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February-March, 1971

The National

VOLUME 19

NUMBER 3

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1971

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Our Cover

Rabert Watt of the Agua Fria Union FFA Chapter, Avondale, Arizona, checks grapefruit on a nearby ranch. Like Robert, many FFA members gain work experience during the harvesting season. Guiding Robert in his agribusiness training are Advisors Willord Borney and Miley Gonzolez.

Photo by Guy Price

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415-781-4583

ADVERTISING OFFICES
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P.O. Box 15130
Alexandria, Virginia 22309

703-360-3600 20 N. Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606

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Send both old and new addresses to Circulation Dept.,
The National FUTURE FARMER, P.O. Box 15130,
Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENCE
Address all correspondence to: The National FUTURE FARMER, P.O. Box 15130, Alexandria, Virginia 23209, Offices are located at the National FFA Center on U.S. Route One, eight miles south of Alexandria, The National FUTURE FARMER is published blimonthly by the Future Farmers of America at Alexandria, Virginia, 22309, Second class postage paid at Alexandria, Virginia, and at additional mailing offices. Copyright 1971 by the Future Farmers of America. Single subscription, \$1.00 per year In U.S. and possessions. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00 per year, Single copies, 20c.

The FFA Alumni

THE FFA Alumni Association moved a step closer to being formed with the employment of Mr. Jay Benham by the Alumni Council to serve as administrative secretary. Mr. Benham reported for work in mid-January and is busy with preliminary plans for setting up the alumni organization. His office is located at the National FFA Center, Alexandria, Virginia.

A former teacher of vocational agriculture at Talawanda High School in Oxford, Ohio, Mr. Benham brings to his new position a wealth of experience in many different organizations. As an FFA member, he held several local offices, was a state officer, and received the American Farmer degree.

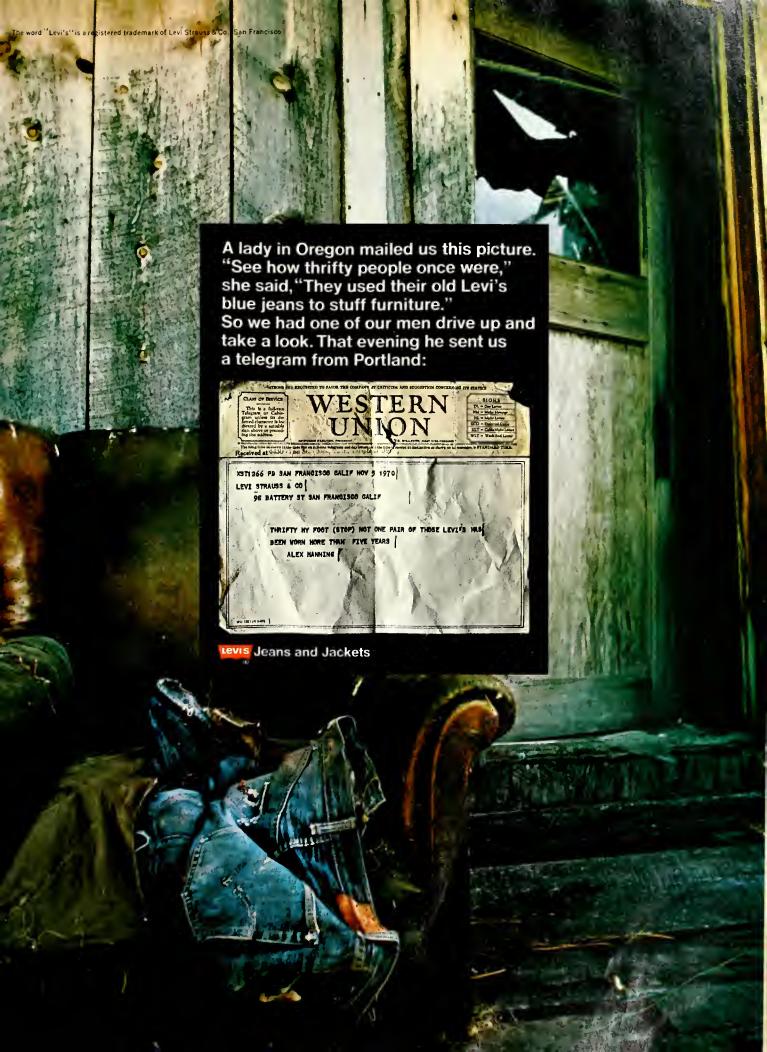
In other recent Alumni actions, Mr. Gus R. Douglass, National FFA President, 1946-47, was elected chairman of the Alumni Council. Mr. Douglass is currently the Commissioner of Agriculture in West Virginia. Dr. James Clouse of Purdue University, was elected vice chairman. Others serving on the Alumni Council are Messrs.: Kenneth Mc-Millan, Millard Gundlach, Harry Birdwell, Larry Craig, Dr. W. T. Ellis, Edwin C. Hadlock, and Dan Lehmann. The National FFA Advisor, Mr. H. N. Hunsicker, and the Administrative Secretary are ex-officio nonvoting members of the Council.

How Active is Your Chapter?

Your National FFA Officers and Board of Directors hold three joint meetings annually to handle those items of business which should come before these groups. The meetings are usually scheduled for the last full week in January and July, and the weekend just before the National FFA Convention.

Dates of the first meeting in 1971 are January 25-27. Another important meeting on January 28 is the FFA Foundation Board of Trustees. Both of these meetings occur about the time this copy of your magazine is being mailed, consequently, highlights are not found in this issue. Future issues will cover actions of the Boards as they are implemented by the FFA staff and your state FFA association. But the final test will come in your local chapter. Is your chapter taking full advantage of those programs offered by the FFA? Perhaps this would be a good item of business for your next chapter meeting.

Wilson Carnes, Editor



Looking Ahead

Livestock

BACKGROUNDING—A shift in beef cattle production is expected toward backgrounding according to a South Dakota State University livestock specialist. Backgrounding, or improved grass fattening programs, reduce costs in commercial feedlots and provide cow-calf men with versatility. With backgrounding, because they are not forced to market their calves at weaning, the cow-calf men can take advantage of economical early gains, use of existing facilities, and utilize available feed supplies.

HOG MARKET—Hog producers intend to farrow 7.2 million sows from December, 1970, to May, 1971. By USDA statistics, that's 1 percent more than a year earlier. If pigs per titter remain average and these intentions are realized, the pig crop for the first half of 1971 will be 53.1 million head, or also an increase of 1 percent more than a year earlier. However, the expected pig crop will be 13 percent above the 1969 totals.

HORSE FINALS—The first American Junior Quarter Horse Association Final Show will be held August 10-14, 1971, in Dallas, Texas. The event will be held in connection with the National Youth Horse Congress. According to the executive secretary of the American Quarter Horse Association (AQHA), each state association will select two representatives to compete in each class, along with the top ten individuals in youth performance from AQHA records. National champions will be chosen in some events.

Crops

SEED CORN—USDA and American Seed Trade Association officials predict that there will be sufficient seed corn available, about 1 billion pounds, for 1971 planting. There are, however, insufficient blight-resistant varieties on hand to fill 1971 needs, Approximately 22 percent of the seed will be blight-resistant N strains, 38 percent partially resistant blend varieties (N and T cytoplasm), and 40 percent will be of the race which proved susceptible to blight. Reports from midwest agronomists expect seed corn availability to limit corn production and affect price for two more years.

SOYBEAN OUTLOOK—National Soybean Processors Association experts see an opportunity for U.S. farmers to produce some 200 million additional bushels of soybeans by the end of 1971. Demand for soybeans is currently outstripping the supply. However, present prices are high enough to slow the growth of demand. With an expected sharp enlargement of acreage and production, a break in bean prices is predicted by this fall.

Machinery

EQUIPMENT SALES—The farm equipment industry in North America will enjoy an average annual growth rate of 4 percent for the next five years forecasts a B. F. Goodrich Company executive. Furthermore, sales of domestic wheel tractors, attachments, and parts will rise from the present \$700 million to nearly \$1 billion in 1980. Over the same time period, sales of other farm machinery should rise about \$2 billion annually as compared with the present trend of \$1.4 billion. By 1980 the tire industry will be producing over 4 million tires annually for use on tractors alone. The dollar value of equipment on farms will climb to about \$22 billion in the next ten years.

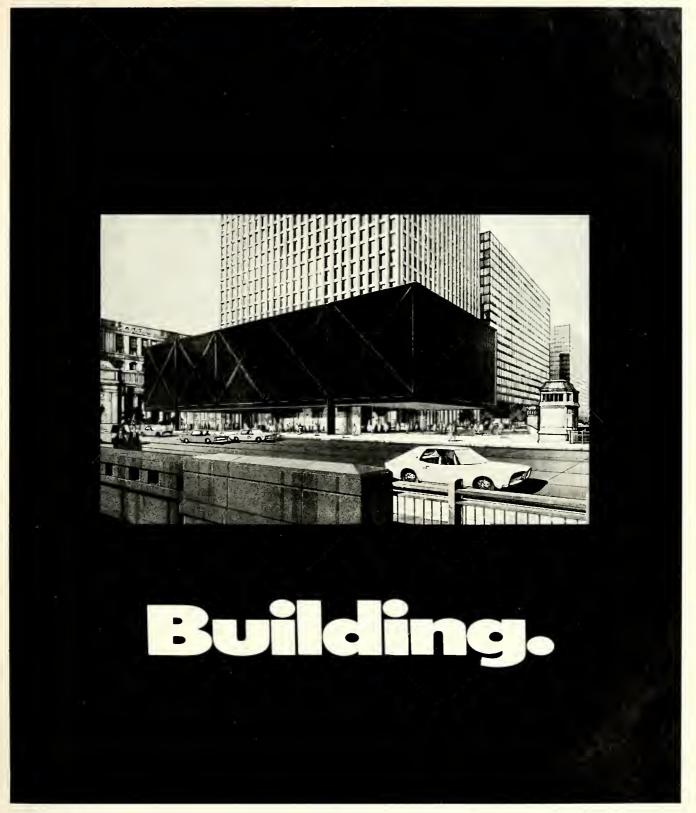
Labor

occupations or or occupations of 1,472 children, age 5 to 15 were found illegally employed on farms in 1970, according to the U.S. Department of Labor. This represents a 15 percent increase in the violations over the previous year. Most young people were illegally employed in harvesting vegetable crops, operating tractors, and handling agricultural chemicals. A Federal Wage and Hour Division administrator says that the department is concerned about the increase in child labor violations because young people are often victims of poor working conditions, accidents, and decreased educational opportunities.

Management

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION—During the next 12 months the agricultural situation will differ somewhat from the pattern of the past two years. Strong demand for farm products in 1970 indicate that demand will be stronger in 1971—increasing as the economy slowly improves. Personal farm income gains, however, will probably not be as great as last year. Though consumer attitudes toward food prices could be more favorable than they have been, the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar is expected to drop to 38 cents during the first half of 1971, down 1 percent from a year ago.

RURAL PROBLEMS—Preliminary census data indicates that the population inside our central cities increased 4.7 percent over the past decade. Meanwhile, population in the suburban areas just outside central cities increased by 25.8 percent, according to the latest USDA's Farm Index. If this growth continues as seems likely, rural areas on the urban fringes will be facing a whole new set of problems—increases in housing density, additional taxes for expanded police and fire protection, and a host of other public service costs.



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a marketplace has helped to create the abundance of beef, pork, eggs, potatoes and other commodities that this nation enjoys.

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Involved in America's Future



White House Photo

With Gary, shaking hands with the President, was Gary Traube, Long Island.

Carrier of the Year

Gary Hubler of Gaithersburg, president of the Maryland FFA Association, has been delivering newspapers since he was nine years old. Until last year he had served as a carrier for the *Washington Evening Star* continuously for eight years. For his service Gary was named as the *Evening Star* Carrier Boy of 1970.

Last September before leaving to attend the University of Maryland, Gary wrote a letter of thanks for the opportunity of being a newspaperboy. In Gary's words the letter expressed delivering papers as providing "initial help in meeting responsibilities, managing money, and meeting people—much like the FFA enhances later on."

On October 10, International Newspaperboy Day, Gary and a New York Daily News carrier were rewarded with the honor of receiving the official proclamation by President Nixon for the more than 1 million earriers in the United States and Canada. The President's proclamation stated, "America is proud of her newspaperboys—and confident that their delivery route will take them far in their chosen fields."

