

Conservation edition in today's Times

Inside today's Times is the annual soil conservation issue. The special supplement takes a look at what is being done to preserve soil, our most important natural resource. This soil is directly responsible for the quality of life Americans enjoy today, and Benton County farmers can be proud they are using some of the most advanced methods

of farming, including the ever-important conservation of soil.
The supplement is the last half the regular Times. It is being presented during Soil Conservation Week with the hopes that Benton County residents will take time to reflect on the importance of preserving our land for ourselves and those around us.

Tears streaming, mother recounts slaying of sons

HARTFORD CITY, Ind. (UPI) — With tears streaming down her cheeks, Mrs. Betty Spencer recounted the Valentine's Day slayings of her son and three nephews and told how she escaped by playing dead.

Testifying Thursday at the trial of Roger Drollinger, one of four accused gunmen in the case, Mrs. Spencer, 44, bared her back to show the scars left by shotgun pellets.

At one point, recounting the slayings of Gregory Brooks, and her teenage stepsons, Rash, Reeve and Raymond Spencer, she began crying and had to leave the courtroom briefly to regain her composure.

She said the four gunmen burst into her trailer home near Hollandsburg, forced her and her sons to lie on the living room floor, ransacked the trailer, then opened fire.

"I heard some clicking noises behind me," she said. "Suddenly a shot was fired and one of Greg's heads fell off right behind my face."

Then they started shooting again. The firing ceased again and I realized I was still alive.

But the shooting wasn't over.

"I heard one of the intruders say 'Get

that second one again.' They shot me again. This time I felt my wig go off my head."

She played dead.

"I lay real, real still and didn't move, although my hands were trembling," Mrs. Spencer testified.

Mrs. Spencer identified Drollinger, Michael Wright, 22, of Crawfordville, David Smith, 17, of Wingate and Daniel Stonebraker, 20, of Darlington, as the intruders and said Drollinger appeared to be the leader.

All four are accused of four counts of first degree murder. They are being tried separately.

Wright appeared as a prosecution witness Thursday and said Drollinger was in command of the gang. In earlier testimony, Stonebraker also named Drollinger as the leader.

Wright, under questioning from prosecutor Clelland Hanner, said Drollinger decided even before they invaded the trailer that all its occupants would be slain.

He added that once inside, Drollinger "told me to waste them. I said I didn't think I could do it. He said you will or else, and he pulled his pistol out of his pants."

Children slain while parents out

CLIMA SPRINGS, Mo. (UPI) — Four children, ages 1 to 14, were shot and killed in their central Missouri home Thursday night while their parents were out, authorities said today.

Law enforcement officers from across the state searched the area surrounding the George Swift residence for possible suspects. The county's first homicide in five years. But clues were hard to find.

"We're stuck," Deputy Sheriff Joe Vaughn said. "I can't come up with a plausible motive. They were only kids."

Officers said Steven Swift, 14, made it into the back yard of his home before he was shot and killed with what police say was a small caliber weapon. His younger brother and sisters—Gregory, 12; Tonya, 3; and Stacy, 1—were killed inside the house also apparently by one shot each.

Their parents were out for the evening, reportedly playing bingo, when the shooting occurred. Vaughn said authorities were notified by a call about 8 p.m., but would not say how the call was

received or who it was.

Vaughn said the first deputy arriving at the house found both doors unlocked, the three youngest children dead inside and Steven dead in the back yard.

Sheriff's officers, aided by deputies from two nearby counties, Missouri Highway Patrol troopers, Camden police and state water patrolmen, were searching the surrounding country on foot looking for possible suspects.

Vaughn said they have not theorized about a motive, but confirmed it appeared the house had not been robbed.

Camden County Coroner Rick Porter said the bodies had been taken to Jefferson City for autopsies. Vaughn also said files were being checked for similar killings, but did not express much hope.

"We still haven't come up with a motive," he said. "This is the first homicide in Camden County I can remember. There hasn't been one in five years that I know of. We just never have had this problem before."

'Carrier of the Month'



September winner

Steve Schwartz, 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Schwartz, 1102 2nd Ave., is the Cedar Valley Times "Carrier of the Month" for September. Steve is the youngest of four Times carriers from the Schwartz family. He started carrying papers when he was in kindergarten. His route is the east side of First Avenue from 7th Street to 13th Street and both

sides of Second Avenue from 13th Street to 10th Street. The selections are made in the Times office after considering letters from subscribers. Times readers are urged to write in and tell us why their carrier should be selected "Carrier of the Month."

Timesphoto by Dave Rasdal

Lance: 'Allegations have not damaged bank's operations'

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Bert Lance testified today he "certainly" feels it was ethical for him to overdraw his Georgia bank account by large sums in the face of a federal law which forbids loans of over \$5,000 to bank executives.

And he told a Senate committee that the allegations surrounding his personal banking have not damaged the operation of the Office of Management and Budget he heads. "Our work is exactly on schedule,"

Under sharp questioning from Sen. William Roth, R-Del., Lance said he was preoccupied with state and political business at the time of his bank overdrafts. But he said a federal investigation had cleared him of any wrongdoing.

Roth sharply attacked Lance, who has refused to resign over allegations of poor personal business practices.

"It reminds me a little bit of the person who goes through a red light when nobody was looking," Roth said. "He says nobody was hurt, there was no accident, nobody was injured - so it was all right."

But Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., charged the committee was using McCarthy tactics in handling the Lance issue. He said charges against Lance were being refused as fast as they arose.

Lance was president of the First National Bank of Calhoun, Ga., when the overdrafts occurred. Roth suggested Lance

might have been trying to circumvent a federal law which prohibits banks from lending large sums to their officials.

"I am asking you the very simple question," Roth told Lance.

"Do you think it reflects the high standard of ethics for a bank president to have permitted a policy of permitting overdrafts, originally at no interest, to officials of the bank when there was a law on the books that said loans in excess of \$5,000 ... should not be made?"

"Senator, certainly," said Lance. "be better if those circumstances did not occur," referring to the fact that he was running for governor of Georgia and heading the state transportation department at the same time.

Sen. John Danforth, D-Mo., a Lance supporter, asked him "has the Office of Management and Budget been falling apart?" during the turmoil over his personal banking operations.

"Absolutely not," Lance replied. "That work has gone on extremely well. I wish somebody would go investigate that operation as much as they've investigated my banking operations in the past few months ... because our work is exactly on schedule."

"How is it running? I would say it is running extremely well."

Earlier testimony indicated Lance, members of his family and directors of the Calhoun Ga. First National Bank over-

drew their accounts by some \$450,000 - and that some of the money was used in his unsuccessful 1974 bid for the Georgia governorship.

Eagleton, noting that Lance's personal integrity and reputation are on the line, said some committee members too readily have accepted charges against President Carter's close adviser.

"We are dealing with a man's reputation here," Eagleton said. "In the 1940s one official made a high art of finding guilt by association. Now it's guilt by accumulation."

Eagleton, dropped as a vice presidential candidate in 1972 because of a prior history of treatment for mental disorders, said Lance's character had been "tarnished." He said the daily charges - such as "tax evader" and "embezzler" - proved wrong almost as quickly as they crop up.

Unlike the opening day, today's round of questions were not nationally televised. Lance testified with little emotion but smiled often.

At one point during the questioning, Roth asked whether Lance had stayed "within the spirit of the loan" in his overdraws his checking accounts at the Georgia bank he headed in the early 1970s.

"Spirit of the law, senator," Lance said.

"Uh," replied Roth.

"You said spirit of the loan," Lance seemed to be in complete control as the hearings opened Thursday.

In the news

Court refuses to stop execution

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (UPI) — The Florida Supreme Court today refused to stop the execution Monday of convicted murderer John Spenkellink, a source in the attorney general's office said.

Spenkellink's attorneys will now take their case before U.S. District Court Judge William Stafford.

The justices said the issue concerning them most in Spenkellink's appeal was whether the jury which convicted him four years ago was properly impaneled. After reading a transcript of the jury selection process, they concluded that nothing was wrong.

Speaking for the defense, lawyer Andrew Graham said he believed the Leon County Circuit Court jury which convicted Spenkellink of murdering a fellow escaped convict four years ago was illegally impaneled because people opposing the death penalty were not accepted.

Big bill for taxpayers

DES MOINES (UPI) — Iowa taxpayers spent some \$22,500 in a nine-day period this summer to send 30 legislators to a conference in Detroit — one week after 82 lawmakers participated in a one-day seminar in Clear Lake partly paid by the taxpayers.

Travel vouchers filed with the House and Senate bookkeepers show that Iowa legislators spent about \$16,400 for the Detroit convention Aug. 1-5.

An estimated \$6,154 was spent on lawmakers during the Clear Lake seminar July 28-29. An estimated \$2,200 also was spent to send members of the legislature's staff to both functions.

House Speaker Dale Cochran, D-Eagle Grove, spent the most - \$665.59 - including his \$60-a-day special state salary while Sen. Eugene Hill, D-Newton, was low man with a total claim of \$370.87.

Four slain

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (UPI) — Four men and a woman armed with submachine guns shot and killed the rector of the national university, his two bodyguards and a chauffeur today, a police spokesman said.

Carlos Alfaro Castillo, one of the country's wealthiest men, and his three companions were gunned down about 50 yards from the entrance to the university several miles from the national palace in this Central American capital.

Chance of rain

TIMESWEATHER—Partly cloudy with a chance of a thundershower tonight and Saturday. Lows tonight in the mid 50s and a high Saturday in the upper 70s. Winds southerly 5 to 15 miles per hour tonight. Probability of measurable rain 20 per cent tonight and Saturday.

Iowa-ISU: it's finally here!

IOWA CITY (UPI) — Here are some facts about the Iowa-Iowa State football game Saturday:

Time and place 1:50 p.m., Kinnick Stadium Iowa City.

Expected attendance — 60,000, a sellout.

Television — ABC Regional network.

Series — Iowa leads 16-8

Last game — Iowa State won 31-6 in Ames in 1934.

Biggest margin in series — Iowa by 38 (47-7) in 1913 Iowa State by 25 (31-6) in 1934.

Shutouts — Iowa seven, Iowa State four.

Consecutive victories — Iowa six (1916-20, 1933). Iowa State three (1894-95, 1897).

Most fitting score — 1916 Iowa won 19-16.

Odds — Iowa State by three.

SCORES OF PREVIOUS GAMES

1894 — Iowa State 16, Iowa 8
1895 — Iowa State 24, Iowa 6
1897 — Iowa State 6, Iowa 0
1899 — Iowa 5, Iowa State 0
1901 — Iowa 12, Iowa State 0
1902 — Iowa 12, Iowa State 6
1904 — Iowa 10, Iowa State 6
1905 — Iowa 8, Iowa State 0
1906 — Iowa State 2, Iowa 0
1907 — Iowa State 20, Iowa 14
1909 — Iowa 16, Iowa State 0
1910 — Iowa 2, Iowa State 0
1911 — Iowa State 9, Iowa 0
1912 — Iowa 20, Iowa State 7
1913 — Iowa 45, Iowa State 7
1914 — Iowa 26, Iowa State 6
1915 — Iowa State 16, Iowa 0
1916 — Iowa 19, Iowa State 16
1917 — Iowa 6, Iowa State 3
1918 — Iowa 21, Iowa State 0
1919 — Iowa 10, Iowa State 0
1920 — Iowa 14, Iowa State 10
1933 — Iowa 27, Iowa State 7
1934 — Iowa State 31, Iowa 6



Mitchell, Haldeman seek immediate release from prison

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Attorneys for Watergate defendants John Mitchell and H.R. Haldeman today asked Judge John J. Sirica to cut short their imprisonment for covering up the nation's biggest political scandal.

Haldeman's attorney John Wilson asked that his client, Richard Nixon's former chief of staff, be freed immediately on grounds Nixon made a "confession of guilt" in a recent televised interview.

He asked that Haldeman's 30-months to eight-year sentence be reduced to the three months already served at the Lompoc, Calif., minimum security federal institution. He entered prison June 21.

Mitchell's lawyer, William Hundley, did

not ask for any specific sentence reduction, but said the former attorney general is suffering from a degenerative condition in his right hip which may require surgery.

Both Mitchell, confined to a minimum security facility at Maxwell AFB in Montgomery, Ala., and Haldeman were convicted Jan. 1, 1975 of perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice in the scandal that drove Nixon from office. The two received similar sentences.

Hundley also said Watergate and Mitchell's subsequent confinement are having a destructive effect on his finances and "a traumatic and devastating effect on his family life," particularly on a "daughter of sensitive years."



Here is a view of the west side of Main street with the grocery store in the foreground. Next door is the fine, new modern French restaurant known as the Velvet Feed Bag which is operated by J. Adam Eve and Jim Kern. Other neat-appearing remodeled buildings can be seen on down the street.

