

1985
Forty-third Annual Report
CASS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Atlantic, Iowa

1985

1985 Annual Report

- 1 Office
- 2 James Gulliford [Department of Soil Conservation]
- 8 Steve Stover [Soil Conservation Service]
- 1 Senator Jack Hester; Rt. 1, Box 136; Honey Creek, IA 51542
- 1 Senator Charles Grassley, U.S. Senate, 135 Hart Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510
- 1 Senator Tom Harkin, 705 Hart Senate Building, Washington, DC 20510
- 1 Congressman James R. Lightfoot, 1609 Longworth Building, Washington,
DC 20515
- 1 Regional director: Norman Kading, Casey, IA 50048
- 1 Davis Conservation Library, P. O. Box 776, League City, Texas 77573
- 11 SCDs in the following counties: Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Greene,
Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Pottawattamie [2], Adair

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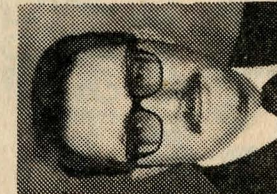
YOUR MEN FROM WALNUT GROVE:



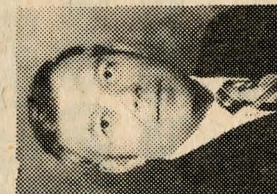
Steve Lewis
Lewis



Calvin Hoegh
Treynor



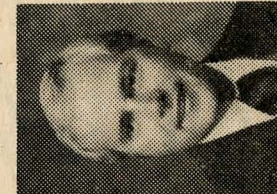
Richard Lehman
Dexter



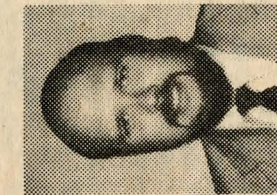
Charles Kinen
Atlantic



Jeff Weppler
Lewis



Chuck Sievers
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Rick Johnson
Stanton



Mark Hoegh
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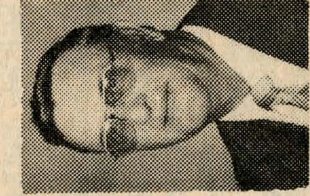
Arling LaMaster
Griswold



Dallas Purdy
Greenfield



Bill Bonar
Council Bluffs



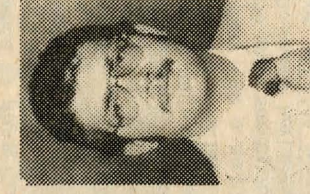
Wayne Huffman
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ATLANTIC NEWS-TELEGRAPH