Following the National FFA Convention where he served as a delegate, Gary was also invited to a White House church service. He met President Nixon again, Mrs. Nixon, David and Julie Eisenhower, Press Secretary Ronald Zeigler, and cabinet members.

To climax his thrilling month of October Gary spoke at the annual *Evening Star* Scholarship Banquet. There he was presented with a framed picture of his visit to the White House which was autographed by the President.

Variety Stands Out

Clark Marten, a Columbus, Montana. FFA member is a "doer"—and proves it by being involved in a variety of activities. He has served as president of his senior class, state FFA vice president, and has been elected as a district member to the National Farmers Advisory Council which put him in contact with national farm leaders. He will travel to Washington in February to serve on this youth group at the organization's convention.

But it was at the state FFA convention that Clark reached an achievement unique in Montana FFA annals. He became the first ever to win three state FFA proficiency awards. Clark says, "The first step to such an achievement is being interested in the world of work and the second is to be motivated toward a specific goal."

The state proficiency awards won by Clark are: home improvement, 1968; poultry, 1969; and farm and home electrification, 1970. Most of his award recognition can be attributed to work in his pullet replacement and laying hen enterprises. He gained added experience by helping remodel his family's home.

Clark has realized another unusual accomplishment. He performed in consecutive years as a member of both the National FFA Band and National Chorus. Clark first attended the National FFA Convention as a chapter delegate.

According to Mr. Don Owen, his local FFA Advisor, this versatile FFA'er was also an effective vice president and president of the Columbus Chapter and a "doer" in community affairs, Clark is now studying agricultural business at Montana State University.

Clark, right, received state recognition in three proficiency categories.





Steve received the "lowa Youth Honor Award" from Governor Robert Ray.

Spirit of Service

Steve Zumbach recently received the "Iowa Youth Honor Award" for distinguished service to his state. Steve, immediate past National Vice President of the FFA's Central Region, is the first individual to receive this special award.

Looking over some of Steve's accomplishments, it becomes quite apparent why he was chosen to receive this recognition. He has served as a member of President Nixon's Youth Council for the Draft and the National Task Force for the Aged. He now serves as a special consultant on Youth in Agriculture for Vigortone Products Company. The young leader is also a candidate for the 1971 White House Conference for Children and Youth.

Steve grew up on a dairy, hog, and grain farm near Manchester, Iowa. His early leadership activities included serving on his county's 4-H council in addition to holding many local FFA and 4-H offices. During high school he was active in speech (He received several state awards.), dramatics, and band.

Steve led in other activities serving as president of the student body, co-captaining the wrestling team, and working as president of his church youth group. He is in the National Honor Society.

The young agricultural leader is presently a student at Iowa State University majoring in agribusiness. He plans to obtain a law degree and then practice agricultural law. In true spirit of service, Steve continues to be involved as a member of his ag fraternity and agribusiness club, a governing student body cabinet member, and co-chairman for Ames city relations.



David Brown Fuel Economy Adds Acres Of Free Plowing

In a year long swing around the country, interviewing owners of David Brown tractors, one of the most frequently mentioned features was its fuel economy. We heard such things as, "I can plow all day for less than \$2.00", or, "It uses so little fuel that we frequently forget to check it." These are not isolated comments. In every interview, fuel economy was mentioned by David Brown owners. But David Brown tractor economy doesn't stop there . . . they are lower in initial cost, lower in maintenance cost, too . . . another fact frequently mentioned by owners from coast to coast.

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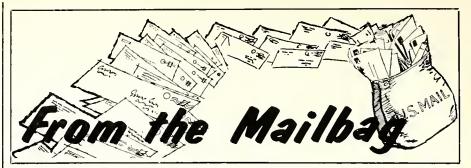
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Red Lion, Pennsylvania

In our opinion publishing the pictures on covers of FFA members wearing their official jackets while working is improper and should be discontinued.

Referring to the official FFA manual, the jacket is only to be worn at official meetings and appropriate times and places. It cannot be kept clean if worn to work and around barns and dusty fields.

Examples of our complaints are October-November, 1970, and June-July, 1969. We think this should be discontinued.

Gary Bering and Brian Shultz
National Officers and Board of Directors agree, but since the magazine is used for public relations, the jacket should appear in pictures whenever possible.—Ed.

Chillicothe, Missonri

It has been a long time since I wore the Blue and Gold, but 1 am still an avid reader of *The National FUTURE FARM-ER*. Usually I enjoy reading the timely articles not only on FFA activities, but on various topics of interest to farm people.

However, 1 was somewhat surprised to read the story on photography of livestock on page 18 and 19 of the October-November, 1970, issue. You will note the article says, "The best position when shooting beef cattle is slightly forward of center so as to emphasize the blocky appearance and head characteristics." Then it goes on, "Pick the angle showing the most depth, possibly using straw or hay ruffed up about the legs to add to the stocky effect."

I can't imagine the FFA magazine giving that kind of advice to Future Farmers. In the Charolais breed straw has rarely been used, and even in the Hereford and Angus breed today it is rare to find a picture in their breed publications with their animals posed in deep straw. And I can assure you breeders today are not trying to make their cattle look short, stocky, and blocky in photographs. More of a side rather than front quarter angle is used to emphasize length rather than a blocky effect. The traditional pose has been changed to show both the hindquarters and length.

Jerry Litton

Jerry is a former National FFA Officer and is currently a successful Charolais breeder.—Ed.

New Berlin, Illinois

As a representative of the New Berlin FFA Chapter, we would like you to send a full one-year subscription to the area businessmen on the list enclosed.

This is a cooperative venture between the Earnings and Savings Committee and the Public Relations Committee in our chapter program of activities.

Bruce Morrison Treasurer

Kersey, Colorado

I am writing to inform you that there is an error in your magazine for December-January, 1970-1971. The error is on page 10 where the National Gold Emblem Chapters are listed. The Platte Valley Chapter is not mentioned here, although we received the award.

Randall Geisick Reporter

Onr apologies to two chapters whose names were omitted from the list of National Gold Emblem winners—Platte Valley from Colorado and Walton Chapter from New York.—Ed.

Plain City, Ohio

The picture of our son Dale Reed and his dog that appeared on the front cover of the Future Farmer magazine, October-November, 1970, was very good. The coloring was beautiful.

I am wondering if you can send a photograph of it and some copies of the magazine for friends and relatives.

Mrs. Wilbur Reed

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Enclosed find a check for \$1.00 for a year's renewal to *The National FUTURE FARMER*. Attached also is an address label.

Though I have retired from teaching vocational agriculture I still enjoy reading the magazine and keeping up with the activities of the Future Farmers.

Howard F. Fox

Concord, Illinois

I am a freshman in high school and I am interested in running a cattle farm in the future. Are there any special courses I should take in high school and maybe college? If you have any information on cattle projects I would be very happy if you sent me some.

Rex Goodpasture

We are unable to furnish detailed information about cattle farming. Contact your vo-ag instructor or your vocational guidance counselor regarding the courses you should take in high school and college.—

Saxonburg, Pennsylvania

I would like to know what information you would like to have if I sent a story in. It is about a boy in our chapter who has won the Keystone Farmer degree. I would appreciate it very much if you told me this, so we can send in a complete report.

Douglas Barnes Secretary

Top of the list is, it should have national interest. Also check page 98 of the 1970 Official FFA Manual for "Writing News Stories."—Ed.

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Photos by Author
The Star Farmer proudly shared this exciting moment with his parents and advisor.

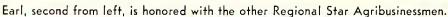
ERRILL Kelsay finds farming fascinating. "It's always on the go," he says, "it's changing almost every moment. This means a farmer must think in terms of a business. He must mechanize hand work whenever possible and use time more wisely in marketing crops and buying supplies. He must show his managership."

When a young man accepts the chance and responsibility to farm, he takes on many challenges. He must start to think about what he plans to do early in life and look for opportunities at all times. "In my early years volume was my primary goal," says Merrill, "but with the accumulation of farming experience and knowledge in production, volume has become secondary to efficiency."

Problems He Took On

As Merrill sees it, "By being a farmer, of course I took on the problems of weather and things of that nature, but probably the biggest problem I faced was trying to obtain funds. It's hard to build a base when you're really not well established. This is what some FFA members overlook—that you must be able to show finance people something that you're doing to expand."

What does the Star Farmer of America see as some of his major problems in farming today? "Getting farm labor has been a problem in our operation.





A Lastin

1970 Star Agribusinessman of America Earl Weaver, Middletown, Pennsylvania, tells why and how he decided on his career.

RAL Weaver told me at the National Convention, "FFA really gave me the interest in agribusiness. Without the award opportunities and leadership experiences I wouldn't have established such a strong interest for teaching agriculture." Our conversation went on to uncover why the young agribusinessman felt this way.

His FFA Experiences

Some of Earl's FFA experiences made a lasting impression. "In my first year of FFA I was really eager to go some place, but I had this feeling I couldn't because I was an average student. I practiced the FFA Creed in front of the mirror, and believe me, I knew it word for word," he emphasizes.

"In front of the class I shook all over.

The National FUTURE FARMER

Top-Notch in Every Way

Merrill Kelsay, Whiteland FFA, Indiana, 1970 Star Farmer of America, tells how he feels about a career in farming and its challenges.

We've been able to compete with the \$3 to \$5 wages in town but find it hard to get help for the long farm hours. The help I have now are real conscientious, but it is hard to interest younger men in managing and working on farms. I've thought of incorporating, but at the present time I give incentive bonuses at the end of the year on cropping systems and dairy management."

Merrill went on to say how the price squeeze also has caused problems. He thinks it's not only in production agriculture, but seems to be in agribusiness, too. He believes that farmers and agribusinessmen will have to do an even better job of fitting products to what customers really want, how they want them, and at prices they are willing to pay for them.

How FFA Helped Him

"My father tried to bring me into farming as soon as possible by letting me grow a corn plot at the age of five. Later, 4-H helped me to get started, and FFA provided me with something to build on each year," Merrill emphasizes.

"Since my first year in FFA, I wanted what the FFA stresses the most, the need for a goal in life. After seeing some Star Farmer films at the National Convention as a freshman I set my goal to become an American Farmer," recalls the Star Farmer of America. He went on to say that FFA members need to think about what they want to do early in life so that when opportunities come along they are prepared.

Participating in crop, land, and dairy judging taught Merrill how to compete.

He also mentioned that presenting oral reasons helped him to overcome the shyness of being in front of people and expressing his ideas. "But being elected chapter secretary really broke the ice. Working in this position kind of freed my mind of worry while being in front of people, and in my case, it served as a building block for moving up to the office of state vice president."

As it does for many others, vo-ag helped Merrill to prepare for his occupation. He puts it this way. "Vo-ag provided my basic knowledge of agriculture, and FFA let me apply my training. Above all, FFA helped me to realize that many people wanted to help me, especially my parents. My advisor, Mr. James Cummings, gave me encouragement but also kept me going and striving for higher goals."

The goals of this FFA member show pride and desire to be outstanding in his own right in the competitive field of agriculture. Merrill remarks, "Among farmers, it's natural that we like to outdo one another as far as yields and milk production, But my biggest competition is with myself as I try to get more profit and personal satisfaction by accomplishing my goals."

In the course of the interview it became evident that this young man was a well-rounded person as well as a topnotch farmer. (By Ron Miller)

Ambition

I got through the first line and lost every bit of memory. The chapter president set me straight, got me through the second line but I couldn't go on. There was no way," he remembers. "Three years later I won the state public speaking contest. Being able to put my thoughts into words was definitely because of my experiences in FFA."

Earl also expressed an overall viewpoint of what FFA means to him. "What interests me the most in FFA is the competition for individual achievement. Because of the fact that FFA is based on cooperative effort one might think that the two ideals are against each other. But there's a cooperative effort in the FFA members," Earl insists, "even though members compete.

"When an individual feels he has reached the end of the road just a bit of encouragement from a fellow member is sometimes more inspirational than from an ag teacher or someone else." He went on to point out that there is also cooperative spirit when you work together with your fellow members to get some chapter project completed.

Working Toward A Career

Earl made some hard decisions early. "My most important decision was deciding what career field I wanted to go into," Earl stresses. "The next question was to choose agribusiness projects that would broaden my knowledge and make me capable of teaching vo-ag." Two things helped Earl toward accomplishing this goal more than anything else—people and many jobs.