Line fence lingo

By CHARLIE GEBHARD

There can be little doubt that one of Iowa's fastest growing towns is Newhall. If you haven't been in Newhall of late take a drive around and you'll be amazed at all the new homes you'll see plus more still under construction.

This writer gets down Newhall way every now and then but I must admit that one day a few weeks back when I decided to spend a little time really looking around, I was enormously surprised.



The familiar Newhall bank building at the top of Main street is a landmark in the community that has stood for many years. On down the street are a number of business places that are comparatively new and all neat-appearing.

First of all you have to be impressed with all the newly-remodeled buildings on Newhall's Main Street, some of which can be glimpsed from the photos on today's page. One which has received a lot of publicity is the French restaurant operated by Jim Kern and J. Adam Eve, right next to Wally's Grocery on the west side of Main Street. It is called the "Velvet Feed Bag."

I thought the postoffice and library, located adjacent to one another in what was undoubtedly the same building at one time, make for a very convenient arrangement. Had an opportunity to meet long-time Postmaster Wayne Stein and enjoy a brief visit between the times he served some customers.



On the lower northwest corner of Main street is the postoffice with the town library next door. Wayne Stein has been the postmaster for some 28 years. The librarian is Mrs. Bob Rinderknecht.

Quite by chance I had the good fortune to meet Mayor Wally Heinrich and his wife who live in a beautiful new home in the southeast part of town, an area built almost entirely in just the space of the past eight years or so. Next door to this home a large new house is nearing completion for the Bruce Mutch family. Bruce is a son-in-law of Newhall's well known auto dealer Don Grovert.

Wally Heinrich is himself a former Newhall businessman and has served as mayor for the past four years. He used to be in the implement business and still operates two farms in the Newhall vicinity. Discovered we had some very good mutual friends in the Emil Roloffs, now of Waverly, where he too served as mayor of his city for several terms.

Newhall is a city with fine churches and a large school attendance center which is part of the Benton Community (Van Horne) School District. These churches and schools have been pictured previously. The city also has an outstanding park which sees a lot of use during the summer months. I've often relaxed there a few moments during the noon hour while waiting to call on some one.

The town is due to get a Senior Citizen housing layout before too



No small city in this part of Iowa has more new homes than Newhall with more going up all the time as the place continues to grow. In the foreground in this picture is the fine home of the Wally Heinrichs with a large new residence being constructed alongside that will be the home of the Bruce Mutch family. He is a son-in-law of the Don Groverts and moved to Newhall recently from Rockford, Ill.

long, according to what I was told while in Newhall on the visit when I took these pictures.

Part of Newhall's growth, of course, is due to its proximity to Cedar Rapids. It's not too far to commute for workers who would rather enjoy living in a smaller community. However the businessmen and women in Newhall, like those in other Benton County cities and towns, can always rely on the rich surrounding agricultural area for keeping things prosperous. Go any direction out of Newhall and you'll see large dairy farms, beef farms, and also pork production centers. A notable addition in the latter category is that of the Olson brothers just to the south about whom



Mayor Wally Heinrich of Newhall is pictured here on the lawn of his home in the southeast part of the town. He was engaged in the implement business in Newhall for many years and retains a lively interest in the community. He still operates farms in the area.

a feature story with pictures will appear later this year in the Daily Times annual Pork Edition.

It always surprises me to realize that Newhall, like Van Horne and Keystone and Atkins too, is still such a relatively young community. It was the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad west out of Cedar Rapids in 1881 that caused these towns to spring into being but then all that has been recalled in this column and elsewhere before.

One reason there are so many rather young-looking buildings on Newhall's Main Street, of course, is that in 1916 on July 15th, a terrible fire destroyed virtually the entire business district. The brick and concrete bank building, now the People's Bank and Trust of Cedar Rapids, was one of the very few to survive.

Benton County has a history of terrible fires and Newhall's back there 61 years ago was probably about as bad as any. However Belle Plaine and Garrison were also largely destroyed by



It was a torrid day when the Lingo editor visited Newhall and these three girls were enjoying a shady place to visit in the beautiful town park. They are, left to right: Wanda Lachenmeier, Teresa Norton and Jody Rogers.

fire in the earlier years while Urbana was also hard hit on one occasion by a fire resulting from a dynamiting.

Here I must enjoin a personal note, not about fires but about banking. I hope it won't be interpreted as an attempt to sound boastful. All I want to point out is that when you put things in print in a newspaper column (or anywhere else) you can never be certain how far away someone will read it.

In my column "Charles Says" which appears on the editorial page from time to time, I did a piece about two months ago dealing



There is expected to be construction of a Senior Citizens Complex in Newhall before long. This building represents one of the town's fine apartment houses. It's the Schones-Hein East apts.

with the promotion of electronic banking. There's a big business war going on in New York City right now between the two biggest banks. The Citibank wants to have an all-electronic setup with branch banks around New York where customers can do all their business by using keys and cards and never having to talk to a bank teller. The Chase-Mahattan Bank, however, is going the other route believing people still want to have the personal touch in business, including banking. Of course I subscribe to the latter view and I made that clear in the column I wrote about it which as I say appeared on the editorial page of this paper some seven or eight weeks ago.

Only a few days after that column appeared, the phone rang at our home and a voice on the other end said: "My name is Lyons and I'm with the Chase-Manhattan Bank. I want to tell you how much we enjoyed the article you did on electronic banking." Very surprised I asked: "Where are you calling from?" Came the answer: "New York City, of course." Then I naturally wondered out loud how the column came to their attention. He told me one of their public relations men had picked it up somewhere and brought it to the attention of the bank officers who wanted me to know they appreciated it!

Moreover, said Mr. Lyons invited me to be his guest at luncheon next time I'm in New York City. Well, that will be only if I'm ever elected president and since I'm quite badly disenchanted with both major political parties at the present time I believe there are, as the late baseball great Dizzy Dean used to say, just two chances of that happening: slim and none!

More on the subject of the personal touch in business: We hear a lot of talk and rightly so these days about the steady increase in shoplifting especially in the large shopping centers. One reason for this certainly has to be that large stores cut down on the number of

clerks and allow people to shop for themselves. The temptation to steal, for people so inclined, is much greater than it was in grand-pa's day when most all merchandise was on the shelves behind the counters. Most small town merchants still operate that way.

I don't know about you readers but I'd a lot sooner go into a place of business and have some clerk come forward with a smile and say: "May I help you?"

Well by now we are in the middle of another football season and for some reason the church supper season seems to come along at the very same time. I believe there is at least a partial connection.

When you see a crowd muscling into a church basement for a supper and when you see the spirited manner in which they reach for the platters it proves a little football training is an asset. That goes double when it comes later on to Christmas shopping!

I can truthfully say that I practice no discrimination where church suppers are concerned. I've decided long ago that if you are eating a chicken drumstick there is no way in the world to tell if it was cooked by a Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, or you name it! Let me add, that there has to be a place upstairs forever for those wonderful cooks who prepare those church dinners hereabouts! Old King Solomon in all his glory never was able to get better food!



Just a sample of the splendid new homes to be built in Newhall. Avenue in west Newhall, a scene that is duplicated in some other parts of Newhall as well.

Public Notice

"Iowa laws protect your right to know and provide that the proceedings of certain public bodies be published for your information and protection."

NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL, OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR, AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Probate No. 1118-9-77

THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT

BENTON COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. WOOD, Deceased.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. WOOD, Deceased:

You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of September, 1977, the Last Will and Testament of William B. Wood deceased bearing date of the 13th day of August, 1977, was admitted to probate in the above named Court and that Madonna Wood was appointed executor of said estate.

Notice is further given that any action to set aside said Will must be brought in the District Court of said County within six months from the date of the second publication of this notice, or thereafter be forever barred.

Notice is further given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and creditors having claims against said estate shall file them with the Clerk of the above named District Court, as provided by law, duly authenticated, for allowance; and unless so filed within six months from the second publication of this notice (unless otherwise allowed or paid) such claim shall thereafter be forever barred.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1977.

Madonna Wood
Executor of said Estate
208 2nd Ave.,
Vinton, Iowa

Don Boddicker
Attorney for said Executor
Vinton, Iowa
Sept. 16 & Sept. 23.

NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL, OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR, AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Probate No. PR 1119-9-77

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF IOWA IN AND FOR BENTON COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ANNA R. BEHRENS, Deceased.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF ANNA R. BEHRENS, Deceased:

You are hereby notified that on the 13th day of September, 1977, the Last Will and Testament of Anna R. Behrens deceased bearing date of the 23rd day of June, 1976, was admitted to probate in the above named Court and that Walter Behrens and Elmer Behrens were appointed executors of said estate.

Notice is further given that any action to set aside said Will must be brought in the District Court of said County within six months from the date of the second publication of this notice, or thereafter be forever barred.

Notice is further given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and creditors having claims against said estate shall file them with the Clerk of the above named District Court, as provided by law, duly authenticated, for allowance; and unless so filed within six months from the second publication of this notice (unless otherwise allowed or paid) such claim shall thereafter be forever barred.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1977.

Walter Behrens
2019 Williams Blvd.
S.W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Elmer Behrens
2749 Teresa Dr.
S.W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Fischer & Fischer
Attorneys for said Executors
110 East 4th Street
Vinton, Iowa
Sept. 16 & Sept. 23.

NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL, OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR, AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Probate No. PR 1120-9-77

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT

BENTON COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HOWARD E. CAMPBELL, Deceased.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF HOWARD E. CAMPBELL, Deceased:

You are hereby notified that on the 4th day of September, 1977, the Last Will and Testament of Howard E. Campbell deceased bearing date of the 18th day of August, 1977, was admitted to probate in the above named Court and that Mildred Campbell was appointed executor of said estate.

Notice is further given that any action to set aside said Will must be brought in the District Court of said County within six months from the date of the second publication of this notice, or thereafter be forever barred.

Notice is further given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and creditors having claims against said estate shall file them with the Clerk of the above named District Court, as provided by law, duly authenticated, for allowance; and unless so filed within six months from the second publication of this notice (unless otherwise allowed or paid) such claim shall thereafter be forever barred.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1977.

Mildred Campbell
Executor of said Estate
605 Second Avenue
Vinton, Iowa 52349

Milroy & Milroy
Attorneys for said Executor
100 West 4th Street
Vinton, Iowa 52349

Sept. 16 & Sept. 23.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION

Iowa Official Form No. 255 and 332.

(Sections 447.9-447.10, Code)

To William Amburn

You are hereby notified that the following described real estate, situated in Benton County, Iowa, to-wit:

Lot 12 and the S/2 of Lot 11, all in Block 10, Mr. Auburn, Iowa

was sold for taxes of the years 1971 and 1972 on the 3rd day of December, 1973, to Carlisle Arkel

that the certificate of sale is now owned by Carl Van Arkel and that the right of redemption will expire, and a Treasurer's Deed for said land will be made, unless redemption from such sale made within ninety days from the date of completion of service of this notice.

You will govern yourself accordingly.

Dated 29th day of March, A.D., 1977.

(s) Carla Van Arkel

Carla Van Arkel

Sept. 16 & 23 and 30, 1977

NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL, OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR, AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Probate No. PR 1121-9-77

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT

BENTON COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARTIN JOHN HAERTHER, Deceased.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF MARTIN JOHN HAERTHER, Deceased:

You are hereby notified that on the 15th day of September, 1977, the Last Will and Testament of Martin John Haerther, deceased bearing date of the 15th day of February, 1977, was admitted to probate in the above named Court and that Margaret Haerther was appointed executor of said estate.

Notice is further given that any action to set aside said Will must be brought in the District Court of said County within six months from the date of the second publication of this notice, or thereafter be forever barred.

Notice is further given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and creditors having claims against said estate shall file them with the Clerk of the above named District Court, as provided by law, duly authenticated, for allowance; and unless so filed within six months from the second publication of this notice (unless otherwise allowed or paid) such claim shall thereafter be forever barred.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1977.

Margaret Haerther
Executor of said Estate
Atkins, Iowa 52206

Mossman & Grote
Attorneys for said Executor
Vinton, Iowa 52349
Sept. 16 & Sept. 23.

CITY ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

GARRISON, Iowa

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1977

Additional detail is available at the office of the city clerk

RECEIPTS:

Property tax \$ 19,620.55

State and Federal 16,385.00

Utility charges 15,227.99

Special assessments

Township, County service contracts

Licenses, permits, fees 1,561.65

Other, miscellaneous

Transfers In 4,000.00

Total \$ 56,796.23

Accrued revenue (not) included in above total (Accounts receivable, June 30, 1977.)