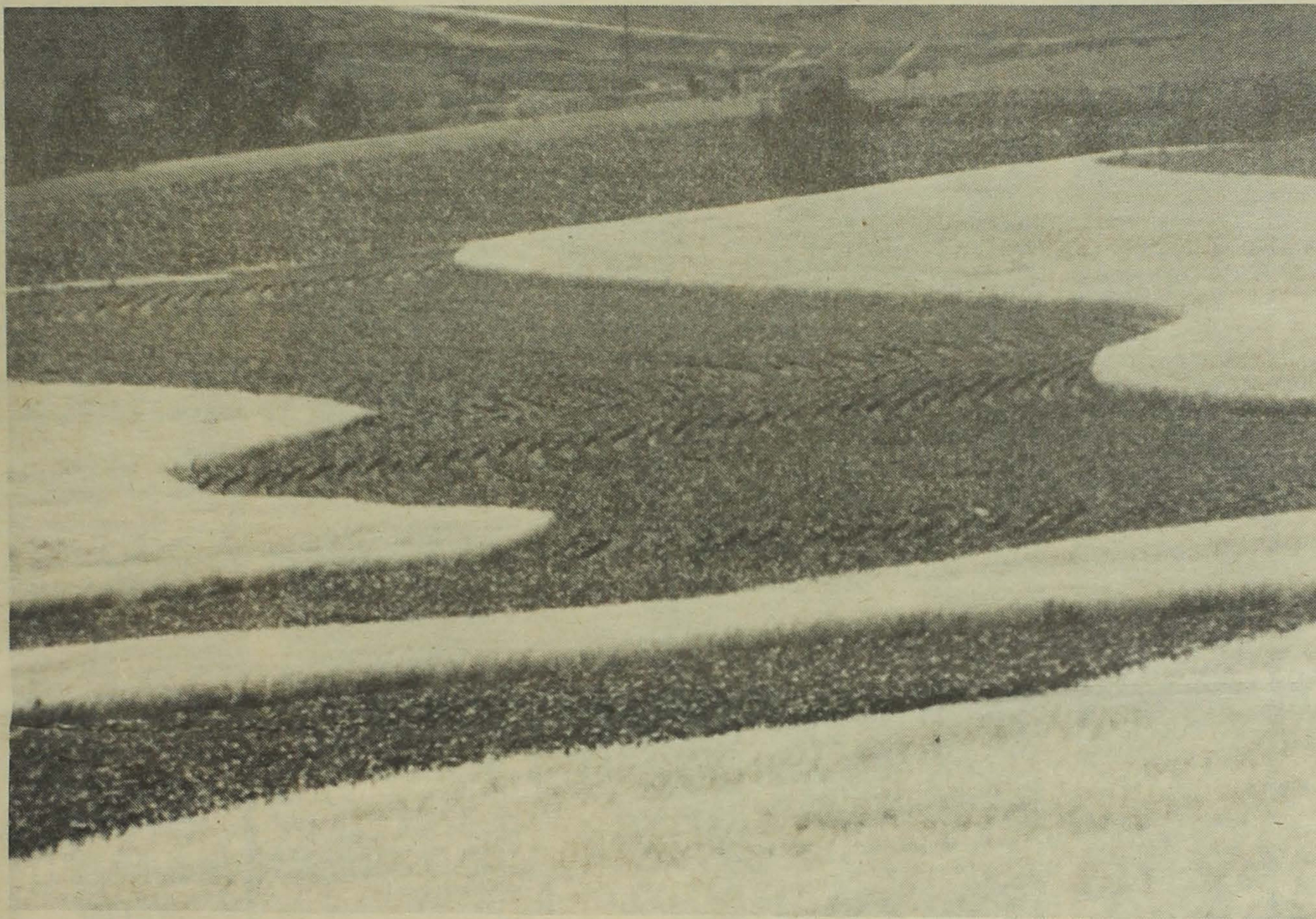
FARM MONTHLY

Vol. 26 — No. 11

ATLANTIC, IOWA

JANUARY 31, 1986 ISSUE

New Look In Crops On Cass County Farmland



The cover photo on this issue of The Farm Monthly shows one of the major changes in crop production in the last five years. It is called contour stripcropping.

Many of the stories in this month's issue deal with soil conservation practices and programs in the county. Along with the stories and pictures, is the annual report of the Cass County Soil Conservation District.

Bill Willis, conservationist with the district, says contour stripcropping is increasing in popularity with Cass County farmers as a low-cost, even no-cost, method to control soil erosion.

Stripcropping combines the principles of contouring plus the use of a true crop rotation to reduce soil erosion substantially.

The district provides the layout services free of charge to any landowner or tenant. The Cass County Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service office will provide an incentive payment of \$15 per acre to encourage landowners to use this very effective erosion control method on their farms, he said.

Stripcropping also offers some hidden advantages such as the ability of alfalfa to fix nitrogen which is available to corn crops to follow on the same strips.

Using a crop rotation permits building nitrogen levels on the farm reducing the input cost of nitrogen purchased in such forms as anhydrous, liquids, or dry fertilizer. The hay strips also furnish additional nesting habitat for game birds such as pheasants.

Sharp Contrasts For Iowa Agriculture And Soil Conservation In 1985

By JAMES B. GULLIFORD
Director, Iowa Department of
Soil Conservation

The past year has been one of sharp contrasts for Iowa agriculture and for soil conservation.

On one hand, many Iowa farmers brought in a record-breaking harvest. But on the other, they received disappointingly low prices for those crops.

In planting, cultivating and harvesting, farmers use sophisticated, state-of-the-art equipment and chemicals to work prime Iowa land. Yet many face the bitterness of bankruptcy as land values have fallen — but machinery and fertilizer bills have not.

Across the state, soil conser-

vation districts celebrated 50 years of soil conservation with speeches and festivities — but as more and more acres have been pressed into row crop production, the soil erosion rate in Iowa continues to be unacceptably high, over nine tons per acre per year. These contrasts are painful to experience.

Chronic Problems

Today, perhaps more than ever, it costs more — in both the long and short run — to abandon sound soil and water conservation on the land.

