley pointed out. "The results of 1967 provide dramatic proof that the world is still capable of producing food in excess of what is demanded."

That "dramatic proof" includes India's 1967 grain crop, estimated at 100 million metric tons. Kelley said this crop represents a 33 percent increase over the 1966 crop and 8 percent more than India's Food Ministry expects Indians to consume this year.

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"Malnutrition persists partly because of massive food distribution problems and partly because the personal income of many Indians is still too low to purchase sufficient food, even at depressed prices," he explained.

Agricultural policy shifts in Soviet Russia and Communist China appear to have helped increase per capita food grain production in both countries. In the 1970s, Soviet Russia will likely become a net exporter of grain rather than an importer from the free world, and China will likely become self-sufficient in food grain production, Kelley predicted.

In the 1970s, the United States will continue to assume the vital role of meeting temporary food shortage emergencies, he said. The bulk of the world's food will be produced in the countries where it is consumed.

The "population explosion" won't provide enough demand for U.S. surplus food crops. "Some mechanism for limiting crop production will be needed throughout the 1970s," said Kelley.

"But the emphasis on agricultural production in developing nations offers American agricultural industries the potential for greatly expanding export markets for fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, seed, animal health products and food processing equipment," he pointed out.

Agribusiness strategy begins, said Kelley, with services that enable farmers to cut their unit production costs and improve their profits.

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An agribusiness firm's strategy must have these three elements to successfully help farmers improve their profitability:

--High priority on research and technological development.

--Investment in improvements which allow lower per unit production and distribution costs.

--High priority on the development of professional sales personnel.

Kelley discounted predictions that corporations will take over agricultural production from independent farmers. But he imagined the possibility of long-term production contracts between farmers and processors of farm products.

"We (at Grace & Co.) find the advantages of keeping independent farmers in this system are quite compelling. We find our best hog-feeding customers to be highly motivated individuals with both skill and capital to contribute to the success of a hog production system," he explained. "Tying such operators into a coordinated system through contracts keeps the profit and capital gains incentives alive."

Kelley added that agricultural finance officials often "beat around the bush" when speaking about "going broke," referring instead to terms such as "bankruptcy" and "lack of cash flow."

"I suppose the most important strategy to consider in farming and agribusiness is to avoid going broke," Kelley quipped.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Dailies

Tight Profit Margins Change
Farm's Organizational Picture

URBANA--Tight profit margins and high interest rates will force farmers to make rapid and continuous adjustments in the size and organization of their farm business, Glenn E. Heitz, Farm Credit Administration deputy governor, said here (Jan. 31).

Describing agricultural financing during the 1970s at the 10th annual University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum, Heitz said farmers' net income did not increase during the last 17 years despite a doubling of output because prices farmers paid for goods and services increased 35 percent.

Prices received by farmers are not expected to show much improvement during the coming decade, Heitz said, while prices paid for production inputs will continue to show considerable increases--thus adding to the cost-price squeeze.

The squeeze will make obtaining credit even more difficult for farmers by 1980, he said. And as farms double in size, farmers will need more capital. Economists predict farm debt will rise from its present level of $45 billion to about $100 billion by 1980.

"Payment of interest on debt could approach nine to ten percent of the farmers' gross farm and non-farm income compared to the 1966 level of 4.4 percent," the deputy governor predicted.

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Heitz said older, established farmers, who borrowed money at low interest rates 10 and 20 years ago, are in relatively comfortable financial positions.

"But tomorrow's younger farmers will need to buy assets at current interest rates--the highest in 45 years," he said.

Heitz explained the high interest rates of 1966 resulted from a large demand for credit in 1965-66 and a reduction in the growth of the money supply.

Late in 1966, economic activity eased off and there was less demand for credit. Early in 1967, the money supply was increased to an annual growth rate of eight percent. Thus, Heitz explained, the decreased demand for credit and additional money brought about substantially lower interest rates in the spring of 1967.

"However, low interest rates stimulated economic activity and by the fall of 1967, interest rates closely paralleled the high 1966 rates, but for different reasons," he continued.

The 1966 money problem was associated with the demand for and supply of money.

"This winter the chief concern is inflation and excessive demand as evidenced by increased taxation, controlled government spending, balance of payment worries and the devaluation of the British pound," he said.

The promise of still higher interest rates and relatively tight money will require farmers to do even more effective financial planning than they've done in recent years, Heitz said. Farmers will need to work closely with their lenders to obtain all the credit they need to survive in the 1970s.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Dailies

UI Ag Economist Outlines
Money Strategies Of '70s

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist outlined financial strategies for the modern farmer of the 1970s when he spoke to nearly 700 participants at the 10th annual Agricultural Industries Forum here (Jan. 31).

John A. Hopkin, one of three headline Forum speakers, stressed that financial management was the key to modern, efficient and successful farming.

Agriculture will lose approximately one million farmers in the next dozen years, he said, but the remaining farmers will increase production about 45 percent with farm prices, on the average, remaining at 1966 levels.

The ability of the farmer to manage his capital will decide the farmer's future, Hopkin told the Forum audience.

"Revolutions in both technology and management are causing many big corporations with access to uncommitted funds to take a look at agriculture as an investment opportunity," he said. "Investing in agriculture may help stabilize cyclical corporate income, provide a hedge against serious inflation and increase earnings."

Many large farms are part of a vertically integrated system that is finding new effectiveness and rewards by engaging directly in large-scale production rather than relying on traditional market channels, Hopkin pointed out.

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"We likely will see more vertical integration in the 1970s if corporation farms can outperform the modern, efficient family farm," he said. Hopkin added that farms owned by corporations would succeed because the farms would be run by profit-oriented corporation management teams. "Market analysis will precede production decisions. Records will be set up for effective ongoing performance analysis and cost control. Profit planning will be a standard part of management procedure," he commented.

Corporation management teams have both the know-how and mechanisms for acquiring long-term and operating funds from lenders at relatively favorable costs. Team members understand the importance of cash-flow projections and budget controls, not only to insure constant solvency, but also to help keep idle cash at a minimum and still insure liquidity, Hopkin said, explaining corporation-approach advantages.

Competing with corporation management teams for a place in 1970-80 agriculture will be commercial farmers who presently produce the bulk of the nation's food and fiber. Commercial farmers who are well trained and competent farm largely by choice and have the resources and management capacity to succeed in the production struggle.

Commercial farmers are equipped with the technical knowledge to cope with modern farm production and marketing, and they possess the management skills to operate large and complex businesses, Hopkin said.

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But unless these farmers have access to large amounts of credit, preferably from one lender, they will join the one million farmers who will leave agriculture to seek business opportunities elsewhere.

"The efficient commercial farmer regards hiring capital in the same way he regards hiring labor: as desirable whenever productivity is greater than cost," Hopkin said. "He has the knowledge to make credit work for him, but he can't purchase enough capital to stay in business."

Hopkin expressed belief that marginal farmers will make up the majority of those who leave agriculture between now and 1980.

"If farm prices are supported high enough to provide an adequate income level to marginal farmers, a veritable flood of outside capital from corporations will pour into agriculture, raising land values and putting a further squeeze on the inefficient," Hopkin asserted.

Marginal farmers need access to additional physical and financial resources. But the resources won't be available unless they can demonstrate the superior management capacity needed for success in modern agriculture.

"Those farmers with deteriorating net worth statements should salvage their investment before both equity and health are dissipated," he counseled.

Hopkin suggested that marginal farmers examine their personal and family goals and assess their physical, financial and management resources before seeking competent help in nailing down a secure future.

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Unless a farmer can develop the many management skills required by modern agriculture, he won't be farming in 1980, he said.

Hopkin identified financial management as the one skill that will do the most to insure success of the modern farmer of the 1970s.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Illinois Dailies

Scholarships In Agricultural Communications Are Available

Scholarships are being offered to Illinois youths interested in studying agricultural communications at the University of Illinois during the 1968-69 school year.

The $300 scholarships are available to young men and women who wish to prepare for careers which combine journalism and agriculture. Such fields include agricultural writing and editing, radio and television broadcasting, agricultural public relations, photography and agricultural advertising.

According to Professor Hadley Read, head of the Office of Agricultural Communications at the University of Illinois, the scholarships will be granted for the 1968-69 school year beginning in September and will be awarded on the basis of applications. Members of the agricultural communications industry are making the scholarships possible.

An applicant must live in Illinois and enter the University of Illinois College of Agriculture this fall as a freshman or transfer student, with a major in agricultural communications.

Application forms are available by writing to: Agricultural Communications Scholarships, 330 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Completed applications are due by April 1 and recipients will be announced by May 1.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. I. Ag. Enrollment
Totals 1,751 Students

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture enrolled 1,751 students during the first semester of the 1967-68 academic year, reports W. K. Wessels, U. of I. assistant agricultural dean.

Of the total, 1,222 were enrolled in agriculture and 529 in home economics. The enrollment represented 14 states, nine foreign countries and 100 Illinois counties.

In agriculture, Cook County accounted for 110 students, while Champaign County ran a close second with 106. Third place went to McLean County with 35 and fourth place was taken by Iroquois County, Wessels related.

Wisconsin accounted for six agricultural majors, New York for five and New Jersey for four. Six agricultural students hail from the African nation of Nigeria. Hong Kong, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Ecuador, Canada and Argentina each have one student enrolled in agriculture, he pointed out.

Of home economics' 529 students, 112 hail from Cook County, 67 from Christian County and 22 from DuPage County.

Missouri and Wisconsin each sent three home economics majors. Japan accounted for two of the total and India for one, Wessels said.

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Of the 1,699 Illinois youth enrolled in the U. of I. College of Agriculture, 1,188 went into agriculture and 511 chose home economics. Of the 37 out-of-state youth, 22 chose agriculture and 15 went into home economics.

Twelve foreign students enrolled in agriculture and three chose home economics, he commented.

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EWS FROM AGRICULTURE
RSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Salutes FFA Week

SPRINGFIELD--"Future Farmers of America--Challenging Youth in Agriculture" is the theme of this year's National FFA Week, honoring more than 430,000 U.S. farm youth.

During National FFA Week, more than 16,500 Illinois members will tell their friends and neighbors about the importance of agriculture throughout the nation, and that agriculture involves not only farming, but also processing, distributing and servicing of agricultural commodities and supplies.

FFA is a voluntary organization which works in conjunction with high school vocational agriculture classes. Vo-Ag teachers, who are usually FFA chapter advisors, supervise the member's implementation of skills and practices learned in the classroom.

In addition to preparing young men for agricultural careers, FFA develops agricultural leadership, strengthens confidence, develops character, encourages patriotism, trains young men for useful citizenship and helps them choose a career wisely.

FFA encourages cooperation, thrift and scholarship. Individual initiative and high-quality performance are sparked both in and out of the classroom by degree advancement and award programs.

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In the degree program, FFA members advance through four degrees from "Greenhand" to the coveted "American Farmer" degree as they shoulder more responsibility. A member's ability to earn a profit in his supervised farming program is an important consideration in degree advancement.

Production awards encourage improved farming records, since the records are the basis for awards selection. Top FFA members receive awards and plaques in dairy, beef, swine, sheep, poultry, corn, soybean and small grain production. Similar awards are provided for farm mechanics, farm electrification, soil and water management, farm beautification, farm safety and public speaking activities.

The state organization began in 1929, a year after the national FFA formed. Though elected youth lead the organization, administrative decisions are made in cooperation with the Illinois Board of Vocational Education and Rehabilitation and the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

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NOTE: A photo of Governor Kerner signing the state proclamation honoring Illinois FFA Week may be released over the wire services a few days prior to February 17.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ag College Open House Features Tour

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture opens its classrooms and research laboratories to the public March 8 and 9 as part of the University's "Centennial Open House." The open house climaxes a year commemorating the University's 100th birthday.

During the open house, both students and instructors of the College of Agriculture will be on hand to talk with visitors, reports Warren K. Wessels, assistant dean and chairman of the agricultural open house.

Visitors should park in the Assembly Hall parking lot and take the shuttle bus to the "Centennial Open House Hospitality Center" in the Stock Pavilion. College students will then take visitors on tour of the College's latest teaching, research, extension and international projects.

Tours begin at 9 a.m. and continue until 5 p.m. Friday. Saturday tours will run from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m.

At each stop on the tour, visiting high school students and parents will have an opportunity to learn about career opportunities in agriculture--including food science, engineering, communications, forestry, economics, agronomy, animal science, dairy science and others. College faculty and students will also answer questions about admission requirements, courses of study, scholarships and housing.

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Highlights of the open house include demonstrations of a radio-controlled mower, a pilotless prime mover that follows an electrical wire buried or stretched along the ground, some of the most sophisticated food processing equipment and various experiments in nutrition and plant science.

One high school junior from each county will take part in a special "Centennial Agriculture Delegate" program sponsored by the College of Agriculture Alumni Association. County alumni groups have selected delegates who are interested in studying agriculture in college. The state association will furnish lodging and Friday evening banquet.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U.I. Forestry Department
Announces New Scholarship

URBANA--Illinois high school seniors may apply for a new scholarship if they plan to enroll in the University of Illinois wood technology and utilization curriculum.

The Wood Industries Scholarship Award program consists of five scholarships from $300 to $500, reports C. S. Walters, U. of I. wood technology and utilization specialist. The scholarships, based on scholastic standing and financial need, are available to seniors who rank in the upper quarter of their class.

There is a critical shortage of technically trained persons in the wood-using industry, Walters explains. In the 1967 spring graduation, nine finished in the wood technology and utilization program and were able to choose from 25 positions open to trained wood technologists.

High school students who have applied for admission to the U. of I. and have received scholarship application forms need only return the form, he says. Other students may obtain applications from Dean C. D. Smith, 104 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana 61801. Application deadline is April 1.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Medical Deduction Law
Applies To All Taxpayers

URBANA--Recently, Congress removed the special "full expense" medical deduction benefits for persons 65 and older, reports John Henderson, University of Illinois Extension agricultural law specialist.

Now a taxpayer, regardless of age, may deduct only medical expenses (excluding medicine and drugs) which are in excess of three percent of the person's adjusted gross income.

A taxpayer may deduct all medicine and drug expenses which are in excess of one percent of his adjusted gross income, Henderson explains.

The recent social security law contained a provision which would have restored the full medical expense deduction benefit for those 65 and older. However, the provision was deleted before legislators passed the bill.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Open House Features
Farm Technology Of Future

URBANA--A radio-operated mower and a pilotless vehicle highlight the agricultural engineering program at the University of Illinois Centennial Open House March 8-9.

The agricultural engineers' exhibits demonstrate soil and water management, farm power and machinery, farm structures and electrical power and processing.

The radio-controlled mower, designed on campus in cooperation with the Illinois Division of Highways, is mounted on a tractor equipped with a hydrostatic transmission. Being driverless, the tractor can be radio-operated to mow hillsides and roadsides too steep for conventional operator control.

"Chore boy" is the nickname given to the farm labor-saver of the future. It is also called a pilotless prime mover and is capable of hauling heavy workloads without requiring a manual operator.

Soil and water management students made a survey on several sprinkler irrigation systems operated in Mason County. The purpose of the study was to gain more information about the capacities, labor requirements and water distribution uniformities of different systems. In an effort to mechanize irrigation sprinkling, the irrigation industry has spawned various systems that employ different methods to accomplish the same objective. One open house exhibit features a discussion of six different irrigation systems.

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Insulated concrete wall panels will also be displayed. They consist of 2 inches of insulation between two layers of concrete. The paneling provides permanent, fire-protected structures that are quickly erected at relatively low cost.

These are just a few of the more than one dozen agricultural engineering exhibits.

Open house visitors should park in the Assembly Hall parking lot and ride the bus to the Stock Pavilion. College of Agriculture students will conduct tours of the various departments. Tours will run from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. March 8 and 9.

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JRB:sm
2/23/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Form 4347 Prevents
Useless Tax Bite

Farm owners who split ASCS program payments with renters or tenants now have a new way of preventing an unnecessary tax bite, reports F. M. Sims, University of Illinois Extension farm management specialist.

As in years past, farm owners must report their portion of the ASCS payment on Part I, Schedule F of Form 1040. In addition, they should fill out and attach to Form 1040, Form 4347 which releases them from paying taxes on the portion they pay to tenants or renters.

Suppose a farm owner receives a $700 program payment and, according to his lease agreement, pays $300 to his tenant. The farm owner reports the $400 as earned income on his Schedule F and pays the tax. The tenant, then, treats his $300 as earned income on his Schedule F (Form 1040), he says.

County ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) offices report to the Internal Revenue Service all cash payments made to farm owners. The offices also report each farmer's identifying number--either Social Security or employer identification number, Sims explains.

Farm owners may obtain Form 4347 from their local IRS offices.

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JTS:klf
2/27/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Worksheets Show How Grain
Programs Affect Net Income

URBANA--Farmers may want to analyze how the 1968 Feed Grain Program affects net income by completing a University of Illinois budget worksheet, suggests Duane E. Erickson, U. of I. Extension farm management economist.

The worksheet, available from county Extension offices, can help you compare the estimated net incomes of various program choices.

You will need data from the ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) offices on feed grain bases, projected yields, price support payments, rates and conserving bases to use the worksheet, Erickson notes. Transfer information on ASCS Form 477-1 to the budget worksheet, designed by Erickson, to determine income under participation.

Consider three points when filling out the worksheet: (1) expected crop yields; (2) expected variable crop costs; and (3) expected market crop prices.

An accurate set of farm records will provide information for the first two points. If complete farm records aren't available, obtain variable crop production costs from a table in the budget worksheet, Erickson says.

Market supply and demand conditions in 1968 and 1969 will determine expected crop prices. Price estimates in the example given in the worksheet have been used only to illustrate how the budget form works.

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Other items to consider before you make a final sign-up decision are grain storage space, livestock produced, future crop and livestock production plans, soil conservation and fertility and labor availability.

Erickson suggests farmers call or see their local ASCS representative between now and the March 15 sign-up deadline for answers to specific questions about program provisions.

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JTS:klf
3/1/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Open House Shows How Veterinarian
Protects Human, Animal Health

URBANA--A giant dog heart, a cow with a "window" in her stomach and animals born and raised in a germ-free environment--these are only a few of many fascinating and informative exhibits featured at the College of Veterinary Medicine Open House, Mar. 8-9.

The event is part of a campus-wide open house which helps close the University of Illinois' Centennial Year.

With the theme "The Health of Every Living Being," Open House exhibits show many different ways veterinarians protect the health of both men and animals. Guests may visit exhibits between 1 and 5 p.m. Mar. 8, and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mar. 9 in the Veterinary Medicine Building and Large Animal Clinic. Both buildings are on Pennsylvania Avenue near Illini Grove.

New this year is a 20-minute color slide presentation on veterinary medical education. Produced and narrated by students of the College, the slide set describes the education and training needed to become a veterinarian. A graduate student exhibit outlines the Ph.D. research program at Illinois. Students and faculty will answer questions and provide career information.

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Papier-mache replicas of a canine heart and ear big enough to walk through draw attention to the small animal exhibit. Here visitors learn how a veterinarian makes a physical examination. Healthy as well as abnormal and diseased hearts, eyes and ears are displayed. Other exhibits show how a number of common health problems affect household pets. Veterinary medical students will demonstrate an electrocardiograph, a machine used to detect heart problems.

Demonstrations of anesthetic equipment and techniques, a cow's stomach with a "window" through which visitors can peer and bone fractures are points of interest in the large animal section. This segment of the Open House is located in the X-ray, surgery and recovery rooms of the Large Animal Clinic. X-ray photographs, live cattle and horses with common health problems and an exhibit on the female reproductive system are also featured.

Epizootiology--the study of widespread disease outbreaks among animals--is illustrated with live specimens of wildlife found in east-central Illinois. Students explain conditions which could affect the spread of a disease outbreak in Champaign County. A public health display sketches the role veterinarians play in controlling diseases such as rabies and undulent fever.

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Featured in the laboratory animal exhibit are research demonstrations of a method for diagnosing human pregnancy, tranquilizer testing on mice and the effects of household drugs on a live turtle heart. Visitors can see a cow with a disease similar to leukemia and swine arteries "hardened" by cholesterol deposits.

Another student demonstration shows the experimental use of sex hormones. A rooster injected with a female sex hormone "mothers" a brood of young. Day-old chicks injected with a male sex hormone stretch their wings and try to crow like full-grown roosters.

Two motion pictures, one showing a cesarean section in a dog and another the role of the veterinarian in laboratory animal medicine, will also be shown.

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KK:yf
3/1/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Labor Law Limits
Workers 15 And Under

URBANA--A new child labor law regulation prevents youths 15 and under from operating certain powered machinery and performing other hazardous farm jobs.

However, the regulation does not apply to children working on their parents' farm, points out John Henderson, University of Illinois Extension agricultural law specialist.

Vocational agriculture students and 4-H'ers who have met specific requirements and youth enrolled in supervised training programs may also be excused, he notes.

These jobs are considered hazardous in a farming operation:

1. Handling or applying anhydrous ammonia, certain toxic herbicides, pesticides and fungicides and cleaning equipment used in applying or mixing these chemicals.

2. Handling or using a blasting agent including dynamite, blasting caps, primer cord and black powder.

3. Serving as a flagman for aircraft.

4. Driving a truck, bus or automobile on a public road.

5. Operating, driving or riding on a tractor over 20 belt horsepower or attaching or detaching an implement or power-take-off unit to or from a tractor while the motor is running.

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6. Operating or riding on a self-unloading bunk feeder wagon, feeder trailer, forage box wagon or auger trailer or wagon.

7. Operating or riding on a dump or hoist wagon, fork lift, rotary tiller or power-driven earth-moving or trenching equipment.

8. Operating or unclogging a power-driven combine, hay baler, hay conditioner, corn picker or forage or vegetable harvester.

9. Operating, feeding or unclogging a stationary baler, thresher, huller, feed grinder, chopper, silo filler or crop dryer.