\$ 231.38

Outstanding Accounts Receivable June 30, 1977:

Garbage \$ 93.00

Water 138.38

Sewer

Electric

Gas

Other

Total \$ 231.38

Total \$ 56,996.41

Accrued expenditures (encumbrance outstanding purchase orders or contracts) (not) included in above total

2,000.00

Municipal Indebtedness, June 30, 1977:

General Obligation Bonds

Revenue Bonds

Special Assessment Bonds

Industrial Revenue Bonds

Stamp Warrants

Pledge Orders

Other

Total \$ 1,800.00

Debt limitation for General Obligation Bonds \$ 6,673.90

The foregoing report is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed *John Peterson* City Clerk

Date published September 16, 1977

ATTENTION!!

ACCO SEED FIELD DAY

MONDAY, SEPT. 19th

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

1 mile south of Hwy. 218 on Garrison blacktop or 1 1/4 mile north of Garrison

EVERYONE WELCOME

REFRESHMENTS SERVED

MARION MOSER

GARRISON, IOWA

Conservation is our way of life...

Protecting our resources protects Iowa's future

By ROBERT D. RAY
Governor of Iowa

How will we plan for our future? That depends, of course, on what we want our future to be. This past spring, thousands of Iowans joined in phase two of our Iowa 2000 project — examining the future as it relates to work, volunteerism and leisure time.

Next year, Iowa 2000 phase three will look at our land. It will be a timely topic. We know that our soil and water resources, or the lack of them, will affect our future in many dimensions.

Here in our state we are recognized for the huge volume of food produced for people around the world. Soil and water — essential elements of that food production — are basic to our economic success. Dry wells and inadequate subsoil moisture are two key cause-and-effect results of the on-going drought in parts of our state. Still,

weather experts predict with some confidence that we are nearing the end of this drought cycle. There is hope that precipitation will increase and that our reserves will be replenished.

Unfortunately, a few years' time cannot restore soil lost to erosion. Scientists report that it required up to 1,000 years for one inch of good,

the face of increasing world food needs place an additional stress on the soil.

We in Iowa are especially fortunate to have skilled people in many organizations and agencies already at work combating the ravages of soil erosion. Our soil conservation programs have set the pace for the rest of the nation. We were the first to implement a state-funded, cost-share program for the installation of permanent soil conservation practices. And, we were one of the first states to enact a comprehensive erosion control law.

Today, we find ourselves at a crossroads. Increased awareness, better technology, and stronger commitment to already established programs have enabled us to make considerable progress in recent years. But, while past accomplishments in soil and water conservation are admirable, future success will demand no less commitment.

Iowa's soil conservation officials are deeply concerned about continuing losses to soil erosion, and so am I. Estimates indicate that more than half of our agricultural land is still in need of conservation measures.

Our state's 25 million acres of cropland are a living filter for the domestic water supplies of our cities and towns. In the future, soil conservation programs will take on added significance as a means of maintaining and improving water quality levels.

These programs depend on sound planning and good participation by all Iowans. Our present drought conditions should serve to remind us in the future of the dependence we place on our natural resources.

As we observe soil and water conservation week let us demand of ourselves that we protect and enhance these precious resources, so that our heritage will be our legacy.

Comment

black Iowa soil to be formed. However, in the last 100 years, topsoil depths on some of our unprotected, sloping lands have dropped from 12 to 16 inches to six to eight inches. In addition, demands for all-out agricultural production in



Bentonians find

Contouring, terracing save moisture



TIMESNEWS—Contouring and terracing save moisture, say Charles Sauer and Bob Baughman.

Both farmers have recently installed new parallel tile outlet terraces to help increase yields this year by saving water.

Floyd Peters, District Conservationist in Benton County, reported that the Vinton area has received several inches of rain since July 15th, but soils in the Garrison area still lacked adequate subsoil moisture. Contouring and terracing helps hold any moisture which falls.

Farmers who have recently installed terraces are B. L. Anderson operated by Marilyn Jorgensen, Annebelle Heineman operated by John Heineman, and Eldo Meyer, all in the Garrison area, Harry and Allan Horak from Vinton, Tony Pardun from Brandon, John Herman, Willard Jesse, and Charles Rupprich Estate operated by Willard Jesse, all in the La Porte City area, Orrin James, Howard Beyer, and Beatrice Novak, all from Belle Plaine, and Robert Ritscher and Roy Albers from Keystone.

Discuss tile outlet

Bob Baughman and Robb Morrow are shown discussing Baughman's new tile outlet terraces. Bob is convinced that his terracing and contouring will save enough water this year to increase his yields. Rains in the Garrison area have been less than in some other parts of the county this summer.

Contour systems have been staked and installed for Steve Wright, Robert Struck, and Herman & Seboldt of Van Horne, Willard Jesse, Charles Rupprich Estate operated by Willard Jesse, Gale Ballheim operated by Don Casbon, and Ed Baldwin of La Porte City, Ruth Demmel operated by Don Peterson, Van Land, and Harold Knaack operated by Brad Benfer of Mt. Auburn, William Moss operated by Ross Butler, John Latteyer, Loren Dickinson operated by Willard Peacock, and Oliver Schminke of Shellsburg, Kirk Appleby, Myron Richart, Harvey Weiss, D. O. Crooks operated by Leonard Geater, Jerry McCarty, Russel Lindberg, and Dick Lyon operated by Kris Hansen of Vinton, Vernon Kerkman and Larry Carl of Atkins, Bill Struve of Elberon, Duane Kruse, Dave Schirm, and Velma Noe operated by Walter Wieditz of Garrison, Harold Michael, Duane Coleman, and Vernon Kuhn of Walker, Glenn Wernberg and Don Grovert operated by Keith Werning of Newhall, Ernest Anniss, Elizabeth Trottnow operated by Otis Felts, and Curtiss Jans of Dysart.

Inspects inlet pipe

Charles Sauer inspects plastic inlet pipe on his new parallel tile outlet terraces. The recent 3" rain created a pool only about 3" deep at the base of this inlet. Charlie is convinced that these terraces will increase his yields by holding more water on his field. Terraces will reduce soil loss by 80 per cent according to Floyd Peters, District Consultant.



Set conservation workshops for teachers

TIMESNEWS—Two conservation education workshops for teachers will be held this fall.

One will be held at Camp EWALU near Strawberry Point on Sept. 30-Oct. 1, while the other workshop is at the State 4-H Camp at Luray on Oct. 7-8.

These workshops are sponsored by the Iowa Conservation Education Council, the Department of Soil Conservation, and the Iowa Department of Soil Conservation District Commissioners.

What happens at the workshops? Geology, natural history, wildlife habitat, soil conservation, environmental education teaching tips, and other outdoor sessions led by resource specialists will give you ideas and materials you can take back to your own class.

A teacher-teacher exchange of ideas usually develops around the campfire, in cabins, and at mealtime. Education

games, displays, and film reviews are often part of the workshop. Information packets with teaching materials are available to each participant. Natural wooded areas make a nice setting for outdoor learning. Top conservation teachers and education leaders are on hand to give guidance.

The purpose of the workshop is to give teachers ideas they can take back home and apply in their own classes. The workshops are designed to give teachers confidence that they can use the outdoors to teach a number of subjects.

Contact the Benton County Soil Conservation District if you are interested in more details. They are also offering financial help for five teachers. This includes registration, food and lodging. The district office is located across from the fairgrounds on South Second Avenue in Vinton. The phone is 472-2161.

Conservation speech contest set Oct. 13

TIMESNEWS—Benton County Soil Conservation District Commissioners will be holding their annual soil conservation speech contest on Oct. 13th at 8 p.m. at the district office in Vinton.

The contest is open to all Benton County students in grades seven through 12. Speeches will be judged on originality, aptness of thought, accuracy of information, and the manner in which they are delivered. This year's topic is "Soil Conservation — Lifeline to Continued Prosperity."

The winner in this contest will advance to the regional contest which will be held Nov. 9 regional winners will compete in the state contest during the last week in November. Prizes are offered in all levels of the contest.

For more information contact the Benton County Soil Conservation District office in Vinton, phone 472-2161. All contest entries must be received in the office by Oct.

Technical, financial assistance available to Iowa landowners for conservation

Technical and financial assistance from the state and federal government are available to Iowa landowners for the construction of conservation practices, according to William Greiner, director of the Iowa Department of Soil Conservation.

The Iowa General Assembly appropriated \$4,230,000 for the 1977-78 fiscal year for allocations to soil conservation districts.

State cost-share funds are provided to landowners who voluntarily install permanent conservation practices. Up to 50 per cent of the cost of the practices can be shared.

Permanent conservation practices are those that will remain in place over a long period of time, Greiner said. These include terraces, erosion control structures, waterways, diversions, field windbreaks, tree plantings and critical area seedings.

The General Assembly stipulated that five per cent of the total cost-share appropriation be used on watersheds of state-owned lakes, on a priority basis. The Iowa

Conservation Commission sets the priorities according to the need to protect lakes from siltation.

Technical assistance is also provided to landowners for layout and design of soil conservation practices by personnel of the Soil Conservation Service and the Department of Soil Conservation.

Financial assistance may be obtained by applying to the local soil conservation district, Greiner said.

Federal cost-share funds are administered to Iowa landowners through committees of the USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. These funds are made available through the Agricultural Conservation Program. ACP allocated \$7,489,000 for the 1977 Iowa program. These funds may be used for permanent and annual conservation practices as authorized by individual county committees.

In addition to state cost-share and ACP funds, another program is available through ASCS. The Temporary Drought-

Flood Conservation Program is providing an additional \$2,800,000, which will terminate Nov. 30.

Landowners who wish to take part in the ACP or Temporary Drought-Flood Conservation Program should apply at their local county ASCS office.

The use of state and federal technical assistance and cost-share programs has increased the application of soil conservation practices on Iowa lands, Greiner said. "The falls of 1975 and 1976 established records for the number of conservation practices applied."

Soil conservation district commissioners are reporting a heavy sign-up for state soil conservation cost-share funds which became available July 1, Greiner said. In many districts, the requests for funds have far exceeded the 1977-78 allocation.

ASCS officials also report a heavy cost-share sign-up for both the ACP and Temporary Drought-Flood Conservation Program.

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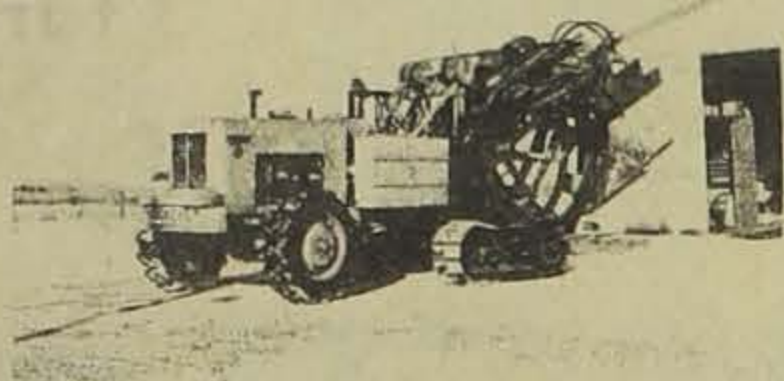
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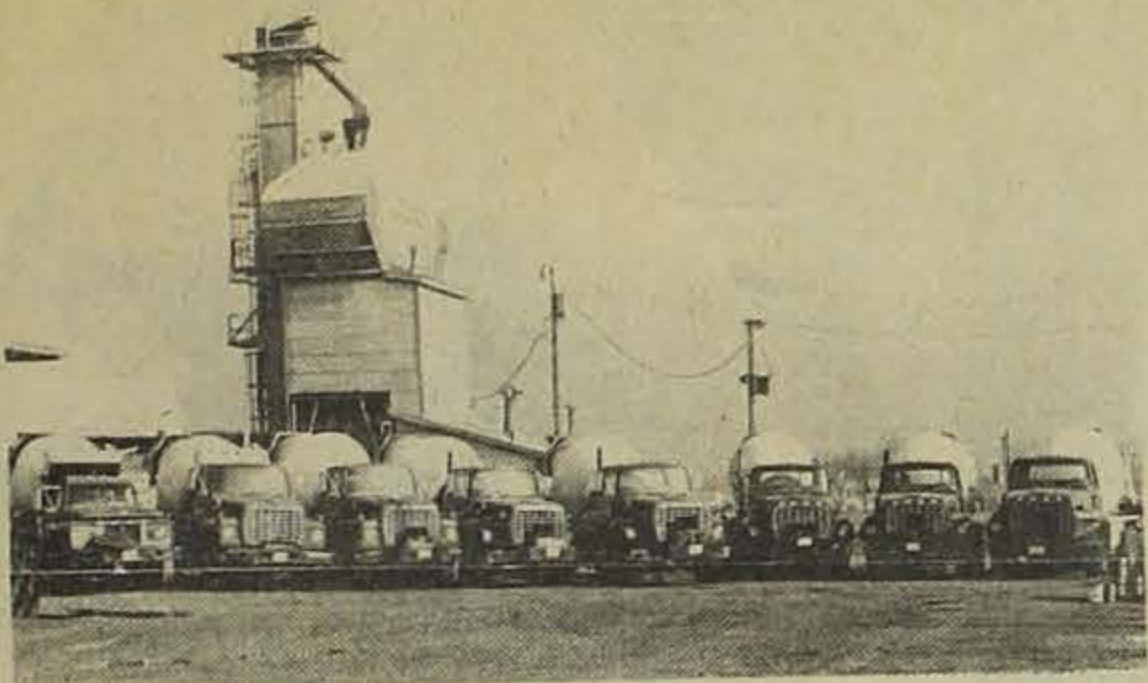
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*'It's best soil
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says Garnavillo farmer

GARNAVILLO—"It's the best program the Soil Conservation Service ever came up with."