Chronic soil erosion problems on Iowa farms threaten the basic productivity of our soil and continue to carry tons of sediment and agricultural

chemicals from our farms.

Our farmers cannot afford to lose these soil and chemical assets and our watercourses cannot afford to continue to receive these pollutants.

There is, however, a specific soil conservation link between all of the critical areas mentioned above — between prices, overhead, soil erosion and non-point source pollution. That link is using the land according to its capabilities.

When land is asked to perform beyond its range of natural capabilities — through the excessive use of chemical inputs, for example — a number of problems occur.

While yields may increase, the input costs to realize these

increased yields commonly exceed the return at harvest. Longer term damage can include increased soil erosion due to more intensive cultivation, and increased amounts of non-point source pollution with subsequent threats to the groundwater supply.

Land Capabilities

While there are tried and true methods to reduce and even prevent excessive soil erosion, from using conservation tillage to building terraces, none of these methods can be wholly effective if land that cannot of itself sustain intensive cropping — whether due to its quality, or its slope, or both — is nevertheless cultivated.

Therefore, our greatest

opportunity for reducing soil erosion, reducing non-point source pollution, and at the same time improving the economics of farming lies in heeding the limits of our soil's capabilities.

Farming according to soil or land capability begins with the simple premise that all soils are not created equal. They have different parent materials, ages, structures, slopes and inherent fertilities. All of these different factors combine to determine the land's capability.

Our research and soil survey work have given us the ability to determine target or optimal corn yield levels for each soil type, for example. This in-

(Continued on Page Two)

Poets Corner

JANUARY

Poor desperate January,
Your clouds are full of snow.
Are you going to be colder
And have the north winds
blow?
Pretend that you're not coming,
Only blue skies and sunshine.
Wouldn't that be much better?
To me it would be fine.
I feel for you, restless January,
The first month of the year.
Could be lonely when I think of
you,
Wouldn't care if you don't
appear.

— Agnes Cleeland,
Atlantic

WINTER

Winter it has been so long,
Snow falling all the time.
But Spring and Summer are
just around the corner.
To have all that nice weather.
And all the family get to-
gethers.
I'm sure glad that winter is
almost past.
It seems like winter is so long
and never goes fast.

— Mrs. Robert Garner,
Atlantic

THOUGHTS OF A FARM KID

Being a little kid if funny,
We didn't think nothing of
money.
We just took everything for
granted.
We thought who cares if the
barn is stouted.
We always hated to chore,
Something we always wanted
to ignore.
We've always had to milk the
cows,
Also remember helping Dad
feed the sows.
We didn't have much time to
play,
Especially when it was time to
make hay.
Just the smell of that time of
year,
Would make Dad get his rear
in gear.
When we would fall off the rack,
It felt like we broke our
back.
Dad would just stand there and
laugh,
And say pick up the hay chaff.
— Peggy Rudolph,
Audubon

'OLD AND GRAY'

As we walk down the street
Oh how often do we meet,
Some poor old man, who's old
and gray,
In his pocket not a cent,
And for shelter, he knows not
where to go,
So let us cheer them on
For they can't be with us long,
And don't sneer at them
Because they're old and gray,
For remember while your
young,
That the time for you will come,
When you'll be old and only in
the way.
Now there was a time I hear
When the young were not so
gay
But since that time
There's come an awful change
Take a rich man when he is
growing old
They grab him by the hand
They are waiting for him to die,
They want his gold.
So let's cheer them on
They can't be with us long,
don't sneer at them
Because they are old and gray
For the time will come
When you'll be old and gray.
(Written For Leona Pieken)

— By Blanche Berry

GOLDEN WEDDING DAY
JAN. 9, 1986

(To Aesel and Chas Lamborn)
Love, fragile as a flower,
Bloomed one summer day;
How they fell in love,
I won't forget the way
We strolled a garden path,
Scarcely touching hands;
You smiled at me; I sighed;
They started making plans.
They sealed their troth with a
kiss, as light as thistledown;
The wind supplied the music;
The sun was smiling down.
Flowers fade, but not their love;
It came the years to stay;
And how they feel in love;
They won't forget the day.