"Mr. Roy Johnson, my first advisor, discussed the entire vo-ag program with my parents and myself. It wasn't possible to expand on our farm, and since I was really interested in agriculture he suggested off-farm employment. While I continued to work on the Strites Fruit Farm, Advisor James Nunn helped me continue my interest in agribusiness at Middletown Area High School."

Earl later began to work for DHIA to broaden his background. "I knew by then that I wanted to go into teaching and not all of my students would be raising fruit. Working for DHIA permitted me to work directly with farmers," he explains. "They also became the most influential persons in encouraging me to go to college."

When Earl transferred his membership to Upper Bucks Tech at Doylestown where Mr. Jim Diamond is advisor, he "jumped at the chance" to work at the White Eagle Farm animal laboratory. He worked there until he had learned what he would need to know for teaching students about laboratory animals. Currently, he is working at a sporting goods store which he believes will help him in advising FFA members in recreation.

What's In The Future?

Though Earl's ambition has never changed, certain experiences have made him more dedicated. "I have seen that vocational agriculture teachers are really needed, especially since I was a state president and had informal visits with students in almost 200 vo-ag departments," he relates.

But before Earl begins teaching vocational agriculture he has an immediate ambition in mind. This past summer Earl was awarded a trip to Latin America including Honduras, Haiti, and Guatemala. The trip was an agricultural seminar sponsored by the Mennonite Youth Ministries. It made a lasting impression on the young man. "I am very seriously considering teaching agriculture overseas, at least for two years. I became very burdened with the situations there and want to see what small part I can do." (By Ron Miller)

February-March, 1971

Breaking the entry barrier



What to Expect

In 1980

HE outcome of those long range agricultural plans you make to-day will be affected by changes that will occur between now and 1980. If you are breaking the entry barrier into agribusiness you will get farther faster if you have an idea of what the future holds.

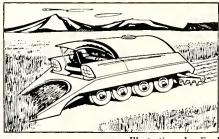
Here are some of the trends that agriculture economists and agribusiness leaders expect in the decade ahead.

Farming. The USDA predicts that agriculture must up productivity by about 2 percent annually to meet demands. At present trends farmers can exceed this level if necessary. Here are some reasons why.

Farms will be worth more by 1980. Renting will be the primary way farmers will use to expand, largely because they can control more acres without tying up capital. Borrowing will increase due to more family farms being incorporated, purchased inputs, and bigger sales per farm. Greater farm mechanization, improved varieties and breeds, better and safer protection from pests, and new management tools will also increase productivity. New marketing information will permit producers to time their sales and planting as never before.

As plant breeding developments of the 60's and 70's become reality, major crops grown by farmers will have superior protein values. Also, greater labor efficiency will keynote 1980 dairying as new milking techniques are implemented.

Important breakthroughs are expected in two areas of farming technology; hog production and tobacco, fruit, and vegetable crops. Hog disease problems will be brought under control and confinement setups—incorporating automated feed systems and waste lagoons—will be more feasible. And, mechanization of tobacco, fruits, and vegetables will likely reach the stage of today's grain harvesting methods.



Illustrations by Ford

Ag Industries, Over the next ten years agribusinessmen will work more closely with farmers. With the use of contract production and other vertical marketing techniques 1980 cattle and hog marketing will typify that of today's poultry industry. Mergers by processors and distributors will limit the use of terminal markets but up the number of large commercial cattle and hog operations.

Because of increases in population, production, and recreation, general upward trends will occur in most agrindustries. Exclusive use of non-residual chemicals and increased sales will dominate the expansive chemical industry. Likewise, animal drug companies will expand just to keep up with production needs, especially products lines for horse and small animal care. The farm equipment industry will further increase tractor power and the efficiency of machines by 1980, say industry spokesmen, but with a careful eye on safety features.

Food processors will provide new services. New containers for shipping perishable products will cause processing plants to be moved from terminal markets to production areas. Computeried shipping, checkout, inventory, ordering, and shopping systems will be in regular use by the time this decade ends.

Customers. Growth in population—an increase of over 30 million—will be the major cause for increased demand for agricultural products.

Economic growth, USDA economists predict, will create a new level of affluence. Measured in terms of gross national product, the economy will be 80 to 85 percent larger in ten years. A

member of the Council of Economic Advisers says that personal consumption expenditures may well reach 1 trillion.

Consumers are expected to spend about \$206 billion for food and beverages alone, or 75 to 80 percent more than they do now. Spending for all agricultural products will be up even more. In spite of these increases, food outlays will represent a smaller share of personal income after taxes than today's 16.5 percent. At the same time, major food processors expect consumers to show greater interest in the choice of foods that combine quality of appearance with nutritive values.

The influence of higher incomes, new convenience foods, and more leisure time continue to change the tastes for food. American meals will feature even greater use of beef, poultry, and vegetable fats but less of cereal grains, animal fats, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Synthetic foods made from soybeans and other crops will have made a real dent in the average American diet.

Similarly, makers of cloth and carpet items will use less cotton and wool and more synthetics. Shoe manufacturers will make greater use of new leather substitutes, too.

Through the 70's foreign markets will increase in economic importance, and farm exports will share in this increase. Food, feed grains, soybeans, and fiber trade is on the upswing as world population and incomes keep rising.

Products. USDA economists have projected the size of U.S. demand for the specific farm commodities in 1980.

Beef. Demand for beef will grow by a third in the ten years ahead. Beef consumption in 1980 is projected at 130 pounds per person, 20 pounds higher than today.

Pork. Demand will keep pace with population growth, thus rising about 15 percent by 1980.

Poultry. The poultry market is expected to be 50 percent larger after ten years of growth.

Eggs. A further decline in eggs used per person is predicted. However, total egg output will grow by 10 percent.

Dairy Products. Demand in 1980 will equal the current level. Declining per capita of dairy product use will be offset by population growth.

Crops. Crop output will increase onefourth during the decade, mostly through higher yields. Major demand will be for soybeans, feed grains, citrus crops, and vegetables. Cotton, wheat, rice, potato, and non-citrus fruit crops will register smaller gains.

Being ready for the expected makes you that much more prepared for the unexpected. In 1980, agriculture will not be the same as now. And continued re-examination of future trends can better prepare you for breaking the entry barrier into any phase of agriculture.

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The newly organized Board of Trustees pose for a group picture at their first meeting



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Working For You

The National FFA Foundation has proven to be a true partner in its service to the FFA member.

By Wilson Carnes

FTER 26 years the national Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. is moving into a new era of service to FFA members. An expanding contest and awards program and new philosophies are bringing about changes to meet the needs of FFA during these changing times.

The national FFA Foundation was organized in 1944 when it became apparent that the awards sponsored for FFA hy individual companies should be combined under a single organization. There were several and FFA officials could see this becoming a problem.

It was decided during those early years that money contributed should lose its identity once it was given to the Foundation. "Contributed with no strings attached," was a phrase frequently used to describe these contributions. All awards were given in the name of the Foundation.

This "no strings attached" policy is one of the major changes that has come about in recent years. The Foundation Board of Trustees has authorized special projects whereby a company or organization may sponsor and be identified with a certain contest or award after it has been approved by the Foundation Board of Trustees. The Building Our American Communities program is

Contests and Awards

Mr. Robert Seefeldt is manager of Contests and Awards. He is employed by the FFA organization to conduct the contests and awards program made possible by the FFA Foundation.



sponsored as a special project by Lilly Endowment. Another example is the National Dairy Products judging contest sponsored by Associated Milk Producers, Inc. There will be others as many of the current national awards and contests are now eligible to be sponsored as a special project.

Another change is in the makeup of the Board of Trustees. In earlier years the Board of Trustees consisted of educators—state supervisors of vocational agriculture, teacher educators in agricultural education at colleges and universities, and individuals who held similar positions with the U.S. Office of Education. The Board's major function was to approve those contests and awards which related to the instructional program of vocational agriculture and FFA, authorize expenditure of funds, and establish Foundation policy. While the responsibility of the Board of Trustees has changed little, the makeup of the Board has changed considerably as you can see by studying the current categories of Board members. These changes and others which provide the national FFA Foundation with its present structure for operating were authorized when the Foundation was re-incorporated in 1969.

The major purpose of the national FFA Foundation is to provide an incentive contests and awards program for FFA members. The program is now being broadened to include more areas of agribusiness. For example, this year there are 15 proficiency awards, an increase of two more than were offered in 1970. Much of this expansion has been brought about by the need created as vocational education in agriculture moves into the broader field of agribusiness. In fact, what was once known as vocational agriculture in the U.S. Office of Education, and may still go by that name in your community, has just recently been changed to the term Agribusiness and Natural Resources Occupations. It is the feeling of some U.S. Office of Education officials that the new term more clearly describes the type of instruction being offered today in vocational education in agriculture.

Here, briefly, is what the Foundation is providing nationally for 1971. Your local FFA advisor can tell you what's available in your chapter and state. The awards range from medals in the chapter to cash at the state and national.

One grouping is called the Agriculture Proficiency awards and include the following 15 awards: (1) Agricultural Electrification, (2) Agricultural Mechanics, (3) Crop Production, (4) Dairy Production, (5) Fish and Wildlife Management, (6) Forest Management, (7) Home Improvement, (8) Livestock Production, (9) Ornamental Horticulture, (10) Outdoor Recreation, (11) Placement in Agricultural Production, (12) Placement in Processing, (13) Placement in Sales and Service, (14) Poultry Production, and (15) Soil, Water, and Air Management.

Other contests and awards provided by the national FFA Foundation cover a wide range of activities and include Star Farmer of America, Star Agribusinessman of America, American Farmers, the Public Speaking Contest, Star State Farmer, Star State Agribusinessman, the five Judging Contests, Chapter Safety, National Chapter awards, scholarships for National Seminar of state representatives, and state awards for improving agriculture and leadership. Others may be added as the need is identified and the necessary funds provided.

FFA officials have always insisted that awards not be given for the sake of giving awards, but that they must be related to the instructional program of vocational agriculture and the objectives of FFA. This policy is still followed today though greater emphasis is perhaps being put on careers now.

Much credit goes to those founding fathers who had the wisdom and fore-sight to establish the FFA Foundation. Credit is also due those whose present efforts give the Foundation new life for its service to agribusiness and you—the FFA member.



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THOSE who contributed to the Foundation are called Sponsors. They include companies, businesses, organizations, and individuals. In 1970, over 400 sponsors contributed \$274,194.50 to provide an awards program for FFA. The goal for 1971 is \$325,000.

For the purpose of raising funds, the Sponsors have a set of officers and these officers make up the Executive Council. It includes a chairman, first vice chairman, second vice chairman, and the past chairman.

There is also a Sponsoring Committee, which in addition to those above, includes regional and industry representatives and other groups which may be organized for fund raising purposes.

Since 1969, the Foundation has employed an Executive Director of the Sponsoring Committee who works directly with the chairman in carrying out the work of the Sponsors.

With the exception of the Executive Director who is a fulltime salaried employee, all of these agribusiness executives work without pay contributing both time and work to provide an awards program for FFA members.

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February-March, 1971

Ag Class In the Sky

It's a good way to learn more about agriculture and your local community.

commonly known as flying classrooms, is not a new idea. For some years now the Montana Aeronautics Commission in cooperation with the Montana State Department of Public Instruction has been doing just that. Ag departments in Michigan have also conducted agriculture classes in the air. And what an education it is for FFA'ers.

The Montana Aeronautics Commission and the State Department of Public Instruction generally sponsor the first flying classroom in a school, after which the program is the responsibility of the community. For this reason, school board members and administrators are invited to participate so they may evaluate the usefulness of this ag training.

At Bainville, in northeastern Montana near the North Dakota border, the school board has seen fit to pay for the use of a five-passenger plane in alternate years. Since the first year when all voag students flew, the freshmen and sophomores have participated in the flying classroom program.

As there is no airstrip in Bainville, the students are transported to Culbertson, Montana, by bus where the charter

Following a briefing from the pilot, Bainville members prepared to load up.





Over the wing tip Charlotte members saw this topography.

plane is hangared. A simple map of the route and brief outline of the farms and other places are given to each student.