That's what Sylvester Wille, Garnavillo farmer, said about the Long Term Agreement (LTA) he made with the Soil Conservation Service in 1974.

The LTA program is funded by the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service and is available to farmers wishing to install major conservation practices on their farms over a period of years. Under the program the federal government pays 50 per cent of the cost and the state pays 25 per cent. The SCS provides all technical planning.

To date on his 240-acre farm, Wille has installed 41,650 feet of terraces, 16,640 feet of tile, 57 inlets, 12 outlets and five ponds. He has one year of the LTA program left.

Back in 1969 Wille installed some terraces to help cut down on erosion and to help drain his farm. The terraces didn't work very well and erosion was still a problem, he said.

Local SCS man Roger Koster told Wille that a better way to eliminate gullies and erosion on his farm would be to tile and terrace the whole farm—not just part of it—and then drain all the terraces into farm ponds. This encouraged Wille to apply for the LTA.

SCS men surveyed the farm and drew up a master plan that would be initiated step by step over a five-year period, Wille said. The estimated cost of the program was about \$40,000.

"And, it's really paying off," Wille said. He noted that before installing the terraces, his farm didn't yield 50 bushels of corn per acre. Now it's yielding around 100 bushels an acre.

In addition, erosion has been cut by 99 per cent, Wille said. "I would have never been able to do it if not for the LTA. The LTA gave me security."

There were minor problems during construction, Wille said, but no big headaches.

The tiler left open tile ditches one winter that caused some problem, Wille said. And the SCS ran one terrace in a different direction so it would drain better. But there have been no serious problems yet, he said.

"I think the biggest problem in a project like this is to make the decision to do it. I had good people to work with and now I feel I've done some good," he said.

Sylvester Wille is a conservationist and is always looking for ways to conserve soil and water.

Wille said the only primary tillage he uses is an offset disk. After disking once he plants with a buffalo till planter.

Minimum till is best for me, Wille said, because no-till didn't work. There are two problems with no-till; the first is stand and second is weeds, he said.

It seems like chemicals can't get the weeds that have started to grow, Wille said. "The foxtail will just kill you the second year of no-till."

To control weeds, Wille applies two pounds of AATrex and three quarts of Sutan per acre and incorporates with his offset disk.

For fertilizer, Wille applies 100 pounds of nitrogen, 42 pounds of phosphate and 125 pounds of potash or 300 pounds of 0-14-42 an acre. Nitrogen is applied as anhydrous ammonia. No starter fertilizer is applied. Wille does not plant soybeans.

Wille said he cultivated only some weedy spots this year and the rest of his fields remained weed-free with no cultivation.

"I haven't plowed in 10 years and now all the neighbors have gone to some sort of conservation tillage system," Wille said.

Wille said another advantage to minimum till is that it holds ground moisture better than conventional till—something especially important in dry years.

"You are never going to get farmers to use conservation tillage by telling them it will save the soil—you must prove to them that they will get better yields," Wille said. "I think I have proved it can be done."

Conservation tillage is also labor and energy saving, Wille said. He put in 140 acres of corn—including field preparation—with less than 500 gallons of diesel fuel.

Trying new conservation methods has been somewhat of a burden, said the 52-year-old Wille, but it has to be done. More than 35,000 acres in Clayton County are wasteland—not tillable because of severe erosion, rocks and woody plants.

"When I leave this earth I will know that my land is better than when I was here," Wille said. "I've been really happy with my efforts and now I am getting to the point where I can enjoy it."

Wille believes that conservation must begin with the young. Conservation programs must be aimed at the young people because the old timers are too set in their ways to make a change, he said.

"The thing about soil conservation is that you can have your cake and eat it too. By conserving soil and water you gain higher quality food, water, hunting—and a better life."



Losing our soil

"Recent rains caused considerable sheet and rill erosion in spite of the canopy of crops which covered the soil," states Floyd Peters, District Conservationist. Above is a picture of rill erosion in a field which was plowed and planted up and down a six per cent slope. These rills were about six inches wide and three to four inches deep. At this rate, about 10 tons of soil were lost off each acre in a single storm. This is approximately threequarters of an inch of topsoil. All the topsoil is already gone off this field and at this rate the remainder will be gone in 10 years.

**Encourage conservationists
to utilize Land Use Bill**

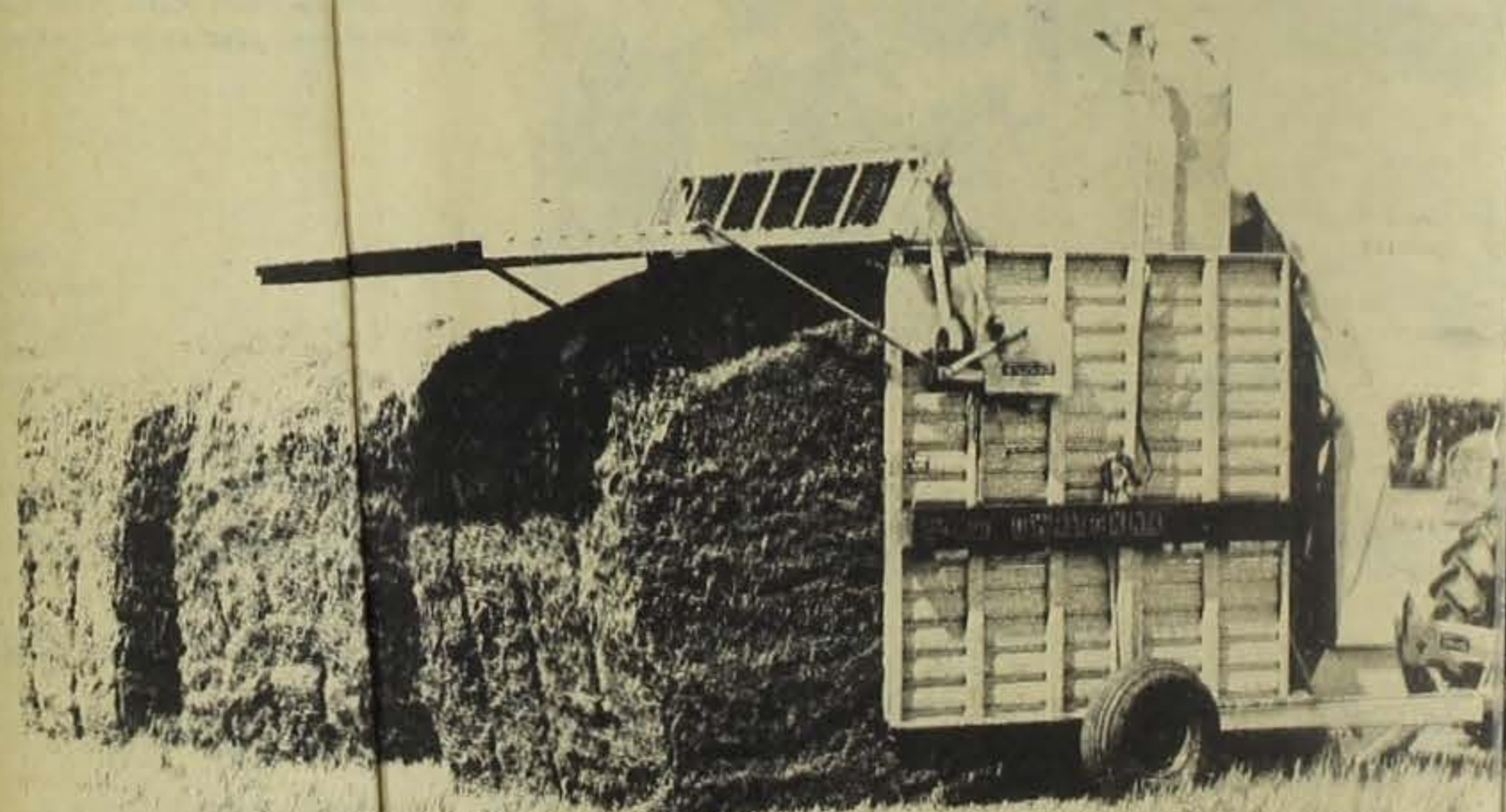
DES MOINES — As a result of HF 210, the Land Use Bill, the Iowa Conservation Commission is encouraging local conservation organizations and individuals to utilize the opportunity provided by the bill to actively participate in the development of local and state land use policy recommendations. "The land use policy could have great impact on the future of outdoor recreation in Iowa," commented Fred A. Prewert, Director of the Commission.

According to Prewert, less than five per cent of the state can be classified as natural lands. "It is these lands that provide the base for recreational opportunities and hold the last vestiges of our state's natural resource heritage," Prewert said.

It is because of this vital concern that Prewert encourages local conservation and/or environmental organizations and individuals to either assist the local land use policy commissions or offer themselves as potential candidates for membership on the Commission. Prewert said the County Conservation Boards will also play a vital role by formally offering assistance to the local commissions.

According to the bill, temporary land preservation policy commissions are to be established by Sept. 1. The bill calls for members to be appointed by the district soil conservation commissioners, county board of supervisors and mayors and councilpersons of the cities of the county.

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Thin, weedy pasture stands can be improved by renovation

Pastures which are producing little because of thin, weedy stands can be most quickly improved by renovation, says Frank Schaller, extension agronomist at Iowa State University.

Pastures are best renovated by tearing up the old sod, applying lime and fertilizer and re-seeding to desired grasses or grass-legume combinations. Renovation can be done in early spring or between Aug. 15 and Sept. 10.

The old sod can be destroyed by plowing, or by use of a heavy disc or some type of field cultivator, Schaller says. Plowing has some advantage since it usually results in better kill of the old vegetation, buries surface weed seeds and makes final seedbed preparation easier.

Before fertilizing it is advisable to get a soil test and apply lime and fertilizer as needed, Schaller says. However, if a soil test is not available, lime should be applied to obtain a soil pH of at least 6.5, and at least 0 plus 60 plus 60 (N plus P2O5 plus K2O) of fertilizer should be applied.

The method of seeding will usually be determined by the equipment available, but a special grassland drill or a grain drill will give best results, Schaller says.

When using an endgate seeder, Schaller says to be sure the seed is uniformly distributed. Harrowing and cultipacking is necessary to ensure covering and firming of soil around the seeds. If the seedbed is loose at the time of seeding it pays to cultipack before and after seeding.

Oats can be broadcast and disked in, but Schaller says never disk in grass legume seeds, because too many of the small seeds will be buried too deeply. "Best stands with normal seeding rates are obtained when grass and legume seeds are covered with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil."

Use adequate rates of quality seed of proven varieties. "You may choose to seed straight grasses or legume-grass mixture. Straight grass mixtures will require liberal applications of nitrogen for production after establishment. Legume-grass mixtures require only phosphorus and potassium to maintain yields as long as legumes make up 40 per cent or more of the stand," Schaller says.

Several varieties of grasses and legumes are available to Iowa farmers for pasture renovation:

—Birdsfoot trefoil is well-accepted as a

pasture legume for much of Iowa. It is moderate in yield, non-bloating and persistent.

—Crownvetch has possibilities especially on sloping land that tends to be droughty. It does not thrive under poorly drained conditions. It does not cause bloat.

—Alfalfa with brome grass or orchardgrass makes an excellent high-yielding pasture. Many farmers shy away from alfalfa in pasture because of the bloat hazard. Keeping the proportion of alfalfa low and grass high in the mixture reduces the bloat hazard but does not eliminate it. Bloat preventers containing polaxalene are used by some farmers and are helpful.

—Clovers such as red clover, ladino and alsike are sometimes included in pasture mixtures but tend to be short-lived. They are not likely to remain more than two years.

—Smooth brome grass, orchardgrass, tall fescue, reed canarygrass and Kentucky bluegrass all do well. Orchardgrass is subject to winter injury. A good plan when using orchardgrass is to include brome grass.

—Tall fescue establishes and yields well, but tends to be less palatable than brome grass or orchardgrass. The new variety Kenhy has superior quality.

—Reed canarygrass is long-lived and high yielding. It is not as palatable as brome grass and orchardgrass, but when properly managed, cattle do well and carrying capacity is high. It has a special advantage on wet sites or where flooding occurs.

—Warm season grasses such as switchgrass have possibilities for summer pasture.