10. Feeding or unclogging a roughage blower or auger conveyor.

11. Operating a power-driven post-hole digger or post driver.

12. Operating, adjusting or cleaning a power-driven saw.

13. Felling, bucking, skidding, loading or unloading timber with a butt diameter of more than 6 inches.

14. Working from a ladder or scaffold more than 20 feet high.

15. Working inside a gas-tight fruit, grain or forage enclosure or inside a silo when a top unloading device is in operating position.

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16. Working in a yard, pen or stall occupied by a dairy bull, boar or stud horse.

There are still many jobs on a farm that youths can and should do, Henderson says, but these hazardous jobs are off-limits to youths 15 and under except a farmer's children on his farm.

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JTS:sm
3/8/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Visual Perception Accounts
For Most Driving Decisions

URBANA--Visual perception accounts for 90 percent of all driving decisions, reports O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

And many decisions are made when drivers look at an object, but fail to see it. The lack of vision is caused not only by poor lighting, but also by peculiar physiological and psychological phenomena.

Hogsett lists these five factors which can cause you to look directly at a road object and fail to see it:

--Temporary blindness. If an oncoming driver shines his high-beam headlights directly into your eyes, you may be partially blinded for as long as a minute.

--Distance. Sight distance shrinks in proportion to the speed of travel. At 20 miles per hour, you can see and identify objects 80 feet away. But when you travel at 60 miles per hour, the distance of visibility shrinks to a few yards.

--Age. Older drivers require more light for clear vision than do younger drivers. The average 55-year-old with 20/20 vision needs twice as much light as a 20-year-old with 20/20 vision.

--Familiarity. You can see familiar or expected objects much farther away than those that are unexpected or unfamiliar.

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--Red defect. More than 80 percent of the nation's motorists have eye defects that cause them to think red taillights are farther away than they really are.

Hogsett says drivers can train themselves to be more cautious by being aware of their vision defects and adjusting their driving accordingly.

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JTS:sm
3/8/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Follow Basic Steps
When Mixing Cement

URBANA--If you plan to mix concrete this spring for repairing, refinishing or rebuilding a special home project, Don Jedele, University of Illinois Extension agricultural engineer, suggests you follow a few basic steps.

Following the steps will assure you of concrete which will resist severe wear and give long life, Jedele says.

Use only clean sand, stone and water, he advises. If you plan to construct a building footing, use five sacks of cement for each cubic yard of concrete you estimate you'll need. For walks and floors, use six sacks. For heavy-duty concrete, use seven sacks of cement.

Add no more than five to six gallons of water per bag of cement, Jedele recommends. Any more water reduces the life and strength of the concrete.

Make a smooth surface with a steel trowel after the concrete has lost its water sheen. A wood float will leave a rough surface. Use a stiff broom to make a pronounced rough surface, he says.

Keep the fresh concrete damp for five to seven days by covering it with plastic, building paper or damp straw. Concrete which has had five to seven days to "cure" is stronger and resists wear, Jedele points out.

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JTS:klf
3/15/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Four Illinois Youth To Attend
National 4-H Club Conference

URBANA--Four Illinois youth have been selected to attend the National 4-H Club Conference in Washington, D.C., April 20-26.

Representing the state's 85,000 4-H Club members in the nation's capital will be Nancy Briggs, Stonington; Michael Kent, Mt. Vernon; Mike Weber, Thawville; and Sharon Tonsor, Medora.

The national conference, with the theme "4-H Faces the Future," will give delegates the opportunity to evaluate issues facing the 4-H program nationwide.

While in Washington, the four delegates, accompanied by G. W. Stone, University of Illinois 4-H Club specialist, will study the three governmental branches and discuss America's future.

Besides tours of Capitol Hill, the conference participants will meet with Federal government officials and eat lunch with some of Illinois' congressional delegation.

Miss Briggs, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Briggs, is a U. of I. freshman majoring in speech. The eight-year 4-H member took food, clothing, handicrafts, flower arrangement and Junior Leaders as projects. She was selected as 4-H queen of Christian County in 1966 and attended the state Junior Leaders Conference in 1967.

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Kent, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kent, is a freshman at Rend Lake Junior College in Mt. Vernon. He took dairy, electricity, tractor maintenance, automotive, photography, wildlife conservation, gun safety and Junior Leaders during his nine 4-H Club years.

Kent was president of the Jefferson County 4-H Federation one year, attended Junior Leaders Conference in 1964 and was awarded a trip to the National Dairy Conference in Chicago in 1967.

Weber, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Weber, is a James Scholar at the U. of I. where he is a freshman agriculture major. A 4-H member nine years, the 17-year-old youth took swine, garden, electricity, entomology, handicraft and Junior Leaders as projects.

He served as Ford County 4-H Federation president one year and was a delegate to State 4-H Club week in 1966. Valedictorian of his 1967 high school class, Weber is a member of the Progressive 4-H Club.

Miss Tonsor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tonsor, is a 19-year-old U. of I. freshman majoring in home economics. She took clothing, foods, room improvement, photography, handicraft, flower arranging and baby sitting during her nine 4-H years.

Besides holding nearly every office in her local 4-H Club, Miss Tonsor has presented many demonstrations at the local, county and state levels. She attended the Junior Leaders Conference in 1966 and was awarded a trip to Chicago in 1967 for her five-year room plan in her home improvement project.

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JTS:sm
3/29/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Specialist Offers
Tips On Peeling Eggs

URBANA--If you have trouble peeling a hard-cooked egg, chances are good the egg is too fresh, explains H. S. Johnson, University of Illinois Extension poultryman.

Eggs peel easiest when they are several days old and are alkaline. A fresh egg, only slightly alkaline, contains certain gases which inhibit the shell from separating cleanly from the cooked albumen or egg white, he says.

By leaving fresh eggs at room temperature for three to four hours before using, gases can escape and the alkalinity of the egg rises.

The alkalinity or pH value of the white of a newly laid egg is 7.7. (The term pH refers to the amount of alkalinity or acidity in a food substance. A value of 7 is neutral; below is acid and above is alkaline.)

As eggs age over several days' time and gases escape, the rise in pH occurs naturally, Johnson points out. Eggs peel easiest when the pH value is 8.7 or higher.

Placing eggs in cold water immediately after cooking for several minutes helps separate the shell from the white, he says.

Eggs which peel cleanly will be more appetizing when served either whole or deviled.

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JTS:sm
3/29/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Illinois Dailies

18 Selected For
4-H Teen Caravan

URBANA--Eighteen young men and women have been selected to live two months this summer in a foreign country as part of the 4-H Teen Caravan sponsored by the University of Illinois and the National 4-H Foundation.

A nationwide program, the Caravan will include 67 delegates traveling in Austria, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Peru, reports H.J. Wetzel, U. of I. 4-H Club specialist.

4-H Club members taking the overseas trip and the country they will visit are Juanita Fitzer, Joliet; Peter Viall, Manteno; and Michael Weber, Thawville; all to Austria. Blaine Fortmeyer, Irvington; Gale Hoelling, Irvington; and Janice Westlund, Prophetstown; all to Italy.

Barbara Lux, Milmine; Phyllis Siegert, Grayville; Ruby Kirsch, Grayville; Joe Goeke, Raymond; and William Holstine, Milan; all to Denmark. Harriet Wilson, Toulon; Spain. And Mary Bates, Delong; Scott Fisher, Pekin; Ruth Ann Fortmeyer, Irvington; Ann Holstine, Milan; Carolyn Lepper, Ashland; and Mary Walter, Grand Ridge; all to the Netherlands.

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The 4-H Club members will leave June 21, stopping first in Washington, D.C., for a brief orientation period. They will return in late August. By going on the trip, the 4-H'ers will gain a broader understanding of international problems and relations, the culture of other nations and the importance of world understanding, Wetzel explains.

The delegates were approved by members of the State 4-H Club staff and the National 4-H Foundation. They will pay most of their own expenses.

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JTS:klf
4/2/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Illinois Dailies

Seven Illinois Youth
To Travel Overseas

URBANA--Seven Illinois young people have been selected as delegates in the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program sponsored by the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service and the National 4-H Club Foundation.

H. J. Wetzel, U. of I. 4-H Club specialist, says the delegates will live with farm families in their respective host countries as a family member.

Delegates and the countries they will visit are Richard A. Baker, Lerna, India; James D. Bond, Galatia, Greece; Joseph R. Faivre, DeKalb, Norway; Marilyn Sue Hays, Sparta, Turkey; Marilyn Marie Marvin, Mechanicsburg, Venezuela; Ronald L. Tarter, Cuba, Finland; and Mike Coates, Princeton, Nicaragua.

All delegates but Coates, who has a one-year assignment on an agricultural development project, will stay in their host countries six months. The delegates were selected and approved by members of the State 4-H Club staff and the National 4-H Foundation. The program is intended to help participants "learn another way of life by living it," Wetzel explains.

Program expenses are shared by groups in the individual's home county, the Illinois 4-H Foundation and through contributions.

During 1968, the United States will send about 100 delegates abroad, and in turn, will receive about 100 exchangees who will live on American farms in several states, he says. Illinois will host about 15 of the international exchangees.

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A large part of an IFYE's responsibilities occur after he returns to America. He makes numerous talks to civic, community and school groups sharing his experiences and increasing international understanding, Wetzel points out.

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JTS:klf
4/2/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Illinois Dailies

As Tornado Time Nears,
Know Safety Precautions

URBANA--Just as April showers bring May flowers, so changing spring weather marks tornado time in Illinois.

Tornadoes cause more destruction and loss of life during April, May and June than during all the rest of the year, reports O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

Knowing what to do if you hear a tornado warning or see see a tornado funnel coming may save your life. Hogsett offers these life-saving precautions for tornado weather:

--Take shelter in the southwest corner of your basement, or go into a storm cellar or fallout shelter. If you don't have a basement, take cover under heavy furniture against inside walls on the first floor, away from doors and windows.

--Open windows on the north and east to reduce damage. Open windows help equalize the pressure inside the house with the the atmospheric pressure outside.

--Shut off electricity and fuel lines coming into your home.

--Stay away from open windows and doors.

--Travel at right angles away from the storm's path if you are in the country and sight a tornado funnel. Since most tornadoes move from southwest to northeast, travel toward the northwest or southeast. If you don't have time to escape, lie flat on your stomach in a culvert, ditch, ravine or other depression in the ground.

JTS:klf
4/2/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Student Quality
Continues Increase

URBANA--The quality of freshmen entering the University of Illinois College of Agriculture continues to improve, reports K. E. Gardner, U. of I. associate agricultural dean.

Of the 432 freshmen enrolled for the fall semester in 1967, 72 or 16.6 percent achieved a grade-point average of B or better. Five students maintained a straight A average.

Only eight of the incoming freshmen were from the lower half of their high school class, and they were admitted as a result of good ACT (American College Testing) scores. In 1966, 16 incoming freshmen were from the lower half of their high school class, Gardner says.

Commenting on a 1966-67 report on U. of I. agricultural freshmen, Gardner says all but 12 of the students had four or more units of high school English. The English units were reflected in college English composition grades where 36.5 percent scored B or better. Only two percent of the freshmen failed.

Entering freshmen continue to take more high school mathematics, Gardner reports. In 1966, students had an average of 3.38 units while in 1961 they had only 2.94 units.

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As in 1964, 93 percent of the 1966 freshmen had completed one year of high school chemistry and 65 percent had physics in high school.

The average number of "miscellaneous" units increased from the 1964 level, in spite of the increase in units of science, mathematics and languages. Gardner attributes the increase to more total high school units.

Vocational agricultural units showed further decline: 2.04 in 1966 from 2.54 in 1961.

At the end of the 1966 fall semester, 5.2 percent of the class was dropped (4.6 percent in 1964), while 8.9 percent (12.3 percent in 1964) was dropped at the end of the second semester which ended in May, 1967. Twenty-two students withdrew from school compared with 14 in 1964 and four in 1963, Gardner says.

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JTS:bf
4/5/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FFA Names 20 Foundation
Award Winners

URBANA--The Illinois Future Farmers of America (FFA) names 20 young men Foundation Award winners on April 20 at the University of Illinois.

Each youth had already won chapter, section and district contests in one of the 20 foundation award areas. State winners were selected from more than 16,500 Illinois FFA members. They represent the most efficient and progressive FFA members in the state.

Selection committees composed of agriculture occupation supervisors and teachers and U. of I. College of Agriculture faculty picked the winners from among five finalists in each area. Selections were based on interviews and the finalist's project records.

State FFA Advisor Ralph Guthrie, Springfield, reports the Star State Farmer will be announced and the plaque awards presented to all winners during the June state FFA convention in Champaign.

Award activities supplement the planned educational program of agriculture occupations in Illinois high schools.

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The award winners, their schools and award areas are: Bob Kruger, Normal, Beautification; Richard Sanders, Forrest-Strawn-Wing, Electrification; Larry Hendrix, Herscher, Farm Mechanics; Sam Hoots, Bluffs, Farm Safety; Don Doll, Greenville, Soil and Water Management; David Dobbels, Cambridge, Beef Production; Larry Pearson, Pontiac, Dairy Production.

Fred Smith, Findlay, Livestock Farming; Dan Lehman, Pleasant Plains, Livestock Specialty; Merle Gaulrapp, Rock Falls, Poultry Production; Virl Hallett, Ottawa, Sheep Production; Brian Smith, Leland, Swine Production.

Keith Rieker, Brimfield, Corn Production; James Broderick, Mt. Carroll, Crop Farming; Gaylord Spilker, Altamont, Crop Specialty; Melvin Hahn, Olney, Small Grains; Harold Bach, Forrest-Strawn-Wing, Soybean Production; Doug Sanders, Plano, Ornamental Horticulture; and Edwin Hobrock, Beardstown, Agriculture Supply and Service.

The Tonica chapter received the chapter safety award.

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RWP:klf
4/23/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Youths Spend
Summer Abroad

SPRINGFIELD--This summer three Illinois FFA youths will study other ways of life, farm in other cultures and serve as American goodwill representatives in Denmark and West Germany as part of the Illinois FFA International Understanding Program.

Arnold Matzenbacher, 17, Waterloo, and Stephen Brush, 17, Jacob, will travel to Denmark while Jim Ethridge, 20, Polo, journeys to West Germany. They will leave June 1.

These youths will spend June to September living with a farm family, visiting agricultural functions and telling of life in the United States in their assigned countries. Their trip will not be all fun or travel. The youths will work for their host farm family during the summer months, earning wages to help pay for their trip to Europe.

Illinois FFA Executive Secretary Don Coil, Springfield, coordinates the International Program. For six years he has made arrangements with the Danish Land Bureau to send two delegates who typify Illinois youth to Europe. The West German program was added this year.

Coil reports a state committee selects the three youths on the basis of an application, an essay on the American way of life and recommendations from selected persons in the applicant's community.

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Arnold Matzenbacher, a senior at Waterloo High School, served as FFA chapter president this past school year. He has served on many major committees, on the chapter judging teams and as a delegate to the National FFA Convention. Arnold farms 781 acres with his father.

Stephen Brush is a senior at Gorham High School and president of the high school student council. He has served as FFA chapter reporter and president and as sectional reporter. Steve held major responsibilities on the public relations and supervised farming committees.

He has received the FFA Foundation electrification award and has served as chapter delegate to the State FFA Convention for the past two years. Steve has been active in 4-H Club work, serving as club and county president.

Steve operates a 112-acre grain farm and raises a beef herd.

Traveling to West Germany will be Jim Ethridge, a University of Illinois sophomore in agricultural education. Jim has served as a chapter officer and as sectional reporter while in high school. Since graduation he has served as Section I vice president.

He received the State Farmer Degree, the highest degree offered by the Illinois FFA Association; earned the Illinois FFA Foundation Safety Award twice; served on most chapter judging teams; and attended the State and National FFA Conventions. A highlight of his judging experience was being a member of the winning State FFA Poultry Judging Team that competed in the national contest.

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While in high school, Jim farmed 290 acres with his father, raising dairy, beef, swine and poultry projects.

The Illinois FFA Association and Foundation provide approximately one-half of the expenses for the trip abroad. The delegates provide the other half in part from summer wages they will earn at their foster homes.

The Illinois FFA International Understanding Program has served as a pattern for many other FFA exchange programs including the new program offered by the National FFA Association this year.

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RWP:klf
5/21/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

For A.M. Release
Tuesday, June 4.

Farmer Benefits Little
From New Industry

LA SALLE, JUNE 4--Most farmers--and particularly the commercial farmer--can expect little direct benefit from industrial development in their communities, a University of Illinois economist said here last night.

Taking that viewpoint was John T. Scott Jr., associate professor of agricultural economics, in an address at the Illinois Farm Management Association's annual conference. The conference is being held at the lodge in Starved Rock State Park.

Scott cited more off-farm work opportunities and a possible windfall gain from higher land values as the two major sources of farmer benefits from industrial development.

But the off-farm work opportunities increasingly require those seeking them to take full-time employment, thus reducing their farming operations to a part-time activity. Moreover, landowners are the only ones likely to receive windfall benefits from higher land values--and those benefits are final in nature, he added.

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Many smaller farmers already rely heavily on non-farm jobs. Many others now considered to be commercial farmers must decide soon whether to make the technological changes necessary to maintain farm earning capacity or seek off-farm income, Scott said.

Here are the trends he advised IFMA fieldmen to watch for:

--A move toward full-time work off the farm, probably led by the younger, more "flexible" farmers with small farms. They'll farm part-time for awhile, but eventually will drop out.

--For the continuing commercial farmer, higher wage rates and a tighter labor market will force still greater substitution of capital for labor. Farm size may be limited mainly to that technologically possible with little or no hired labor.

--Grain farming, where capital substitution for labor has been greatest, to receive still greater emphasis.

--A relative decline in livestock production in northern Illinois, one of the state's traditionally important livestock production areas.

--A possible "reverse pool" of hired labor in non-farm workers seeking part-time farm jobs. Such a development might be useful in the operation of mechanical equipment and for seasonal labor, but isn't likely to be much help on a general livestock farm.

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--Chances for landlord-tenant conflicts as to how tenant spends his time are likely to increase, particularly where the farm is not quite large enough to provide tenant with all income he needs.

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GEB:klf
5/31/68

EWS FROM AGRICULTURE
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Editors' Note: See attached lists for area band and chorus members.

Local Youths Named To State
FFA Band And Chorus

URBANA--When they strike up the band and chorus at the 40th Annual State FFA Convention in the University of Illinois Assembly Hall June 11-13, several local youths will be among the responding musicians.

Area FFA members selected to perform in the 82-piece band include: _____
(Select local band members from the attached list.)

The 69-member chorus will include the following FFA members from this area: _____
(Select local chorus members from _____ attached list.)

The band and chorus, selected from volunteers, will perform at session openings and special ceremonies for guests and more than 2,000 convention delegates from the state's 431 local chapters.

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The naming of the Illinois Star State Farmer and election of a new slate of state FFA officers will highlight the three-day program. State Farmer Degrees will be presented to 330 young men. State FFA Foundation award winners will be honored, and finalists in the Prepared Public Speaking Contest will compete for top honors.

Special guests for this year's convention will include the National FFA Secretary, Paul Diehl, from Missouri, and keynote speaker, William Allen, Illinois Agricultural Association Secretary of Information.

Other highlights include The Serendipity Singers' performance Tuesday evening and WGN's "Country Fair" radio broadcast originating from the Convention Wednesday.