On the flights the vo-ag instructor generally acts as commentator. Observations are made of buildings and land, streams and watersheds, lakes and reservoirs, wildlife habitat, and forestry practices. In general, students also gain a better perspective of the area and become more interested in community development. While part of the group is in flight the remaining FFA members tour the airport and ask airport personnel about the facilities.

Schools with larger enrollments use several planes in a loose formation. In these cases, the commentator speaks to all passengers by intercom radio.

"For many students, it is their first flight," says Bainville Advisor Vernon Pacovsky. "Even more important it's their first look at their own farms and communities from the air to see and learn more about agriculture, rather than to travel from place to place. Student interest is tremendous!"

Members of the Charlotte, Michigan, Chapter experienced the thrill of a flying classroom again this year after be-

Montana FFA members viewed and studied terrain along the Missouri River.



ginning the program in 1968. Following the study of farm management and soil conservation practices, members of the junior and senior classes view their farms from the air. The plane is chartered from the local airport by the Charlotte FFA and is paid from chapter funds.

Three members go along with the pilot on each flight. They see and take notes of the layout of the fields, tile lines, open drainage ditches, stone piles, and wooded areas more clearly than is possible to imagine from the ground. Students also observe, to their surprise, the variation in the density of crop growth, the difference in soil color, and the relationship of their farms to the farms of their neighbors.

After the aerial view of their own farms, the members study and complete their management plans. Advisor Clyde B. Ray at Charlotte says, "Members took many ideas they saw from the plane and are using them on their farms. Some of the students found the need for a cleanup of their farmstead. To all members though, 'farming from the air' caused them to institute some cropping improvements which they are now using on their home farms."

Costs vary according to the types of planes used and whether they're available locally. In Montana, a range of \$5 to \$12 per person might be expected for a one-hour flight. This is about the cost of a textbook or a library book.

For the Charlotte, Michigan, FFA the cost amounted to about \$2 per member for 15 minutes of flying time. "The local airport gave us this low rate because the class was held during the week when planes were not as busy as on weekends." says the vo-ag teacher Mr. Ray.

Perhaps a book has more information crammed between its covers than can be gained from a flying classroom; however, as the students put it, "We will remember the flight and what we saw longer." The feeling is that they also learn faster.



Gene Anguil. At the space-age Milwaukee Operations of GM's Delco Electronics Division.

An engineer and mathematician, Gene and a team of Delco specialists are taking aim at drunk drivers who kill thousands on the highway each year. The Medical College of Wisconsin (and several smiling volunteers) is helping Gene and Delco Electronics evaluate an experimental GM device which may help keep the drunk from driving.

Called a Physiological Tester (PhysTester), the small display-keyboard device can be installed in the dash and wired permanently into the ignition of a car. To start the vehicle, a driver would have to pass the machine's quick but sophisti-

cated test of his fitness to drive. In seconds the machine checks visual acuity, judgment, coordinated motor response and short-term memory.

That's where the drinking team comes in. Under the watchful eye of the medical team and their computer, the volunteers operate test



versions of the device before and after consuming measured amounts of alcohol.

Under normal conditions, a driver easily passes the test and starts his car. But if the presence of alcohol in his system impedes him dangerously, chances are good he will fail. And the car won't start.

Even when the week's medical school program is completed, Gene never gets too far from testing. He likes to check an opponent's visual acuity and coordination on a tennis court. Gene makes it quite a test.

We expect a lot from Gene and the other bright and interesting people at GM. They're turning aerospace technology into a science of safety.



General Motors Interesting people doing interesting things.



Roger hooks a chisel plow cultivator and a spring tooth harrow attachment together to work his summer fallowing.



Roger regularly does a price analysis to determine when is the best time to sell in addition to checking quality.

Specializing for Profit

Singling out one crop really helped this FFA member to expand. By Ron Miller

ROGER Kenner, Leeds, North Dakota, makes his profits by specializing his crop production. Out of the 1,300 acres he operates, the young crop farmer raises 400 acres of Durum wheat. In terms of net yield Roger, a member of the U.S. Durum Growers Association, regularly attains over 40 bushels of Durum per acre. He lives in what is called the "Durum Triangle," an area especially suited for wheat production.

Roger, winner of the North Dakota Crop Farming Proficiency award, plants either clean foundation seed—treated for wire worms—or registered seed. He also takes special care to clean seeding and harvesting equipment to avoid contamination. Custom airplane spraying to control weeds, rust, and insects is another practice he follows.

Grain bins rented from his father allow the young crop farmer to store about 12,000 bushels of grain until the market is right. Exchanging of implements and machinery also permit Roger and his father to run their separate operations efficiently.

Roger began farming with a down payment and loan from his father. He purchased six head of registered Polled Herefords and later bought some land from his father and added on with purchases from other relatives. The past state FFA officer now owns all but 480 acres which he cash rents.

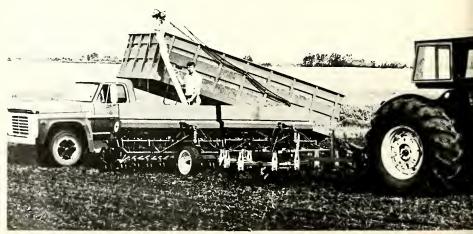
Upon entering North Dakota State University to study agricultural economics a couple of years ago, Roger sold his cattle herd of 20 head. However, in anticipation of going back into the cattle business after graduation, the young farmer has developed a stock watering reservoir. He presently rents his 150 acres of pastureland to beef producers.

"Draining wasteland and potholes has been a major project for me the past few years," says Roger. "Farming with heavy equipment warrants the time and money spent for cleaning up the land." He has hired crawler tractors to bury rocks and junk piles and constructed drainage ditches. He's further divided his fields with trees into quarter section strips to reduce wind erosion.

In addition to raising Durum wheat, the young farmer generally summer fallows 300 acres, raises about 100 acres of hard red spring wheat, and grows oats and barley on 160 acres. His barley yields are over 50 bushels per acre, but Roger, holder of the American Farmer degree, consistently makes net returns of over \$25 per acre selling his specialty crop, Durum wheat.

Throughout his FFA years Roger participated in grain and land judging contests. His grain samples still place high at shows. Roger is active in the university's ag economics club and young farmers and ranchers organization.

Auger loading of seed and cultivating while planting and fertilizing permit the young crop farmer to gain efficiency and expand his cropping operations.



Minimum Tillage

. . . can save trips and time. But, unless you know what equipment is available, you may lose tillage flexibility.

By Mel Long

N general, minimum-tillage practices either reduce or combine the operations necessary to prepare the seed bed—thus reducing the number of trips over the field. Regardless of the specific method used the goal is the same—to get the best possible conditions for crop growth and the poorest possible conditions for weed growth.

The amount of soil preparation required for satisfactory seed germination and subsequent plant growth depends on several factors: texture of the soil, amount of residue left from the preceding crop, amount of soil moisture, slope of the terrain, and the likelihood of wind or water erosion. A variety of tillage methods have been developed to satisfy the different combinations of these factors that exist in different situations. In general, somewhat different machinery or different combinations of machine elements are required for each of the methods.

The methods can be divided into two major types: 1) Those in which the first step is plowing with the conventional moldboard plow. 2) Those that eliminate moldboard plowing altogether.

Methods That Require Plowing

These were the first methods developed. No doubt they appeared more acceptable to the average farmer because they retain the almost sacred concept of using the moldboard plow.

Plow-Plant. This is a once-over operation; but it requires an especially good job of plowing. if the plant residue from the previous crop is to be covered and the row spacing to be uniform. In early days, a three 14-inch bottom plow was combined with a one-row planter. Now that higher horsepower tractors are widely available, a two-row planter can be used with a five 16-inch bottom plow.

The biggest drawback of this method is its low capacity. In many areas, soil conditions may be just right for planting for only four or five days. Thus, if planting is to be completed within this "best" time period, a major portion of the soil preparation must normally be done before the best planting dates.

Wheel-Track Planting. This arrangement is based on the use of the tractor or planter wheels to produce compact strips where the seed is planted in the previously plowed soil. Early efforts were based on a two-row process in which the tractor's rear wheels were

used for firming the loose soil. However, four-row planters are now available with wheels directly ahead of each planting unit for firming the soil. However, even with this method, the planter must be used within minutes or at the most hours after plowing. Thus, it eliminates the possibility of fall or early spring plowing well ahead of planting.

Strip Processing. This method does permit fall or early spring plowing. A narrow bank of soil is prepared during planting for each corn row and the area between the rows is left undisturbed. A variety of arrangements have been worked out for preparation of the strips.

For example, the frame of a standard front-mounted cultivator may be used to support shovels, sweeps, or rotary-hoe sections in various combinations to till the strips of plowed soil in a once-over operation. The planter is towed behind the tractor in the conventional manner.

Or, similar attachments for preparing strips of soil may be tool-bar mounted at the rear of the tractor, followed by the conventional pull-type planter. In a third arrangement, the soil preparation attachments are mounted on the front of the pull-type planter frame just ahead of the planting units.

In general, strip process methods speed up the planting process as compared to plow-plant or wheel-track planting. The strip process methods also make maximum use of existing equipment and require a minimum of investment.

Cultivator-Plant. This method prepares the entire width of the planting swath so that the areas in the row as well as the areas between the rows are tilled much as in the conventional planting system. The main difference is that the cultivator-plant method combines the soil preparation process and planting into a once-over operation.

In one arrangement, the front-mounted cultivator is arranged with the soil working elements positioned to cultivate the full width. The planter is pulled behind the tractor in the conventional manner. Alternatively, the soil-working elements can be mounted on the toolbar at the rear of the tractor, or they can be mounted on the planter frame just ahead of the planting elements as is done in the strip-process method.

One of the earliest approaches used with the homemade rigs was to hitch the planter directly behind a pull-type disc harrow. However, this system had some definite disadvantages. The harrow and the planter tended to make a long train in which the planter did not track well around turns. In addition, the planter could not be hooked to an integral-type disc harrow which had to be lifted for turning at the end of the field.

Nonetheless, this basic idea has been improved upon by a variety of hitch-dolly arrangements. Even with a pull-type disc, a gooseneck which arches over the disc harrow provides an effective hitch point for the planter to be directly behind the tractor.

Other hitch-dollies permit the use of a tractor-mounted disc harrow along with a pull-type planter. The special hitch provides clearance so that the disc harrow can be raised for turning at the end of the field.

An alternative to the disc harrow in this arrangement is a pulverizing unit that combines two rows of spring teeth between two rows of pulverizier rollers. Since this unit is a pull-type machine, the planter is hitched behind (with a gooseneck arch hitch if desired) and pulled in the regular manner.

Loose Ground and Ridge Planting. These methods are based on the building of furrows or ridges in the plowed ground. Listing is primarily limited to dry areas. The rough surfaces tend to

(Continued on Next Page)

Chisels mounted ahead of planters incorporate residue into the upper soil layer.



Preserving Resources

Conservation plans made by these FFA'ers are saving resources! By Jerry Schwien

AVE you ever planned the complete operation of a farm? Seventy Future Farmers from Mercer County, Illinois, did when they each developed a conservation farm plan for the 400-acre Charles McManus farm, south of Moline. It was the Seventeenth Annual Conservation Farm Planning Contest sponsored by the Mercer County Soil and Water Conservation District.

FFA members from five schools participated. The juniors and seniors walked over the farm on a Saturday to get acquainted with the land. James Mahon, district conservationist with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in Mercer County, presented each "planner" with two aerial photographs of the McManus farm—one showing soil information and the other showing drainage patterns and other major features.

Then the work moved into the classroom. Each member laid out his field boundaries, determined what measures were needed to keep soil erosion at a minimum, and planned a cropping and livestock program. The members submitted their plans, including maps and narrative, to the Mercer Soil and Water Conservation District Board for judging. In preparing their plans, FFA contestants in this year's competition were allowed to assume that soils on the farm had been tested and correctly treated. They could also presume that protein supplement and grain could be purchased to supplement the grain and roughage produced, that adequate buildings were available for the planned livestock program, and that enough funds were available for developing their conservation plans.

First, second, and third place winners were selected from each of the five participating chapters. Local implement dealers provided a trophy for each of the five first place winners. The trophies were presented at the Mercer Soil and Water Conservation District's Annual Banquet in February.

Advisor Fred Schaper of the Aledo Chapter likes the contest because "it creates enthusiasm to have an actual farm plan." He says, "The contest gives our boys an understanding of crop rotations, field arrangement, conservation practices, wildlife needs, pasture planting, and how to balance livestock numbers with available crops and feed."