Schaller said it is usually best to include oats as a companion crop when seeding pasture. "Oats will help in both erosion control and weed control. The oats should be grazed or clipped at intervals to reduce competition. Grazing the oats when it reaches about eight inches in height provides considerable grazing in the seeding year and favors establishment of the pasture seeding. If plans are to graze the oats, seed three bushels per acre. If the oats are to be clipped, one and one-half bushels per acre would be sufficient."

County Extension offices have helpful pamphlets on pasture renovation prepared by Iowa State University, Schaller said.



Severe rill erosion

Above is a picture showing severe rill erosion where end rows ran up and down hill. According to Floyd Peters, District Conservationist, the field was contoured and showed little soil loss, but the end rows had rills 16" wide and 5" deep between each corn row. These end rows lost 300 tons of soil per acre in a single 4.5" rain storm. One inch of soil over an acre weighs 150 tons.

To conduct study, planning on control of nonpoint pollution

Nonpoint source pollution — that carried by natural surface runoff — is the subject of study and planning scheduled for completion in 1978.

Commonly referred to as "208" or "209" planning, the process gets its name from section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which requires states to develop water quality management programs.

Nonpoint pollution sources are often best controlled by soil, water, and land management practices — the kind that many Iowa farmers have been using for years. Controlling the runoff water in a manner that reduces or prevents further erosion and subsequent sedimentation will often control the nonpoint source pollutants.

Most of the nonpoint pollution in Iowa is from agricultural lands. The Department of Environmental Quality has overall responsibility for the development of the state's water quality management

program. The Department of Soil Conservation has been charged with the task of completing the nonpoint phase of Iowa's 208 plan.

All of Iowa's 99 counties have established county resource coordinating committees. Since the first phase of the 208 planning activities was initiated last year, these groups have met several times in a series of open public meetings. Purpose of these meetings is to develop recommendations at the county level for dealing with nonpoint pollution problems.

These recommendations are channeled through a series of conservancy district and basin level advisory committees. The conservancy districts are organized along the boundaries of Iowa's six major river basins.

In addition to recommendations made at the county level, existing sources of data will be updated on a statewide basis. Selected watersheds will be studied in detail to determine current cropping

systems, soil and water conservation practices being used, and other characteristics of the watershed. Farmers' reactions to proposed methods of pollution control will be sought as well as their plans for the future of their farming operations.

The success of the entire 208 planning effort hinges on the willingness of local people to participate in the decision-making process. Their input will insure that technical solutions to problems are also socially and economically acceptable.

The end result of these activities will be reflected in the overall water quality management program developed for Iowa through the 208 process. The 208 plan will most likely include a series of best management practices suitable for controlling nonpoint sources of pollution. The final document will also include recommendations for implementing the plans that have been developed.

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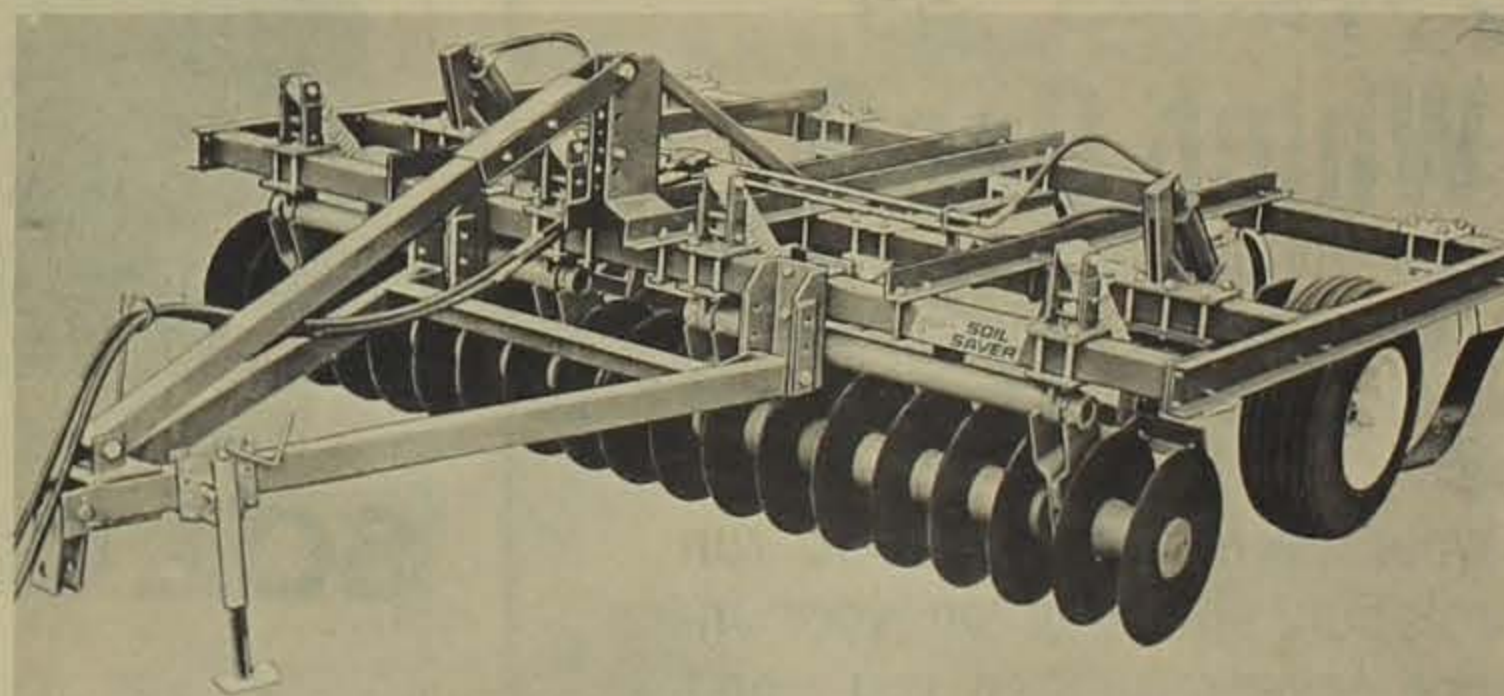
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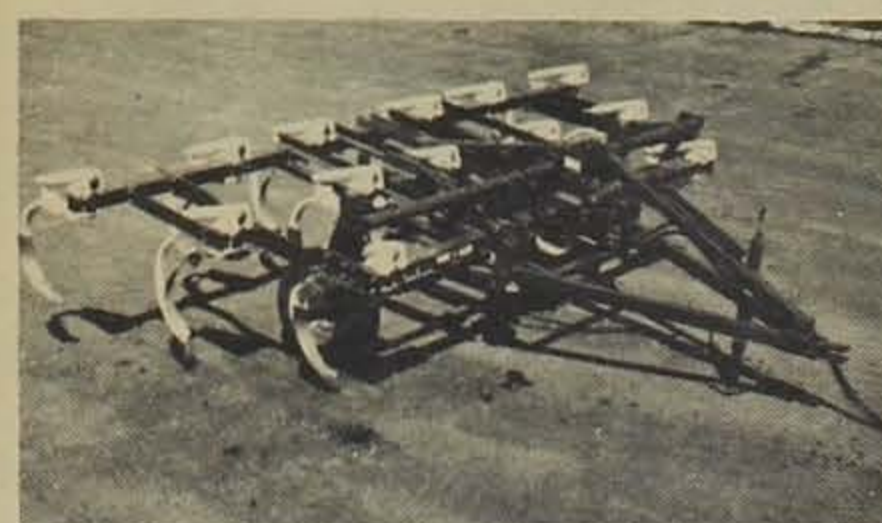
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Soil erosion — not just a rural problem

TIMESNEWS — Soil erosion is not only a problem on our agricultural land, but also on urban properties.

Erosion is not the only thing to take into consideration when buying a building lot. Other things to consider are water table depth, location in relation to drainage

ways, etc. An important item to consider for those who plan to build in the country is whether or not the soil is suitable for a septic tank disposal field. Some of our most scenic building sites are not suitable. In order to find out what problems you might be faced with before you buy

property, check the soil survey map for that area. These maps are available in a number of places in the country — Soil Conservation Service, assessor's office, city libraries, county sanitarian, and also several real estate dealers have copies of the survey. It only takes a small amount of

time to check the map before you sign a name to a contract. It could help you avoid problems such as a wet basement, cracked foundations, poor lawn and garden, settling of sidewalks, failure of septic systems, flooding, or contaminated drinking water.



City soil erosion

Pictured above is the new curbing on West Fifth Street in Vinton after the seven-inch rain which fell in August. This

shows that soil erosion is not only a problem on our agricultural land, but also on urban properties.

Trend is toward farm equipment which leaves plant residue on soil to help guard against erosion

There is a trend toward farm equipment that leaves plant residue on the soil surface and that leaves the soil surface rough during the fall, winter, and early spring, according to Don Erbach, agricultural engineer with USDA's Agricultural Research Service at Iowa State University.

Several types of conservation tillage equipment are now available, with chisel plows being the most popular, Erbach said. Chisel plows feature high clearance between frame and ground and wide spacing between teeth to allow trash to flow freely through the machine. In addition, many chisel plows have rolling coulters mounted to cut surface plant residue to prevent it from blocking the

machine by "hairpinning" around chisel shanks.

Ridging attachments consisting of metal wings may be mounted on rear shanks of chisel plows to increase surface roughness, Erbach said. "When operated perpendicular to the direction of fall and winter winds this reduces wind erosion."

Subsoilers have had a rebirth as "deep-V" chisels, Erbach said. Although these tools leave considerable plant residue on the soil surface and leave the surface rough, the need and desirability of deep tillage is questionable. "Use of these tools is certainly not energy conserving, although new tool shapes have been developed to reduce draft."

Disks are being restyled so they operate

effectively in heavy plant residue, destroy weed growth, and leave the soil surface in condition to resist wind and water erosion, Erbach said. These disks are heavier, have larger blades with wider spacing and are designed for increased penetration. Other tillage tools are being developed and marketed that combine various components.

One of these has a disk gang mounted in front of a chisel plow. The disks cut the plant residue and weed growth, and the chisel points loosen the soil and leave the surface rough, Erbach said.

Another tool uses gangs of spring-loaded "choppers" ahead of and behind a chisel plow. Erbach said the "choppers" are similar to a reel-type lawn mower with straight blades. These "choppers" cut stalks, break up clods, and incorporate plant residue.

Powered rotary tillage machines that operate at shallow depths and at low rotor speeds effectively destroy weed growth and leave a surface condition favorable for erosion control, Erbach said. "One machine now marketed stirs the soil with tines that rotate horizontally to the soil."

Experimental prototypes have been built that leave ridges in the soil. One is a flail chopper that picks up the surface residue and drops it behind a tillage tool that plows ridges in the soil.

Most planting equipment is designed to operate in clean soil conditions, Erbach said, and problems arise when they are used in cloddy conditions, rough surfaces, or on surface plant residue. Control of planting depth and the uniformity of conditions around planted seeds are problems.

One planter that is available and works with or without previous tillage is the till-

planter, Erbach said. The basic feature of this planter is the sweep that removes plant residue and soil clods from a row and leaves a clean tilled zone in which to plant. The till-planter uses a smooth coulter to cut surface residues to prevent clogging.

Conventional planters, usually those with double disk openers, can be clogged by mounting smooth, rippled and fluted coulters, to cut plant residue and improve planter operation.

A powered disk is being used on a planter for renovating grasslands about previous tillage. The disk cuts a slice in the soil into which the seed is dropped, Erbach said.