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RWP:bas
6/7/68

1968 STATE FFA BAND

Chapter	Name	Address	Instrument
Abingdon	Mike Link	R.R., Abingdon	Sousaphone
Ashland	Tom Lathom	R. 2, Pleasant Plains	Trombone
Ashton	Kevin Gonnerman	Box 101, Ashton	Cornet
Ashton	Lawrence McPheron	Box 161, Ashton	French Horn
Beason	Mark R. Jensen	R. 1, Kenney	Cornet
Beason	Steven Jensen	R. 1, Kenney	Baritone Sax
Beason	Dennis Stoll	Box 52, Chestnut	Cornet
Brimfield	Bob Snyder	R. 1, Elmwood	Baritone
Cambridge	Roger Scott	R. 1, Cambridge	Cornet
Carrollton	Duane Eicken	R. 1, Carrollton	Trombone
Chandlerville	Darrell Atterberry	R. 1, Box 20, Chandlerville	Tenor Sax
Chandlerville	Dennis Boeker	R. 1, Box 87, Chandlerville	Cornet
Chandlerville	Edean Leinberger	R. 2, Chandlerville	Baritone
Chenoa	Stan Elson	R. 1, Chenoa	French Horn
Chenoa	Russell Johnson	R. 2, Box 7, Chenoa	Clarinet
Crescent-Iroquois	Richard Leiding	R. 1, Gilman	Cymbals
Earlville	John Leonard	R. 3, Earlville	Baritone Sax
Earlville	Eugene Wolfe	R. 1, Earlville	Clarinet
Elkhart	Howard E. Conrady	R. 1, Middletown	Cornet
Elmwood	Michael L. Danz	R. 1, Elmwood	Snare Drum
Forrest-Strawn-Wing	Gary Brown	R. 2, Forrest	Cornet
Forrest-Strawn-Wing	Stanley Blunier	R. 2, Forrest	Flute
Forrest-Strawn-Wing	Don Harms, Jr.	R. 2, Forrest	Trombone
Forrest-Strawn-Wing	Roger Mishler	R. 2, Forrest	Clarinet
Gibson City	Gary Hinthern	R. 2, Gibson City	Baritone Sax
Gibson City	Leslie Kaufman	R. 1, Gibson City	Cornet
Gibson City	John Main	R. 1, Gibson City	Sousaphone
Gridley	James Tammen	R. 1, Gridley	Trombone
Hampshire	Brian Dittman	R. 1, Box 145, Hampshire	Clarinet
Hillsboro	Martin Niehaus	R. 1, Butler	Bass Clarinet
Jamaica (Sidell)	Alan L. Puzey	R. 1, Fairmount	Cornet
Jerseyville	Lee Plummer	407 S. Lafayette, Jerseyville	Snare Drum
Jerseyville	David Randolph	R. 2, Jerseyville	Bassoon
Knoxville	Tom Mastin	R. 2, Gilson	Bass
Knoxville	William McClure	R. 1, Knoxville	Sousaphone
Knoxville	John Ruddell	R. 1, Box 155, Knoxville	Alto Sax
Liberty	Don Henning	R. 1, Liberty	Trombone
Liberty	Albert Humke	R. 2, Camp Point	French Horn
Liberty	Larry Vahle	R. 2, Liberty	Snare Drum
Louisville	Brice Reaves	R. 1, Louisville	Alto Sax
Malta	Dave Stoddard	R.R., Malta	Bassoon
Manlius	Jerry Kirkpatrick	R. 1, Wyanet	Tenor Sax
Manteno	Alan Curl	R. 1, Manteno	Alto Sax
Marissa	Wayne Koch	R. 1, Lenzburg	Bass Drum
Marissa	Carl Wagner	R. 1, Marissa	Trombone
Maroa-Forsyth	Jim Cullison	R. 1, Box 141, Decatur	Trumpet
Mazon	Michael Bols	R. 1, Mazon	Cornet
Mendon	Bruce Cramm	R. 2, Quincy	Cornet
Mendon	John Priepot III	Box 20, Mendon	Sousaphone
Meredosia-Chambersburg	Michael Browning	Box 44, Chambersburg	Trumpet

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Chapter	Name	Address	Instrument
Milledgeville	Keith Hinrichs	R. 3, Sterling	Baritone
Nauvoo-Colusa	Don Knoche	R. 1, Nauvoo	Trombone
Nauvoo-Colusa	James Smith	Box 55, Colusa	Alto Sax
New Holland	Bruce Bartman	Box 134, New Holland	Trumpet
Orangeville	Kevin Carpenter	R. 2, Winslow	Snare Drum
Orangeville	Rodney Frautschy	R. 1, Orangeville	Alto Clarinet
Orangeville	Doug Scheider	R. 1, Red Oak	Alto Sax
Paw Paw	Jim Fitzpatrick	R. 1, Earlville	Clarinet
Peotone	Donald Dubbert	R. 1, Box 236, Peotone	Bass Drum
Petersburg	John Edward Stiltz	R. 1, Cantrall	Bass Drum
Pinckneyville	Steven Len Lueker	R. 3, Pinckneyville	Cornet
Pontiac	James Cairns	214 W. Moulton, Pontiac	Clarinet
Pontiac	Eddie Hoerner	R. 1, Pontiac	Alto Sax
Pontiac	Tom Ledford	R. 1, Pontiac	Clarinet
Port Byron	Glenn Heiney	R. 1, Hillsdale	Cornet
Princeton	Howard R. DeRose	R. 2, Princeton	Clarinet
Rankin	Joe Kuntz	R. 1, Rankin	Alto Sax
Salem	Richard Petrea	R. 1, Box 31, Iuka	Cornet
Sandwich	Douglas R. Stahl	R. 1, Sandwich	Clarinet
Southwestern (Piasa)	Jim Bray	R. 2, Box 12, Shipman	Alto Sax
Southwestern (Piasa)	Don Smith	R. 1, Medora	Cymbals
Sparland	Steve Endress	R. 2, Sparland	French Horn
Sparland	Steven Hancher	Speer	Clarinet
Sycamore	Dale Anderson	R. 2, Box 64, Sycamore	Cornet
Sycamore	John E. Rich	R. 2, Sycamore	Clarinet
Taylor Ridge	Michael Harper	R. 1, Box 202, Taylor Ridge	Sousaphone
Taylor Ridge	James Holstine	R. 3, Milan	Trombone
Toulon	Michael Winn	R. 2, Box 135, Toulon	Flute
Warsaw	Roger Ruhs	Basco	Trombone
West Frankfort	Paul Jackanicz	R. 2, West Frankfort	Bass Clarinet
Wolf Lake	Dennis Ballance	R. 1, Box 73, Wolf Lake	Baritone
Wolf Lake	Mike McLane	Box 76, Wolf Lake	Tenor Sax

1968 STATE FFA CHORUS

Chapter	Name	Address	Voice
Abingdon	Ray Dunlap	R.R., Abingdon	Bass
Ashland	L. E. Thernley	R. 2, Ashland	Second Tenor
Beason	Max Martin	R. 1, Waynesville	First Tenor
Bismark	Ken Berglund	R. 1, Rossville	Bass
Central (Clifton)	William L. Giertz	R. 1, Clifton	Baritone
Central (Clifton)	Wayne Perzee	R. 2, Ashkum	Baritone
Central (Clifton)	Larry Wolfe	R. 1, Chebanse	Second Tenor
Cissna Park	Wayne Youngg	R.R., Buckley	First Tenor
Colchester	Donald John Myers	R. 1, Colchester	First Tenor
Colchester	Troy Parks	R. 1, Colchester	Bass
Cuba	Marty Abbott	High School	Second Tenor
Dallas City	Carl Vass	R. 2, Dallas City	First Tenor
East Richland (Olney)	John Evans	R. 1, Olney	Bass
Elizabeth	Donald Dittmer	R. 1, Elizabeth	Bass
Farmer City	Tom Hieronymus	R. 1, Farmer City	Bass
Forrest-Strawn-Wing	Jim Kachelmuss	R. 1, Forrest	Second Tenor

Chapter	Name	Address	Voice
Forrest-Strawn-Wing	Jerry Leman	Forrest	Bass
Forrest-Strawn-Wing	Alan Nussbaum	R. 2, Forrest	Baritone
Forrest-Strawn-Wing	Mike Zimmerman	Box 146, Forrest	Baritone
Gridley	Dale Gramm	R. 2, Gridley	Second Tenor
Gridley	Rick Ringger	Box 268, Gridley	Second Tenor
Griggsville	John Robert Birch	R. 1, Griggsville	Baritone
Griggsville	Ralph C. Birch	R. 1, Griggsville	First Tenor
Griggsville	David Myers	R. 2, Griggsville	Second Tenor
Hampshire	Russ Wascher	High School	Bass
Harvard	Steve Crone	327 Marengo Rd., Harvard	Baritone
Harvard	Clifford Sherman	705 Garfield, Harvard	First Tenor
Jerseyville	Dennis Depper	R. 1, Dow	First Tenor
Jerseyville	David R. Stumpe	R. 1, Dow	Second Tenor
Jerseyville	Paule S. Wehrly	R. 1, Kane	Baritone
Kirkland	Paul Taylor	R. 1, Esmond	Second Tenor
Knoxville	Harold Shumaker	R. 1, Delong	First Tenor
Lanark	Jim Rath	R. 2, Lanark	Bass
Malden	Roger Elmore	R. 2, Princeton	Baritone
Malden	Tom Piper	R. 2, Princeton	Baritone
Malta	Roger Elliott	Clare	Second Tenor
Minonk-Dana-Rutland	V. Dale Pelz, Jr.	R. 1, Minonk	Baritone
Morton	Bruce Sauder	R. 1, Pekin	Baritone
Newark	Rick Skelton	504 Johnson St., Newark	First Tenor
Normal	Bob Walton	R. 1, Carlock	Bass
Oakland	Bruce Smith	Box 132, Oakland	Second Tenor
Orangeville	Joe Geiter	R. 1, Dakota	Second Tenor
Orangeville	John Maaske	R. 1, Orangeville	Second Tenor
Peotone	Brian Thompson	R. 1, Peotone	Baritone
Princeton	Gail Ohlson	R. 1, Ohio	Second Tenor
Ramsey	Kim England	R. 2, Ramsey	Baritone
Reddick	Dave Rieke	R. 1, Reddick	First Tenor
Roanoke-Benson	Bruce Augslurger	R. 1, Benson	Second Tenor
Roanoke-Benson	Dennis Gibbs	R. 1, Benson	First Tenor
Roanoke-Benson	Bruce Hodel	R. 2, Roanoke	Baritone
Roanoke-Benson	Mike Hodel	R. 1, Roanoke	Bass
Roanoke-Benson	Sam Hodel	R. 2, Roanoke	Bass
Roanoke-Benson	Russell Leman	R. 2, Roanoke	Second Tenor
Roanoke-Benson	Brian Witt	411 N. Green, Roanoke	Baritone
ROVA (Oneida)	Gary Holt	R. 1, Oneida	Bass
Sciota	Grover DeCounter	Good Hope	Second Tenor
Somonauk	David Schule	R. 1, Somonauk	Baritone
Stockton	Bill Lagemann	R. 1, Stockton	Bass
Stonington	Fred Roth	R. 1, Stonington	First Tenor
Stonington	Paul Gehhart	R. 1, Stonington	Second Tenor
Sycamore	Gary Dagg	R. 1, Sycamore	Baritone
Taylor Ridge	Randy Bellinger	R. 1, Reynolds	First Tenor
Taylor Ridge	Dean Titterington	R. 1, Reynolds	Second Tenor
Tolono	Howard Eaton, Jr.	116 E. Washington, Philo	Bass
Unity (Mendon)	Bruce Cramm	R. 2, Quincy	Baritone
Unity (Mendon)	Danny Shriver	R. 2, Quincy	First Tenor

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Chapter	Name	Address	Voice
Warsaw	Darrell Limkeman	R. 2, Warsaw	First Tenor
Wethersfield	Rex Peterson	R. 2, Kewanee	Bass
Williamsfield	Douglas Martzluf	R.R., Dahinda	Baritone
Wolf Lake	Harry Reynolds	R. 2, Jonesboro	Accompanist

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RP:kh
6/6/68

For P.M. Release,
Mon. June 10, 1968

Farm Safety Educators
Need Research; Hogsett

GENEVA PARK, ONTARIO--"Farm safety educators--as a profession--lack a solid footing of research that can serve as reliable guides for education and information programs."

These words came from O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist, as he spoke to the 80 safety educators attending the National Institute for Farm Safety (NIFS) here today (Monday, June 10).

Hogsett, the Institute's president, said that most of the NIFS members are 100 percent educators. "Very few of us do any basic research in accident prevention, primarily because there's too little time."

Both private and public administrators have not been aggressive in adding new staff and providing adequate budgets to bolster safety programs, he said.

"Administrators are aware that the percent of the total population engaged in farming declines each year. At present, the 11 million people farming represent about 5 1/2 percent of the total population.

"But the accident rate within that 5 1/2 percent group continues to increase."

Hogsett recalled a 1965 study that showed that the actual causes of investigated accidents were greatly different from the causes reported before the accidents were studied.

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"If those findings are true," he said, "then we could be using false information to build our accident prevention programs. If this is all the information we have, what else can we do?

"We know that the 'safety first' slogan, safety contests and safety parades have little effect on human behavior," Hogsett continued. "And we also know that when we 'preach' safety, our effectiveness may be zero."

Hogsett pointed to a sound education program based on research of accident causes as the only way to reduce the farm accident rate.

"And when we have the research, we must then stretch our imaginations to use the information in new and different ways if we expect to change human behavior.

Hogsett concluded his president's address by challenging NIFS members to pool their ideas to help solve the farm safety problems.

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DD:bas
6/7/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sometimes "Good" Swimmers Drown

If you consider yourself a "good" swimmer, here's something to keep in mind: At least half the 7,000 people who drowned in the United States last year thought they were good swimmers too.

Even the best swimmer can misjudge his ability. One of the best water safety precautions is to be a little humble about how well you can swim, says O. L. Hogsett, Extension safety specialist, University of Illinois.

That many other victims of water mishaps are non-swimmers makes it obvious that time spent learning to swim is important. And whether you've learned to swim or not, wearing a life jacket when boating or water skiing makes you both legal and smart.

Here are other safety practices Hogsett recommends for those summer recreation plans that include swimming or boating.

--Put a child-proof fence around your pool or pond.

--When toddlers and small children are around water, provide constant adult supervision.

--If you're building a pond, locate it away from any possible drainage from barnyards or sewers.

--Get out of the water when a lightning storm comes up.

--Get someone to swim with you, or at least have someone nearby if you swim alone.

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--When loading a boat, distribute the load evenly and don't take on more passengers than the craft's rated capacity.

--Require everyone in the boat to wear a life jacket.

--Learn mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

--Above all, don't overestimate your ability.

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GEB:bas
6/7/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Spring Lamb Carcass Show
Saturday, June 8

SPRINGFIELD--More than 170 lambs have been entered in the second annual Illinois Spring Lamb Carcass Show, scheduled for Saturday evening, June 8, at the State Fairgrounds Junior Building.

On-foot judging will begin at 6 p.m., reports show co-chairman John Fagaly of Fithian, Illinois. The evening judging has been arranged to attract farmers who might otherwise be busy with fieldwork.

A progeny pen class has been added to the show for the first time. A pen consists of three lambs sired by the same ram. Nearly 140 individual lambs and 33 progeny pens have been entered in the competition. Judging will be done first on-foot, and later on-the-rail.

Jack Judy, from Ohio State University, will judge the on-foot entries. Judy judged the National Lamb Show in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, earlier this week.

John Romans and Don Garrigus, both U. of I. meats specialists, will judge the carcasses at the Illinois show. Complete carcass information will be obtained on all lambs.

Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Missouri, will purchase and slaughter all lambs.

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Gary Ricketts, U. of I. Extension sheep specialist and show co-chairman, notes that the Spring Carcass Show is sponsored jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service and the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association.

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RC:bas
6/4/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Awards, Elections and Guests
Highlight State FFA Convention
June 11-13

CHAMPAIGN--Blue jackets will abound here June 11-13 when more than 2,000 Illinois Future Farmers of America and their guests convene the 40th Annual State FFA Convention in the University of Illinois Assembly Hall.

The naming of the Illinois Star State Farmer and election of a new slate of state officers will highlight the 3-day event.

One of the following five outstanding FFA members will be named Star State Farmer: James Broderick, Mt. Carroll; Kurt Kuster, Joliet; Steven Peters, Washington; Gaylord Spilker, Altamont; and Larry Kleiner, Greenville.

Retiring state president Tom Johnson, of Ashland, will preside over the opening session. Other current state officers closing out their one-year term are: vice president Dennis Lingley, Wellington; secretary-treasurer Pat McMullen, Stanford; and reporter Ray King, Morton, Illinois.

The most exciting moment for 330 FFA members will come on the final day when they receive the highest state degree--the State Farmer Degree. Convention delegates will be asked to confirm the nomination of 17 FFA members for the highest national degree--the American Farmer Degree.

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Honorary State Farmer Degrees will be awarded to 17 businessmen with distinguished records of outstanding service to agriculture and the FFA.

National FFA secretary, Paul Diehl, from Missouri, heads the guest list. FFA chapter delegates from 431 high schools will form the body of the convention. While there, they'll be entertained by The Serendipity Singers and hear keynote speaker William Allen, secretary of information for the Illinois Agricultural Association. WGN's "Country Fair" radio broadcast will originate from the Convention on Wednesday, June 12.

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6/4/68

IEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR P.M. RELEASE, JUNE 11

UI Economist Sees
More Corporate Farming

CHICAGO, June 11--Corporate farming will assume increasing importance in agriculture in the years ahead, a University of Illinois economist said here today.

The prediction was made by Allan G. Mueller, associate professor of farm management at the U. of I. Urbana campus, in an address to the 85th annual convention of the American Seed Trade Association.

"The real challenge for our farms is to develop the managerial systems that will permit the farm firm to survive and be profitable in the future," he said.

He then predicted greater corporate activity in agriculture and cited these forms as most likely to develop:

--As integrated business ventures of a parent company for production of a commodity related to that company's activities. Food processing firms, meat packers, vegetable processors and others may control part of their sources of raw material in this manner.

--Agricultural units attached to corporations which view their agricultural activities as a profit-making venture, entirely separate from their other business activities.

--Family-held corporations, designed to minimize problems of land transfer by inheritance and to maintain continuity of management control.

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Another form of corporate agriculture now receiving attention involves a number of investors--some of whom may be professional people--who acquire ownership of land through a limited partnership or incorporated investment units. Land acquired by such groups usually is leased to or managed by a highly-skilled farm manager and operated as a modern commercial farm.

Mueller cited as a distinct possibility more pooling of resources by individual landowners, retiring farmers, widows and young people who acquire land by inheritance. Pooling their land investments through a corporate structure would provide an efficient land and capital base for a large-scale agricultural unit.

Today's really commercial farms--including those already in the corporation category--produce 50 percent or more of agriculture's production. But they constitute no more than 10 percent of the numbers of farms responsible for that production, the U. of I. economist said.

The other 90 percent he described as (1) the situationally restricted business; (2) the low-income small family farm; and (3) the part-time or rural residence type of agriculture.

He defined "situationally restricted" as the farm whose manager is past middle age, has an adequate farming base and is willing to accept his present status.

Many such farms now exist in the Midwest. But as present managers retire, their agricultural resources will be transferred to one of the more aggressive types of farm enterprises, Mueller predicted.

He described the "sector of agriculture in trouble today" as the low-income farmer who does insufficient business, lacks capital equity needed to get more capital and "in many instances" also lacks required managerial ability.

Agricultural legislation and farm programs may help this low-income group temporarily, but "cannot and will not solve the basic problem of inadequate business resources," Mueller added.

He dismissed the part-time and rural residence group as "not necessarily a major factor in a description of modern agriculture of the future."

Other predictions by Mueller:

--Farmers will make wide use of management counseling services and computers in record-keeping and bookkeeping operations.

--Automatic sensing devices linked to a computer may tell the farmer when to plant corn, when to irrigate, what chemicals and fertilizers to apply for optimum plant growth.

--"Least-cost" livestock rations will be blended by computers.

Limitations in the use of computers will not be the computer "hardware" but rather, man's shortcomings, Mueller said. Systems must be designed to identify the important problems. Computer programs must be written to solve those problems and farmers must learn to use such services effectively.

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The farm manager of the future will be even more demanding than those of today in his business dealings. He will look to his sources of supply for quality products, accurately described; will expect technical assistance in selecting products to use; will seek cash discounts or offer conventional business terms for short-term financing; will buy in large quantities; will select products on the basis of profit potential to his business; and will want to talk to representatives who can discuss technical problems.

He will not be impressed by "super salesmen," and will be influenced by profit-making potentials--not by brand loyalties or Madison Avenue advertising, Mueller concluded.

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GEB:klf
6/11/68

FOR P.M. RELEASE, JUNE 11

Top Lambs On-Hoof
Named At Carcass Show

SPRINGFIELD--A Hampshire lamb, owned by John Fagaly, of Fithian, Illinois, won the governor's grand champion trophy here Saturday (June 8) in on-the-hoof judging of the Illinois Spring Lamb Carcass Show at the state fairgrounds.

Reserve champion honors in the individual class went to a Suffolk lamb, owned by David Hartman of Walsh, Illinois.

The progeny pen class, a new feature of the carcass show this year, was also won by Fagaly. His pen of three lambs, sired by the same Hampshire ram, won the state director of agriculture's trophy. Sheep from the University of Illinois herd won the reserve champion progeny pen title.

More than 170 lambs competed in the second annual event, reports Gary Ricketts, University of Illinois Extension sheep specialist, who served as co-chairman for the show.

All lambs entered in the show have been slaughtered and will be "re-judged" by carcass cutout data to determine winning entries on-the-rail. Those winners will be announced later this week. Exhibitors will receive carcass cutout information on all show entries for comparison.

The Cooperative Extension Service and the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association are major sponsors of the show.

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Individual lambs placing Champion and Reserve Champions respectively by breed were owned by:

CORRIEDALE--

Walter Baysinger, Streator

Mert Hauck, Effingham

DORSET--

Jim Neno, Carbondale

Jim Neno, Carbondale

HAMPSHIRE--

John Fagaly, Fithian

John Fagaly, Fithian

SUFFOLK--

David Hartman, Walsh

Jerry Kerska, Bushnell

ALL OTHER BREEDS--

Heather Stewart, Plainfield

Keith Crome, Albion

CROSSBREEDS--

Keith Crome, Albion

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

Progeny pen first and second place winners by breeds were respectively:

HAMPSHIRE--

John Fagaly, Fithian

University of Illinois, Urbana

SUFFOLK--

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

Phil Amdor, Leroy

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OTHER BREEDS--

Dunseth Bros., Modesto

David Jones, Golconda

CROSSBREEDS--

Jim Neno, Carbondale

Schmidt Bros., Ogden

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RC:bf
6/11/68

FOR P.M. RELEASE, JUNE 11

Agriculture Occupations Teachers
Hold Conference June 17-20

URBANA--More than 450 Illinois high school teachers will be able to up-date their course material and teaching techniques after a four-day conference for agriculture occupations teachers on the University of Illinois campus.

The teachers will meet June 17-20 for the annual June Conference and the Illinois Association of Vocational Agriculture Teachers (IAVAT) meeting.

Charles Schettler, Wapella, IAVAT president, reports the conference will feature guest speakers, short courses and University research tours.

Speakers include Dr. David Schwartz, Georgia State College professor, Georgia, and Eli Drogomir, Ford Motor Company sales manager, Michigan, who will speak on needed changes and the future in agriculture.

Twenty-eight condensed short courses in agricultural economics, engineering, education and animal, plant and soil sciences will give the teachers some of the new changes in these areas.

A scheduled tour of the University farms will afford the teachers a chance to view current U. of I. agricultural experiments and to meet some of the research staff.

The IAVAT meets during the conference to conduct business, elect officers and plan programs of work.

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RWP:klf
6/11/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Note to Editors: A photo of Gaylord Spilker was released to the wire services June 13.

DO NOT RELEASE BEFORE P.M.
JUNE 13, 1968

Altamont High School Youth Named
Illinois FFA Star State Farmer

URBANA--Altamont High School senior Gaylord Spilker, 18, was named Illinois Star State Farmer during the closing session of the 40th Annual Illinois Future Farmers of America Convention, June 13 in Champaign-Urbana.

The Star Farmer award, the highest honor given by the Illinois Association, highlighted the three-day convention for more than 2,000 FFA chapter delegates, guests, high school instructors and parents.