— Mrs. Nellie Bechtol,
Adair

CRY EVIL, CRY HOPE

Violence is in our mist
we read it — We see it every
day.
Fear is becoming very hard to
resist.
Should we learn to live with it
and to cope
or should we over shadow the
evil
and have hope.
How do we gain faith
that gives us strength
To over-come uncertainty and
doubt.
"The evil of the past is not less
then the violence of today" we
shout.
"It is endless evil is,"
but so is faith and Hope and
Resistance!
"God Reigns"
Christ was born in a violent
land
he lived on our earth for thirty
years
died in violent pain.

— Penny Duben,
Atlantic

HOME

Remember where you hang
your hat,
Wherever you may roam.
After travels and after visits
Comes the time to go back
home.
Let's call a spade a spade.
There are limits to what it can
do.
Let's have respect and under-
standing.
We have our limitations too.
Make your house into a home
With the talents you possess.
Use the things that make you
smile
And bring peace and happiness.
Mae C. Nelson,
Urbandale

BEFORE...AND EVER
AFTER...LOVE

The hope that each new Christ-
mas brings,
Shines in the eyes of love,
Would that the world would
hold it fast,
Our Father's gift from above.
How much He showed He real-
ly cared,
His gift to us was Christ,
What have we given in return,
For our Father's sacrifice?
It's not too late for loving
hearts,
To humbly ask Him in,
He takes us just the way we
are,
With faults and souls filled with
sin.
May the love of Christ be in
your hearts,
In all you persevere,
And peace of mind reign in
your homes,
With joy and love to cheer!
Heavenly Father,
May we remember,
Your days are precious jewels,
Set in the crown you save for
us,
Our reward...for loving You.

— Joyce C. Infantino,
Atlantic

ANNIE'S DAY

Valentine's Day isn't far away —
The day for "Love" to show,
'Cause hearts get loved by
strangers then —
And strangers become no
more!
Love isn't hard to find —
But you must look to see,
Look at a child and "her"
Annie,
That love will always be!
She's dragged around for
hours —
Complain, you will never
hear,
The way Annie is handled at
times —
Must mean Annie is "Dear"! —
She's ready for the trash —
But mom can't throw "HER"
out,
This love between her child and
Annie —
Means Annie stays on top!
Valentine's Day is for Lovers —
So this could be Annie's Day,
She's a "perfect" lover for any
heart —
'Cause "LOVE" is Annie's
way!
— Mrs. Janet Hildreth,
Atlantic

GROWING PAINS

As I look in the mirror
I see the reflection
Of a child
Waiting to grow up.
But not quite ready to let go
Unsure of whether to play with
my doll
Or push it aside
One moment longing for
protection
The next wanting to be free
I pick up my lipstick
And trace in pink,
A smile that fades
No — not quite ready yet
I pick up my doll
And close the door.

Donna Taylor,
(Age 15),
(Formerly of Atlantic)
Lincoln, Neb.

MICE

I think mice
Are rather nice
Their tails are long,
Their faces small,
They haven't any
Chins at all.
Their ears, are pink,
Their teeth, are white,
They run about
The house at night.
They nibble things
They should not touch
And no one seems
To like them much.
But I think mice are nice.

Jay Heitink

Jay is a student of Mrs.
Anderson at Washington
School.
He observed his 8th
birthday Dec. 3 and is the
son of Randy and Judy
Walford and the grandson of
the Jerry Heitinks.

THE DEFICIT

For months and months
They talked of the deficit
And explained how it came to
be.
Each party said the other was
to blame,
And that is its history.
The millions spent on the cam-
paign trail
Might have reduced it, the
people say —
Campaign spending has got out
of hand,
There must be a better way.
If the candidates practiced a
bit of thrift
Before ever being elected,
There might be less chance
later
Of the deficit being neglected.
Marjorie McVicker Sutcliffe,
Audubon

OUR LITTLE BIRTHDAY BOY

Our little birthday boy will be
two years old next month.
Us grandparents love that little
boy so.
It seems like yesterday, when
little Michael was born.
He was so little and red.
And would holler and want to
be fed.
Little Michael would just listen,
to all of our voices and to
what we said.
But those cute little stages are
gone now.
And Mike will be two years old
next month.
It seems like grandma's little
man has grown up so fast.
And will be our little birthday
boy next month at last.
— Mrs. Robert Garner, Atlantic

Sharp Contrasts

(Continued From Page One)
formation is available through
your local Extension Office, soil
survey data in the soil conser-
vation district office, or from
extension agronomists at Iowa
State University.