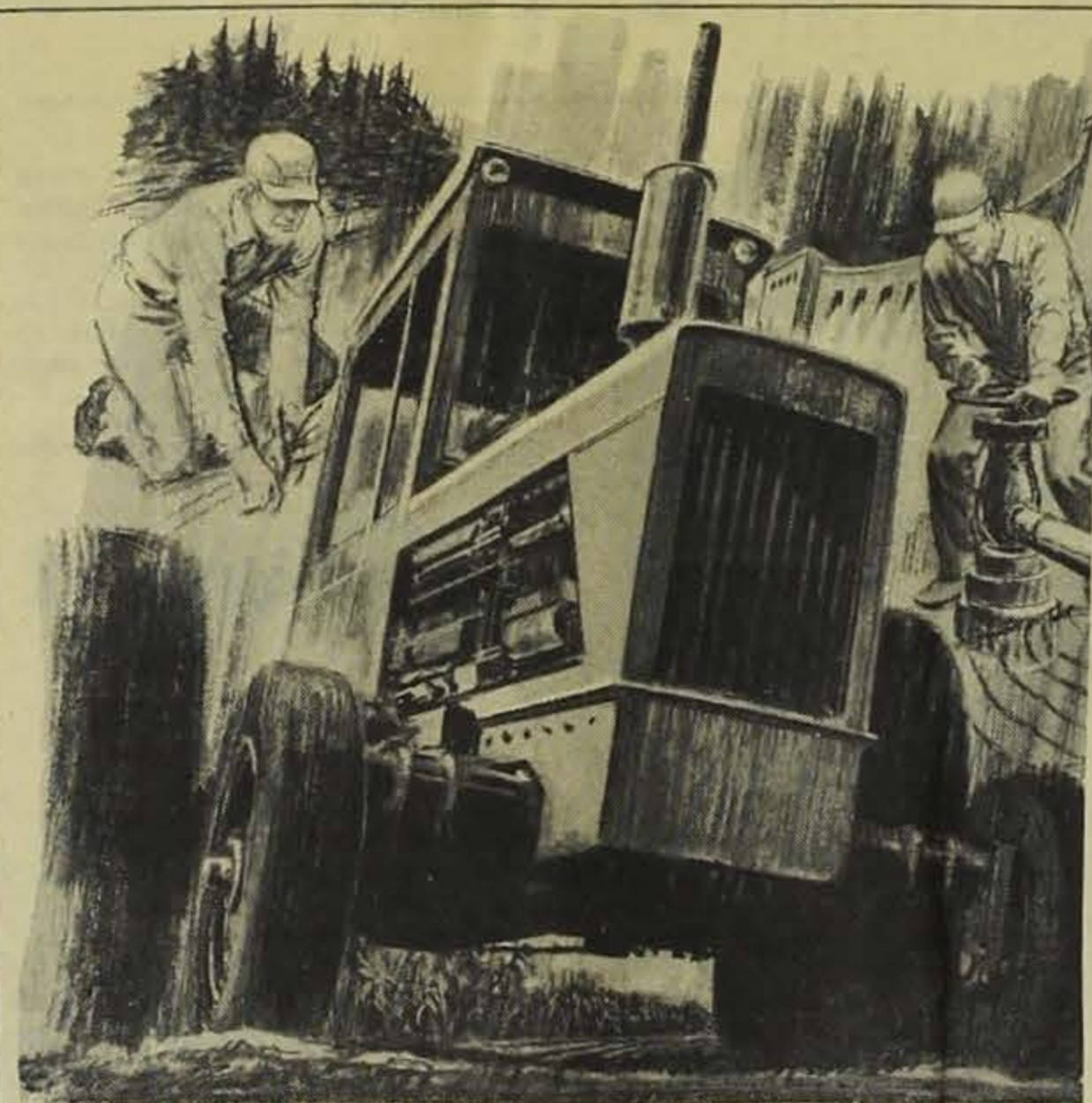
Cultivating row crops with plant residue on the soil surface may be a problem when the crop is small, Erbach said, because sweep cultivators tend to clog. Disk cultivators work better in plant residue.

One cultivator that works well is a two-disk and one sweep between each pair of rows. The disks may be set to throw soil away from or toward the row. A rolling coulter cuts residue to prevent clogging the sweep.

Rolling cultivators are also effective when cultivating in plant residue. The rolling action of the ground locates and avoids clogging.

Erbach said there is a need for equipment that will operate reliably, create desirable conditions for crop growth, yet at the same time maintain a soil surface condition that retards erosion by wind and water.

Many types of conservation tillage and planting machines are available, Erbach said, but from a soil conservation standpoint, the most readily available and commonly used equipment is the no-till planter.



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Rodgers Lake will offer recreation for Bentonians, provide needed watershed

The new Rodgers Lake which is under construction northwest of Vinton will provide fishing, camping, nature trails, and other recreational activities.

The lake has a watershed of about 2,000 acres. That means that rainfall on these acres all drains into the new lake. In order to keep the lake clean and free of silt, erosion must be controlled on all 2,000 acres.

Some of the soils in the watershed are now losing as much as 19 tons of soil per acre per year. About 50 percent of this lost soil will end up in the new lake. Agronomists feel that the soil losses should not be over 5 tons per acre per year to maintain a productive soil for future

generations.

Landowners in the watershed are doing a good job of erosion control. Some of the conservation practices in effect are contouring, strip cropping, minimum tillage, and terracing. About 325 acres of the watershed are in hay and another 350 acres are permanent pasture. Very little erosion will take place on this land.

The Soil Conservation Service has been conducting a survey in the watershed area. They plan to work with landowners in the area in the near future to help them reduce soil losses on their farms. With everyone working together, the new lake should be a valuable asset for years and years to come.

Lake construction

Pictured above is the new Rodgers Lake which is under construction northwest of Vinton. This new lake area will provide fishing, camping, nature trails, and other recreational activities.

Energy shortages appear in topsoil

Patterns that have brought energy shortages to the American people are appearing with regard to topsoil, warns William Brune, state conservationist for the USDA Soil Conservation Service.

Brune said that in many cases across the state, topsoil is being mined for crop production much the same as other resources have been mined for energy.

"In general, half of our topsoil has been lost on unprotected sloping soils in only about 100 years of farming," Brune says. "And if the present rate of loss continues, the remaining soil could be gone in less than 100 years."

In comparison, the U.S. Energy Research Administration says current coal, oil and natural gas supplies will have to be supplemented by nuclear fusion, solar electric power, and other exotic systems by the year 2000.

"There are many conservation-minded farmers in the state, but because of pressures for agricultural production, some are not practicing soil conservation," Brune says.

Brune points out similarities between energy and soil problems:

First, the U.S. is a big producer and user of both food and energy. With only six percent of the world's population, the U.S. uses over a third of the world's energy production each year. We're one of the top three oil producers in the world. The U.S. is also a top agricultural exporter; agriculture accounts for 20 percent of our exports.

Second, both energy and topsoil are wasted. Topsoil is wasted by farming up and down hills, exposing topsoil to heavy rains and wind, clearing areas of protective cover during construction in urban areas, and other ways. Energy is wasted by inadequate insulation, overuse of electrical appliances, leaving lights on and other ways.

Third, saving topsoil and energy saves money. Electric bills can be reduced by setting the thermostat higher in summer and lower in winter and turning off lights when they're not needed. Likewise, farmers can do less clean plowing and leave more crop residues on the soil surface, to save on expenses as well as save soil.

On the other hand, long-term investments may be needed. In energy, adequate home insulation and weather-stripping will usually pay for themselves in 7 to 10 years. The same holds for conservation practices like tile outlet terraces, although they may take longer to pay for themselves.

"The newest task that confronts us all today is to leave this country unspoiled in honor, an unexhausted in resources...I conceive this task to be partake of the highest spirit of patriotism." - Gifford Pinchot, "The World's Work," May 1908.

"The history of every nation is eventually written in the way in which it cares for its soil." - Franklin D. Roosevelt

"A thin layer of earth, a few inches of rain, and a blanket of air make human life possible in our plants. These essential resources must be available to provide the good life for our children and future generations." - John F. Kennedy

Fourth, solutions to the problems are complicated. Energy shortage solutions being recommended call for more energy conservation while at the same time finding new sources of energy. Soil erosion solutions call for more soil conservation, since new sources of topsoil cannot be found.

But meanwhile, soil continues to be lost on unprotected sloping soils at an alarming rate. Current funding levels for soil conservation programs would not get Iowa's soil protected for 100 years.

Similarly, energy continues to be wasted.

"What we really need, in both cases, is a conservation ethic," Brune says. "We need people to be conscious of the fact that if we don't save soil and energy, problems will multiply as time goes on. The time has come to realize that we can not and must not continue to ravage our natural resources for short term gains."

Brune says there is more public recognition of both problems now than in past years, and the progress is being made. Both problems are serious national problems which deserve priority attention, he says.

Country's wood demand to exceed supply within 30 years

This country's demand for wood is expected to exceed the supply within 30 years unless trees are planted each year and more forest land is placed under management, according to William Farris, assistant state forester with the Iowa Conservation Commission.

In 1973 congress authorized the Forestry Incentive Program (FIP) to share the cost of tree planting and timber stand improvement with private landowners.

The federal share of these costs is 75 percent in Iowa.

Lands owned by the forest industry and the public are being planted and improved at the fastest rate possible according to Farris. But smaller, private owners, who control the majority of forest lands, do not have the funds to make such long-term investments. The Forestry Incentive Program is designed to share this expense with these private, eligible owners.

Eligible forestry practices include tree planting and timber stand improvement says Farris. Planting trees is intended to

increase timber production and improve the environment. Timber Stand Improvement is aimed at increasing growth of trees on sites suitable for production of sawtimber and veneer logs.

Farris says there are a few requirements a landowner must meet to be eligible for cost-share assistance—

Own less than 500 acres of eligible forest land.

Be a private forest landowner. Any individual, group, association or corporation may be eligible if not regularly engaged in the business of manufacturing forest products or providing public utility services.

Have land that is suitable for forestation if not presently in trees for reforestation or for timber stand improvement.

Have had no commercial harvest within the last five years on lands for which FIP cost-sharing application is made.

To get cost-share help under the Forestry Incentive Program contact your county ASCS who who administers the program or your district forester who is responsible for the technical phases of the program.

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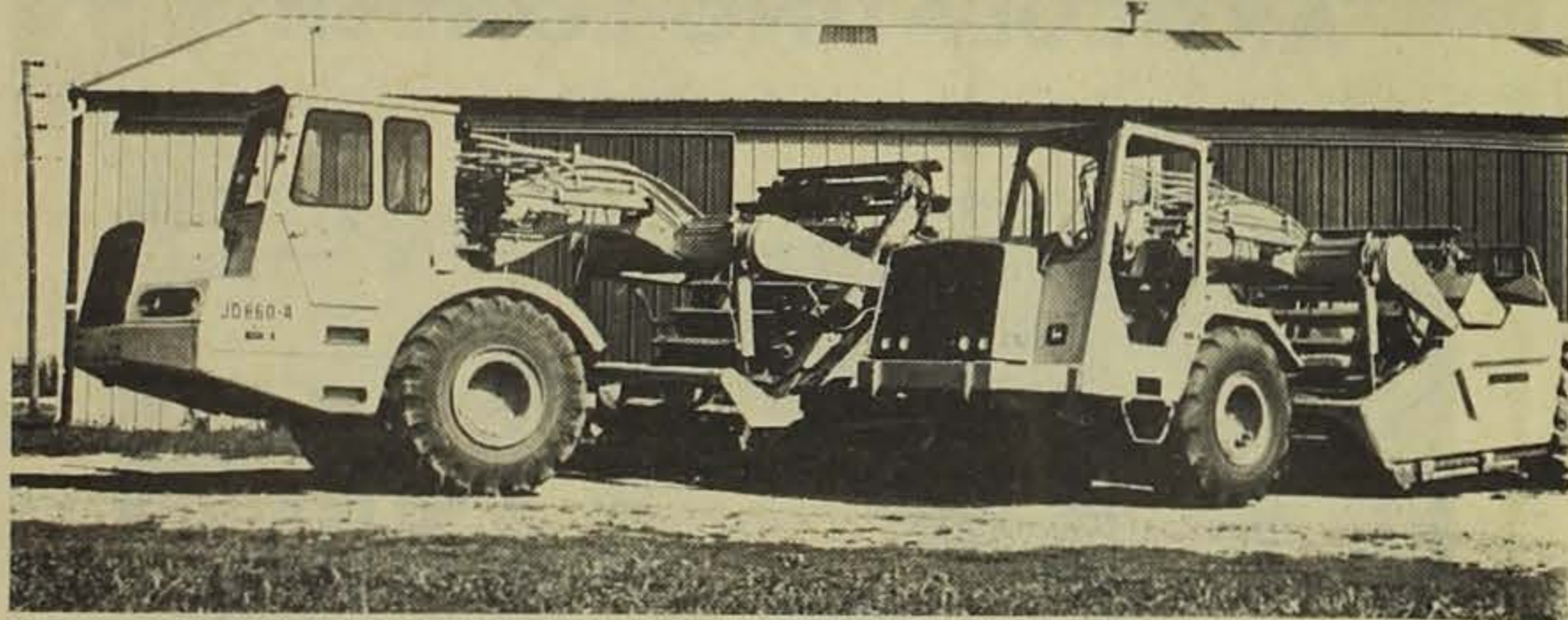
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Conservation tillage important because of increasing acres being row cropped

Conservation tillage is especially important because of increasing acres being row cropped. During the past 35 years, row cropping has increased at the expense of small grains, hay and pasture crops.

The erosion hazard is increasing because land not suited to intensive row cropping is being put to such use, according to Min Amemiya, extension agronomist at Iowa State University.

Lack of snow cover last winter plus heavy spring rains caused excessive runoff and soil erosion on many 1976 corn and soybean fields. This summer, drought was a problem in many parts of the state.

Weather extremes point to the need for effective soil and water conservation. One way of minimizing excess runoff and erosion is to adjust tillage practices.

On level to gently sloping land the proper choice of tillage sequences and implements can control soil erosion. On steeply sloping land, conservation tillage enhances the effectiveness of other soil conservation practices such as contouring, terracing, grass waterways and diversions necessary to control erosion under intensive row cropping.