Gaylord, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spilker, was selected from among five district finalists for the coveted award. Other finalists were James Broderick, Mt. Carroll; Kurt Kuster, Joliet; Steven Peters, Washington; and Larry Kleiner, Greenville.

Gaylord began his agriculture program as a freshman agriculture occupations student at Altamont Community High School with three Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle, five acres of corn and seven acres of alfalfa. Since then he has increased his program to 21 head of cattle, 20 acres of corn, 33 acres of alfalfa, 21 acres of wheat, six acres of sorghum-sudangrass and 14 acres of soybeans.

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With the encouragement of his parents and agriculture occupations instructor Delmar Owens, Gaylord has developed an award winning FFA program. At the convention he also received the state crop specialty award denoting his excellence in one area of agriculture occupations and FFA work and one of fifteen awards given to the most outstanding FFA reporters in Illinois.

Gaylord served as president of the Altamont FFA Chapter and as section 20 reporter during this past school year. He has held most major chapter offices and won nine chapter awards for FFA work.

In addition to his FFA activities, Gaylord was voted Teen-of-the-Year at his high school, received the Sons of the American Revolution Outstanding High School Senior Award, attended the 1967 National 4-H Club Congress as a national tractor award winner and served on the Central Illinois District Youth Board for his church. He has been county 4-H Federation Vice-President the past year.

Gaylord plans to attend the University of Illinois College of Agriculture this fall, majoring in dairy science.

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RWP:bs
6/14/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State FFA Convention
Honors Many

URBANA--A public speaking contest, an election of state officers, a national officer, and outstanding member and chapter awards highlighted the 40th annual Illinois FFA Convention here in the University of Illinois Assembly Hall June 11-13.

The final day of the three-day convention proved most exciting for more than 4,000 Illinois FFA members, parents, advisors and guests, as four new state officers were elected and the Star State Farmer was named.

Seventeen-year-old Dan Lehmann, Pleasant Plains, will lead the state organization until next June. The twice-state Illinois High School Fencing Champion will postpone his college career at the University of Illinois to serve as Illinois' FFA president. Lehmann received the state Livestock Specialty FFA Foundation Award at the Convention and served as District 3 FFA Director this past year.

Jim Johnson, 19, of DeKalb will serve as the state vice-president. He lived in Denmark last summer as a part of the Illinois FFA International Understanding Program and served as Section 6 FFA vice-president last year.

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State secretary-treasurer will be 18-year-old Fred Smith of Findlay. Smith distinguished himself by winning the State FFA Foundation Livestock Farming Award this past year.

Organizing public information for the Illinois FFA will be Lyle Orwig, the new state reporter. The 17-year-old Kankakee youth has been named 1 of 10 outstanding FFA chapter reporters and 1 of 5 outstanding section reporters in the past two years.

The Star State Farmer title, the highest award presented by the Illinois Association FFA, was given to Gaylord Spilker, Altamont. The youth earned top honors for his outstanding FFA work as illustrated by his winning the State Crop Specialty Award and by being recognized as 1 of 5 outstanding section reporters.

Spilker has also won his high school's American Revolution Outstanding Senior Award, attended National 4-H Club Congress as a national tractor winner and served on the Central Illinois District Youth Board for his church.

Spilker plans to attend the University of Illinois College of Agriculture this fall, majoring in dairy science.

Another highlight of the convention included the state Public Speaking Contest. Three finalists competed for top honors with their prepared speeches. Question-and-answer periods followed each speech.

Dick Crone, Harvard, a finalist last year, walked off with top prize for his speech, "Hungary Leaves No Choice."

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Also speaking to the convention was national student secretary Paul Diehl, Butler, Missouri. Diehl met with Illinois youth during the three-day convention to explain and bring the national organization closer to its state members.

Scores of awards were also presented to individuals and chapters during the convention. Sycamore took top honors by winning the Illinois Banker's Plaque for the best FFA chapter program of work.

The award is based on the type and amount of activities the chapter sets out to accomplish at the beginning of the school year and on the percent accomplishment of those goals at year's end.

Other superior chapters named were Paxton, Belvidere and Warren of Monmouth.

Providing music for the convention were the 82-member FFA Band, the 69-member FFA Chorus, an organist, several FFA member musical groups and dance bands and feature entertainment, The Serendipity Singers.

WGN's "Country Fair" broadcast, live from the convention stage, provided music and entertainment.

The Illinois Association FFA has more than 16,500 members in 431 Illinois high schools who are studying agriculture occupations.

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BP:bf
6/18/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farm Management Society
Slates Seminar At Moline

Two University of Illinois staff members will be among faculty conducting a farm management seminar at Moline, Illinois, August 25-27. They are T. A. Hieronymus, professor of grain marketing, and J. M. Holcomb, professor of farm management and finance.

Other seminar faculty will include Bernard Everett of Deere and Company's public relations department; Robert D. Armstrong, operator of a Dallas, Texas, management firm; J. W. Hackamack of Doane Agricultural Service's farm management section, St. Louis; and Meredith Smith, computer application specialist with International Business Machines' Chicago Office.

Major areas of discussion will include financial planning, annual budgeting, cash flow systems, corporation farming management requirements, and supervising people, using the futures market in farm management and the future role of computers in farm management.

The sponsoring American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers emphasized that membership in the society is not required of those attending the seminar. Sessions will be open to anyone now working in the areas of farm management and rural appraisal.

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Tuition will be $40, with $15 payable upon application for enrollment and the balance due on or before the opening of the seminar. Enrollment will be held to no more than 50 and can be by letter to Harold F. Borman, ASFMRA Secretary, Box 295, DeKalb, Illinois 60115.

Although seminar headquarters will be at the Stardust Motel at Moline, most sessions will be conducted at Deere and Company. Theme of the seminar is "Management in the 1970's."

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GEB:klf
6/19/68

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Blue Ribbon Lamb Carcass
Sets Example For Others

The finest all-round carcass on the rail at the Illinois Spring Lamb Carcass Show was from a crossbred exhibited by Don Cruitt of Findlay, Illinois. Runner-up honors went to a lamb entered by Southern Illinois University, at Carbondale.

Three Suffolk lambs, sired by the same ram, took top progeny pen carcass honors. These lambs belonged to J. W. Cattron of Fairview, Illinois. A pen of crossbreds entered by Jim Meno of Carbondale placed second on the rail.

The three Hampshire lambs named grand champion progeny pen on the hoof placed third in carcass competition. They were owned by John Fagaly of Fithian.

"Of the top 20 carcasses hung on the rail, only two had not placed high in their breed competition during on-hoof judging," reports Gary Ricketts, University of Illinois Extension sheep specialist.

More than 170 lambs had been judged earlier on the hoof by Jack Judy, sheep specialist at Ohio State University. Carcass placings were made by U. of I. meats specialists John Romans and Bob Smith. Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Missouri, purchased and slaughtered the lambs.

The "vital statistics" of the top individual lamb should serve as marks of excellence by which producers can measure their own lambs. Cut-out data on the grand champion lamb included:

--2.69 square inch loin eye.

--Carcass chilled weight, 47 pounds.

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--Fat measurements: .10 inches over the loin;
.25 inches over the rib.

Small loin eyes kept many lambs out of the winner's circle. With today's consumer reaching for the larger, meatier loin cuts, judges measured these carcasses against a high set of standards.

"We can expect breeders to strive to produce lambs with larger loin eyes and other retail cuts in the future--not to win prizes, but to win the favor of the housewife at the meat counter," Ricketts believes.

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(Data of top carcass placings attached.)

Top Individual Lamb Carcass Winners:

Owner	Breed	Chilled weight	Loin eye (sq. in.)	Fat (in.) Loin	Fat (in.) Rib
1. Don Cruitt Findlay	Cross	47	2.69	.10	.25
2. Southern Ill. Univ. Carbondale	Hampshire	39	2.40	.11	.37
3. Joy Smith Stewardson	Suffolk	50	2.41	.10	.40
4. Western Ill. Univ. Macomb	Hampshire	45	2.58	.10	.35
5. John Fagaly Fithian	Hampshire	54	2.77	.10	.50

Top Progeny Pen (three lambs by same sire) Carcass Placings:

1. J. W. Cattron Fairview (Suffolk)
2. Jim Meno Carbondale (Crossbred)
3. John Fagaly Fithian (Hampshire)

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6/18/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Selected Illinois Newspapers

UI Horticulture Station
Welcomes Visitors June 27

DOWNERS GROVE--Some of the busiest 40 acres in DuPage County are located at the University of Illinois Horticulture Field Station at Downers Grove.

On Thursday, June 27, the gates will be swung open so commercial vegetable growers, processors and other interested persons in northeastern Illinois can learn about the research being conducted at the Station this summer.

Identical tours will be conducted at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m., announces H. J. Hopen, U. of I. Extension vegetable crops specialist. Visitors will see:

--Weed control trials in peas, carrots, bulb onions, lima beans, and direct-seeded cabbage and tomatoes.

--Effect of high potassium applications on the crops' germination and growth.

--Onion set fertility studies in progress.

--Thirty-six varieties of cabbages.

--Polyethylene-paper mulch materials used on vine crops.

A new development, the susceptibility of some cabbage varieties to TOK when it is used for postemergence weed control, will be discussed at the Field Day.

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Hopen will be showing guests tomatoes which have been planted in soil treated with Atrazine the year before. By using an activated charcoal solution at planting time, he has noted very little carry-over damage from the herbicide.

Hopen adds that work is in progress at the Downers Grove Station to attempt to regulate the fruiting period for tomatoes by using Alar and Gibberelin. If successful, this practice could make mechanical tomato harvesting more feasible in the future.

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6/19/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Farm Management Tour
Slated For July 25-26

A two-day tour of agricultural and related industries is scheduled for the Danville, Illinois, and Terre Haute, Indiana, areas, Thursday and Friday, July 25-26.

F. M. Sims, University of Illinois Extension specialist in farm management, says the tour is open to the general public as well as to members of the Illinois and Indiana farm management societies sponsoring it.

For Indiana participants, buses will leave Terre Haute at 7 a.m. July 25 for Danville, departure point for the main tour which will begin at 9 a.m.

First-day stops will include National Dairy Research Farms, Inc., Danville, featuring animal nutrition research; Indian Springs Farm, Inc., Danville, a combination recreation and grain farm; Rossville Packing Company, Rossville, Illinois, specialists in producing and packaging asparagus and sweet corn; and Illiana Farms, Danville, a 1,250-acre cash-grain farm with a modern grain handling-drying center.

The tour will conclude first-day activities with an evening fish fry and program at Terre Haute, sponsored by the Green Earth Division of the Peabody Coal Company.

The July 26 program will begin with departure of tour buses from Terre Haute's Holiday Inn and Albert Pick Motel at 8:30 a.m.

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Stops scheduled for that day include Peabody Coal Company's surface mining operation at Dugger, Indiana; Maid Marian Farms, Hymera, Indiana; and Chnook Farm, Meadowlark Farms, Inc., operated by Ayrshire Collieries Corporation, Sullivan, Indiana.

Emphasis will be on land values before and after mining for coal, cost of mining, cost of reclamation and types of enterprises best suited to reclaimed land.

Also scheduled for discussion are land values associated with right-of-way requirements of the nation's interstate highway program.

Co-chairmen for the two-day event are Max W. Evans, Irwin Union Bank and Trust Company, Columbus, Indiana; and O. D. Pepple, First National Bank, Danville, Illinois.

More complete details and advance registration cards may be obtained from F. M. Sims, Extension farm management specialist, University of Illinois, Urbana, 61801. Registration should be completed by July 15, Sims said.

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7/2/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Management Society Sets
Accrediting Exam Dates

Accrediting examinations for members of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers will be given at the University of Illinois, Sept. 22-24, UI Extension specialist in farm management Fay M. Sims said.

The examinations will offer society members an opportunity to qualify for the titles "Accredited Farm Manager" or "Accredited Rural Appraiser."

The titles are awarded only to those who have several years of practical experience, who are technically trained and subscribe to a high code of ethics, and who pass the society's rigid accrediting examination. Candidates for the titles must also have been a society member for at least a year.

The ASFMRA, a national organization founded in 1929, now has about 1,500 members. The society began its accrediting program in 1936 and awarded its first titles in 1937.

Sims describes the accreditation program as "a significant professional accomplishment which helps assure the public of well-qualified, dependable, and ethical professional service in farm and ranch management and in rural appraisal."

Complete details concerning the accreditation program, examination dates, and fees are available from Harold F. Borman, ASFMRA secretary, Box 295, DeKalb, Illinois 60115.

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7/12/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Finance Expert Sees Benefits
In Income Tax Surcharge

What's the farm credit picture now that the 10 percent income tax surcharge has been enacted and a $6 billion cut in federal spending has been promised?

Here's how John A. Hopkin, professor of agricultural finance, University of Illinois, analyzes the situation:

For the immediate future, credit may still seem tight. But on a long-term basis, it's likely to be more available than it would have been otherwise. And even for the short haul, the Federal Reserve Board is likely to relax monetary policy to ease the upward pressure on interest rates.

While rates may thus be stabilized, there is little chance they will now move downward, unless demand for credit slacks off more than is currently anticipated.

If in addition to the 10 percent hike in taxes, federal spending is reduced as specified in the new tax bill, inflationary pressures will be significantly diminished. Supply of loanable funds would then be likely to increase, with some slackening in the upward pressure on interest rates.

The important unknown, of course, is how the business and industrial sectors will respond in terms of business expansion plans. The demand from the private sector likely will be the dominant factor determining interest rates during the remainder of this year.

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7/9/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Dog Days A Myth:
But Rabies A Threat

During July and August the dog-star Sirius rises with the sun. Ancient astrologers said this caused dogs to go "mad," and eventually related this madness to rabies. Since then, late July and August have been labeled "dog days," a time of year when rabies increases.

But it's a myth.

In reality there is no connection between dog days and rabies. Rabies is a potential disease threat all the time. However, dogs and cats, like humans, do become irritable in hot weather. Ordinarily affectionate pets may become cross and "snap" at people.

Dr. George T. Woods, professor of microbiology and public health at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine explains, "We are in what is probably a 100-year cycle of wildlife rabies, a time when rabies is increasing.

"In Illinois, skunks are the real culprits," Dr. Woods says. Last year the College of Veterinary Medicine and the State Department of Agriculture confirmed 147 cases of skunk rabies--more than nine times the number of cases of cat and dog rabies combined.

"Stray, unvaccinated dogs and cats, and skunks and cattle are the biggest dangers to humans in Illinois," Dr. Woods says. "It is estimated that half the cats in Illinois are homeless, and unfortunately, Illinois law doesn't require vaccination of cats anyway."

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The law requiring vaccination of dogs against rabies was passed by the Illinois General Assembly in 1953. It is enforced by county boards of supervisors, through county rabies inspectors. By 1955 the effects of the law became obvious. Dog rabies dropped from 205 cases in 1954 to 41 in 1955. Last year only eight cases were confirmed.

Any pet or stray can be bitten by a rabid animal. If unvaccinated, the bitten animal may show characteristic rabies signs within two weeks. The animal's temperament usually does an about-face--a mean dog may become affectionate, a timid pet vicious. The pet may wander away from home, biting anything or anybody in its path. It has difficulty swallowing, causing it to "foam at the mouth." The animal may return home, find an isolated but familiar spot, become paralyzed and die.

Skunks normally are active at night and avoid people. But a rabid skunk may travel during daylight hours and approach people.

It is when the rabid animal is wandering that people and other animals are most likely to be bitten. The saliva of the infected animal carries rabies-causing virus. From the bite area the virus may move into the nervous system, eventually infecting the brain and spinal cord.

Being bitten by a rabid or possibly rabid animal once meant a long series of painful shots which often caused serious side effects. Now vaccines are improved, and although bite victims must get 14 to 21 shots, the injections are less painful and cause fewer side effects.

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A better solution is to develop a vaccine for people likely to be in contact with potentially rabid animals, such as meter readers and mailmen. The vaccine would be given before they are bitten, says Dr. Neil Becker, extension veterinarian at the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Becker is working with health officials and commercial firms to test vaccines which would prevent rabies in human beings. Testing involves vaccinating volunteer subjects, usually veterinary medical students, then later analyzing blood samples for immunity to rabies.

"Our testing has led us to a vaccine that shows great promise," Dr. Becker says. The vaccine is now approved by the Food and Drug Administration and is available for sale to physicians. Meanwhile researchers are still seeking a better treatment for bite victims.

"The best way to prevent rabies is to learn about it and teach your children about it," Dr. Woods says. He outlines the following steps for rabies prevention:

--Have a veterinarian annually vaccinate your pets, both dogs and cats.

--Support stray dog control. Make sure your own pet wears its rabies tag and license and quickly report to the police or dog pound any stray animals hanging around your home.

--Teach children not to play with strange pets and to avoid contact with wild animals.

--Keep track of your pets on camping trips and other outings. A friendly scrap with a wild animal can mean exposure to rabies.

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--If bitten, cleanse the wound immediately with soap and warm running water. See a doctor immediately. Try to catch and confine, but do not kill, the animal. Then notify your veterinarian or local public health officials.

The American Veterinary Medical Association has published an excellent pamphlet entitled "What You Should Know About Rabies," which is available from your local veterinarian, Dr. Woods says.

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7/30/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Chicago Trade Board VP Heads
Illinois Farm-City Committee

Chicago--Irwin B. Johnson, vice president for public information and education, Chicago Board of Trade, has been elected chairman of the Illinois Farm-City Committee by that group's executive committee.

Johnson will head the committee for the next year. He succeeds John B. Claar, Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana.

The committee is a state-wide organization dedicated to the promotion of better rural-urban relationships.

Elected secretary of the farm-city group was William W. Allen, Bloomington, secretary of information for the Illinois Agricultural Association. He replaces Bronte Leicht, Chicago, a Pure Milk Association representative.

Serving with Johnson and Allen on the committee's executive body, in addition to Claar and Leicht, are: Herbert Thompson, Chicago, a Montgomery Ward executive; Howard McWard, Springfield, assistant director of the Illinois Department of Agriculture; Donald Pacey, Chicago, an Illinois State Chamber of Commerce official; and Orion Samuelson, Chicago, farm service director for station WGN-TV.

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Concurrent with naming Johnson chairman, the committee also announced it would present two awards at the Illinois State Fair, now being held at Springfield. The awards, one to an individual and the other to an organization, will be based on contributions made in furthering improved farm-city relationships. Recipients will be named Tuesday, Aug. 13, during Farm-City Day ceremonies at the fair.

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GEB:klf
8/13/68

UI Extension Director
Announces Promotions

Promotions to the rank of Senior Extension Adviser were announced this week for 20 field staff members by John B. Claar, director of the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

County workers designated to receive the top field service rank include 14 in agriculture and four in home economics.

Area advisers promoted include W. A. Bouslog, farm management, and B. W. Hutchins, resource development. Both are headquartered at Dixon.

Newly-promoted home economics advisers are Mrs. Sidney Kirsch, Jackson County; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hoffman, Monroe County; Mrs. Marjorie Heuerman, St. Clair County; and Mrs. Alfretta Dickinson, Winnebago county.

Agricultural advisers who were advanced in rank are E. C. Bantz, Champaign County; E. E. Golden, DeKalb County; C. S. Cutright, Effingham County; E. M. Lutz, Gallatin County; D. W. Fike, Henry County; K. R. Imig, Iroquois County; D. O. Lee, Jefferson County.

Also, E. G. Mosbacher, McLean County; W. E. Myers, Macon County; George A. Trull, Morgan County; A. C. Kamm, Piatt County; A. A. Wicklein, Will County; W. M. Sager, Woodford County; and C. F. Mees, Cook County.

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Promotion to the Senior Extension Adviser level is based on superior performance and at least 15 years of sustained creative program leadership. Current ranks in the Extension Service field staff are Assistant Extension Adviser, Associate Extension Adviser, Extension Adviser and Senior Extension Adviser.

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GEB:klf
8/13/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

For Release at 4 p.m.
Tuesday, August 20, 1968

UI Economists Call For
Foreign Program Support

BOZEMAN, Mont. (Aug. 20)--Two University of Illinois agricultural economists said today that U.S. universities have not had the means to support their international programs for the 5, 10 or 20 years needed to build agricultural education institutions in developing nations.

Harold D. Guither and W. N. Thompson, speaking at the American Agricultural Economics Association annual meeting here, said that as a result, "U.S. universities incur substantial costs in terms of less satisfactory performance of domestic work.

"Present contract financing on a year-to-year basis does not permit universities to add long-term personnel to strengthen its international competence without seriously impairing the work oriented primarily toward domestic needs," they said.

"The future role of agricultural economists, as well as other agricultural scientists, will depend largely upon how well the American public understands the magnitude of the world's food problems and supports the role of the United States in their solutions," the ag economists stated.

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With few exceptions, international contracts have not provided funds for campus-based research related to the project. The pair noted that contracts have offered limited opportunity for universities to develop capable staffs on the home campus who could continue to service and staff the overseas contracts.

"Future contracts should provide for a research component that will contribute to building the professional capability of the university staff to carry out overseas projects, and the university's capacity to provide staff when needed," they said.

Guither and Thompson said that from 1951 to 1966, 35 U.S. universities have participated in 68 Agency for International Development (AID) rural development contracts in 39 countries. Nearly 1,400 university staff members each have spent an average of two years in a foreign nation.

The pair reported that a serious problem confronting university, college and department administrators was fitting feedback of overseas experience into campus activities.

Some returned staff members have been asked to take assignments related to their foreign experience. Others have become frustrated and disillusioned because they feel they have not had adequate opportunity to use their overseas experience, the pair related.

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The Illinois ag economists said college department chairmen and international program administrators should assume aggressive planning roles. Administrator's plans should attain project objectives, strengthen the department's international program and contribute to a staff member's career development, they said.

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8/20/68

Lomax Youth Wins
State Tractor Meet

SPRINGFIELD--Steve Painter, 18, Lomax, drove a tractor and four-wheeled wagon through a complicated course at the Illinois State Fair in one minute 25 seconds to set a new state time record and win the State 4-H Tractor Operator's contest.