These yield goals are estab-
lished based on optimal man-
agement levels. The key is to
accept these target yields and to
manage accordingly. When you
do, the economics become ob-
vious.

As all who farm know, the
returns to agriculture are mea-
sured not only in bushels pro-
duced, but also in the costs
(inputs) necessary to produce
the yield. Every input cost that
can be reduced improves the
economics.

How does this fact relate to
soil capabilities?

First, don't target yields (or
inputs) at unrealistically high
levels. When targets are too
high, fertilization beyond the
level that the crop can effec-
tively utilize becomes likely.
That excess fertilizer runs off
with sediment, or leaches into
the groundwater we drink.
Either way, it's money lost and
health threatened.

Fertilizer Carry-Over

Second, calculate the carry-
over for fertilizer, include the
benefits of spread manure, and
soil test regularly to avoid
excessive amounts of nitrates in
the soil. The return is dollars
saved and non-point source
pollution reduced.

Third, practice integrated
pest management in weed and
insect control. Spend money to
control pests when an economic
threshold is reached. Save
money when it isn't.

Fourth, save the soil and

prevent erosion. Erosion re-
duces the productive potential
of any soil. As mentioned
earlier, the idea that soil
conservation costs is hogwash.
Look at truly successful farm-
ers and you'll see conservation
farmers.

Soil conservation saves. It
saves production costs. Conser-
vation tillage can save fuel,
labor and equipment.

Since every ton of soil eroded
from farmland carries roughly
\$5-\$7 worth of already paid for
fertility and nutrients, not to
practice soil conservation is
pulling the plug on profits.

Diversification

Fifth, diversify. There are
lands and soil types being
cultivated in Iowa that are
simply not suited to row crop
production. Opportunity exists
for long-term profitability in
returning this land to woodland,
hay or other non-row crop
usage. There is no justifiable
reason to continue losing money
on marginal land when other
options exist.

Over the last 50 years, Iowa
has made incredible strides in
agricultural productivity as
well as worthy progress in soil
conservation. But we seem to
have reached a point of dimin-
ishing returns in both areas.
Today, creating larger yields by
using marginal land for row
crop production and by over-
fertilizing, has ceased to bring
benefits. Instead, the agricul-
tural economy is in a downward
spiral.

The key to turning the eco-
nomic and soil conservation
situations around lies in going
back to the source of pro-
ductivity and sustenance — the
land. When the capabilities of
the land are heeded and re-
spected, balance will return in
those areas of painful contrasts.
Iowans may then again enjoy
plentiful harvests of a variety of
nourishing crops without sacri-
ficing fair prices for those crops
— and the land will be pro-
tected against the ravages of
harsh use and resulting soil
erosion.

PIANO TUNING

JOHN FANCOLLY

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Bob Hockenberry
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Ron Sandvig
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Diane Hansen
Cashier



Graig Smith
Counter Sales

Raná Young
Cashier



Bert Hoeck
Counter Sales

Herschel Wall
Counter Sales

Greg Christensen
Yard Sales

Jerry Gaines
Yard Sales

Vic Gubbels
Shop

Linda Weppeler
Secretary

Maria Wittmuss
Inventory Clerk

Payless Cashway is now UBC in Atlantic

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- Tool & Hardware
- Electrical
- Paint
- Lawn & Garden
- Farm & Ranch
- Lighting
- Bath & Plumbing
- Kitchen
- Door & Window
- Floor & ceiling
- Wall Covering
- Furniture
- Fencing
- Heating & Energy



Atlantic Cashway Lumber Formerly "Payless Cashways"

East Hwy. 6 & 71

Atlantic, Iowa

Phone 243-2793



Not pictured: Jan Benton, Cashier; Kenneth Bickel, Cabinets; Vicki Brown, Cashier; Jim Figgins, Counter Sales; Lois McDermott, Paint & Carpet; Merlyn Schramm, Yard Sales; and Jim Boyd, Assistant Manager.

CATTLE REPORT

Iowa cattlemen had 670,000 cattle and calves on feed Jan. 1 for the slaughter market, 24 percent below Jan. 1, 1985, and up 6 percent from the Dec. 1 figure. This is the lowest Jan. 1 inventory on record.

Marketings during the October-December quarter totaled 445,000 head, down 7 percent from 1984, Iowa producers intend to market 400,000 head during the January-March

quarter, up 1 percent from 1985.