Crop residue left on the soil surface helps control erosion. The amount of crop residue remaining depends on the type of tool used, explains Amemiya. The residue may be completely buried by moldboard plowing or partially incorporated with a chisel, disk, field cultivator, rotary tiller, or till planter. The soil may be left intact with the slot planting technique.

Additional tillage operations either incorporate more residues or uncover partially buried surface residue, depending on type of tool or depth of operation.

A rough, mulch-covered soil surface reduces runoff and soil erosion. The rough soil surface traps water in small depressions. Mulch intercepts raindrops and slows water runoff. There is less runoff, more water intake and less soil loss.

On level land subject to wind erosion, Amemiya says a rough mulch-covered soil surface reduces soil losses by protecting the surface from wind action

and altering wind velocity as it blows over the surface.

Conservation tillage systems usually require less field time per acre and less labor input for crop production. They use less fuel per acre because the amount of tillage is less, and there are fewer trips through the field.

Under dry soil conditions, conservation tillage systems may be beneficial because the plant residue mulch reduces evaporation leaving more soil moisture available to the crop.

Preplant tillage operations are reduced in some conservation tillage systems, so delays because of weather or soil conditions are minimized. Soil compaction hazards are also reduced because of fewer trips across the field.

Crop returns are generally comparable for different tillage systems if weed control and stand are adequate, says Amemiya.

Under certain soil conditions, however, there are limitations to conservation tillage. Excessive mulch on level, heavy-textured soils with restricted drainage may harm the planted crop.

Under these conditions the soil is usually wetter and colder, which retards germination and early plant growth. A mulch may increase the hazard of some insect and disease pests if the right weather conditions prevail. Some conservation tillage systems reduce weed control options.

Some form of conservation tillage should be a part of most Iowa farms, says Amemiya. Conservation tillage will maintain the productivity of Iowa soil to meet demands for crop production, and help keep sediment out of our water courses and impoundments.

But tillage is only a part of the total crop production system, reminds Amemiya. The tillage system must be compatible with other crop production factors such as fertilizer applications, pest control, row spacing and harvest operations. In contrast to conventional tillage, conservation tillage requires a higher level of management.

When managed properly, conservation tillage systems reduce erosion hazards of row crop land, save time, fuel and labor without reducing crop returns.

"My greatest opportunity is to be thought the first farmer of America."—George Washington



Reduces loss

Above is a picture of some soil movement where conservation tillage was used to help reduce soil loss. Some soil did move but the residue helped to control the loss. Conservation tillage normally reduces soil loss by one-third according to Floyd Peters, District Conservationist.

Energy conservation should not cost more than it saves

DES MOINES (UPI)—Energy conservation should not cost more than it saves, the Iowa Energy Policy Council was told Thursday in the last of three public hearings on the proposed statewide conservation plan.

W.C. Burroughs, Davenport, an engineer with Deere and Co., Moline, Ill., noted farmers "are economic creatures."

He said a study showed that farmers who made changes in their operations did so for two reasons - to save money and fuel.

Any program designed to encourage farmers to use less energy must make sense or farmers will refuse to support it, he said.

Burroughs pointed out that most farmers already use diesel-powered tractors, which use less fuel than gasoline tractors.

The EPC plan, designed to reduce the state's energy consumption by 6.7 percent by 1980, calls for a switch to diesel power by farmers.

D.G. Hauser, an official of the Iowa Manufacturers Association, noted if there would be an overall savings in the cost of conservation was deducted.

"In other words, is the cost effective?" Hauser asked in a prepared statement.

His association endorsed a portion of the plan that would allow utilities to build electric transmission lines in "power corridors" areas the Iowa Commerce Commission had approved for such construction.

The Iowa Utility Association, representing the seven state-owned power companies in Iowa, did not like the idea of loaning money to customers to insulate at "artificially low interest rate, 4 to 5 percent," as was proposed in the plan.

The association said it sees little future in the use of solid waste as fuel.

Even if all the country's waste were burned efficiently "it would amount to no more than 6 to 7 percent of our total energy requirements," said John M. Lewis, association president.

The League of Women Voters of Iowa said government policy should require, as part of the public education process, a basic understanding of what energy is, what it does, and its social, economic, and environmental costs.

In its testimony, the group said public understanding of this was essential to the success of any program of energy conservation.

Control weeds this fall

TIMESNEWS—Recent rains should make fall pasture spraying effective, says Richard Fawcett, extension weed control specialist at Iowa State University.

The rains are bringing on a new crop of biennial thistle seedlings that can be killed by spraying. Rain also makes thistle rosettes that germinated this spring and perennial weeds like Canada thistle more susceptible to chemicals.

Biennial thistles like bull thistle and musk thistle are most susceptible to herbicides when they are in the rosette stage. They become much harder to kill once their stems begin elongating. Spraying in the fall insures that the thistles are in the proper stage of growth.

Apply 1 to 2 quarts of 2,4-D amine or ester (4 pounds per gallon equivalent) per acre before killing frost. The ideal time to treat is usually mid-September to mid-October. Treatment must be repeated annually to kill new seedlings as they germinate. Do not graze dairy cattle for seven days after treatment.

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Contouring saves

The picture above was taken looking down a contoured row where little or no soil movement was apparent after the recent storm. Contouring decreases soil erosion by 50 per cent, according to Floyd Peters, District Conservationist.

Less fuel, time and labor with conservation tillage

Conservation tillage usually requires less fuel, time and labor than conventional tillage. Although most farmers realize these advantages, only about one-third of Iowa farmers have adopted some form of conservation tillage, according to Min Amemiya, extension agronomist at Iowa State University.

One reason for the slow adoption of conservation tillage is weed control, Amemiya says. Conservation tillage usually implies less tillage for seedbed preparation and consequently a reduction in weed kill at planting, he said.

There has been a change in weed population with conservation tillage towards an increase in hard-to-control annuals, such as fall panicum, and perennials such as milkweeds and hemp dogbane, Amemiya says. Therefore, there is a greater dependence on herbicides to control weeds.

There are fewer alternatives for weed control with conservation tillage than for conventional tillage, Amemiya said. "Many conservation tillage systems do not allow the use of pre-plant incorporated

herbicides since no tillage is done before planting. And contact herbicides must be used when weed growth has already started at planting time."

Amemiya said surface residue intercepts herbicides to delay activation and reduce effectiveness. In addition, rainfall may often be inadequate to cause activation.

The potential for herbicide buildup and subsequent carryover the following year is greater with reduced tillage, which tends to concentrate material at or near the surface, Amemiya said. This is especially critical following a dry season such as the one in Iowa this year, he said.

"Dry conditions slow the breakdown of chemicals concentrated in the top two or three inches of soil. To add to the problem there is a tendency to increase herbicide application rates to compensate for real or imagined weed pressures related to reduced tillage. If higher rates were used this year, and a threat of carryover exists, plan to use a little extra tillage next spring to thoroughly mix and dilute the material," Amemiya said.

Amemiya said to keep in mind that basic weed control principles apply equally well to all tillage systems, but there are fewer options available to farmers practicing conservation tillage. "Consequently, the conservation tillage user must be willing to exercise a higher degree of management and to acquire the skills necessary to keep weed problems to a minimum."

The proper application of weed control (and periodic plowing, where necessary) makes conservation tillage a viable and practical application to promote soil and water conservation as well as for economic row crop production, Amemiya said.

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Grain prices still depend on weather

TIENESNEWS—U.S. corn and soybean crop prospects improved modestly with August rains, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's September crop report.

However, Bob Wisner, Iowa State University extension economist, says harvesting delays and worries about abnormal field losses could temporarily offset any price-depressing influence this news might have — if the wet weather continues.

The USDA report indicates both corn and soybean crops could hit record levels, with larger carryover stocks likely in 1978.

August rains boosted the September forecast of U.S. corn production 2 percent above a month earlier. "If the current forecast at 6.229 billion bushels materializes, the crop will be a record by a slim margin," Wisner says. "A crop this size would be 400 to 500 million above anticipated 1977-78 market needs and could raise carryover stocks sharply for the second year in a row."

The addition would bring October 1, 1978, stocks to around 1.4 billion bushels, more than a billion above the October 1, 1976, level. This would be about a three-month supply but still well below peak levels of the early 1960s when the carryover exceeded half a year's requirements. However, the carryover would be substantially larger than in the past four years, the economist notes.

He adds, "The potentially large carryover seems almost certain to hold corn prices well below the loan rate this fall and to encourage heavy movement under the government price support program. If USDA's forecast is realized, it appears that at least 1.2 billion bushels or nearly one-fifth of the crop will need to move under loan to bring prices up to above the \$2 level next summer."

Improved crop prospects in northern, western and eastern edges of the cornbelt offset the bleak picture in central and south-central Iowa. The largest increase was in Minnesota with corn production forecast at 64 percent above last year's drought-reduced level.

September corn crop forecasts also include increases of 62 percent from last year for Wisconsin, 24 percent for Missouri and 23 percent in Nebraska. South Dakota indicated a 206 percent increase from the drought-reduced 1976 crop.

Iowa's average corn yield is forecast at 88 bushels per acre, up one bushel from last month's estimate but down four bushels from 1976. "The Iowa forecast reflects sharply improved crop prospects in northwest Iowa where severe drought hit last year," the economist says.

Soybeans look more uniformly good. USDA raised its U.S. soybean crop forecast 3 percent from last month to a record 1.644 billion bushels. "That's up 30 percent or 379 million bushels from last year. A little more than half the increase is due to larger acreage. The rest reflects improved yields," Wisner reports.

If the soybean crop forecast materializes, carryover stocks would likely rise to around 200 million bushels next September. That's about double the current level but still below the 245 million bushels 1976 carryover.

"Stocks at such a level would be large enough to hold soybean prices well below a year earlier for this fall and winter but not burdensome as corn and wheat stocks," the economist adds.

In the near term, old-crop soybean supplies are tight and continued har-

vesting delays could temporarily strengthen soybean prices, he says. "But once harvesting gets into full swing, the large crop could push prices slightly below

mid-September levels. If farmers hold beans and demand gradually improves, a modest post-harvest recovery in prices is likely," Wisner concludes.