Second place honors went to Dale Pels, 16, Woodford County. Alan Tenhouse, 17, Adams County was third; Arthur Rieke, 18, Kankakee County, fourth; and Robert Horn, 16, Ogle County, fifth.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leroy Painter, Steve helps operate the family's 320-acre farm and drives four tractors.

Painter was a county tractor honor member two years and a state tractor honor member one year. A five-year 4-H member, he plans to enter Illinois State University, Normal, this fall as a freshman.

Walter Griffith, University of Illinois 4-H specialist, said Painter will represent Illinois in the Western U.S. 4-H Tractor Operators' contest Oct. 6-8 at Laramie, Wyo. He will receive an expense-paid trip to the event provided by the American Oil Foundation.

Following a written quiz, the 52 Illinois 4-H contestants performed a daily checkup on the tractor and demonstrated driving skills. Penalty points were deducted for violations of safety rules, excessive time, faulty operation and checkup and incorrect quiz answers.

The operators' contest and the 4-H Tractor program are conducted by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service.

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8/20/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Use Formula To Figure
Actual Interest Rate

URBANA--Before you make purchases on the installment plan, find out what the "actual" annual interest rate will be by computing the interest charges.

R. B. Schwart, University of Illinois agricultural economist, suggests this convenient formula for finding the annual interest rate:

$$\frac{\text{Total finance charges}}{\text{1/2 original loan}} \times \frac{\text{No. of payments}}{\text{No. of years}} \times \frac{1}{\text{No. of payments} + 1} = \text{Rate of Interest}$$

For example, suppose you buy household furniture which costs $1,250 and spread the payments over a one-year period. The salesman says you pay "only $110 per month." The 12 payments equal $1,320. Interest payment is $70. Now substitute the figures into the formula.

$$\frac{70}{625} \times \frac{12}{1} \times \frac{1}{13} = 10.3\%$$

Regardless of what the salesman says, the actual annual interest rate is 10.3 percent, Schwart points out.

Several lenders may offer what appears to be the same rate of interest. Yet their actual charges may vary widely according to the basis on which the interest is figured. Assume you want to borrow $600 for six months, with $100 to be paid on the principal each month.

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Use Formula To Figure - 2

Each lender quotes you interest charges of six percent. One lender, however, figures the annual interest on the outstanding balance; a second charges the annual interest on the original amount (or original balance); and the third charges six percent semiannually on the original amount.

The actual annual rate of interest for the three lenders, respectively, is six percent, 10.28 percent and 20.57 percent.

To be sure you are paying the lowest possible interest rate, compare actual dollar charges when shopping for credit. It will pay over time, Schwart says.

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8/27/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

UI Agronomy Day Features
New Tillage Study

Farmers attending the University of Illinois Agronomy Day September 12, will get in on the ground level of a new tillage experiment at the south farm.

Agronomist Bill Oschwald is using 12 plots to compare conventional plowing, chisel plowing and zero tillage as seedbed preparation systems for corn.

Oschwald hopes to learn how each tillage system affects fertilizer placement. But he'll have to wait until the corn is harvested for his answers.

The study has already produced some interesting comparisons of the three systems. For example, corn planted in meadow at a rate of 26,000 to 28,000 plants per acre resulted in plant populations of 21,000, 23,000 and 14,000 when the seedbed was prepared by conventional methods, by a chisel plow and by zero tillage. The stands were more equal on plots where corn was planted on corn or soybean ground.

The study has also given Oschwald some preliminary data on how crop residues slow soil warming in the spring. At Urbana, the average soil temperatures at a three-inch depth for May 1968 were 65° F. on conventional tillage plots; 64° F. on the chisel plow plots; and 61° F. on zero tillage plots.

The temperatures remained cool in direct relationship to the amount of crop residue left on the soil surface. All of the plots were in corn during 1967.

Oschwald's tillage research will be one of 15 stops on the Agronomy Day research tour. The other stops all deal with corn and soybean research. U. of I. agronomists will explain their work and give current recommendations.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Agronomy Day Highlights
Corn, Soybean Research

URBANA--Research and management ideas designed to help Illinois farmers produce corn and soybeans more efficiently will highlight the Agronomy Day program here, Sept. 12.

Gene Oldham, Agronomy Day Chairman, says the 15-stop tours start at 7 a.m. at the south farm and new tours will leave every 10 minutes.

Corn fertility, soybean fertility, effect of fertility on corn maturity and corn leaf composition are four stops to help farmers decide when and how much to fertilize.

Agronomists Bill Walker and Ted Peck will discuss the present status of plant analysis and what they've learned from the first two years of the Illinois Micronutrient Survey.

Farmers facing lodged corn problems at harvest this fall should be interested in agronomist Art Hooker's research and suggestions to reduce stalk rot losses.

Oldham says soybeans command attention at four of the 15 stops: light, air and water use by soybeans; soybean varieties; soybean diseases; and weed control in soybeans.

And corn will be highlighted at five additional stops: plow, chisel or zero tillage for corn; corn and light; weed control in corn; European corn varieties and races; and modified-protein corn.

The one stop that does not deal with corn and soybean production is on wheat culture. At that stop, agronomists C. M. Brown and Dale Millis will discuss the 1968 yields of current varieties and outline a six-point program to get top wheat yields.

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At 1:30 p.m., a program dedicating the Morrow Plots as a National Historic Shrine will take place at the plots north of Mumford Hall.

The Morrow Plots, America's oldest experimental field, received its designation from the National Park Service in the Department of Interior.

To avoid conflict with the 1:30 p.m. program, Oldham advises farmers to start the research tour by 10 a.m. A noon lunch will be served at the farm.

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9/6/68

Farm Management Group
Plans Annual Fall Tour

URBANA--The Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers will hold its annual fall tour in the Moline-Geneseo area Sept. 12-13, reports F. M. Sims, University of Illinois Extension farm management specialist.

Gordon Miller, John Deere and Co., Moline, kicks off the two-day program Thursday evening, commenting on "Research--Its Effect on World Food Problems."

Friday morning, the farm management group will observe the new Chicago stockyards facilities in Atkinson, farms recently purchased by Peabody Coal Co., cattle-feeding setups and hogs being raised on pasture. In addition, the group will visit a 394-acre farm owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Everett, Henry County.

On Friday afternoon, Harry Snodgrass, former Federal Land Bank appraiser, will discuss Henry County and northwestern Illinois soils. Jerry Payne, Central Trust and Savings Bank, Geneseo, will describe credit needs for the owner and operator of a farm.

Harley Schnowske, veterinarian, will comment on raising hogs on pasture. Darl Fike, Henry County Extension adviser, and Geigy Chemical Co. representatives will discuss insecticides for resistant rootworm and herbicides for grass and weed control.

J. R. Hutchinson and M. A. Pullman, both of the Hutchinson Farm Management firm in Geneseo, will talk about a basic management plan for the R. M. Everett farm.

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The tour ends with a discussion of appraisal problems associated with the Everett farm. Participants will be Russell E. Thorpe, Prudential Insurance Company of America, Sterling, and Harold S. Morine, Jr., Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Princeton.

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9/6/68

Economist Explains
1969 Wheat Program

URBANA--A major change in the 1969 Wheat Program is the reduction in wheat allotment from 59.3 million acres to 51.6 million acres, reports D.E. Erickson, University of Illinois Extension agricultural economist.

Farmers can divert an acreage equal to 15 percent of their 1969 wheat allotment for conservation purposes and still plant the whole to wheat, Erickson explains.

An alternative is to plant less than the full wheat allotment, he points out. By planting less, farmers signing for the 1969 program can earn diversion payments and domestic marketing certificates. Planting 43 percent of the wheat allotment and meeting other program requirements qualifies farmers for maximum certificates, he says.

Program provisions on overplanting, substitution of wheat for feed grains or feed grains for wheat are similar to past programs. Diversion payment rates will be based on the crop actually diverted under the substitution provision, Erickson comments.

Although the national wheat loan rate is $1.25 per bushel for 1969, the local rate will vary by county in Illinois. Price support loans are available to farmers who sign up and qualify for the 1969 Wheat Program.

Diversion payment rates are based on 50 percent of the county loan rate times the farm's projected yield. The method for determining the maximum diversion for payment depends on the size of the allotment and the amount of diversion.

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On farms with allotments larger than 25 acres, maximum diversion for payment will be 50 percent of the allotment. On farms with allotments of 25 acres or less, the maximum diversion will be the difference between 25 acres and the non-payment diversion. The non-payment diversion is 15 percent of the allotment.

Either way, diversion cannot exceed the farm allotment.

Domestic marketing certificates will be issued on 43 percent of the projected production on the farm allotment, he says. These certificates will be valued at the difference between full wheat parity and the $1.25 per bushel national loan value. Parity for wheat in May 1968 was $2.63 per bushel.

Before signing up for the 1969 Wheat Program, farmers should calculate the net effect of participation versus non-participation in the program. Erickson says farmers can estimate variable production costs sucy as fertilizer, fuel, repairs, seed and insurance at $15 to $20 per acre.

Farmers with specific questions on the 1969 Wheat Program provisions should contact their ASCS representative.

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JTS:sm
9/6/68

Agronomy Day Features
Corn Fertilizer, Maturity Study

URBANA--Farmers who checked their fields early last fall noticed the corn maturing later than usual. Some of them pinned the blame on the increased fertilizer they'd used in the spring. They mistook nitrogen deficiency for early maturity.

University of Illinois Extension agronomist Fred Welch suspects this is the reason for the misunderstanding: The lower leaves of nitrogen-deficient corn plants turn yellow and die earlier than plants adequately supplied with nitrogen.

At Agronomy Day, Sept. 12, Welch will explain the results of the U. of I. tests.

Welch says that in the tests, nitrogen actually resulted in drier corn at harvest if the fertilizer still resulted in a yield increase. And even where more than enough nitrogen was applied, corn drying was not delayed.

Phosphorus applications resulted in earlier maturity, too, especially on soils low in phosphorus.

Welch points out that when nitrogen and phosphorus decrease the moisture percentage, the decrease is directly proportional to the yield increase.

But he warns that it is not practical to add fertilizer just to make corn dry faster. If the added fertilizer does not increase yields, it will not affect the corn's maturity date.

On the other hand, potassium fertilizer added to deficient soil does result in slightly higher moisture levels at harvest.

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Here's how Welch explains: Potassium simply keeps the plant healthy and alive longer. And at the same time, it increases yields and prevents or delays stalk rot occurrence.

Welch emphasizes that the benefits from increased yield are far greater than the delayed harvest that results from slow drying.

The Agronomy Day tours begin at 7 a.m. New tours leave every 10 minutes thereafter. At 1:30, a ceremony designating the Morrow Plots a national historical landmark will be held at the plots north of Mumford Hall.

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DD:sm
9/6/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Illinois FBFM Meets,
Elects New Officers

URBANA--John Albin, Newman, was elected president of the Illinois Farm Business Farm Management Association during the Association's 19th annual meeting held on the University of Illinois campus recently.

The group, sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service, elected Kenneth Zellers, Mt. Morris, vice president for a second term and Walter Briggs, Vienna, secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the state board for two-year terms were Linus Kiefer, Belle Rive; John G. Behrens, St. Joseph; Willard G. Rowley, Lockport; Roger Colver, Toulon; and Briggs.

Keith Amstutz, Forrest, was reappointed business manager for the state association, and D. F. Wilken, U. of I. agricultural economist, was reappointed executive secretary.

In the FBFM business meeting, delegates voted to change the organization's name from the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service to the Illinois Farm Business Farm Management Association.

FBFM morning program included a tour of the U. of I.'s south agronomy farm. Gene Oldham, agronomy farm manager, explained the advantages and disadvantages of minimum tillage systems.

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On the plus side, Oldham cited the reduction of wind and water erosion and savings in time, labor and machinery costs. He pointed out weed control is the key to successful minimum tillage. With some tillage systems, it is difficult to incorporate herbicides, he commented.

Yields will be good, he said, if farmers get a good crop stand from the start.

Dean Orville G. Bentley, U. of I. College of Agriculture, welcomed the nearly 300 FBFM fieldmen and cooperators to the Urbana campus and reaffirmed the University's desire to support the FBFM program.

R. P. Kesler, U. of I. agricultural economist, gave reports on the adoption of a new farm record book for farmer use in 1969 and plans for development of an electronic data processing system of farm records.

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JTS:fm
9/10/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Slowdown Seen For
American Economy

URBANA--A Federal Reserve Bank economist predicted a slowdown in the American economy during the coming months when he addressed more than 300 lenders during the 22nd annual Illinois Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference here.

Roby Sloan, Chicago, said the American economy has been operating at full blast. Spending by consumers, businessmen and government rose sharply in the first six months of 1968. Gross National Product (GNP--value of the nation's total output of goods and services) rose at a 10-percent annual rate from January through June.

"General agreement exists on the slowdown, but there are some differences of opinion as to the degree and timing of the slowdown," the economist said.

"A sharply reduced rate of inventory accumulation over the next few months is expected to be a major factor retarding economic growth. Much of the inventory reduction will result from the working down of steel inventories built up in the first half of 1968 in anticipation of the steel strike. In addition, some reduction in defense stocks may accompany the anticipated leveling-off in defense spending," Sloan said.

Looking at agricultural commodities, Sloan said grain prices will be determined mainly by government support levels this year. At present, corn is supported at $1.05 per bushel, wheat at $1.25 and soybeans at $2.50 a bushel.

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"In view of the supply situation, the government will accumulate large amounts of grain this marketing year. Prices are not apt to rise much above support levels plus a charge for storage and handling," he said.

With prices of both crops and livestock under pressure over the next several months, farm income prospects are generally less favorable than at this time last year. Gross farmer incomes will be held up by large volume marketings. Farm costs are expected to continue rising at a rapid rate, Sloan continued.

Except for feed costs, nearly all categories of production expenditures will likely increase. Thus, over the next several months, farmers' operating margins or net returns can be expected to average somewhat lower than during the last 12 months, he explained.

The income from the large production expected for 1968 will be partially offset by low farm prices, but higher production costs coupled with lower prices point to lower net returns to farming over the next several months, Sloan said.

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JTS:klg
9/24/68

UI Economist Projects
Farming Unit Of Future

URBANA--The dominant farming unit of the future--a prototype of the present-day large-scale farms--may have annual sales totaling more than $100,000 in terms of total farm output, John A. Hopkin, University of Illinois agricultural economist, predicted here last week.

Speaking to more than 300 lenders attending the 22nd annual Illinois Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference, Hopkin said there will still be four main types of farms, but one type, the large corporation farms, will grow in both numbers and importance.

The number of farms with annual sales of more than $500,000 numbered about 3,000 in 1964 and the number "likely has more than doubled since 1964," Hopkin stated.

The second group of farmers of the future will include those family farm units characterized as strong and economically viable, with annual farm sales totaling $40,000 or more. The great productive capability of U.S. agriculture will be concentrated in this group, he told the visiting bankers.

Hopkin pointed to management as the key issue in this farmer group. "We will see a continuing trend among commercial farmers toward separation of ownership and management, with leasing and custom service playing an increasing role. For this group, the prospects for growth and development seem good by most standards," he said.

The third group, with annual farm sales of less than $20,000, will be hard for bankers to finance and will have questionable economic viability.

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"Some of them, through sheer belt tightening, hard work and understanding support from lenders, may grow into large, efficient farming units. But for most of them, the prospects for farm growth appear limited," Hopkin said.

Bankers will have to use ingenuity and imagination in developing ways to finance those within the third farmer group who can demonstrate the management potential to succeed. He cautioned the bankers to search each farm case carefully to find the necessary ingredients of success, as many of tomorrow's large successful farmers will start out on tight budgets.

"When a farmer of questionable economic strength does not have the management potential, evaluate his alternatives and perhaps help him move off the farm but not necessarily out of agriculture while the farmer can still salvage his health and some of his capital," Hopkin told the bankers.

Most of the remaining operators, farmers with annual sales of less than $10,000, must either end up as part-time or part-retirement farmers or come under the heading of rural poverty.

"And while this group cannot and must not be ignored in our political processes and policies, there is little the commercial lender can do to help them within the framework of commercial agriculture," he said.

Farm size has steadily grown larger for several years. If the 9.5 percent per year farm expansion rate set between 1959 and 1964 continues, the number of large-scale farms could reach 138,000 sometime around 1980, Hopkin predicted. But expansion has not been the same in all sections of the country.

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For example, large-scale farms in Arizona account for 78 percent of all farm products sold. In California and Florida, large-scale farms account for nearly 70 percent of farm products sold.

"If the efficient commercial family farmer can compete with the corporate farm in market evaluation, in producing to market specifications and in financial management, including the efficient transfer of real estate from one generation to another with a minimum of capital drain-off for taxes and litigation, the commercial family farmer will be difficult to push out of agriculture," Hopkins concluded.

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JTS:klg
9/24/68

IEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Bank Official Stresses
Big Farming Business

URBANA--A Bloomington bank executive stressed that farming is big business and needs credit help like city businessmen and corporation counterparts at the 22nd annual Illinois Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference held on the University of Illinois campus recently.

Donald Potter, vice president, Bloomington (Ind.) National Bank, said that whether a young man stays on the farm depends mainly on "how well we bankers help the farmer handle his capital and analyze his credit needs."

"We fail him if we only take a financial statement," Potter said. "We must see that he maintains an effective business inventory. We must see that he breaks his operation into its component parts and is able to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of each farm enterprise," he continued.

"We must provide him with a good cash flow form and teach him its use and application. We should require an annual budget with a five-year projection as a means of seeing where he is and where he is going," the bank executive said.

"These are tools for both of us. We bankers must also realize that there is a changing application of credit principles for the young farmer. We must reduce the importance of his net worth to liability ratio in favor of his management to the available resources," he stated.

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Potter stressed a farmer's management ability and a banker's assessment of that ability as the prime consideration in credit judgment.

Farmers want service from an agriculturally trained credit adviser, financial counseling, understanding and a consistent relationship with their bankers.

A young man starting to farm today needs a fantastic amount of capital. He has few supporting assets, risks are large, the profit margin small, Potter asserted.

"We need not try to hold all young men on the farm. There is not room," he said. "We don't need more new farmers so much as we need new farm products, new markets, new government policies and efficient marketing systems.

"If he's not too bright, a bit lazy and lacking ambition, then let him make tractors instead of driving them," he suggested.

"It takes inventiveness and vision to keep pace with changes. We must encourage the adventurous to stay and labor endless hours, risking his savings for an uncertain future with his dream farm costing $800 to $1,000 per acre," he said.

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JTS:fg
9/27/68

Perry Bank Official Views
Credit As Asset, Not 'Sin'

URBANA--A Perry bank executive said today's modern, astute farm managers view credit as a production tool and not as a sin like their depression-experienced fathers when he addressed more than 300 bankers attending the 22nd annual Illinois Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference.

Tom R. Smith, president, First National Bank, speaking on the University of Illinois campus, said farmers have made use of more than $26 billion in farm loans in the last 10 years.

"The multiple forces which led to increased use of farmer credit in the last decade will sustain in the coming decade and will probably even accelerate," he said. Investment per farm worker is four times that of industry.

The additional funds needed to service agriculture will continue to come from financial sources now being used, he predicted, "especially the quasigovernmental agencies such as the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and Federal Land Banks, merchants and dealers and a myriad of individuals such as landlords, parents, neighbors and contract land sellers."

Smith outlined a five-point plan for the bankers to use to capture their share of the future's agricultural credit market.

1. Tool up mechanically and personnel-wise to handle 75-percent loan to deposit ratios, high money costs and weaker capital ratios. Develop skills to operate them. Employ strong management who can handle the tough but delicate credit situation.

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2. Go after the money you need to serve your customers. Merchandise your deposit services just as diligently and attractively as your competitor. Expand volume to compensate for narrow profit margins. Understand the desirability of compensating balances.

3. Establish proper relationships with outside fund sources. Find a correspondent banker who is willing and capable of assisting you with overlines and technical assistance in times of tight and easy money. Arrange with an insurance company to handle mortgage loans. Explore using an agricultural credit corporation for loanable funds.

4. Improve your estate planning and trust services. Don't divide the wealth every generation, sending part of it out of the county and state. Consult with customers and local attorneys.

5. Work with borrowers and carefully program loans and repayments. The turnover of funds on seasonal loans can improve your liquidity and that of the borrower.

All lenders have the same opportunity to expand in the next decade, Smith said, but only the innovators and the hungry will get the job done.

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JTS:fg
9/27/68

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

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JTS:fg
9/27/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Farm Management Society
To Hold Member Workshop

URBANA--The Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers (ISPFMRA) will hold a new-member workshop Oct. 16 in Bloomington.

The workshop will feature discussions on difficult management and appraisal problems, Code of Ethics, farm appraisals, fee charges, practical client and tenant relationships, reports and records.

F.M. Sims, University of Illinois Extension farm management economist and ISPFMRA executive secretary-treasurer, reports that those attending will also participate in a special workshop planning session to discuss current problems and opportunities of farm managers and rural appraisers.

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JTS:klg
10/1/68

4-H Horticulture Team
Wins Trip To Atlanta

URBANA--The Illinois 4-H Horticulture team will compete at the 34th annual National Junior Horticultural Association meeting December 8-12 in Atlanta, Ga.

The four team members are Linda Mitchell, Springfield; Mary Jean Novy, Wilmington; Rosalie Mottar, Rochester; and Terry Seegmiller, Thawville, reports H. J. Wetzel, University of Illinois Extension 4-H specialist, who will accompany the team to Atlanta.

In the recent state horticultural contest, Miss Mitchell scored 2,223 points out of a possible 2,290 to win high individual judging laurels.

Team members in the state contest identified 50 vegetables, 30 fruits and nuts, 30 flowers, 29 ornamentals, 28 seeds, 16 weeds and grasses and 16 plant insects, diseases and disorders. In addition, contestants rated 12 plates of vegetables for quality. The state contest winners will face similar judging problems at the national meet, Wetzel says.