The number of cattle and calves on feed Jan. 1 in the seven monthly reporting states was 7.86 million head, 9 percent below last year.

Cattle and calves on feed Jan. 1 for the slaughter market in the 13 major producing states totaled 9.69 million head, 9 percent less than a year ago.

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ECONOMY SHOE STORE

ATLANTIC, IOWA

Cass Conservation Education

Program Earns Top Honor

By KIRK PETERSEN
Soil Conservationist

The Cass County Soil Conservation District received first-place recognition in the National Association of Conservation Districts Awards Program last year. This award was presented to the district because of its extensive involvement in the area of conservation education.

The Cass County Environmental Education Committee met monthly and supervised the educational work done in the county. Activities the committee was involved in were three-monthly fifth-grade poster contest, an annual sixth-grade conservation project contest, an essay contest, a monthly newsletter, several classroom presentations, educational days and field trips. The Environmental Education Committee was also in charge of the spring awards banquet.

The committee judged the poster contest on neatness, originality, how well the poster related to southwest Iowa, and how closely the poster idea follows the current theme. The themes were: "Habitat — The Key to Wildlife Survival" in January, "Soil Conservation" in February and "Trees and Shrubs and Their Uses" in March.

Projects

The sixth graders were involved in doing conservation projects. Trophies and certificates were awarded to the top three entries in each class. Certificates were presented to the next top seven project winners. Students received ideas for the projects from classroom presentations, field trips, conservation workbooks

and soil surveys, and from conservation projects on the farm.

An essay contest was held in the spring. The topic was "Clean Water — What Is The Answer." The contest was divided into a junior division for sixth to eighth grades and a senior division for ninth through twelfth grades.

The junior division winner was Sara Mailander and the senior division winner was Chris Mailander. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. James Mailander of rural Wiota. Each received a \$50 award. The money for the cash award was donated by the Cass County Soil Conservation District and the Cass County Conservation Board. Both essays were entered in the regional competition.

A monthly newsletter, "Naturally Speaking," is published and delivered to all elementary teachers. The newsletter contains information on plants, animals, soils, and upcoming programs and workshops. Class projects and experiments are included to aid teachers in classroom instruction in environmental education.

Field Trips

Several field trips and classroom presentations were conducted by Melanie Hayner and Kirk Petersen. A conservation day was held in May at Cold Springs Park. Elementary students, along with their teachers, attended six sessions in the morning and four in the afternoon. Members of the Conservation Commission, SCS, Conservation Board, and one teacher taught the sessions.

The highlight of the year was an awards banquet in the spring. All poster and project

contest winners, along with their families and teachers, were invited to attend. James B. Gulliford, director of the Department of Soil Conservation in Des Moines, was the speaker. Approximately 350 attended the potluck supper. Ribbons and certificates were awarded to the poster contest winners. Trophies and certificates were awarded to the conservation project winners.

Comic Books

Two hundred comic books with a conservation theme were distributed to all fourth grades. Outlook and other conservation workshops were attended by local teachers. A nature photo contest was sponsored by the Cass County Conservation Board and Rex Pharmacy.

Dan Huey, Atlantic High School science teacher, was chosen as the district winner of the NACD-Allis Chalmers Conservation Teacher-of-the-Year. He was responsible for student involvement in the building of 250 eastern bluebird nest boxes, which are in use throughout the county.

Members of the committee were Kirk Petersen, chairman; Melanie Hayner; Tom Magill; Sharon Goff; Dan Huey; Larry Harris; Barb Chase; Pam Tibken; and Denny Zimmerman.

Kenneth Muller, a longtime member of the committee, died in 1985 and a memorial fund has been set up, with part of this fund to be used for the publication of a conservation workbook tailored to Cass County. The balance of the fund will be used for a yearly plaque to be given to a farmer who displays outstanding progress in the area of conservation.

You're Invited Pioneer Days February 11-14

It's that time again...time to come on in and firm up your spring seed needs. The coffee pot will be on. And there's a good chance you'll run into some of your neighbors while you're here.