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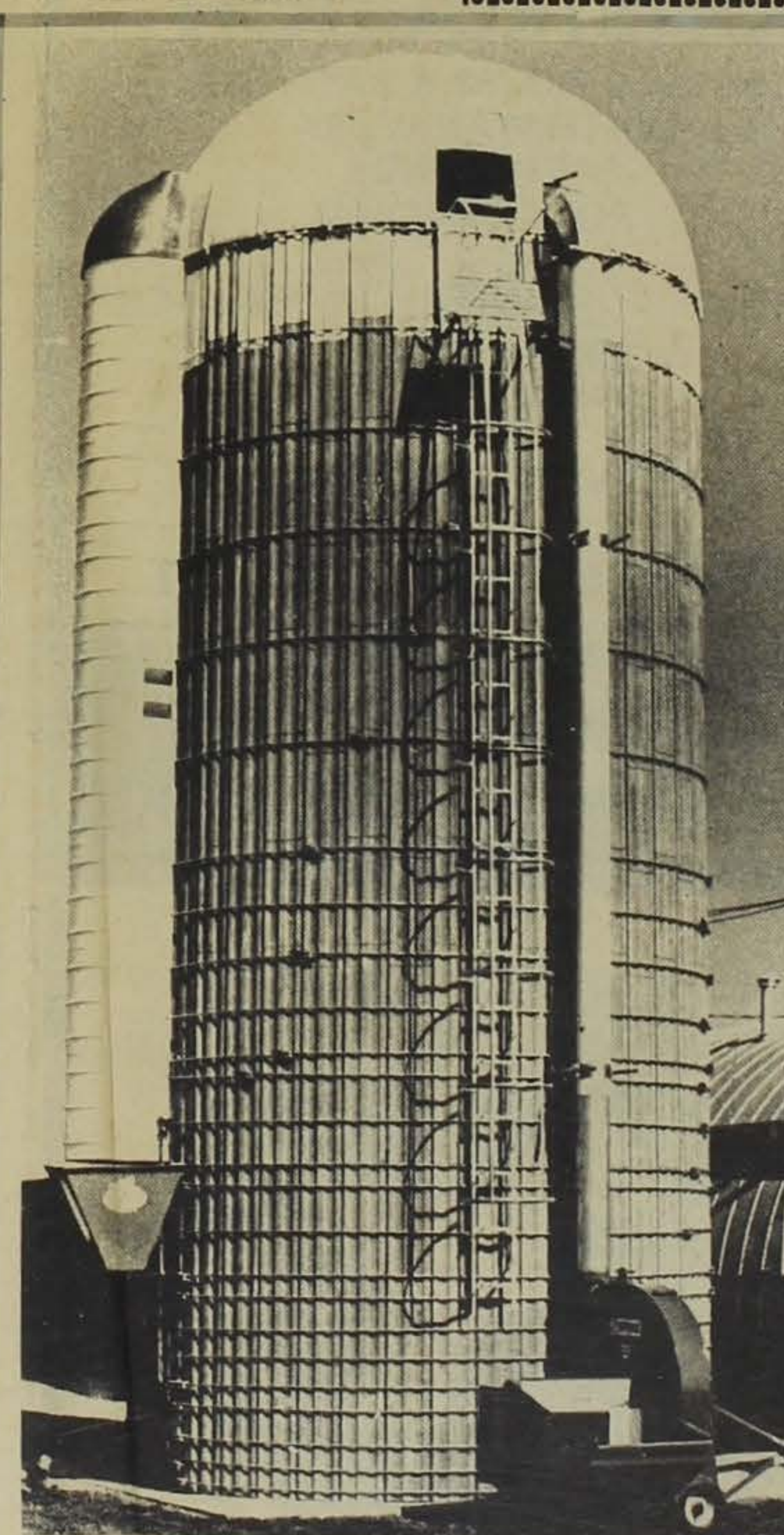
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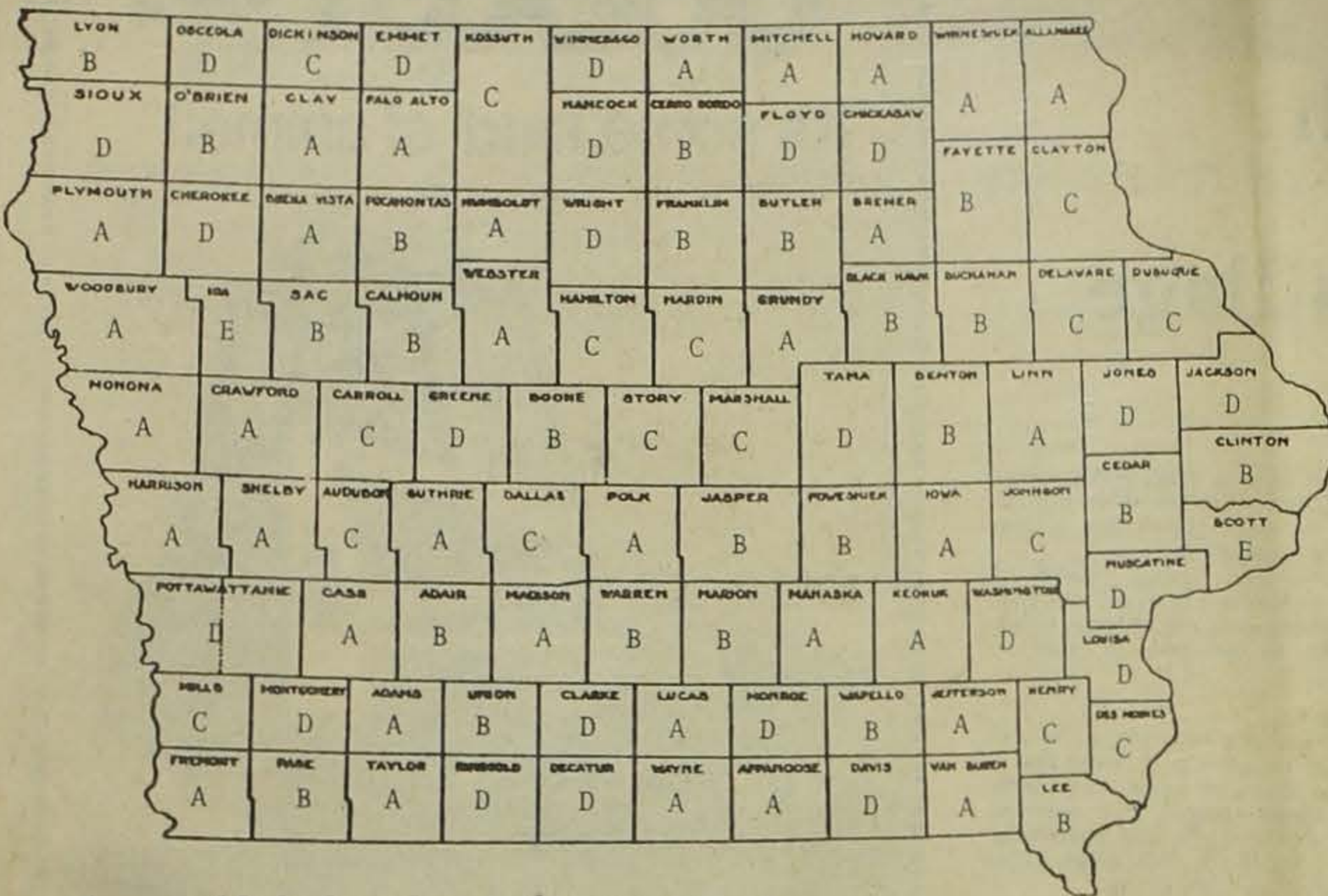
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Status of soil surveys, Sept. 1977



A — published modern soil survey report

B — fieldwork completed, modern soil survey report to be published

C — fieldwork in progress

D — fieldwork is scheduled for initiation in next one to six years

E — no plans for modern soil survey

Acres for Wildlife aids in cover plantings

A program entitled "Acres For Wildlife" has proved that major progress can be made in planting wildlife habitat. Such a plan was carried out in Winnebago County and now other Iowa counties are following suit.

Last year, through a county-wide cooperative effort, 70,000 trees and shrubs were planted in Winnebago County, compared to 3,500 trees usually planted in that county.

The plantings were made on 118 acres of land owned by 80 different farmers. Individual planting ranged from one-tenth acre to 16 acres, says Bill Welker, Soil Conservation Service biologist.

The county USDA rural development committee sponsored the mass planting. Local, state and federal government agencies did the planning, then called on community groups for contributions to buy plants and help with the planting. One spring day 260 sixth graders planted trees and shrubs on 16 acres.

The 80 farmers involved agreed to maintain the planting for wildlife, as well as donate the land. Land areas included steep hills, corners cut off by railroads, land near ponds, and marshy areas.

"This cooperative program really just takes advantage of the odd, idle acres of land in the county," says Dennis Castle, Winnebago county ASCS executive director. "North-central Iowa, with its rich farmland, has lost many a wildlife refuge to the plow, bulldozer and tile drain. We're putting some back."

Planting have also been made this year,

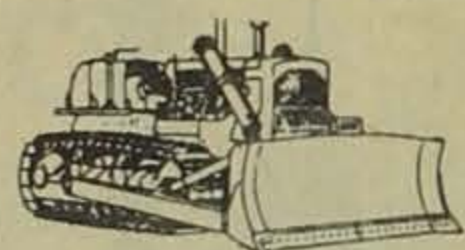
although on a more limited scale. Committee members agree that the special

program would work in any county that gives it a chance.

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Soil survey: key to top crop production

Soil surveys can be the key to top crop production while conserving soil and water, according to Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at Iowa State University.

Soil surveys contain a complete set of soil maps, showing all the soils of the survey area. The soil inventory is based on properties and characteristics of the soil to a depth of three to five feet.

Miller said trained soil scientists inventory soil properties by walking over the land and examining soil depth, organic matter level, texture, structure, drainage, water holding capacity, plant available water, permeability, nutrient supply, pH, slope and erosion.

However, Miller said the soil survey is more than just an inventory of soil facts. Information is given as to how each soil will respond to different management practices. "The survey helps when comparing yield potentials of soils and it points out the natural soil limitations which may prevent top yields."

Miller gives this example, "Saude loam is shallow to coarse sand and gravel, and has low plant available water holding capacity. Because of this limitation, crops on this soil type will generally suffer from lack of moisture in most years."

Because there are approximately 400 different soil types in Iowa, each with certain limitations, Miller said conservation measures vary with soil type. "For example, in western Iowa the Ida, Monona, and Marshall soils allow large amounts of water to filter into the soil. Therefore, level terraces are satisfactory. But east of the Marshall area, most soils have lower infiltration rates and terraces are sloped so water will drain to tile intakes."

Miller said the soil survey is basic to planning conservation tillage. Some farm land is well-drained with steep slopes, and is best suited for conservation tillage. This is compared to level and gently sloping land that may be poorly drained and is better suited to a mix of conservation and

conventional tillage.

Homeowners can also benefit from a soil survey, Miller said. "Homeowners concerned with evaluation a site can find information on slope gradient, depth to water table, depth to bedrock, flood hazard, shrink-swell potential, water movement and erosion potential for each soil. A county soil survey may save the headaches and financial investment caused by a wet basement, cracking foundation, flooded lawn or bad septic tank."

In Iowa, 34 counties have published soil surveys: Miller said another 22 counties

have completed the fieldwork but have not published, and 18 counties have fieldwork in progress. Surveys will begin in 23 counties within the next 5 years, and only two counties have not indicated an interest in scheduling a soil survey. The map shows the current status of soil surveys.

Soil surveys are made on a county by county basis in Iowa, Miller said. The cost of the survey is shared between county, state and federal governments.

Soil survey reports are available from local county extension offices or from local soil conservation district offices, Miller said.

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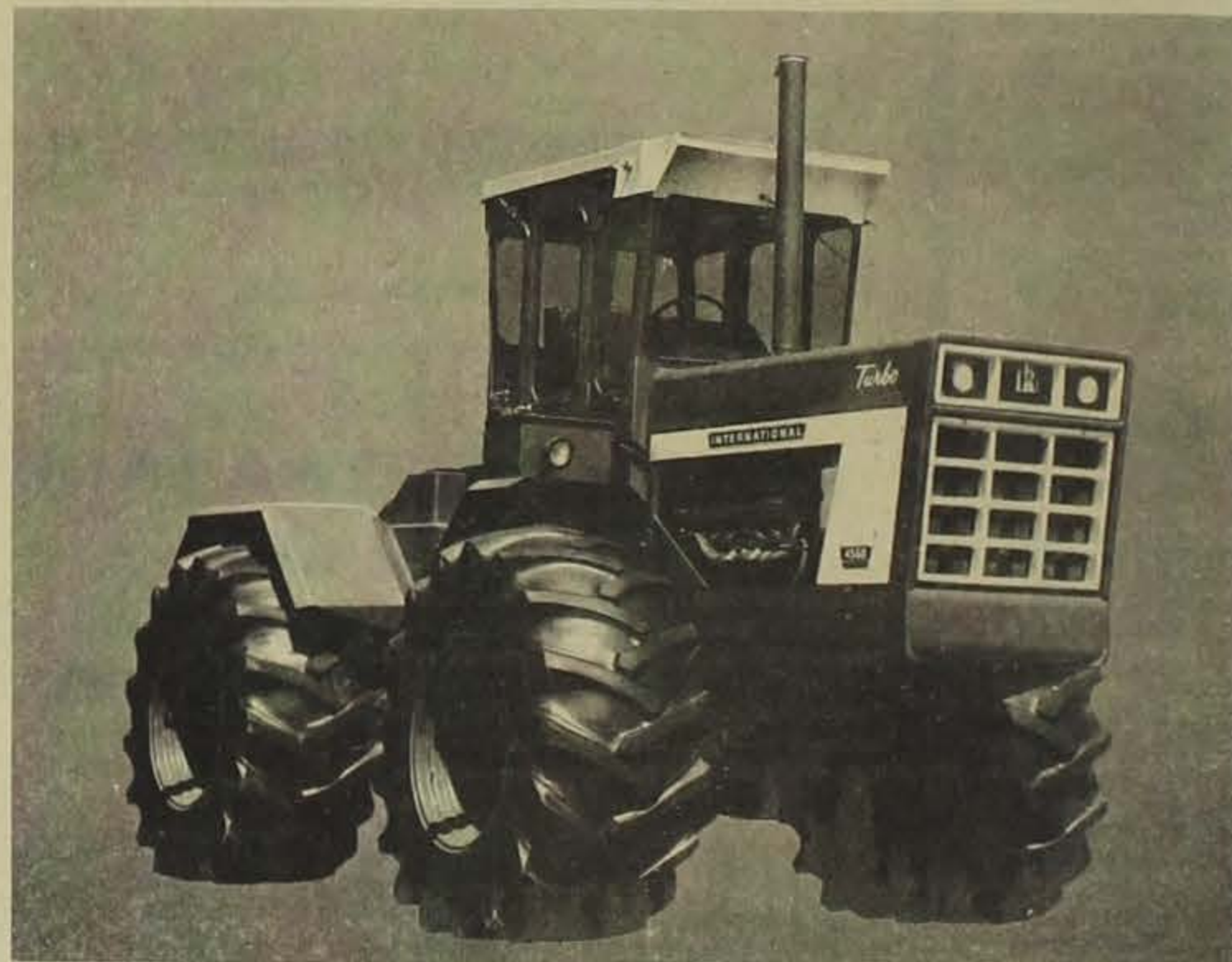
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