Expenses for the 4-H Horticulture team members to attend the Atlanta contest will be provided by the Illinois 4-H Foundation.

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JTS:klg
10/1/68

Illinois 4-H'er To Drive In
Regional Tractor Competition

URBANA--Steve Painter, 18, Lomax, will participate in the 1968 Western U.S. 4-H Tractor Operators' contest in Laramie, Wyo., October 6-8.

A five-year 4-H member, he won the right to compete in the regional meet after winning the county and state contests. He will demonstrate his knowledge of tractor maintenance and skill in safe tractor operation.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leroy Painter helps farm his parents' 320 acres. He will be a freshman at Illinois State University, Normal, this fall.

Winners from 19 states will compete in the regional tractor contest at the University of Wyoming sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service, National 4-H Service Committee and the American Oil Foundation.

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JTS:klg
10/1/68

Winners Announced In
4-H Poultry Contest

URBANA--Four Illinois 4-H'ers will represent the state at the 1968 National 4-H Poultry Judging contest in Chicago, November 30.

The four team members are Dan Apel, Atlanta; Susan Anderson, Maple Park; John Spannagel, Villa Grove; and Penny Maynard, Decatur. Team alternates are David Bruer, Pontiac, and Charlene Gould, Batavia.

Apel scored 1,248 points out of a possible 1,400 to win high individual judging laurels in the state contest.

Expenses for the 4-H poultry judges will be paid by the Illinois 4-H Foundation, reports F. L. Haegele, University of Illinois Extension 4-H specialist.

In the national meet, the young poultrymen will judge layers on egg production and score broken-out and shell eggs as well as the exterior quality of eggs. They will also grade live and dressed fryers, fowl and dressed turkey hens.

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JTS:klg
10/1/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

SPECIAL TO SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

National 4-H Poultry Contest
Set For Chicago Circle Campus

CHICAGO--More than 70 members plus their leaders will bring a part of agriculture to the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus November 30 when the campus plays host to the National 4-H Poultry Judging contest.

The young poultrymen will judge live hens on egg production. They will score both broken-out and shell eggs as well as exterior quality of eggs. They will also grade live and dressed fryers, fowl and dressed turkey hens.

Results of the contest, sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service and financed by the American Poultry and Hatchery Federation and other poultry businesses, will be announced at a recognition banquet on November 30.

Chairmen of the national event are S. F. Ridlen, U. of I. Extension poultryman, and Don Schwall, Amour and Co., Oak Brook. Besides honors, the contestants will compete for wrist watches, trophies and other awards.

Four-member teams are expected from Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Teams are coached by county Extension agents and Extension poultrymen from state land-grant colleges and universities.

In addition to participating in the judging event, 4-H'ers and their coaches will have an opportunity to tour Chicago and visit with fellow 4-H members at the 47th annual National 4-H Congress.

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JTS:sm
10/2/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

4-H'ers, Unabridged

(Editors Note: This story, written by Joseph T. Sample, University of Illinois Extension Communication Specialist, is in observance of National 4-H Week, Oct. 6-12, 1968. The story is dedicated to the parents and leaders of Illinois' 120,000 4-H members.)

4-H'ers are trusting, loving, loyal, complex entities who remain, despite everything, unabridged.

Hailing from the city and country, 4-H'ers from 9 to 19 are candid, frank, sincere, transparent boys and girls.

They are the promise of tomorrow with a first-year achievement pin; integrity accepting defeat; charity with blisters on their hands; ambition with cookies in the oven; faith with cherry pie on their faces; America learning democratic ways.

They are unreserved, unrestrained, irrepressible, yet happy, sad, emotional and mysterious.

4-H'ers are usually found about the house, on the go, between adventures, in front of peers and behind their leaders.

They remember who got what color ribbon at last year's fair, requirements for projects, club names in four townships, next year's fair dates and their leader's middle name.

But they forget when the next meeting will be, if they were to take refreshments, who they were to bring and how to give a demonstration on putting in a zipper.

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They can hear the call of fun but can't hear their mothers' call to supper. They can train a scampery lamb to eat out of their hands, but they can't pour the milk without spilling it.

They can trot through a garden without so much as bending a stock of corn, but will wake the baby tip-toeing over a half-inch of carpeting.

4-H boys are noisy, active, boisterous, wrestling, talkative bundles of boy who'd rather whistle, bark, roar, chatter, banter and shout than empty wastecans and do homework.

They can stuff corn, marbles, gum, keys, string, wooden matches and a usually empty coin purse in their pockets and still find room for a pocket knife, dirty handkerchief, rocks, acorns and a pencil-sized reptile or two.

4-H girls are shy, demure, talkative, beautiful bundles of joy who'd rather giggle, whisper, laugh and teehee with one another about present and future boyfriends than help clean, dust, sweep or wash.

4-H'ers think of county and state fairs as the crowning glory for their project year as they clean, comb, curry, card and check their projects. Projects range from gardening to geology, from wildlife to woodworking, from electricity to entomology, from swine to sewing, from photography to poultry.

4-H'ers like to smell baking brownies and taste warm apple pie; watch the moon coming over the cornfield and the sun sinking over the treetops; hear popcorn popping and tractors snorting; touch velvety-soft angel food cake and sleek car finishes.

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They like to look ahead to new experiences; glance back at good times gone past. They live each day to the fullest.

4-H'ers are tomorrow's laborers, capitalists, handymen, mechanics, housewives, secretaries, executives, journalists, veterinarians, salesmen, politicians, teachers, leaders and good neighbors.

4-H'ers are unabridged.

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JTS:klg
10/4/68

Dairy Fieldman's Conference
Set For Oct. 22 At U. of I.

URBANA--Milk quality control will come under discussion as managers and fieldmen of dairy food product plants throughout Illinois gather at Champaign, October 22, for their annual Fieldman Conference.

The meeting is sponsored jointly by the University of Illinois Dairy Science Department and the Cooperative Extension Service.

In addition to discussing common dairy industry problems, the men will review the latest producer management practices. Topics scheduled for discussion include raising dairy calves, feeding the dairy cow and opportunities for dairy-beef production.

A panel of industry leaders is slated to discuss the Illinois quality milk program during the one-day conference.

The program calls for a review of the emerging pattern of today's successful dairy farms and a look at dairying trends in other states.

Plant managers or fieldmen interested in attending can receive further information by writing to J. G. Cash, U. of I. Extension dairy specialist, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Conference registration begins at 9:30 a.m. at the Paradise Inn, 3 1/2 miles south of Champaign on U.S. 45. Lunch will be served and the conference adjourns at 3:15 p.m.

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RC:klg
10/4/68

UI Agricultural Economist
Appointed To India Post

Robert B. Schwart, University of Illinois Extension farm management specialist, has been appointed a visiting farm management economist at Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU) at Pant Nagar, India.

H. G. Halcrow, head of the U. of I. Agricultural Economics Department, said Schwart will leave Saturday (Oct. 5) to begin the 2-year assignment.

Halcrow said that Schwart will serve as consultant to the departments of extension, research and teaching at UPAU. In addition he is expected to work with Indian bankers on matters of agricultural credit.

Well-known among Illinois farmers, Schwart helped develop and guide the U. of I. Farm and Family Management program. He was responsible for revising the Illinois farm record book and worked on farm machinery economics.

Schwart joins A. G. Harms and I. R. Wills in India as a member of a U. of I. agricultural economics team. They will work under a Ford Foundation grant to UPAU and the U. of I. for improvement of agricultural economics work in India.

The U. of I. has assisted UPAU since 1959. Seven U. of I. staff members are now working at UPAU in the areas of teaching, extension and research.

In addition to the Ford Foundation grant, UPAU has received assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

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WR:klg
10/4/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Note to Editors: You may wish to localize this story by including names of Extension advisers attending from your county.

Extension Conference
In Session At U. Of I.

URBANA--The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service began its fall conference here Monday (Oct. 7) with some 300 county advisers in agriculture and home economics attending.

Monday's opening luncheon meeting was followed by a variety of committee meetings and individual and group conferences, including formal sessions of the Illinois Farm Advisers' Association and the Illinois Home Advisers' Association. Both organizations also had dinner meetings and awards programs scheduled for Monday evening.

Tuesday through Thursday were "back-to-school" days for the advisers, who selected refresher workshop courses from an offering of 18 subject matter areas. College of Agriculture instructors and state Extension staff specialists conducted the workshops.

Friday morning was reserved for informal conferences between advisers and state specialists to discuss specific educational programs in the counties.

John B. Claar, director of the Cooperative Extension Service, addressed the group at the closing luncheon on Friday.

F. J. Holhubner, assistant state leader in agricultural Extension, was conference chairman.

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GEB:klg
10/8/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Ag Grads Report
Salary Increase

URBANA--June graduates of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have reported annual starting salaries averaging $7,524, compared to $6,981 in 1967.

Of the 184 graduates reporting, nearly 100 chose to enter graduate school, law school, theological seminary or military service. However, 30 graduates went into sales and service and management positions in business and industry.

Jobs taken by the agricultural graduates varied widely--from the Peace Corps to management training positions to governmental posts, reports W. K. Wessels, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture at the U. of I. Eight percent or 15 graduates elected farming as their career.

Range in salaries was from $5,750 to $9,100 a year. The salary figure does not include pay of those who entered military service or continued their education in graduate school.

Wessels said concern over use of America's natural resources--land, air and water--has resulted in strong demand for graduates with agricultural training.

Agricultural enrollment at the U. of I. is keeping pace with total student body growth, he said, but each year opportunities for men and women training in agriculture expand more rapidly than the number of graduates.

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JTS:klg
10/11/68

Illinois Extension Advisers
Name Perisho New President

URBANA--George D. Perisho, Peoria, Extension adviser in Peoria County, is the new president of the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers. He succeeds Darl W. Fike, Cambridge, Henry County adviser.

Named vice president was William F. Whiteside, Tinley Park, Extension adviser in Cook County. Philip B. Farris, St. Charles, adviser in Kane County, was elected secretary-treasurer.

All will serve one-year terms. Their election was announced during the association's meeting at Urbana, held in conjunction with the annual fall conference of the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Advisers serving as district directors are C. Wayne Hoelscher, Freeport; Albert J. Pilch, Morris; Raymond N. Rendleman, Carthage; Kermit Roe, Taylorville; James Neuschwander, Melvin; Ronald G. Dedert, Quincy; William E. McAllister, Carlinville; Hugh E. Livesay, Lawrenceville; C. R. Howell, Pinckneyville; and Robert P. Schmerbauch, Fairfield.

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GEB:klg
10/11/68

UI Dairy Scientist
Joins Ag Team In India

URBANA--J. H. Byers, University of Illinois dairy scientist, has accepted a two-year appointment as an animal science specialist on the staff of the Jawarharlal Nehru Agricultural University (JNAU), Jabalpur, India.

D. E. Becker, head of the U. of I. animal science department, in making the announcement, said that Byers will work on production problems of all species of farm animals as well as teach and conduct research. India's acute over-population problem with its accompanying lack of production of animal and vegetable protein accents the importance of Byers' work, Becker said.

Byers left Urbana October 10 and is scheduled to make an intermediate stop in Rome to confer with United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization officials.

Byers joins a six-man U. of I. team at JNAU, headed by E. F. Olver. The Illinois group, working in agronomy, agricultural economics, animal science and extension projects represent the broadening interest of the U. of I. in international development.

The U. of I. team has assisted in the development of JNAU since 1964 under contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

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WR:klg
10/11/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE OCT. 15 AT 9 P.M.

Extension Advisers Win
Communications Awards

LOUISVILLE, KY.--Two Illinois Extension advisers are national winners in a public information awards program sponsored by the National Association of County Agricultural Agents (NACAA) and Amchem Products, Inc.

They are William Harryman, Lincoln, assistant Extension adviser, Logan County; and Kenneth Jones, Simpson, Extension adviser, Pope and Hardin Counties.

Winners in the contest's six categories were announced late Tuesday (Oct. 15) during an awards banquet held in conjunction with the NACAA's annual meeting here.

Harryman's award was for single news photo and Jones' honor was for his direct mail entry. Each man previously had been awarded a plaque from the Illinois Crop Improvement Association (ICIA) as a state winner and each had also survived regional competition.

Other Illinois state winners--to whom ICIA awarded plaques during the Cooperative Extension Service's fall conference at Urbana--were:

--James Daugherty, Peoria, associate Extension adviser, Peoria County, radio solo program. Daugherty also placed second in the single news photo category to take sweepstakes honors in Illinois competition.

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--Stan Eden, Oregon, Extension adviser, Ogle County, series of color slides. Eden's entry also placed second in regional competition.

--Charles Engelhardt, Lincoln, Extension adviser, Logan County, news column.

--George Myers, Winchester, Extension adviser, Scott County, feature news story.

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GEB:klg
10/14/68

UI Entomologist Suggests
Boxelder Bug Control

URBANA--Boxelder bugs may bug you, but that's about all they do. They feed on boxelder seeds and never eat food or cloth.

Don Kuhlman, University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist, suggests this program if boxelder bugs are around your home this fall:

--Use either the insecticide lindane or dieldrin. Follow directions on the package label.

--Spray the trunks and the ground around the trunks of seed-bearing boxelder trees.

--Spray the sides and foundation of your house to the point of run-off. And spray a three-foot strip next to the house.

--Use a vacuum cleaner to pick up boxelder bugs in the house. Or, if there are a lot of bugs, any pyrethrin household spray will give a quick knockdown.

Boxelder bugs live mainly on boxelder trees during the summer. But when cool, fall weather comes, they migrate to buildings for protection.

Destroying all seed-bearing boxelder trees in a community will help eliminate boxelder bugs. And caulking all cracks and crevices in your house will help keep the bugs from entering.

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DD:klg
10/15/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Extension Advisers
Receive Awards

LOUISVILLE, KY.--Three University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service advisers received "Distinguished Service Awards" here Thursday (October 17) at the 53rd annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents (NACAA).

Douglas County Extension adviser Dale Bateman, Tuscola; Carroll County Extension adviser Harold Brinkmeier, Mt. Carroll; and Edgar County Extension adviser Dale Hewitt, Paris, were honored at the NACAA annual meeting awards banquet.

The three represent 44 years' experience as Cooperative Extension Service advisers.

Bateman, recognized for his 14 years' distinguished service as county agricultural adviser, also served as a director of the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers and as chairman of that association's professional advancement committee.

Hewitt, also a former director of the Illinois association, has a record of 15 years' outstanding service as an agricultural adviser.

Brinkmeier received the "Distinguished Service Award" for 15 years as agricultural adviser in Lee, Logan and Carroll counties. He was cited for his contributions to U. of I. research on soils and grain storage. Brinkmeier is also a director and has served on the professional advancement committee of the association.

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All three of the award winners recently completed advanced degrees at the University of Illinois at Urbana--Champaign.

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DD:bm
10/18/68

UI Agronomy Student
Studies India's Soils

URBANA--A University of Illinois graduate student will be the first in the Department of Agronomy to conduct research for an advanced degree as part of the department's international program.

Richard L. Hurelbrink, a Taylorville native, will conduct a five-month field and laboratory study of soils along a 5- to 10-mile wide outwash plain near the Nepal border of northern India. Object of the study will be better utilization of soil and water resources of the Bhabar region.

M. D. Thorne, head of the U. of I. agronomy department, said Hurelbrink left October 10 for Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU) at Pant Nagar, India.

Thorne pointed out some other interesting aspects of the study. Hurelbrink's advisor in India will be Dr. Maharaj Singh of UPAU who studied agronomy here during 1962-65. S. B. Deshpande, an Indian student now at Illinois, helped outline the Hurelbrink project, and J. B. Fehrenbacher, Hurelbrink's faculty advisor, was formerly on the UPAU staff at Pant Nagar.

A seven-man team of U. of I. specialists, headed by A. E. Thompson, U. of I. plant geneticist, helps UPAU develop programs in teaching, research and extension under a contract with the Agency for International Development (AID).

Hurelbrink received his B. S. degree in agricultural sciences from the U. of I. in 1967. His study is being financed by the U. of I. and has no AID assistance.

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WR:bm
10/18/68

20 Illinois 4-H Youth
Receive Chicago Trips

URBANA--Twenty Illinois 4-H youths won Chicago trips after copping local and district honors in the 4-H electricity program, reports G. W. Stone, University of Illinois Extension 4-H specialist.

The Illinois Farm Electrification Council (IFEC) will sponsor the Nov. 19-21 award trip. Trips were awarded on the 4-H'ers achievement in the 4-H electrical activity.

Trip winners are Charlotte Smith, Albion; Jo Layne Rosenberger, Ramsey; Barbara Van Hyfte, Annawan; John Worthen, Murphysboro; Donna Van Bogaert, LaFox; Frank Cook, Dahinda; Vicki Howerter, Maquon; Steve Molino, Barrington;

Sandra Gabel, Newark; Dan Apel, Atlanta; Janet Sue Stiltz, Cantrall; Glennys Gilmore, Aledo; Olin Clayton, Witt; Don Wesseln, Pinckneyville; Barbara Ernsting, Sparta; Marilyn Kern, Rochester; Frank Price, Jr., Toulon; Jerry Wayne Richter, Fithian; Russell Beckmeyer, Centralia; and David Bitterman, Wilmington.

In Chicago, the group will tour the Merchandise Mart and the Chicago Lighting institute. Other stops include O'Hare Air Terminal, Sunbeam appliance plant, the Museum of Science and Industry, WBBM-TV studios and the Board of Trade.

Trip winners will be accompanied by Jerry Campbell, IFEC 4-H committee chairman; Mrs. Virginia Frazier, Egyptian Electrical Cooperative Association, Steeleville; Miss Peg Hoffman, U. of I. Extension 4-H specialist, and Stone.

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The IFEC serves as the coordinating organization between the U. of I. College of Agriculture, power suppliers and farm organizations and associations.

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JTS:bm
10/18/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

U. Of I. Dairy Products Judging
Team Places Second In Contest

URBANA--The University of Illinois dairy products judging team placed second in the 34th Collegiate Dairy Products Evaluation Contest at Chicago, recently.

The contest in the International Amphitheatre was held in conjunction with the Biennial Exposition of the Dairy and Food Industries Supply Association.

The contest attracted 25 college teams from throughtout the United States and Canada. Members of the U. of I. team are Richard Perlmutter, senior from Decatur; Irwin Ummel, senior from Polo; Kathy Brave, senior from Granite City; and alternate Dean Bollinger, junior from Edwardsville. Joseph Tobias, professor of dairy technology in the Department of Food Science, coaches the team.

The honor included a $700 cash award to be used by the school for undergraduate scholarships or other appropriate ways to encourage student participation in product evaluation activities.

Tobias emphasizes that many career opportunities await college graduates in dairy technology and food science. And the judging of dairy products provides a meaningful experience for students who may choose to work in the field of quality control.

Team member Perlmutter placed third individually. Contestants judged 10 samples of five products: vanilla ice cream, pasteurized milk, butter, Cheddar cheese and cottage cheese.

The Dairy and Food Industries Supply Association sponsors the contest.

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HF:bam
10/22/68

University Of Illinois
In Green Revolution

URBANA--The University of Illinois landed squarely in the middle of the "green revolution" as former U. of I. students got together in India this month.

The occasion, according to the Indian newspaper "National Herald," was the second United States Agency for International Development (AID)-University of Illinois seminar for Indian students from Uttar Pradesh state who have studied in the U.S. The seminar in Lucknow, India, on October 2 concluded with emphasis on the role of foreign-trained students in hastening the "green revolution."

"Green revolution" is a term coined to describe the revolutionary progress being made in India's agriculture through use of fertilizer and improved seed.

Most of the 93 delegates to the meeting received training or visited in Illinois under an AID-U. of I. program.

The delegates represented a cross section from agricultural economics, animal sciences, veterinary medicine forestry and agricultural engineering. They discussed how to tailor the teaching, research, and extension programs to India's needs for today and tomorrow. They agreed that U.S. know-how should be tested and modified for India's specific requirements and situations.

Setting the tone of the meeting was M.A. Quraishi, Agricultural Production Commissioner for Uttar Pradesh (UP). He said that wheat production in UP had increased nearly 48 percent during the last two years.

Quraishi, who has visited here, said that while India plans to be self sufficient in food production by 1970, UP will reach this goal by the end of the current year.

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He said that this will occur because UP has taken an integrated approach in agricultural education, research and extension programs.

The U. of I. has assisted in developing these programs at Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU) and Jawarharlal Nehru Agricultural University (JNAU) since 1955. U. of I. specialists A.E. Thompson, R.W. Jugenheimer, and E.E. Ormiston, currently at UPAU, participated in the UP seminar.

M.M. Mehta, a former University of Missouri student and now associate director of research at UPAU, summed up the meeting by emphasizing that the "green revolution" should be provided with a technological base by applying "all of engineering to all of agriculture."

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WR:bam
10/22/68

FOR RELEASE P.M.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22

Computers To Decide
Future Dairy Menus

CHAMPAIGN--Computers are apt to be the next tool that large-scale dairymen will use to formulate "least-cost" and "maximum profit" complete rations.

That was the prediction made today (October 22) by Sidney L. Spahr, University of Illinois dairy scientist, speaking at the Illinois Dairy Fieldmen's Conference.

Spahr told the group that the idea will only be practical for those dairymen with large herds and a high degree of mechanization.

Least-cost complete feeds are combinations of forages and concentrate mixtures fed to dairy cows in lot bunks. The exact combination of feeds depends on levels of production and the cost combination of the feed ingredients. Linear programming and computers do all of the mathematics to come up with the best choices.

Spahr observed, "This idea will result in a maximum profit ration for each group of cows, according to levels of production. We'll be able to match the ration to the cows better than ever before."

The herdsman will play a key role in moving cows from one ration to another at the appropriate stage of lactation or level of production. This is an important step in realizing maximum profits from least-cost rations.

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Spahr suggests dairymen with large herds divide their cows into at least three groups, according to levels of production. They'll need feed handling facilities capable of blending different combinations of grain and protein supplements for each group. Ideally, there should be some way to proportion concentrates and forages for each group of cows, too.