Conservation farm plans involve two basic principles: 1) using each acre of land according to its physical features and the needs of the farmer, and 2) applying a combination of conservation practices to protect the land during its planned use.

The conservation planning contest helps members to apply these principles. For example, members consider conservation cropping systems, chisel plowing and crop residue management, terraces, contour farming, ponds, grassed waterways, tree planting, erosion control structures, and drainage when suggesting alternative practices in their conservation plans.

Mr. McManus, who now has 70 conservation plans for his farm, says he has reviewed them all and is incorporating the best ideas into his farm operation with the help of the Soil Conservation Service.

Conservationist Jim Mahon shows members how to lay out plans on an aerial photo.



Minimum Tillage

(Continued from Page 21)

resist wind erosion and concentrate available moisture in the furrow near the seedlings. Conversely, ridge planting is used to obtain faster germination and earlier seed emergence in wet, slow-draining soil. The seeds are planted near the top of the ridges which is the area that warms up first in the spring.

Methods for Unplowed Ground

These methods have appeared more recently. In many cases, they require specifically designed equipment.

Mulch Tillage. These tillage and planting arrangements work up the full planting width. Crop residue from the preceding crop is incorporated into the upper layer of the soil surface. However, the residue is completely covered. The mulch between the rows is intended to hold moisture and is not disturbed prior to the final cultivation of the crop. Soilworking elements ahead of the planter may be a chisel plow, a subsoiler, or a field cultivator.

Strip Tilling. This method prepares the row area for planting, but leaves the inter-row space completely undisturbed. In one arrangement a fluted coulter wheel is used ahead of the planting unit. This coulter wheel is not power driven and prepares only a narrow strip of soil for planting. In another approach, a power-driven rotary tiller is used to prepare a somewhat wider planting strip.

Till Planting. This method leaves the inter-row crop residue partially exposed to aid decomposition and discourage wind erosion. The soil working elements are usually enlarged sweeps and disc hillers that cultivate and reshape rows.

Available Equipment

Presently, no one manufacturer offers all the equipment necessary for all of the various minimum-tillage methods described. In general, most of the equipment that is presently available can be adapted to regular 40-inch or even to 30-inch rows. However, for 20-inch row spacing, the presently available choices are somewhat limited.

An important factor in equipment choice is whether you wish to combine existing equipment, or whether you plan to purchase completely new planting and tilling equipment. In most cases, each farm equipment manufacturer tends to concentrate his offerings in one category or the other. That is, if he makes available a complete tillage and planting system, he has little or nothing available in hitches and various other adapting arrangements to permit the use of existing implements. Conversely, those manufacturers that do make components for adapting existing equipment to minimum tillage have little or nothing to offer in the complete system category.

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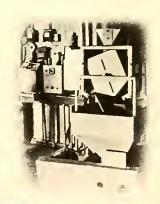
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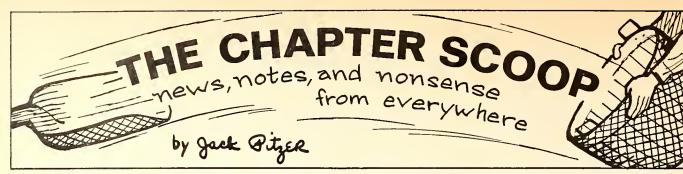




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Mail to: Harvestore Tours , Dept. NFF-21 550 West Algonquin Road Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005



Sulligent, Alabama, FFA and FHA chapters went to state fair.

David Costello is an assistant reporter for *New Kent*, Virginia, Chapter. Should be lots of publicity.

Killingly Chapter in Connecticut is starting a calf chain.

N-N-N



Unique vehicle award goes to Webster, South Dakota, Chapter. They used large portable hayfeeder for a hayride.

New carpet for office-library of *Billings*, Montana, Chapter.

Greenville, Ohio, displays scrapbook in school library. They also cleaned out part of nearby creek and roadsides.

"We decided to have several businessmen attend each of our chapter meetings." *Emery*, South Dakota.

Randy Myers reports that the Shawnee FFA, Wolf Lake, Illinois, donated \$25 to local TV telethon of stars for handicapped.

National Convention delegates of *Marana*, Arizona, FFA were sponsored by two local cotton gins, a feed store, and a bank.

"We built 500 building blocks for pre-school learning center." *New Hampton*, Iowa.

Thompson, Iowa, helped distribute their sponsor's Official FFA Calendars.

Humboldt, Iowa, hosted social for new superintendent. Parents had chance to talk with him.

Norfolk, Nebraska, has an annual Dad-Lad meeting.

Lake Preston, South Dakota, voted to hold their annual banquet in the fall instead of spring. Will serve pheasant instead of chicken.

Greenhands had to furnish chow for initiation night at *Clearfield*, Utah.

Members of *Calhoun*, Tennessee, FFA drew names for Christmas.

Glendale, Arizona, received a personal letter of thanks from President Nixon. They awarded him Honorary Chapter Farmer degree when he visited Arizona.

Pancakes were served for lunch after Eagle Bend, Minnesota, FFA meeting.

Greenhand of *Mauston*, Wisconsin, who does best job of reciting Creed gets an FFA jacket.

Hessmer, Louisiana, initiated 19 Greenhands. Then served cokes and hamburgers.

Moapa Valley FFA at Overton, Nevada, had a Big Buck contest.

Moore Academy FFA at Pine Apple, Alabama, has 19 members from Alabama Sheriff's Boys Ranch.



Larry Vance of Ravenswood. West Virginia, felt funny at school dressed for Greenhand initiation. No wonder. Initiation was cancelled on the day he was absent from school.

Grace M. Davis, California, FFA had a pie-eating contest instead of basketball game for after meeting recreation.

Their contest was reported in "The Challenge," chapter's newsletter. Jack Havens, editor.

Larry Munsell of Lanier (Austin), Texas, FFA exhibited reserve champ turkey tom, Austin Livestock Show.

Unusual fact. There are 50 members on roster of *Seaman* at Topeka, Kansas. They give 92 gift subscriptions of *The National FUTURE FARMER*.

An officer training session for all club officers in the school was sponsored by *Montezuma*, Iowa, FFA.

A community drawing for half-a-beef was sponsored by *Bottineau*, North Dakota, FFA.

What new ideas will your chapter use to get more publicity for FFA? Especially during FFA WEEK!

Lots of fund raising activities being conducted by chapters. Carl Albert FFA, Midwest City, Oklahoma, is selling sausage.

Clear Fork FFA at Belleville, Ohio, is selling fresh fruit—oranges, grape-fruit, and tangeloes.

Boonville, Missouri, discussed fund raising ideas of cutting pulpwood, parking cars at ball games, picking apples, raising crops on plot, having a work day.

"We earned \$1,000 publishing foot-ball programs and selling ads in them." Shenandoah, Iowa.

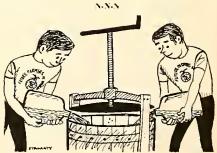
Storrs, Connecticut, FFA sold Christmas wreaths.

Are the committees of your chapter doing anything?

FFA's homecoming float took second prize at *Bald Knob*, Arkansas.

Fairfield FFA at Goshen Indiana, had annual leaf rake. Moms fixed lunch. Then members played football.

Circleville FFA took its first sweepstakes at West Virginia vo-ag judging contest.



Edgerton, Ohio, FFA pressed cider and sold 500 gallons!

Lyman Hall, Connecticut, Chapter bought a press, too. They sold 600!

Would like to know what chapters are doing. Keep sending us news—notes—nonsense. How about those "Building Our American Communities" projects? Let's hear from you.



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You can make it worth more. A lot more. By adding Army ROTC to your college curriculum.

It's the kind of training that develops your leadership abilities. Teaches you how to manage and motivate others.

The kind of instruction that earns you a commission as an officer in the Army. Where you'll get experience in leading men. In handling big, important jobs.

And you'll still be young enough to take full advantage of this experience. In the Army. Or in civilian life.

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Big Game Hunting In Africa

The author, a member of the Forest Lake Chapter in Minnesota, got an amazing chance to go hunting in Africa. In FFA he was named one of the state's regional Star Farmers and won the state proficiency award in natural resource development. His future plans include studying agriculture at the University of Minnesota. Here are some of his most exciting big game hunting experiences.

By Dan Sandager

UNTING has always been my favorite sport, but to hunt big game in East Africa was an opportunity of a lifetime. Therefore, I decided to delay entering college and accompany my family to Embu, Kenya.

My father, Mr. Lee Sandager, former vo-ag instructor at Forest Lake, Minnesota, had accepted an assignment with Columbia University as a teacher trainer at St. Mark's College in Kigari. Our new home was to be located along the equator about a mile high on the slopes of Mt. Kenya.

Once there, my first step was to purchase a rifle; a .300 H & H Magnum with a 4-power scope. It was large enough for the game I was going to hunt since a professional hunter is required to accompany me when I wish to hunt the big five (rhino, lion, leopard, elephant, and cape buffalo).

The next step was to obtain a permit to carry a weapon. Sounds easy, however, I was not prepared for what was involved in qualifying for a hunting license. Four months later after many trips to Nairobi I finally was given the firearms certificate. It was then necessary to pass a test of animal identification and the Kenya game laws. At last I was ready to hunt in Africa!

Kenya has an excellent system of game management for preserving its wildlife. The country is divided into 87 blocks, each about the size of a stateside county. A hunter must register in advance for his desired block and only two hunters are allowed in one block at a time. Hunters are required to check in and out with the area warden and record all killed animals with the Ministry of Wildlife.

My license permits me to shoot 45 different species per year with specified limits on each species. I pay a fee, in addition to my license, for each animal I shoot. These fees range from \$3.00 for a gazelle and impala to \$280 for a rhino.

Kenya has a wide variety of vegetation—ranging from rain forests to savannah grassland to deserts. I have hunted bushbuck on the mountains at elevations of some 9,500 feet. There the leopards growled in the forest outside our tent, and we found frost on our car's windshield in the morning.

In another area, less than 50 miles away, the temperature gets up to 130 degrees. This location is heavily populated with lions. With such a wide variation of habitat and species you can readily see why Kenya is thought to be a big game hunter's paradise.

Probably my most "breath taking" experience was an encounter with a rhino. While stalking a zebra one suddenly appeared out of the brush. There I was looking down the horn of a rhino, standing less than 50 feet away and close enough to see the ticks on his face.

Fortunately, rhinos cannot see clearly at any distance greater than 25 feet. So I stood perfectly still while he tried to determine my presence with his keen nose and ears. It was a relief when he finally turned and darted off. Had he charged I would have had to try to shoot him, but odds were definitely in favor of the rhino.

Thinking my problems were over I continued stalking zebra. The next thing I knew, there were six elephants bearing down on my position. Obviously, it was time to clear out.

My most spectacular hunt was in the Masai Mara area, a block which borders the famed Serengeti Plains. My family accompanied me on a camp-out to the plains where thousands of zebra and wildebeeste are. Here I shot six animals in two days with my father helping skin and dress the kills.

To date, my trophies include zebra, gazelle, bushbuck, warthog, wildebeests, impala, waterbuck, hartibeeste, eland, and grevy zebra. We have eaten the meat from most of the animals and found it quite good. However, my mother suggests that when I see another warthog it would be nice to look the other way. I have kept the horns and had all of the skins tanned, but to bring my trophies home to America, I must still obtain an export permit.

Most of my hunting has been within a hundred miles of home, and my expenses have been limited to transportation, ammunition, and game fees. These costs are nominal when compared to a \$200 a day fee required for going on a professional hunting safari.

Hunting big game has provided me with many happy experiences and wonderful memories. And it turned out to be more exciting than I had imagined before coming to Africa.

Note: To help Mr. Lee Sandager in the teaching project, the Forest Lake Chapter held a "Walk for Development." The purpose of the walk was to earn money for sending books to Kenya students. Twenty-three students, of which 19 were FFA members, sought sponsors for their 26 mile walk. Besides raising over \$600 for the shipment of science, math, and other classroom text books, the walkers felt a great sense of sacrifice in doing something for people in Kenya.

Brothers, Rick, left, and Eric, right, examine a gazelle that Dan shot while on one of the family's camping trips.