6% SAVINGS

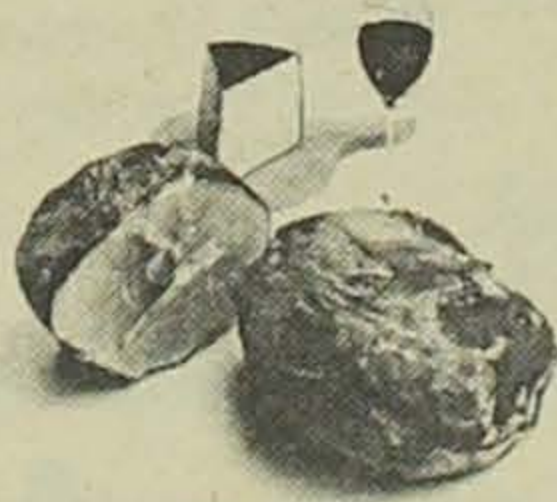
Pay for your Pioneer® brand corn, soybean, sorghum, wheat and alfalfa seed or silage inoculant during Pioneer Days and save 6%. Be sure to ask how you can qualify for additional savings on alfalfa seed.

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ATLANTIC
Dale Leander

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Kent Muller

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Immigrants Bring Swedish House To Minnesota

BLOMKEST, Minn. (AP) — When Ettie and Goran Ivarson first visited the United States three years ago, they found that even beautiful homes were drafty and cold. Snow sifted under the door in one motel where they stayed.

Such things do not happen in Sweden, they said.

So when they decided to leave their dairy and chicken farm in Sweden and come to the United States again, the Ivarsons brought a Swedish house with them.

Everything in the three-bedroom house is from Sweden — the carpet, wallpaper, light fixtures, curtains, furniture.

The windows are triple-pane and can be swung around so both sides can be cleaned from the inside. There are 8 inches of insulation under the floor, 11 inches above the ceiling and 7 in the walls. The roof is made of steel tiles and will last as long as the house.

According to the U.S. Customs office in Minneapolis, this is the first house to come from Sweden they have seen.

The Ivarsons hope it won't be the last. They plan to market the Swedish house in the Midwest, using the warm, energy-efficient home on the west edge of Blomkest as their model.

They intend to bring the homes over, put them up and eventually, depending on the entire family's wishes, settle in the United States.

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Cass County Development Committee

Did you
receive
a job
survey?

(PLEASE PRINT) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
NAME (Last, First and Middle Initial)
ADDRESS (INCLUDE STREET OR BOX NUMBER, CITY, STATE & ZIP CODE)
TELEPHONE NUMBER

RESIDENT #2

Office Use only

1. SEX
1 ☐ MALE
2 ☐ FEMALE

2. AGE
1 ☐ 16-19
2 ☐ 20-21
3 ☐ 22-39
4 ☐ 40-54
5 ☐ 55-65
6 ☐ 65 & Over

3. VETERAN STATUS
a ☐ VETERAN
2 ☐ NON VET

(PLEASE PRINT) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
NAME (Last, First and Middle Initial)
ADDRESS (INCLUDE STREET OR BOX NUMBER, CITY, STATE & ZIP CODE)
TELEPHONE NUMBER

RESIDENT #3

Office Use only

1. SEX
1 ☐ MALE
2 ☐ FEMALE

2. AGE
1 ☐ 16-19
2 ☐ 20-21
3 ☐ 22-39
4 ☐ 40-54
5 ☐ 55-65
6 ☐ 65 & Over

3. VETERAN STATUS
a ☐ VETERAN
2 ☐ NON VET

4. Do you have a handicap that would prevent you from performing certain types of work?
☐ YES
☐ NO

(PLEASE PRINT) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
NAME (Last, First and Middle Initial)
ADDRESS (INCLUDE STREET OR BOX NUMBER, CITY, STATE & ZIP CODE)
TELEPHONE NUMBER

RESIDENT #1

Office Use only

1. SEX
1 ☐ MALE
2 ☐ FEMALE

2. AGE
1 ☐ 16-19
2 ☐ 20-21
3 ☐ 22-39
4 ☐ 40-54
5 ☐ 55-65
6 ☐ 65 & Over

3. VETERAN STATUS
a ☐ VETERAN
2 ☐ NON VET

4. Do you have a handicap that would prevent you from performing certain types of work?
☐ YES
☐ NO

5. EDUCATION - Circle highest grade attended (ELEMENTARY THROUGH COLLEGE)
a 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