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RC:bam
10/22/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Illinois 4-H Livestock Judges
Fifth In National Competition

KANSAS CITY, Mo.--Members of the Illinois 4-H Livestock Judging Team placed fifth in over-all scoring during national competition at the American Royal Livestock Exposition, here.

Team members were Mark DeDecker, Cambridge, Robert Armstrong, Jacksonville; and Dan Klendworth, Flanigan. Other Illinois 4-H'ers competing for team honors were Bob Ellis, Smithfield; and Mike Worthington, Pontiac. Team coach was Melvin Fink, University of Illinois Extension area livestock specialist, Clinton.

Robert Armstrong finished with sixth-high individual scoring honors. He ranked second in hog judging and fourth in cattle judging.

Mark DeDecker ranked second in over-all reason giving. The entire Illinois team was strong in their ability to give reasons. They placed third in reasons for cattle and hogs, and received third-place honors for over-all reason giving.

The Illinois 4-H livestock judging team began to take shape back in June when the top five 4-H judges from each county participated in state competition at the U. of I. Further elimination was made during the Illinois State Fair to select the five boys to represent Illinois in national events.

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Earlier this fall, these boys placed sixth out of 161 4-H and FFA teams judging at the National Barrow Show at Austin, Minn.

This same team will make another bid for national laurels late in November when they judge at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

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RC:bam
10/25/68

Bigger Dairy Herd
Brings New Challenges

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.--When dairy herd size tops 100 cows, the role of the operator becomes that of a manager rather than a laborer. And, as a manager, he had better do everything in his power to keep per cow production high.

J.G. Cash, University of Illinois Extension dairy specialist, stressed these points as he addressed the Illinois Dairy Fieldmen's Conference here recently. He spoke to the group about the factors dairy farmers should consider before expanding their herd.

Cash based his remarks on a tour he made of 50 large dairy herds in the South and Southwest earlier this year. He visited dairymen with at least 150 milking cows to arrive at some recommendations for those Illinois dairymen considering expansion.

Here are some of the observations Cash passed on to the dairy fieldmen attending the conference:

--Disposal of waste materials such as manure, urine, soiled bedding and wash water is perhaps the most serious problem faced by dairymen as they grow. Waste disposal has to be solved to the satisfaction of the dairyman--and his local community--before facilities are constructed. This requires proper surface drainage.

--Adequate capital or wise use of credit are essential for a sound business operation. Dairymen Cash visited plan to recover their investment in buildings and other facilities in five to eight years. They also indicated a built-in obsolescence within 10 to 15 years.

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--Farmstead arrangement and related facilities have a bearing on overall efficiency. Dairymen planning to expand their operations should keep their plan flexible enough to take advantage of new equipment innovations.

Increasing herd size also multiplies the number of management tasks to be performed. Cash cautions, "Only those Illinois dairymen who are already successful with smaller herds are ready to think about expanding to a large-scale operation. Just getting bigger doesn't solve anything."

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10/25/68

Performance-Tested Bull Sale
Signs 40 For December 10 Auction

URBANA--There will be plenty of bull power for sale December 10 when the Illinois Beef Improvement Federation sponsors Illinois' first exclusively performance-tested bull sale at the Illinois State Fairgrounds in Springfield.

"We have 40 bulls consigned for the sale," announces sale manager Tom Reedy, Lovington. "These bulls are between 15 and 27 months old. Buyers can choose from 14 Polled Herefords, four Herefords, six Charolais, six Shorthorn, two Polled Shorthorn and eight Angus bulls."

These bulls have more than good looks going for them when they step into the ring. All bulls in the sale have been enrolled in the Illinois Beef Performance Testing Program or in their respective breed association performance testing program.

Gary E. Ricketts, University of Illinois Extension specialist in charge of the state program, states that each bull consigned had to have a 205-day (adjusted for age of dam) weight of at least 500 pounds. And, yearling weights had to exceed 900 pounds.

Bulls listed for the sale had 205-day weights ranging from 511 pounds to 708 pounds, Ricketts reports, with 13 bulls in the 600- to 700-pound bracket.

The heaviest yearling weight reported was 1,259 pounds. Ricketts notes that 14 of the 40 bulls had yearling weights over 1,000 pounds.

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Bulls can pass along a significant amount of gainability to their offspring. Ricketts explains that yearling weight is about 50 percent heritable, feedlot gain, 60 percent.

Bulls will go on the block at one o'clock on Tuesday, December 10. Earlier that morning, they will be paraded by breeds and the pedigree and performance record cited so buyers can do some "shopping" ahead of time.

Sale catalogs can be obtained after November 10 by writing to Tom Reedy, Lovington, Ill. 61937.

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RC:bam
10/25/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

UI Entomologist Says India
Program Benefits Illinois

URBANA--The University of Illinois program to assist universities in India pays local dividends. And L.J. Stannard, Jr., U. of I. entomologist with the Natural History Survey, returned from India this week with proof.

Stannard spent three months as entomology consultant to Uttar Pradesh (UPAU) and Jawaharlal Nehru (JNAU) agricultural universities. He came back with a collection of 1,500 thrip (insect) slides for the Illinois collection.

"These slides are a gift from entomologists in India," Stannard said. "A trip like mine isn't all give from our end and we have the proof in this collection of slides. They would cost $4,500 to collect on our own. In addition I brought back enough information to keep me busy for two years. My work in India will benefit the Illinois farmer as much as the Indian farmer."

The slides round out the Illinois thrip collection. With most of Asia closed to visitors, scientists rarely have the opportunity to obtain such a collection.

While in India, Stannard helped the two universities set up a system for conducting an insect survey. Present insect identification work for India is done in the U.S. or London. As a result of Stannard's visit, future identification work can now be done at UPAU and JNAU.

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Insects carrying viruses present a major soybean disease problem to Indian farmers. Stannard studied how insects carry the virus from plant to plant. Three insects, leafhoppers, white flies, and thrips, are suspect, he said.

Stannard said his visit helped set up an information exchange between Indian and U. of I. entomologists. Work parallel to the India work is going on at Illinois. "This points out the benefits to U.S. farmers from work in India," he said.

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WGR:bam
10/29/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

U. Of I. Researchers Cooperate To Halt Encephalitis Epidemic

By John Volk, Information Specialist
Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois

URBANA--Four persons died of sleeping sickness in Eldorado during September and October, 1968. Forty-nine others in this rural community of 3,500 came down with the disease.

Although the epidemic appears to be over, Southern Illinois residents ask: "When will it strike again? Where?"

"We're trying to come up with some answers," reports Dr. Edwin I. Pilchard, a veterinarian at the University of Illinois Center for Zoonoses Research (CZR).

When Dr. A. G. Bledig, an Eldorado physician, suspected three of his patients had sleeping sickness, more accurately called St. Louis virus encephalitis, he called Dr. Pilchard of the CZR. Since encephalitis is hard to diagnose, Dr. Bledig wanted laboratory confirmation of his suspicions. Mosquitoes transmit sleeping sickness from birds to man. Because it is common to both man and animals, it is known as a zoonosis.

Dr. Bledig recalled that in 1964, CZR was involved in controlling a similar outbreak in McLeansboro, just 20 miles north of Eldorado. He also knew CZR had been conducting continuing studies since that time.

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Dr. Pilchard asked Dr. Bledig to alert the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) of the possibility of an encephalitis epidemic.

"Thanks to Dr. Pilchard, we found out about the outbreak much sooner than we might otherwise have," says Dr. Jim Martin, an IDPH veterinarian. IDPH immediately notified the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta.

Dr. Pilchard contacted his four-man field crew, which had been collecting wildlife and insect specimens in Southern Illinois all summer. He directed them to shift operations to Eldorado and rush all specimens to the CZR laboratory in Urbana to be checked for virus.

On September 13, three days after the first call from Dr. Bledig, Dr. Pilchard went to Eldorado. After helping his crew select mosquito and bird collecting sites, he met with officials from the IDPH, the National Communicable Disease Center and the tri-county Egyptian Health Department, headquartered in Eldorado.

During the meeting, responsibilities were outlined. The Egyptian Health Department staff was to provide coordination and contact with the local community. They were also responsible for local disease control work. Physicians from the Communicable Disease Center would help local physicians hunt down all encephalitis cases in humans.

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IDPH handled laboratory confirmation of disease diagnosis, and assisted the local health department authorities control the epidemic. Dr. Pilchard and his staff took charge of ecological studies--that is, locating the source of the virus and the environment in which it was multiplying, and advised local, state and federal public health workers.

The CZR laboratory in Urbana immediately started tests on blood samples and wildlife and insect specimens sent in from the Eldorado area.

On September 17, Dr. Pilchard again went to Eldorado, this time with William Horsfall, a University of Illinois entomologist. A member of the CZR research team, he studied the situation; then recommended specific measures to control the disease-transmitting mosquitoes.

1. Spray homes, particularly basements, with insect killer, and avoid going out at night when mosquitoes are most likely to bite.

2. Get rid of mosquito breeding sites, especially pools of stagnant, foul water, first by cleaning out drainage ditches, then by spreading diesel oil on surface waters.

3. Send a crew through Eldorado to hand spray storm drain catch basins, cisterns, driveway and highway culverts, openings of household drains, chicken houses and privies and under bridges.

"Within hours after we published Horsfall's recommendations, all stores were sold out of insect killer," Allen Kelly, Egyptian Health Department supervisor, says. "And the city began spraying on September 19."

The next step was to determine geographical distribution of the virus. Dogs were used for this. "Although they don't get the disease, dogs bitten by virus carrying mosquitoes build up protective substances called antibodies in their blood," Dr. Pilchard explains.

Two blood samples were taken at different times. An antibody level higher in the second sample than in the first indicates active virus infection, the veterinarian explains. "By locating the homes of exposed animals on a map, we can determine where the virus sect exists."

Dr. Pilchard called on Dr. William Prusaczyk, a state-employed veterinarian from Harrisburg, six miles southeast of Eldorado, to set up blood collecting clinics. On September 25 and 26, Eldorado and Harrisburg residents voluntarily brought in 238 dogs for blood tests. Three weeks later, 140 dogs were returned for the second blood test. Many showed increases in antibody levels.

In spite of rapid action to control the disease outbreak, the big question still remained: Why did encephalitis break out in the first place?

The Center for Zoonoses Research has been studying this question since 1963, through support of a federal grant. Researchers seek reasons why zoonoses crop up and then disappear in human populations, and how and where disease agents survive between epidemics. Although researchers considered many diseases in the beginning, major emphasis was placed on St. Louis virus encephalitis after the epidemic in McLeansboro in 1964.

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During the last four years, researchers have maintained a constant surveillance on wildlife and insect populations and weather. Specimens have continually been collected and tested for encephalitis virus. The virus has been found at McLeansboro every summer since 1964. In addition, CZR laboratory researchers in Urbana have conducted studies to determine which animals were susceptible to the disease.

Scientists know the virus is transmitted by a certain species of mosquito which breeds in foul, stagnant water. Pools of sewage water, such as that in unflushed drainage ditches, in culverts and around ponds, provide ideal conditions for the mosquitoes to multiply.

Birds, primarily house sparrows, harbor the disease. A bird bitten by a virus-carrying mosquito passes the virus on to other biting mosquitoes. A person bitten by an infected mosquito is exposed to the disease.

Senior citizens are most susceptible. Young people rarely develop severe cases of this form of encephalitis. Symptoms include a headache and stiff neck with persistent fever. The illness can progress to mental confusion, coma and eventually death. There is no known treatment.

"Research on viral diseases is difficult. We are the first to admit we haven't come up with all the answers," Dr. Pilchard says. "But finding out what specific questions need to be answered must come before effective research work can begin. CZR research has progressed to the point that we know what we are looking for.

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"We may be able to determine how the disease comes and goes if we know where the virus is located at all times," Dr. Pilchard says. "Although we have found the virus in Southern Illinois every summer, we have been unable to locate it during winter. We don't know for sure if it is in the area year-round, or if it is brought in by migrating wildlife."

Most CZR encephalitis research has focused on Southern Illinois, although it is likely that the virus is also present in other parts of the state. In past years, encephalitis outbreaks have occurred in scattered locations throughout the country, including other parts of Illinois.

Another question is the problem of immunity. Researchers are not sure if people build up a lasting immunity to the disease. Interestingly, no cases of encephalitis were reported in McLeansboro since the 1964 outbreak, even though virus has been in the area.

Physicians suspect some people have mild cases of encephalitis--showing up as nothing more than a typical headache--and not known they have the disease.

St. Louis virus encephalitis is only one of several diseases studied by U. of I. Center for Zoonosis Research teams. The Center--the first of its kind in the country--is based in the College of Veterinary Medicine. Here the talents and knowledge of experts from 14 scientific disciplines, ranging from geography to veterinary medicine, focus on zoonotic disease problems.

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The ability of CZR to act quickly and efficiently during an encephalitis outbreak, such as the one this fall in Eldorado, testifies to the value of the Center and this research project for Illinois citizens.

The future of the encephalitis research program is uncertain because Federal grant funds run out in November. Many questions concerning St.Louis encephalitis are still unanswered.

Meanwhile people in Southern Illinois still have their own questions: When is the disease going to break out again? In what community? How many people will die next time? What is being done to prevent it?

"I wish we could promise them answers," Dr. Pilchard says.

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JTS:bas
11/1/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

U. Of I. Researchers Cooperate
To Halt Encephalitis Epidemic

By John Volk, Information Specialist
Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois

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IDPH handled laboratory confirmation of disease diagnosis, and assisted the local health department authorities control the epidemic. Dr. Pilchard and his staff took charge of ecological studies--that is, locating the source of the virus and the environment in which it was multiplying, and advised local, state and federal public health workers.

The CZR laboratory in Urbana immediately started tests on blood samples and wildlife and insect specimens sent in from the Eldorado area.

On September 17, Dr. Pilchard again went to Eldorado, this time with William Horsfall, a University of Illinois entomologist. A member of the CZR research team, he studied the situation; then recommended specific measures to control the disease-transmitting mosquitoes.

1. Spray homes, particularly basements, with insect killer, and avoid going out at night when mosquitoes are most likely to bite.

2. Get rid of mosquito breeding sites, especially pools of stagnant, foul water, first by cleaning out drainage ditches, then by spreading diesel oil on surface waters.

3. Send a crew through Eldorado to hand spray storm drain catch basins, cisterns, driveway and highway culverts, openings of household drains, chicken houses and privies and under bridges.

"Within hours after we published Horsfall's recommendations, all stores were sold out of insect killer," Allen Kelly, Egyptian Health Department supervisor, says. "And the city began spraying on September 19."

The next step was to determine geographical distribution of the virus. Dogs were used for this. "Although they don't get the disease, dogs bitten by virus carrying mosquitoes build up protective substances called antibodies in their blood," Dr. Pilchard explains.

Two blood samples were taken at different times. An antibody level higher in the second sample than in the first indicates active virus infection, the veterinarian explains. "By locating the homes of exposed animals on a map, we can determine where the virus sect exists."

Dr. Pilchard called on Dr. William Prusaczyk, a state-employed veterinarian from Harrisburg, six miles southeast of Eldorado, to set up blood collecting clinics. On September 25 and 26, Eldorado and Harrisburg residents voluntarily brought in 238 dogs for blood tests. Three weeks later, 140 dogs were returned for the second blood test. Many showed increases in antibody levels.

In spite of rapid action to control the disease outbreak, the big question still remained: Why did encephalitis break out in the first place?

The Center for Zoonoses Research has been studying this question since 1963, through support of a federal grant. Researchers seek reasons why zoonoses crop up and then disappear in human populations, and how and where disease agents survive between epidemics. Although researchers considered many diseases in the beginning, major emphasis was placed on St. Louis virus encephalitis after the epidemic in McLeansboro in 1964.

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During the last four years, researchers have maintained a constant surveillance on wildlife and insect populations and weather. Specimens have continually been collected and tested for encephalitis virus. The virus has been found at McLeansboro every summer since 1964. In addition, CZR laboratory researchers in Urbana have conducted studies to determine which animals were susceptible to the disease.

Scientists know the virus is transmitted by a certain species of mosquito which breeds in foul, stagnant water. Pools of sewage water, such as that in unflushed drainage ditches, in culverts and around ponds, provide ideal conditions for the mosquitoes to multiply.

Birds, primarily house sparrows, harbor the disease. A bird bitten by a virus-carrying mosquito passes the virus on to other biting mosquitoes. A person bitten by an infected mosquito is exposed to the disease.

Senior citizens are most susceptible. Young people rarely develop severe cases of this form of encephalitis. Symptoms include a headache and stiff neck with persistent fever. The illness can progress to mental confusion, coma and eventually death. There is no known treatment.

"Research on viral diseases is difficult. We are the first to admit we haven't come up with all the answers," Dr. Pilchard says. "But finding out what specific questions need to be answered must come before effective research work can begin. CZR research has progressed to the point that we know what we are looking for.

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"We may be able to determine how the disease comes and goes if we know where the virus is located at all times," Dr. Pilchard says. "Although we have found the virus in Southern Illinois every summer, we have been unable to locate it during winter. We don't know for sure if it is in the area year-round, or if it is brought in by migrating wildlife."

Most CZR encephalitis research has focused on Southern Illinois, although it is likely that the virus is also present in other parts of the state. In past years, encephalitis outbreaks have occurred in scattered locations throughout the country, including other parts of Illinois.

Another question is the problem of immunity. Researchers are not sure if people build up a lasting immunity to the disease. Interestingly, no cases of encephalitis were reported in McLeansboro since the 1964 outbreak, even though virus has been in the area.

Physicians suspect some people have mild cases of encephalitis--showing up as nothing more than a typical headache--and not known they have the disease.

St. Louis virus encephalitis is only one of several diseases studied by U. of I. Center for Zoonosis Research teams. The Center--the first of its kind in the country--is based in the College of Veterinary Medicine. Here the talents and knowledge of experts from 14 scientific disciplines, ranging from geography to veterinary medicine, focus on zoonotic disease problems.

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The ability of CZR to act quickly and efficiently during an encephalitis outbreak, such as the one this fall in Eldorado, testifies to the value of the Center and this research project for Illinois citizens.

The future of the encephalitis research program is uncertain because Federal grant funds run out in November. Many questions concerning St.Louis encephalitis are still unanswered.

Meanwhile people in Southern Illinois still have their own questions: When is the disease going to break out again? In what community? How many people will die next time? What is being done to prevent it?

"I wish we could promise them answers," Dr. Pilchard says.

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JTS:bas
11/1/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

UI Economist Discusses
Future Farm Policies

URBANA--"During the last 8 to 10 years in our 40-year experiment with policy for commercial agriculture, we have developed a combination of programs which have done a better job of balancing supply with effective demand than we have ever previously achieved."

R. G. Spitze, University of Illinois agricultural economist, pointed out that "it was done at an increased public cost." He spoke Thursday (Oct. 31) at the annual fall conference for Illinois Farm Business Farm Management Association fieldmen here.

The economist described six distinct pressures now evident that will help shape future agricultural policy. Some of the pressures have already affected policy development, he said. He listed the pressures with their likely results as:

1. Budget outlay ceiling. No more money than now appropriated, and maybe even less, will be allocated for agricultural programs.

2. Limit on individual payments. Any additional farm price legislation passed will have payment limitations to individual farmers.

3. Expanded food distribution. Added emphasis will be placed on giving more food to malnourished persons--a residual of the Poor People's campaign.

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"Farm leadership should see the advantages of encouraging food give-away in their agricultural programs," Spitze commented.

4. Public reserves. There was a persistent move this year to establish a national food reserve, protected from the market, for domestic or world emergencies. Although the idea was defeated, the issue is still alive and may come before Congress again.

5. Bargaining. Bargaining was a prominent issue before Congress this year and many bills were introduced. It doesn't seem likely, however, that the body politic will accord farmers new collective bargaining powers soon.

6. Farm group cooperation. There has been increasing pressure on the farm organizations to speak with more unanimity and coordinated, if not joint, effort.

Spitze said several alternative approaches to solving agricultural problems were in the political offing.

"For instance, there is strong impetus to continue with what has evolved as a voluntary balancing of supply with demand by use of compensatory payments. Congress may continue with present farm programs, but with modifications such as limited program payments to individuals. Public cost of these programs is a problem," the economist pointed out to the visiting farm management group.

A planned termination of program payments to farmers would reduce farm incomes. There is little support for such an idea, he said.

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There are trends to move away from base acreage retirements to a more general land retirement program. The big advantage is in the flexibility of resource use on farms, Spitze noted. But the larger costs for the same production control is a serious problem for lawmakers.

"Under present legislation, the current voluntary land retirement program with compensatory payments will be continued through 1970. By that time, Congress will have launched another exhaustive search to find new utopian farm policies," he said.

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11/1/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

UI Economist Comments
On International Aid

URBANA--"Much of the U. S. aid to developing countries eventually comes back as increased markets for our agricultural products," W.D. Buddemeier, University of Illinois agricultural economist, related to fieldmen attending the annual fall conference of the Illinois Farm Business Farm Management Association meeting here.

"When we help a country with its economic development through foreign aid, we build markets for U. S. products," he said. Buddemeier cited Japan and West Germany as countries that have gone through reconstruction and India as a developing country that are leading buyers of U. S. farm products.

"People often worry that a foreign nation might compete with us once developed, but fail to ask what benefits might accrue to the U. S.," he added. "We know that as incomes go up, people spend more money on food. As a result, imports of agricultural products, especially in low-income, developing countries will increase," he explained to the fieldmen.

Buddemeier, who returned this year from India where he was chief of party of the U. of I. team of specialists at Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University, said India needs management programs concerned with helping farmers similar to the FBFM program initiated in Illinois 43 years ago.

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Commenting on international educational work, the economist said the U. S. must become more involved in teaching the world's people how to help themselves.

"The developing countries are mainly agricultural. We can help them in the areas of education, research and extension," Buddemeier said and added: "But we may be failing in not preparing our students for international work in these areas. Our students must be prepared to meet their responsibilities as world citizens."