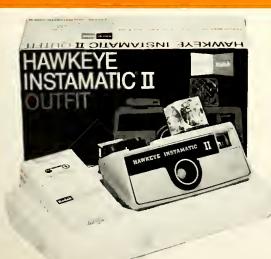


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The decision is yours!

HAT are you going to do when you get out of school? Have you heard that question before? You probably have if you're like most students. Perhaps you already have an answer—maybe not. At any rate, it's a question everyone must answer at some time in his life.

As one who was never really sure what to tell Uncle John or Aunt Doe when they put me on the "spot," I had a few "pat" answers ranging from veterinarian to farmer that seemed to satisfy them. But I really never knew for certain what my "niche" in life should be.

As I moved on to college, the question of what to do seemed even more pressing. The decision had to be made and nobody could make it but me.

Finding a potential career is very much like exploring. You must seek the exciting trails that lead to the reward of hidden treasure, and that's not always money. Here are some pointers.

Like what you do. The first thing that came to my mind while seeking a career was the wonderful experience I had as state FFA president for the Utah Association. But you probably haven't seen too many fellows hired as state FFA presidents and neither have I. My mind began to review some of the interesting people I had met while filling my role as state president.

My memory recalled the times I had

More Career Information

Engineering: Opportunities in Agriculture. Price on request (not available at publishing date). From Agricultural Marketing Group, Edison Electric Institute, 750 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

Forestry: Ask Any Forester. Free from Society of American Foresters, 1010 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

International Voluntary Service:
(1) International Voluntary Services
(2) Viet Nam 69. Free from International Voluntary Services, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Weed Science: Careers in Weed Science. Free from Dr. F. W. Slife, Weed Science Science Sciety of America Business Manager, Department of Agronomy, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

been interviewed for radio by Mr. Ted Capener, who was then the Radio Farm Director for KSL Radio and TV in Salt Lake City. Those experiences were probably more frightening than conducting the opening session of the state FFA convention. But somehow they seemed exciting to me.

Ask those in the business. The next significant step taken in choosing my career was to talk to those who were in the business. While attending the Fifth International Agriculture Students Conference at Washington State University, I met Mr. Glenn Lorang, associate field editor with Farm Journal. With his several years of prior experience as a farm director for radio and television, he gave me some encouraging words. He said, "The work isn't easy but the rewards make it worthwhile."

Get some skills. Encouragement had kept me going to this point, but I was beginning to wonder whether or not I had the skill to be on radio or television. Basic broadcasting courses at the university gave me some experience with speaking and appearing skills. Even though a pleasing voice is essential, certain techniques and skills need to be learned. It was somewhat like preparing for the chapter public speaking contest. Unless you can put some expression in your speech through the use of gestures, voice inflection, and word color, a deep, pleasing voice will not make the grade.

Practical experience pays. Later, on the university FM radio station, I organized my own farm show called "Expanding Agriculture." This gave me a chance to try some of my own ideas. In my opinion it was this practical experience of taping interviews and gathering information that helped me decide to pursue a communications career in agricultural broadcasting.

In the meantime, I graduated in agriculture economics—a field that gave me a good background for farm broadcasting. Finally, as a graduate assistant my work included producing 3½ minute radio tapes with Extension Service specialists for statewide distribution. This practical experience along with some directing and filming experience firmed the desire to find a place in agricultural broadcasting.

Some valuable lessons were learned in my search for a career as indicated by the above points. Your experiences can do the same for you. Remember, the decision is yours, and you'll have to make it. The decision you make will determine what you will likely spend the rest of your life doing. I'd say that's important. (By Ron Francis)

Food Opportunities



Careers in cereal chemistry afford an opportunity to coordinate quality objectives in the plant breeding industry. Working in the livestock industry also provides chances for monitoring or inspecting the quality of food.

Farm Manager Skills

Farm managers should have certain qualities to manage agricultural property and production. Here is a list of some requirements to keep in mind should you choose a career in farm management. According to Penn State University you should:

Have a sound, general agricultural background.

Possess a thorough knowledge of farming, agricultural innovations, and business concepts.

Be trained in your field—a college education, short courses, training schools, and workshops in agriculture are desirable.

Hold membership in state and national professional societies and accept the societies' code of ethics.

Have experience working on or managing farms for a fee or salary.

Be dependable, consistent, interested in farm problems, willing to discuss problems with owner; handle owner's business in confidence; have good judgment, foresight, and the ability to make reliable decisions.



Fred Schwarz worked nights in a machine shop to buy a new Pontiac Firebird Formula 400, with all the highperformance options.

As soon as he got it, he started "improving" it. With

things like"mag wheels,"
"zoom" gears, traction bars and
a wild cam.

Two weeks after he got the car he went "halves" with a friend on a whole case of Champion Spark Plugs. "All the big pros race with Champions," said Fred. And zoomed off into the sunset.



Toledo, Ohio 43601

20 million people have switched to Champion Spark Plugs.
This has been one of them.

FFA IN ACTION

Officers on Tour

This year the National Officer Tour, previously known as the Goodwill Tour, started on January 18, with visits to Richmond, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. Following the annual National Officer and Board of Directors meeting, January 25-27, the officer team left for Delaware to continue the tour.

The National Officer Tour will then take your team of national officers to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Texas. Before its conclusion on March 9, the tour will include visits to 25 major cities.

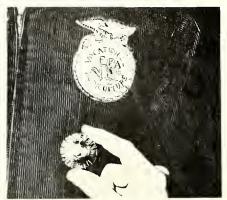
The officers' mission is to inform leaders in business, industry, government, and agriculture of the aims, purposes, and activities of FFA and vo-ag. They in turn will learn more about the concerns, opportunities, and trends in American agribusiness.

Traveling in groups of three or six, with various members of the national FFA staff, the national officers will promote the FFA WEEK theme; "Involved in America's Future." They will emphasize how FFA and vocational agriculture help in training producers, processors, distributors, and service personnel for agriculture and environmental occupations. In addition, their presentations will tell what FFA does to prepare members for leadership and citizenship in communities.

Kernels for Safety

The Minnesota state, district, and chapter FFA officers carry a kernel of "corn for safety" embedded in plastic.

This kernel of corn embedded in plastic is a safety program of Minnesota FFA.



(Following the legend of the tiny grain of mustard seed.)

Each FFA member carries a grain of corn as a reminder to drive safely as he carries out his FFA duties. Each times he looks through his pocket for a coin to put in the parking meter, or making a payment, or just jingles the corn in his pocket, or transfers his change from one pocket to another, he feels and sees the grain of corn and is reminded to be careful on the farm, on the highway, in the woods, on the water, or wherever he may be.

The program was started in 1962 with kernels from an ear of corn that had been used as part of the state FFA officer's paraphernalia at the secretary's station. In order to assure the safety "gimmick's" lasting effect throughout the year, extra kernels are kept in the possession of the state and district FFA officers, who distribute them to the officers of the FFA chapter visited. The FFA officers in turn are urged to provide grains of corn to the chapter members.

The Staples Area Vocational School plastic technology class embedded the kernels in a plastic cross-section of an ear of corn. The Trojan Seed Company supplied the kernels of corn.

Working Overseas

FFA's Work Experience Abroad program (WEA), now in its third year, is designed for active qualified members of FFA and cooperating youth organizations around the world. While offering practical agricultural work experience in another country, it enables participants to study and observe agricultural methods and gain a valuable insight into the history, culture, traditions, and way of life of another people. Placements are made with selected host families who offer the farms or other agricultural experiences as desired. Students receive room and board, plus a small cash stipend.

The program begins in early June with a 2½ day orientation conference at the National FFA Center. Participants may choose either a three- or sixmonth program abroad, with the longer period being recommended. During the summer, European exchangees gather at a convenient location for a mid-point conference. Following the conference, students can elect to join a two-week agricultural tour of four countries.

Applicants must have completed their junior year in high school, and be not

more than 21-years-old at the time of submitting application. In addition, satisfactory completion of a minimum of two years of vocational agriculture and practical experience in farming, ranching, horticulture, or other specialized field of agriculture is required. A recommendation by their vocational agriculture teacher, high school principal or college course advisor, is also requested.

Program costs are the responsibility of the local FFA chapter and the individual applying. Basic costs for South America are \$500; Europe, \$650; and, Oceania, \$1,100. If interested, application forms are available from your state FFA office or the National FFA Center, P.O. Box 15160, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

FFA chapters also have the opportunity to host in their community a young person participating in WEA from another country. Students arrive in late April for 6 or 12 months and expect to work full-time with the host family. Hosting a WEA student can provide a real service to foreign youth and at the same time boost your chapter's publicity!

Members Save Life

Three fast thinking Colton, California, FFA'ers saved the life of a California rancher.

When a hay loader was unhooked, it fell on rancher Mr. Stan Cooley, knocking him unconscious and pinning him underneath. Mike Bishop and Ronnie Williams managed to pick up the loader while Mark Swanson pulled Mr. Cooley to safety. Mark Swanson ran half a mile

The mayor of Colton, California, cited three FFA members for heroic actions.



The National FUTURE FARMER

FFA WEEK Involves You

FFA efforts at chapter, state, and national levels in 1971 will rally around the theme "Involved in America's Future."

Kickoff point for using this theme for most local chapters will be during National FFA WEEK-February 20-27. This theme was already introduced at the past National FFA Convention.

The purpose of a national FFA theme and particularly a National FFA WEEK celebration is to provide chapters an opportunity to get additional publicity or public awareness for their vocational agriculture and FFA programs.

Every week can be an FFA WEEK and hopefully chapters will continue throughout the year to stress their involvement in agriculture, involvement in leadership training, involvement in working together cooperatively, and involvement in preparing for future careers. The WEEK comes in February around George Washington's traditional birthday celebration.

Promotional materials have been developed by The National FUTURE FARMER to aid chapters in conducting effective programs during the

WEEK. They are available now Service.

FFA WEEK materials include the traditional outdoor billboards, posters, placemats, program leaflets, TV slides, proofs and mats, seals, pocket notebooks, and envelope stuffers. Two new items for 1971 are vinyl litterbags and vinyl bumper strips.

Some items do not have a date or mention of FFA WEEK and they are particularly useful all year.

An order brochure and order forms were mailed to all local chapters, A How-To-Do-It and Idea Packet was included. The packet gives detailed information about the best way to use WEEK materials and get publicity. It has section on press, radio, TV, sample scripts, and other ideas. It also includes ideas that have worked for other chapters. PLUS a new clip sheet for use in newspapers,

Send any requests for further information, requests if your chapter has not received ordering materials, or any ideas your chapter would like to share to: FFA WEEK Activities, The National FUTURE FARMER, P.O. Box 15130, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

Pumpkin Contest

students in their community.

through the Future Farmers Supply

were contributed in each class by merchants of the area, and each contestant who entered, received a pen. FFA officers served as judges. The largest pumpkin weighed 137 pounds.

pumpkin, the most unusually shaped pumpkin, the three most uniform pumpkins, the largest pumpkin in horizontal

eircumference, and the most unusually

Prizes of \$5.00, \$3.00, and \$2.00

colored pumpkin.

There was a total of 122 entries in all. Several hundred parents, friends, and anxious contestants witnessed the judging. (Donald Shepard, Advisor)

Summer Conferences

The National FFA Washington Conferences will feature new and varied programs for 1971.

A new program, the Agricultural Public Relations Conference held August 2-7, will help ehapter, area, and state reporters improve their communication skills in radio, TV, and print. Another addition to the program is the Agriculture Carcer Conference. Held on August 9-14, it will be offered to local, area, and state agricultural proficiency award winners to extend agricultural, technical, and career under-

Chapter Impact Conferences for chapter presidents and advisors on June 14-19 and June 21-26 will provide training to build more effective chapter programs. On July 5-10 and July 12-17 the fourth annual Leadership-Citizenship Conferences for area and chapter officers to further develop them as FFA officers will be conducted. A State and National Officers Washington Conference will be held on July 18-25.

All 1971 Summer Conferences will begin 8 p.m. Monday and end 8 a.m. Saturday. The cost for each conference will he approximately \$95.00 for the expenses while in Washington. Travel to and from Washington is the responsibility of the individual, chapter, or state.

Additional information and application forms will be sent to you upon request to the National FFA Center, P.O. Box 15160. Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

Two Williamsburg, Iowa, FFA'ers lift an entry in the Great Pumpkin contest.