He noted that U. of I. students need to be better prepared for a responsible role in today's "shrinking" world. The U. of I. has gained a worldwide agricultural reputation and "it is essential to maintain it through international programs," he said.

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WGR:bam
11/5/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Cooperative Extension Making
Major Organizational Changes

Washington, D. C.--The Cooperative Extension Service may be going through the greatest structural changes since it was established in 1914, J.B. Claar, University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service director, said here last night (Nov. 11).

Claar is just completing a one-year term as chairman of the national Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP). He spoke at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), now in session in Washington.

In a report to the NASULGC's division of agriculture, Claar cited numerous changes in administrative organization and field staffing patterns among the various state Extension services.

He emphasized that changes now occurring stem from a continuing policy of self-study by the Extension Services and the Land-Grant universities of which they are a part. With the changes comes the opportunity for the Cooperative Extension Service to contribute more fully to the over-all off-campus educational mission of the various state institutions, he added.

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Among major changes cited were:

Almost half the Lang-Grant institutions now have a general university officer who is responsible for Extension and public service. In about half of the institutions where this has occurred, Cooperative Extension continues as a separate organizational entity within the College of Agriculture; in the other half, it has become part of a larger organization with a chief administrative officer outside the College of Agriculture.

Major change is also under way in field staff organization. Almost half the states now report one or more formally designated multi-county or area organizations, with greater provision for more highly specialized assistance to the Extension clientele.

Claar summarized Extension program trends as:

In agriculture, more attention is being given to overall business management and to systems of production and marketing. While Extension programs always have been aimed at improving the marketing system, greater emphasis now is being directed toward helping the producer market his products more effectively.

In some program areas, notably 4-H and Home Economics, there is a clear shift to serving a more urban population, he said.

Even now, 37 percent of 4-H members come from the farm; 34 percent are rural non-farm, 21 percent from towns and cities, and 8 percent from major metropolitan area residents. And regardless of where the 4-H members live, about a third come from families with less than $3,000 a year income.

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In Home Economics, the emphasis is now on problems of national concern such as family living and stability, home management and child development. While organized homemaker groups remain an important Extension audience, more women now are being reached outside of these groups than within them, the Extension director pointed out.

Specialized in-depth information and assistance for commercial farmers and the agribusiness sector serving them continues as a major Cooperative Extension program, requiring about 35 percent of total Extension effort.

But Extension also remains concerned with farmers whose gross annual sales of farm products are under $10,000. While many of these farmers are difficult to reach, the effort will continue to be made.

Extension's urban area programs with low-income and other disadvantaged groups should be more adequately financed if they are to fulfill their potential. This should include systematic methods to supplement the Smith-Lever Act and could be provided for in various pieces of legislation dealing with urban problems, Claar said.

He also predicted that Extension will make increasing use of such teaching devices as audio-tutorial kits, two-way telephone of "Tele Lecture" systems and educational television. Greater emphasis is also likely on the already well-established effort to "wholesale" useful information to Extension audiences via mass media and through educational programs for many of the businesses serving those audiences, Claar said.

These Driving Tips Can Cut
Accident Rate On Snow, Ice

URBANA--Dodging careless drivers and keeping you and your car cool in summer is no easy job, but winter driving is just as tough.

Snow and ice make a tough job worse and increase the chance for an accident, reminds O.L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension Safety specialist. He lists these 10 driving safety tips for safe winter driving:

1. Give your car a "longer than normal" warm-up period after starting. Use the extra time to check your gas, oil pressure and water temperature gauges.

2. Equip your car with snow tires. In many states it's now legal to use metal-studded snow tires.

3. Keep the windshield washer reservoir filled with a non-freezable solution. Place a bottle of glycerine and water, mixed half and half, in the glove compartment. Apply the solution to windows and windshields to free them of ice and sleet.

4. Keep a bag of sand and a shovel in the trunk. If you get stuck, shovel a four-foot path both in front and in back of the car. Sand the path. Gently apply power. You can rock cars equipped with automatic transmissions by moving the selector lever back and forth between low gear and reverse.

5. Test brakes often. Even if brakes are in good condition, moisture may condense on linings and drums. If a brake does "grab," depress brake pedal slightly while driving at a slow speed to dry out the lining and drum.

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6. Don't jam on the brakes if your car should skid. Instead, leave the car in gear and turn the steering wheel in the direction of the skid. Then pump your brakes gently, but rapidly, until the car is under control.

7. Keep extra distance between you and the car ahead. Stopping distance may increase 12 times on snow and ice. Tires may have only a tenth of their ordinary grip on icy roads. Snow and ice are slicker when the temperature is 32 degrees than when the thermometer reads zero degrees.

8. Approach intersections with extra caution. Other drivers will have as much trouble stopping as you will.

9. Dim your headlights at least 1,000 feet before meeting another vehicle. After looking into the lights of a car approaching at 40 miles an hour, you may travel 200 feet before your vision clears.

10. Pull off and stop if you feel sleepy. An accident can happen in a fraction of a second--particularly in adverse weather conditions.

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JTS:bam
11/12/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Farmland, Stock Market
Investments Compared

URBANA--Returns on investments in farmland have compared favorably with returns in stock market investments in the last four years, a University of Illinois agricultural economist reports.

A.G. Mueller notes, however, that income from farmland should not pay for the original land investment any more than dividends should pay for the original market price of stocks. Both farmland and stocks produce earnings or dividends and, in the past, have gained in market value.

In fact, farmland has had a one-percent return advantage over industrial stocks in combined dividend and growth value, he says.

In making the return analysis, Mueller divided farmland into three categories. In one he placed soil with productivity ratings above 76, in another those soils with ratings from 56 to 75 (found primarily in northern Illinois) and in the third those soils with ratings from 5 to 55 (found primarily in southern Illinois).

He assigned estimated market values of $800, $600 and $400, respectively, to the land based on land values as of Mar. 1, 1967, and the net rents for crop-share leases on farms in the U. of I. farm-record program for the four-year period 1964-67. Net rents and appreciation in value were then calculated as a percent return on this assumed land value.

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For comparative purposes, Mueller took Moody's Industrial Common Stock averages for the same period, 1964-67, showing the dividends paid and changes in the market value of stocks as a percent of the Mar. 1, 1967, values.

There is a general similarity between the rate of rental returns on land and the dividends paid on stocks, Mueller says. Also, there is a similar appreciation in value for land and stocks.

The U. of I. economist found common stocks returned a net rent or dividend of 3.06 percent, appreciated in value 6.63 percent and had a 9.69 percent yearly income and growth.

However, all three land classes averaged a net rent or dividend of 4.29 percent, 6.38 percent in appreciation in value and an average yearly income and growth of 10.67 percent--.98 percent more than the stocks.

Broken down, here's how the three land classes averaged: Class one with soil productivity ratings of 76 to 100 had a net rent or dividend of 3.72 percent, appreciated in value 6.38 percent and had a 10.10 percent yearly income and growth.

Class two with soil ratings of 56 to 75 had a net rent or dividend of 4.40 percent, appreciated in value 6.38 percent and had a 10.78 percent yearly income and growth.

Class three with soil ratings of 5 to 55 had a net rent or dividend of 4.74 percent, appreciated in value 6.38 percent and enjoyed a 11.12 percent yearly income and growth.

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All three land grades had a total income advantage over the common stocks in the four-year period. Mueller says the advantage may be interpreted as the premium required by land investors to offset the lack of uniformity or divisibility when marketing their land equity ownership. Farmland, not a standard commodity, is traded or sold infrequently.

Also, Mueller reports production risks in agriculture may be greater than the composite dividend records of industrial stocks and therefore command a higher rate of return on investment.

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JTS:bam
11/19/68

Safety Specialist Lists
Points For Safe Driving

URBANA--Driving safely is more than driving defensively, warns O.L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

It is also following standard safety practices so faithfully that the safe driving practices become habit. But even habits become sloppy and taken for granted at times, he explains. That's when it's time for a refresher course in safe driving.

Hogsett lists these safe driving pointers as a starting place for sharpening up your safe driving skills:

--Fasten your safety belt snugly before starting the motor.

--Reset the seat and mirror to your liking and check the "feel" of the steering and brakes before driving a strange car.

--Look for an "out"--a place to steer safely if you get in a jam.

--Dim your dashboard lights at night and drive at least 10 mph slower.

--Keep the car moving at a reasonable speed--not too fast in town and not too slow on interstate highways.

--Anticipate slowdowns and stops; don't wait until you've run out of highway stopping distance.

--Pump your brakes to flash your brakelights when slowing down in traffic. This warns drivers following you of your stopping intentions.

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--Wait, when passing another vehicle, before cutting back until you can see in your inside rear-view mirror all the cars you passed.

--Remember when driving on multi-lane roads that in dry or rainy conditions the cruising lane is likely to be more slippery than the passing lane because of oil spatter and "polish" or tire wear.

--Clean your headlights every time you clean your windshield.

--Yield the right-of-way even though it's your turn. The best place for a faulty driver is out of your way.

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JTS:bam
11/19/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Illinois Names Delegates
To National 4-H Congress

URBANA--Forty-one Illinois 4-H'ers will attend the National 4-H Congress in Chicago, December 1-5.

They'll join 1,600 delegates from every state plus Canada and Puerto Rico for the 47th annual event. The delegates represent the nation's more than three million 4-H members.

While in Chicago, the visiting youth will be guests of more than 50 commercial business organizations who support the 4-H program. Theme for this year's Congress is "Commitment to Responsibility."

Illinois 4-H'ers selected to attend include Donna Beck, Macomb; Susan Bond, Galatia; Charles Bremer, Metropolis; Marshall Brewbaker, Macomb; Robert Bullard, Olney; Debbie Cate, Simpson; Eileen Davidson, Harvard; Karol Farley, Metropolis, Nancy Frette, Paxton;

David Funk, Liberty; Linda Gelfius, Dahlgren; Nancy Herter, Golden Eagle; Pat Hovaniec, Chicago; Richard Hunter, Moweaqua; Ray King, Pekin; Gale Koelling, Irvington; Sharon Law, Mt. Carroll; Alice Lorton, Greenfield; Cheryl McAllister, Carlyle;

Vince McCabe, Ludlow; Pat McCullough, Harvard; Maralee Mears, Greenfield; Bonnie Meng, Freeburg; Connie Meng, Freeburg; Elaine Miller, Lincoln; Roger Moreland, Princeton; Craig Nefstead, Kings; Cathy Olson, Hoopeston; Sharon Ray, Berwick; Sandra Riley, Monticello;

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Catherine Rowland, McLeansboro; Christine Ruppert, Nakomis; Carol Sheer, Beardstown; Cindy Schwark, Herscher; Linda Skaggs, Pawnee; Joyce Smith, Cutler; Artie Tenhouse, Liberty; Roger Titus, Lerna; Julia Weiler, Claremont, Christine Wills, Mazon; and Wayne Wubbena, Shannon.

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JTS:bam
11/22/68

U.I. Researchers Test
Thornless Blackberries

DIXON SPRINGS--Anyone who has received thorny scratches while picking blackberries will be grateful to plant breeders who have juggled genes to produce a "Thornfree" blackberry bush.

The Thornfree variety is one of many blackberry varieties the University of Illinois is testing at its Urbana campus and at its Agricultural Center here in southern Illinois. The University horticulturists also are testing Smoothstem and three-numbered thornless varieties.

At both testing locations, the Thornfree variety excelled in winter hardiness and yield. The variety produced 14 quarts per plant in 1967 and 11 quarts per plant in 1968 at this location.

U. of I. horticulturists describe Thornfree as a promising variety and suggest it for trial in home gardens, home markets and for "pick 'em yourself" selling.

Although the variety has shown little injury during Urbana winters, for dependable performance, growers should guard canes against the harsh winters of central and northern Illinois, the horticulturists warn.

Thornless varieties mature during late summer, about a month later than Darrow and the early wild types. Harvest dates in Dixon Springs were from July 19 to August 28. The berries were large, fairly firm, of blunt, conic shape and had a tart flavor.

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Thornless varieties are available from most nurseries. "Sources of Small-Fruit Plants," a listing of nurseries, is available from the Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois, Urbana 61801.

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HAC:bam
11/22/68

Many Overlook Gas-Tax
Refund Possibilities

URBANA--If you own a lawn mower, garden tractor, boat, airplane or other gasoline-burning vehicle, you can claim the Federal excise taxes paid on gasoline and lubricating oil used in these non-highway vehicles.

F.M. Sims, University of Illinois Extension farm management economist, says you can claim the 1968 tax credit--two cents on each gallon of gasoline and six cents on each gallon of oil--on Line 19 of Form 1040.

To Form 1040, attach a statement or Form 4136 to show how you computed the gas and oil credit. If the credit exceeds the amount of income tax owed in 1968, the Internal Revenue Service will refund the excess credit, Sims explains.

An IRS publication offers more information on claiming gas and oil tax credits: "Federal Gas Tax Credit or Refund for Non-Highway and Transit Users," No. 378. The publication is free at local IRS offices, he reports.

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JTS:bam
11/22/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Cluttered Workshop
Can Cause Accidents

URBANA--A cluttered workshop not only slows you down, but can cause accidents, cautions O.L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

Use one or two of these cold winter nights to put your workshop in order. Have a place for every tool and keep it there when it's not in use. Using the wrong tool because you can't find the right one may cause a painful accident, Hogsett says.

Burn oily rags or store them in a tightly closed metal container. Don't invite fire by letting flammable material pile up.

Keep flammable liquids in tightly capped, non-breakable and plainly labeled containers. Store the liquids in a cool place, Hogsett suggests.

Since the power cords on soldering irons, drills and other electrical equipment are sometimes treated rough, see that the insulation is in good shape and that plugs aren't cracked.

If you've taken the safety guards off the electrical grinder, put them back on. And keep goggles handy for eye protection. Hogsett points out that you can replace goggles but not eyes.

Keep a fire extinguisher--one that's been checked recently--in a convenient location in your shop. Extinguishers are cheap fire insurance.

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If your shop boasts of welding equipment, make sure the equipment is located away from flammable materials. Provide for good ventilation when welding, and for safety's sake, wear the protective face shield and gloves whenever you weld, Hogsett warns.

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JTS:bam
11/26/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Performance Tested Bull Sale
December 10 In Springfield

URBANA--Bulls stepping into the ring at the first Illinois Performance Tested Bull Sale on Tuesday, December 10, in Springfield will have more than good looks going for them.

Gary Ricketts, University of Illinois Extension animal scientist, reports that 40 bulls are consigned for the sale and that all bulls have been enrolled in the Illinois Beef Performance Testing Program or in their respective breed association testing programs.

Sale manager Tom Reedy, a Lovington Shorthorn breeder, states that bulls range from 15 to 27 months of age. Buyers can choose from 14 Polled Herefords, four Herefords, six Charolais, six Shorthorn, two Polled Shorthorn and eight Angus bulls.

Bulls listed for the sale had 205-day weights ranging from 511 pounds to 708 pounds, with 13 bulls in the 600- to 700-pound bracket.

The heaviest yearling weight reported was 1,259 pounds. Ricketts notes that 14 of the 40 consigned bulls had yearling weights over 1,000 pounds.

The sale is being held at the Illinois State Fairgrounds, starting at 1 p.m. Earlier that morning, bulls will be paraded by breeds with their pedigree and performance record cited.

The newly-formed Illinois Beef Improvement Federation is sponsoring the sale, with the assistance of the Cooperative Extension Service.

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RC:bam
11/29/68

UI Sheep Day
December 13

URBANA--Two of the hottest topics in sheep circles today are "Lamb Carcass Evaluation" and "Intensified Sheep Production." These subjects share top billing at the University of Illinois Sheep Day, scheduled for Friday, December 13, at Urbana.

A live lamb and carcass evaluation clinic is set for 10 a.m. at the U. of I. Stock Pavilion. Sheep Day guests will judge live lambs for their potential carcass value and meats specialists will discuss carcass traits. Later, the lambs will be slaughtered and carcass evaluation data mailed to those registering at Sheep Day.

Program emphasis shifts to intensified production in the afternoon, announces Gary Ricketts, University of Illinois Extension sheep specialist. Topics for discussion include:

--Potential of total confinement of ewes and lambs.

--Parasite, disease and sanitation problems with intensified production.

--Potential of synchronization of estrus cycles and accelerated lambing.

--Guest speaker for the event is Joe Campbell, a Lebanon, Va., sheep man who has already applied a number of new techniques to his 500-ewe flock.

Campbell has his flock on an accelerated lambing program, puts lambs and ewes on slotted floors four or five days after lambing and weans lambs at 30 pounds. Lambs are finished on expanded metal floors.

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Members of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Assn. will conduct their annual meeting at the conclusion of the Sheep Day program, reports state president Robert Jackson of Seneca.

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RC:bam
11/29/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Performance Tested Bulls
Popular With Buyers

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.--Buyers turned out in big numbers for the first Illinois Performance Tested Bull Sale and paid an average price of $721 for the 39 bulls offered.

The sale-topper was a Shorthorn bull consigned by Darrell and Ted Bandy of Blue Mound--selling for $1,550. He was purchased by Vernon Wolland of Peoria.

The all-breeds sale was sponsored by the Illinois Beef Improvement Federation, with the assistance of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Gary E. Ricketts, University of Illinois Extension livestock specialist in charge of beef performance testing, termed the first sale a "tremendous success." He reports the following average prices paid by breed:

Six Charolais, $783; 14 Polled Herefords, $777; eight Angus, $731; seven polled and horned Shorthorns, $634; and four horned Herefords, $563.

Ricketts reports he was encouraged by the fact that many of the high-priced bulls were bought by commercial cow-calf men rather than purebred breeders. This, plus the over-all interest in the sale, indicate to him a growing interest and enrollment in beef performance testing.

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Here's a rundown of the top prices paid by breed:

--Angus, $1,325, consigned by U. of Illinois, Urbana; bought by McLaughlin and Heinz, Elmwood.

--Charolais, $1,000, consigned by Grover Brothers, Washington, Illinois; bought by Ted Shambaugh, Oakley.

--Horned Hereford, $635, consigned by Woodlawn Farm, Brimfield; bought by Bill Demling, McLean.

--Polled Hereford, $1,300, consigned by Julian Dunn, Payson; bought by LeeRoy Storm, Stewardson.

--Polled Shorthorn, $700, consigned by Roy Hatch, Urbana; bought by Ted Shambaugh, Oakley.

--Horned Shorthorn, $1,550, consigned by Darrell and Ted Bandy, Blue Mound; bought by Vernon Wolland, Peoria.

Bidders were able to size up the bulls three different ways before the sale. Weaning weights (adjusted to 205-days) and yearling weights were listed in the sale catalog and the bulls were then weighed the morning of the sale, just to indicate whether the bulls had continued growing at a steady rate beyond one year of age. Bulls ranged from 15 to 27 months of age.

RC:bam
12/13/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

U. Of I. College Of Agriculture
Adds More UNIVEX NET Courses

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture will add three courses next February to those being taught via the university's UNIVEX NET system, K.E. Gardner, associate dean, has announced.

The NET, in combination with another system called "VERB" (Victor Electrowriter Remote Blackboard), permits transmission of both lecture and supporting visuals via telephone lines to classes at various locations around the state. Students at those inter-connected locations can also talk to the instructor and discuss questions among themselves, Jack C. Everly, coordinator of instructional resources for the U. of I. College of Agriculture, said.

Teaching via the NET is a major departure from traditional methods for handling classes in out-state locations. Normally the instructor travels to meet personally with the classes--and some 10 to 12 courses in agriculture still are taught this way.

One February addition to the NET offering will be an introductory animal science course, available only through Highland Junior College at Freeport and Kishwaukee Junior College at Malta. Students wishing to enroll in this course must register at one of those schools. Gardner emphasized that although the course will be taught from Urbana, credits earned will be with the junior college attended.

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U. of I. Professor Donald Bray will head a five-man team that will teach the animal science course. Other U. of I. professors on the team include Philip Dziuk, Bud Harmon, Frank C. Hinds and John R. Romans.

Also to be added to the NET in February are two advanced courses--agricultural law and production--which may be taken for either undergraduate or graduate credit. Credits earned in advanced courses are with the University of Illinois.

Professor Bud Harmon will teach the pork production class and Professor Harold W. Hannah will be lead teacher for the course in agricultural law. The pork production course will emphasize selecting, breeding, feeding, managing and marketing swine for greatest profit. The law course will cover both common law principles and statutory law as related to land tenure, farm tenancy, labor, management, taxation and other agricultural problems.

The two advanced classes will meet at both Highland and Kishwaukee, and at locations in the Decatur, Springfield, Quincy and Rock Island areas. Registration for the courses will be through U. of I. Division of University Extension representatives. Details on registration requirements are available from:

--For the Decatur, Springfield, Quincy areas, Walter V. Brown, 512 Iles Park Place, Sixth and Ash Streets, Springfield 62703.

--For the Rock Island, Freeport, Malta areas, Leon A. Mayer, 56 Dixon National Bank Building, Dixon 61021.

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Prospective students must obtain and return pre-registration forms by January 10. The pre-enrollment requests will be accepted in the order received.

The additional UNIVEX NET courses are part of a dual-purpose College of Agriculture program, C.D. Smith, assistant dean, said. One objective is to aid junior colleges in providing baccalaureate level courses in agriculture. The other is to provide advanced level instruction in agriculture for people unable to attend at the Urbana campus.

The program's junior college phase began last fall at Highland and Kishwaukee where 35 students now are taking an introductory agricultural economics course via the UNIVEX NET-VERB system. U. of I. Professors L.P. Fettig and J.W. Gruebele teach the course from Urbana, with Don Miggs at Kishwaukee and Robert Van Rehedon at Highland monitoring the classes and facilitating discussion via the telephone net.

One objective of the program is to provide, as nearly as possible, the same quality of instruction that exists on the Urbana campus. Students at the outlying locations take the same examinations as do students in the same course at Urbana.

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