This past fall, the Williamsburg, Iowa,

Pumpkin seeds were distributed in the

FFA Chapter cooperated in conducting

a pumpkin contest for elementary school

spring to the students for the contest.

Prizes were offered for the heaviest

to a telephone to call an ambulance.

The Colton members were employed by the rancher and on the day of the accident, they and Mr. Cooley had just finished loading baled hay onto a flat bed truck. (Irene Contreras, Reporter)

Children Farm Tour

The Maroa, Illinois, FFA Chapter conducted farm tours for second grade pupils from the nearby Decatur city public schools. The Maroa activity was part of the Chapter's farm-eity relationship program.

Over 2,400 pupils were bussed to the farm of one of the chapter members during a two-week period. FFA'ers served as guides, taking pupils around the farm and explaining equipment, machinery, livestock, and poultry management, and answering questions about farming and farm life. The pupils also visited the high school to see the agriculture classroom and farm shop.

Many of the pupils had never visited a farm before and the chapter received a number of letters from them expressing thanks for the opportunity to visit a farm. (Melvin J. Nicol, Advisor)

Watermelons in Vietnam

Watermelon seeds sent to South Vietnamese farmers by the Collegiate FFA Chapter at Pennsylvania State University and FFA in the state produced ten times the income normally gained from rice, it was learned recently.

"The seeds certainly helped some very poor Vietnamese farmers, and institutions, struggling along with native rice and vegetables," declared Robert F. Phipps, a Penn State graduate with the Food for Peace Team which distributed the seed in remote areas for the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

(Continued on Page 33)



The author is a 16-year-old sophomore at Central Public Schools in Raymond, Nebraska. He does much of his successful March fishing after school hours.

Fish
In
March

Don't miss the opportunity!

By Eric Coggins

T 45 degree temperatures, between Nebraska snows, March weather is not a fisherman's dream come true. But the fishing bug bites unbearably nevertheless.

We're fortunate to live only five miles from Branched Oak Lake, the newest and largest lake in southeast Nebraska. It was initially stocked in 1967 with large mouth bass, walleye, northern pike, and channel catfish. And the fish are coming of size.

My father and I began fishing one March afternoon near the spot where I had caught a four-pound northern several days before. The first important lesson we have learned in March fishing is that if the fish aren't biting where you are, it doesn't mean they aren't biting at all. So, after a half hour of line wetting, we went looking.

We cast out next a few yards from a fisherman who had just landed a nice bass. Noting his lure—a small diving-floater—I attached a yellow fin to my six pound test line. Using a jerking motion in my retrieve, three bass, all about two pounds, took the bait before the action abruptly stopped.

A second important March fishing lesson we learned was to keep our eyes peeled for where the action is, move in as close as possible without claim jumping. The fish move in and away quickly, so you must keep alert and move.

Thirry yards down bank a pair of banked boaters began catching bass and pike where five minutes before there had been nothing. We rushed to the spot like a reporter to a fire. My very first cast brought in 15 inches of fighting bass and action drew to a standstill. So, we left the fishermen glued to their spots, casting repeatedly, expecting the fish to return.

Our next stop was a shady point close to a brushy and timbered shallows. I continued to cast lures, but my father shifted to two whole smelts on bullhead rigs, set with bobbers at three feet. Instantly, he was in battle with a leaping northern. When the fight ended, his catch measured only twenty-three inches long, too short for keeping as Nebraska law in our area requires northerns to be twenty-four inches. Yet March fishing had been fun!

Some Pointers

We are in the habit of keeping a fishing log. It helps us avoid making the same mistakes two seasons in a row. Here are some of the pointers on March fishing, based on our experiences, and entered in our "Late Winter Fishing" log.

- Keep on the move. Fish may be sluggish, but they do not tend to stay in one spot for long.
- Our best fishing days were sunny ones when temperatures reached approximately 40 degrees. Surprisingly, much higher temperatures of up to 70 degrees did not influence biting much.
- Shallow water—5 to 15 feet deep—provided the best results. Apparently the migration from deeper waters to the warming backwaters is gradual and the fish, being sluggish, may hang around in medium-shallow water before moving to the very shallow. We took many bass from water 10 to 15 feet deep.

Lures like deep-running spoons



The author's fishing hobby further includes working in a local bait shop. He also makes worm lures from a plastic mold and supplies his merchandise, Branch Oak Lures, to stores and shops.

should be fished near the bottom. Weight diving floaters with split shot work for deeper action.

- Bass ignored small live minnows, prefering lively ones close to four inches long.
- Apparently, March-biting bass are not hook shy but just indifferent biters. They're hungry, yes, but not yet sufficiently alert to work hard for a meal. Using smaller hooks, we have lost many fish. Size 4/0 hooks proved best. They were large enough to be set quickly and easily before fish lost interest. This size of steel leaders worked for northerns, too.
- For cold weather March fishing, appropriate clothes are as important as right tackle. Dress considerably warmer than you think is necessary. Remember a stiff wind moving over the lake can make the chill index drop. On "nice" days we always wore a suit of thermal underwear. When the air seemed chilly, we wore two sets. Two pairs of thick sox are usually in order, and so are gloves and hats that cover the ears. We never felt warm. But, we never got so cold we couldn't stay and fish either.

There were at least 16 days of acceptable fishing weather last March, On most of these, we spent an hour or two on the lake, testing various baits, lures, locations, and techniques. Although our catch for March was not excessively large, it did mount up to 113 pounds—21 large mouth bass up to three pounds, 4 keeper northern pike, 67 fat bluegill (some at 34 pound each), and 46 bullheads.

That's a good mess of fish on any fisherman's table! And most miss out by not seriously shaking the dust off their poles until mid-April.

FFA in Action

(Continued from Page 31)

In a "thank you" letter to the FFA chapters, Mr. Phipps indicated 200 pounds of seeds were donated by groups and individuals in Pennsylvania and elsewhere (See "Seeds to Vietnam," page 28, August-Steptember, 1970 issue). The FFA chapter at Penn State developed a "Seeds for South Vietnam" campaign with the assistance of Dr. Frank Anthony and associates in the Department of Agricultural Education. The initial seed shipment was made by the Collegiate FFA Chapter and Agway, Inc., State College.

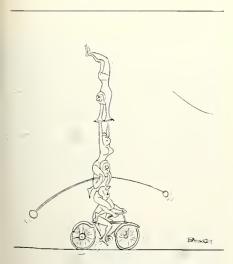
Mr. Phipps said the best rice varieties in his area of South Vietnam produce about \$500 per hectar, a field of 2½ acres. Sugar Baby watermelon grossed over ten times that amount even in the poorest plots. Mr. Phipps, a Penn State graduate in agricultural education, has been with the IRC in South Vietnam since 1968.

Agricultural Museum

Members of the LaPorte City, Iowa, Chapter are the founding fathers of an agricultural museum. The museum, housed in the town's old fire station, opened in July of last year.

The 45 FFA members spent 350 man hours preparing the building and exhibits. With only two bookcases of material gathered, the chapter opened the museum to the public.

Farmers and local citizens soon overwhelmed the LaPorte members with an array of objects, many of which the members needed help to identify. Corn knives and sickles dating back 120 years, a Bible published in 1861, and an 1849 edition of a ledger, and a horsedrawn grocery wagon are some of the



"My bicycle chain just broke!
Pass it up!"

prize items donated to the LaPorte City FFA museum.

They also received a hand-pieced quilt, a churn, a carpet beater, a colt feeder, three hand corn planters, a 70-year-old sulky plow, a buggy lamp, a wooden pump, harrows and a soapstone. The retiring school superintendent donated a towel rack brought to the U.S. from Switzerland by his grandparents and the Clear Lake Telephone Company contributed a set of telephone insulators used in systems from 1848-1930.

The LaPorte City Agricultural Museum is open the last Sunday of each month from 2-5 in the afternoon. (Ruth Gash Taylor)

Park Honor Guard



Glen Rose Reporter Photo Texas Governor Preston Smith and State Representative J. E. Ward, at right, troop the line of an FFA honor guard.

The Glen Rose FFA Chapter served as honor guard for Honorable Preston Smith, Governor of Texas, at the dedication of Dinosaur Valley State Park, some 5 miles from Glen Rose.

The FFA chapter has played a vital role in helping secure a state park near Glen Rose. For five years the members have distributed Dinosaur Hunting Licenses to publicize the park area.

Some classroom instruction on parks and recreation is currently offered to Glen Rose vocational agriculture students. (William Cowan, Jr., Advisor)

International Tours

Preparations for 1971 International FFA Study Tours are in full swing. Upon request the National Organization assists state associations in organizing agricultural study tours. Currently three state tours are being prepared.

A 17-day European tour conducted by the Massachusetts FFA Association will begin June 2 and include visits to Ireland, England, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. This tour will specialize in horticultural visits and will cost

(Continued on Next Page)

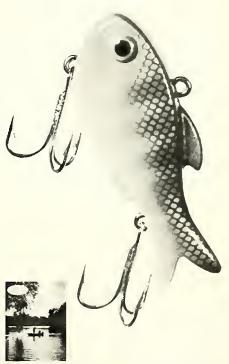
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President
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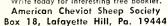
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FFA in Action

(Continued from Page 33)

approximately \$760 per person, leaving from New York. Information about the tour can be obtained from Mr. David Fletcher, Vo-Ag Instructor, Agricultural and Technical Institute, Hathorne, Massachusetts 01937.

Another tour of approximately 18 days in length will be conducted by the Maryland FFA Association. Livestock, dairy, machinery, horticulture, youth organizations, industry, and ecology will be the interests on this tour. The tour will be in July and will cost approximately \$800. The group will visit several northern and central European countries. Mr. Elmer L. Cooper, Vo-Ag Instructor, North Harford High School, Pylesville, Maryland 21132, can be contacted for further details.

Another FFA tour organized by the People to People Organization will be conducted by the Minnesota FFA Association. This three-week tour of Europe will start between June 5-10. ltinerary and costs are available by writing to Mr. Marlin W. Wacholz, Vo-Ag Instructor, Renville High School, Renville, Minnesota 56284.

Distinguished Service

The Virginia Farm Bureau Federation presented its highest award—the Distinguished Service to Virginia Agriculture award—to the Virginia FFA As-

The presentation was made at the annual awards banquet of the forty-fifth convention of the Virginia Farm Bureau. Julian Campbell, state FFA advisor, and Randy Roller, state FFA president, were present to receive the award.

The award has been made only four times in the past. It is not an annual award. The four previous winners were individuals. This is the first time it has been earned by an organization.

its influence upon young people and its pioneer programs to reach and teach 331,000 Virginia boys in the skills of agriculture; the art of community leadership; and the recognition of service to others as a prerequisite to useful citizenship," said Mr. Robert B. Delano, president of the Virginia Farm Bureau, in making the award presentation.

He said that the origin of the FFA began with the Future Farmers of Virginia in 1926-27, and he recognized the early leaders.

Delano said, "To earn this award, courage is essential, dedication of service to others must be evident; and performance is obvious."

100 Percent Chapter



All of the 61 vo-ag students at Marsh Valley, Idaho, High are FFA members and here they are with their chapter sweetheart. All of them have FFA blue jackets, too. They say "It's great to look great" and that the jackets have helped build morale and get new members.

Washington, D.C.—1929

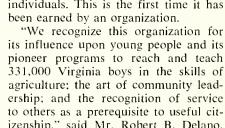
Trips to Washington, D.C. for FFA members are not of recent origin. In fact, they are as old as the FFA.

An early trip is described by Charles Dunbar, one of the first state FFA officers in West Virginia and member of the Elk Chapter at Elkview, the first organized chapter in West Virginia. Mr. Dunbar is now farming some and operating a country store in Kanawha County where he lived while attending high school. Here is the story of their memorable trip.

"Our trip to Washington, D.C. was made in August, 1929, and the expenses were earned by the sale of cabbage and tomato plants produced in the spring of 1929 for sale to area residents. The exact amount of sales is not available, but 1 recall that it was in excess of \$100.00. The trip was made by 16 members, a bus driver, and our advisor, Mr. Holland, who is now retired and living in College Park, Maryland.

"While in Washington, we were the guests of Senator Hatfield of Huntington, West Virginia. He arranged several tours for us, including a visit with Vice President Curtis. Senator Hatfield personally took us on the underground ride to the Senate chamber from his office. He provided one of his assistants as a guide during our stay in Washington.

(Continued on Page 36)



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In the land of the Navajo, the vastness seems endless. The wind blows the sand into dunes and wears away the rock cliffs to make unusual formations. The sun beats down mercilessly in the summer and the winters are desolate and bitter cold. Cedar and juniper trees dot the landscape in the higher elevations and sparse forage grasses serve as undergrowth.

In the northern part of the Navajo reservation, situated in the northeastern part of Arizona and extending into New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, lies an area known as Monument Valley. Since the towering spires and cores that jut up from the desert floor to majestic heights of thousands of feet can be seen for many miles, these formations remind one of great monuments in an eerie, silent way. And seemingly, one realizes the presence of God in the land "that God forgot."

Here, in this remote area, the Navajo starts life very much as his ancestors did hundreds of years ago, usually tied tightly in his cradle board. He lives in an adobe-covered log hogan, or lodge, and as he grows into manhood, he learns the sounds of the desert and about life in the hogan. He is far removed from most modern conveniences and knows only the struggle for survival that characterizes his people.

Shonie Allen, residing in this area with his mother, Mrs. Mattie Allen, typifies the young Navajo of Monument Valley. Shonie was born in 1952 near the Tsegi Trading Post. He has four sisters and two brothers, all younger than he.

Shonie has helped from a very young age to support his family by working part time in the Tsegi Trading Post. In return for his services as clerk and stockboy, he takes home food, clothing, and other supplies needed by his family. In addition to his part time job at the

Here Shonie Allen presents his acceptance speech as FFA chapter president.



February-March, 1971

Remote But Not Forgotten

A new chapter brings forth a new leader.

post, Shonie has the responsibility of herding the family's sheep.

Besides receiving a percentage of the wool and lamb crops from the family flock and working at the trading post, Shonie breaks horses. He also obtains jobs off the reservation in the barley, potato, sugar beet, and onion fields to earn money.

When not working, Shonie attends Monument Valley High School in Kayenta, Arizona. This is a comparatively new school with a new and different philosophy. Since most Navajos don't go on to college, Mr. Jack Wilson, administrator, expanded the school's vocational programs to include home economics and vocational agriculture. The FFA chapter was chartered in 1968, with the help of Ken Barbarick, an Arizona state officer from the Mingus FFA of Jerome, Arizona.

Shonie Allen enrolled in vocational agriculture and was elected vice-president of the chapter. A year later, after attending the state leadership conference in Tucson, he was elected president. He earns high grades in school and participates in football, basketball, and track.

In recognition of his demonstrated accomplishments, Shonie was named Star Chapter Farmer at the chapter's first parent and son banquet. The parent and son banquet of the Monument Valley FFA may be unique in that it requires an interpreter. Speeches and introductions are made in English and then translated into Navajo—as most adult Navajos in attendance cannot speak English fluently.

The first banquet was a great success with more than 100 in attendance—including guests from Mingus Union FFA Chapter and the outside area. There were 14 charter members under the guidance of Advisor Bill Funkhouser. With members like Shonie Allen and the help of Advisor Funkhouser, the FFA at Monument Valley, Arizona, has taken steps to bridge the gap of centuries between modern agriculture and the primitive methods of the Navajo. (Carlton Camp, Mingus Union FFA Advisor)



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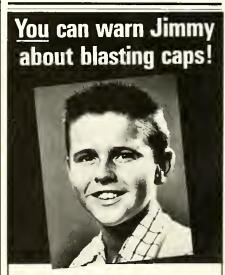
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- 1. Date of filing: September 28, 1970, 2. Title of publication: The National FUTURE FARMER,
- 3. Frequency of issue: Bimonthly,
- 4. Location of known office of publication: 5530 t. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

 5. Location of the headquarters or general busises offices of the publishers: National FFA Center, 530 Mt. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 2300 5630 22309.
- 6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor: Publisher, Future Farmers of America, National FFA Center, 5630 Mt. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22309; Editor, Wilson W. Carnes, 5630 Mt. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 23309; Managing Editor, none.
- 7. Owner: Future Farmers of America (a non-profit corporation). National FFA Center, 5630 Mt. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.
 - 8, None,
- The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal tax purposes have not changed during preceding 12 months.
 Extent and nature of circulation.

Average No. Copies Each Issue During Last 12 Mo.	Single Issue Nearest To Filing Date
A. Total number copies printed	453,000
B. Paid circulation	
Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, and other sales None	None
 Mail subscriptions 456,207 	448,570
C. Total paid subscriptions 456,207	448,570
O. Free distribution by mail, carrier, or other means 1,907	2,195
E. Total distribution 458,114	450,765
'. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled	
after printing 4,978	2,235
G. Total	453,000
I certify that the statements made by	y me above

V. STANLEY ALLEN, Business Manager

FFA in Action

(Continued from Page 34)

"Pathe News made a film covering some of our activities while we were there. We had a section of seats reserved for us in the Fox Theatre the night this film was shown to the public. At the conclusion, a spot light was thrown upon us, and we were introduced to the audience. We were invited to be guests of many of those in attendance, but were forced to decline because we had a tight schedule. Also we met Jack Dempsey at this same time, which to us was the next best thing to meeting the Vice President.

"This trip was very educational as we had access to many areas of government that were not available to the average Washington tourist.

"We toured Beltsville, Maryland, experimental farms, the apple and peach orchard areas of Virginia, and attended the fair at Winchester, Virginia. During the entire trip we were housed in tents, prepared most of our meals over a campfire, and never ate a meal in a restaurant during the entire trip.

"I dare say that this trip and the wide public showing of the news film and the newspaper coverage had some effect upon the rapid growth of Future Farmers in America.'

Statewide Foundation

Local organizations have consolidated their support of statewide FFA activities in Maine and incorporated the Dirigo FFA Foundation.

The foundation provides leadership



"Sonny, you'd better have my daughter home by midnight. I won't tolerate having my cows woke up in the middle of the night."

and citizenship training experiences for members, provides opportunities for participation in state, regional, and national FFA activities, encourages members to become established in the agriculture industry, and in general promotes FFA and vo-ag program.

The agricultural community of Maine has always given support to the FFA, but the foundation combines their efforts. "Agriculture is important to Maine; and our youth is important to agriculture."

Officers and trustees have administration responsibilities for the foundation and they are elected by the members. Members of this foundation are those who contribute financially during that year.

Calendar of Events

January 18-22—National Officer Tour January 22-24-Sub-Regional State Officer Leadership Conference, National FFA Center, Alexandria, Virginia

January 25-27-Board of Directors and National Officers Meeting, Olde Colony, Alexandria, Virginia

January 28—Foundation Board of Trustees Meeting, Olde Colony, Alexandria, Virginia

February 1-March 9-National Officer Tour February 20-27—National FFA WEEK

May 11-14-National Seminar on Agribusiness and Natural Resources Education, Denver, Colorado

October 13-15-National FFA Convention, Kansas City, Missouri

National FFA Conferences

Washington, D.C.—Alexandria, Virginia June 14-19, June 21-26—Chapter Impact July 5-10, July 12-17-Leadership-Citizenship

July 18-25—State and National Officers August 2-7—Agriculture Public Relations August 9-14—Agriculture Career

State FFA Conventions

February 18-Rhode Island, Scituate

March 17-Delaware

March 22-24—Massachusetts

March 24-26—Michigan-Michigan State University, East Lansing

March 24-26—Oregon-Bend

March 25-27-Utah-Salt Lake City

March 25-27-Wyoming-Worland

April 1-2-Idaho

April 1-3-Nebraska-Lincoln

April 1-4-Montana-Bozeman

April 5-7—Hawaii

April 15-16-Missouri-University of Missouri, Columbia

April 18-20-South Dakota-Brookings

April 21-24-Iowa-Sioux City

April 21-23-Oklahoma

April 23-24—Ohio-Columbus

April 30-May 1-New Hampshire

State conventions held later will appear in future issues.

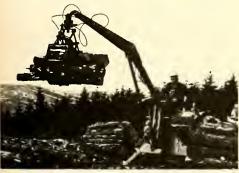
Something New



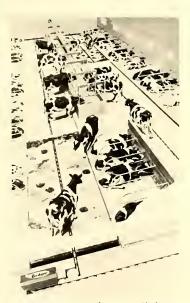
Simplicity Manufacturing, Port Washington, Wisconsin, now offers a 161/2 hp tractor, the 4040. It has hydrostatic drive, three live PTO's, and hydraulics.



The Wedge 295, built by New Holland, travels at speeds up to 33 (land) and 2 (water) miles per hour. The Wedge has car-type controls, a two-rider rear seat, and 19 hp.



A new log grab, featuring hydraulic control, a lever operated weight transfer system, and a moving operator's platform is available from Howard Rotavator, Harvard, Illinois.



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February-March, 1971

HAVE YOU

Mother: "When that mean little boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me instead of throwing stones back at him?"

Son: "What good would it have done to tell you? You'd have missed him, too."

Steven Morgan Glasgow, Kentucky



"People say I'm too outspoken." What's your opinion, baldy?"

Son: "Can I go out tonight?" Dad: "With those dirty shoes?"

Son: "No! With Betty!"

William A. Price, Jr. Reidsville, North Carolina

A small girl and her father went into a large office building. She had her first ride in an elevator and when she got home, her mother asked how she liked it. "It was real funny," the child reported. "We went into a cute little house and the upstairs came down."

Gloria Popowski Ivanhoe, Minnesota

The young man was very shy and after his girl friend had flung her arms around him and kissed him because he had brought her a bouquet of flowers, he got up and started to leave.

"I'm sorry if I offended you," she said.

"Oh, I'm not offended," he blushed. "I'm just going out for more flowers."

Mike Wilcox Finly, Indiana



Judge: "I'll fine you today, but if you speed again you'll go to jail."

Speeder: "I get it! Fine today and cooler tomorrow!"

Nathan Buchsenschutz Somerset, Texas

Tom: "What did the vegetable say when it was wrapped up and put into the refrigerator for the third night in a row?"

George: "I don't know, what?" Tom: "Curses, foiled again."

Lonny Hooten Lockney, Texas

First duck: "That was a twin-engine jet that just went by. Don't you wish you could fly that fast?"

Second duck: "If I had two tails and they were both on fire, I'd go so fast you wouldn't even see me!"

Jason Moore Liberty, Kentucky

Question: Why do hens lay eggs only when it is light?

Answer: Because when it is dark, they become roosters.

Regina Richardson Harrison, Arkansas

Diner: "Why's the coffee so muddy?" Waiter: "It's fresh ground."

Alice Buckley Batesville, Mississippi



Ted: "Strange looking dog there."
Dewey: "He's a genuine police dog."
Ted: "Doesn't look like one to me."
Dewey: "Of course not. He's in the secret service."

Randy Skelton Royston, Georgia

Patient: "My ear rings all the time.

What can I do?"

Doctor: "Get an unlisted ear."

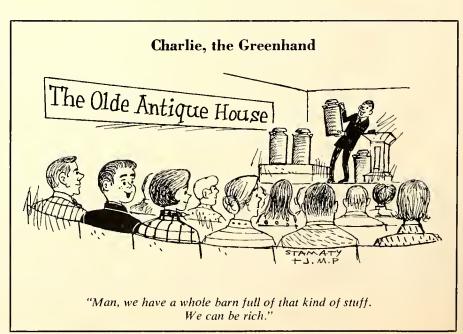
G. D. Luedke Wisner, Nebraska

The baby jellyfish became frightened when he saw a submarine. His mother said, "Don't worry, son, it's just a can of people."

Lynn Assmann Alta, Iowa

A small orchestra was visiting a town in the hills. The folks recognized all the instruments except the slide trombone. One onlooker watched the player for quite some time, then said to a friend, "There's a trick to it, he ain't really swallering it."

Mike Pabin Flushing, Ohio



Dennis Reiners gets a tip from three-time Saddle Bronc King Shawn Davis . . . and then takes on "Surprise Package" to add to the points that made him 1970's All-Around Lama Boots

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And these incredible rolls are "packaged" in a rock-solid unit that's built to outlast any other mower-conditioner in the field. That's why more farmers buy a Haybine than any other mower-conditioner.

Choose from three models: a selfpropelled and a pull-type wide and a smaller pull-type with a 7'3" cutting width.

See your New Holland dealer before you get all wrapped up in this year's hay.

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Remember, if it isn't New Holland, it isn't a Haybine