6. Are you presently a student?
a YES ☐ NO ☐

7. Do you plan to attend school next semester?
a YES ☐ NO ☐

8. Did you or are you now attending a trade school?
a YES ☐ NO ☐

9. Years of trade or vocational school (PLEASE CIRCLE) - 1 2 3 4 5 or more

10. EMPLOYMENT STATUS (CHECK ONLY ONE)
1 ☐ Employed
2 ☐ Unemployed
3 ☐ Self-Employed

11. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY - If you were currently employed or if you WERE EMPLOYED during the past 5 years, please answer the following (CHECK ONLY ONE PER QUESTION)
a Did you or are you working?
1 ☐ Full-Time (35 Hours or More)
2 ☐ Part-time (Less than 35 Hours)
b With what type of firm were (are) you employed?
(CHECK ONLY ONE)
1 ☐ Agriculture (Farms, Greenhouses, Veterinarians)
2 ☐ Mining (Mines, Quarries)
3 ☐ Construction (General Contractors, Special trades)
4 ☐ Manufacturing (Factories, publishing, mills)
5 ☐ Transportation (Railroad, motor and air)
6 ☐ Communication (Radio, TV, Telephone)
7 ☐ Public Utilities (Electric, gas, water services)
8 ☐ Wholesale (Businesses selling goods to retailers)
9 ☐ Retail stores, auto dealers

12. How far would you be willing to travel (one way) daily in accept employment in a new or old industry?
a ☐ 0 to 10 miles
b ☐ 11 to 20 miles
c ☐ 21 to 30 miles
d ☐ 31 to 40 miles
e ☐ 41 to 50 miles
f ☐ 51 to 60 miles
g ☐ 61 to 70 miles
h ☐ 71 to 80 miles
i ☐ 81 to 90 miles
j ☐ 91 to 100 miles
k ☐ Over 100 miles

Survey forms will arrive at your home soon. If you are missed, you are asked to obtain copies from: any Cass County financial institution.

The information obtained from this survey will be used as part of the overall effort to attract new jobs to this area.

The results of this survey will provide a broad picture of the available workforce and will not be used to identify any individual. Iowa Department of Job Service will be in sole possession of identifiable information you supply as an individual and will not release it without your express, written consent. You may be contacted by Job Service employees about job openings or referral to local training situations.

This questionnaire should be completed by ALL persons 16 and over in your household. Persons not interested in the new employment should only complete the first FOUR questions.

It is important for everyone to RETURN the questionnaire since a good response is vital to our total economic effort.

16-17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1. What TYPE OF WORK (Did you or Do you perform for your employer?)
a ☐ YES ☐ NO

2. What (Was or Is) your job title?
a ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Please indicate other skills or abilities you possess or types of machinery or equipment on which you have had experience. ALSO, include vocational training or college field.
a ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. How much pay per hour would you receive to accept a full-time job (2 or more hours a day) in a new or expanded industry?
(CHECK ONLY ONE)
1 ☐ 3.35 per hour
2 ☐ 3.36 to 5.00
3 ☐ 5.01 to 7.50
4 ☐ 7.51 to 10.00
5 ☐ Over 10.00

5. How far did (do) you travel (one way) each day?
1 ☐ less than 5 miles
2 ☐ 5 miles to 15 miles
3 ☐ 16 miles to 30 miles
4 ☐ 31 miles to 50 miles
5 ☐ Over 50 miles

6. How far would you be willing to travel (one way) daily to accept employment in a new or expanded industry?
1 ☐ less than 5 miles
2 ☐ 5 miles to 15 miles
3 ☐ 16 miles to 30 miles
4 ☐ 31 miles to 50 miles
5 ☐ Over 50 miles

7. Would you be willing to accept training that may be required?
a ☐ YES ☐ NO

8. If YES - would you be in the cost of training?
a ☐ YES ☐ NO

ALL INFORMATION STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Survey sponsored by the Iowa Job Service — Iowa Development Commission — Office for Planning and Programming — Private Industry Council in cooperation with Cass County Development Committee.



If you have any questions, contact the labor survey team located at 508 Poplar, Atlantic, or call 712-243-2351, Job Service of Iowa office.

LOCAL COMMITTEE

Atlantic
Tim Teig
Dean Robinson
Vernon Gilbert
Dave Chase
Bob Camblin
Owen Meredith
John Johnson
Frank Greiner
Fritz Simpson
Gene Sharp

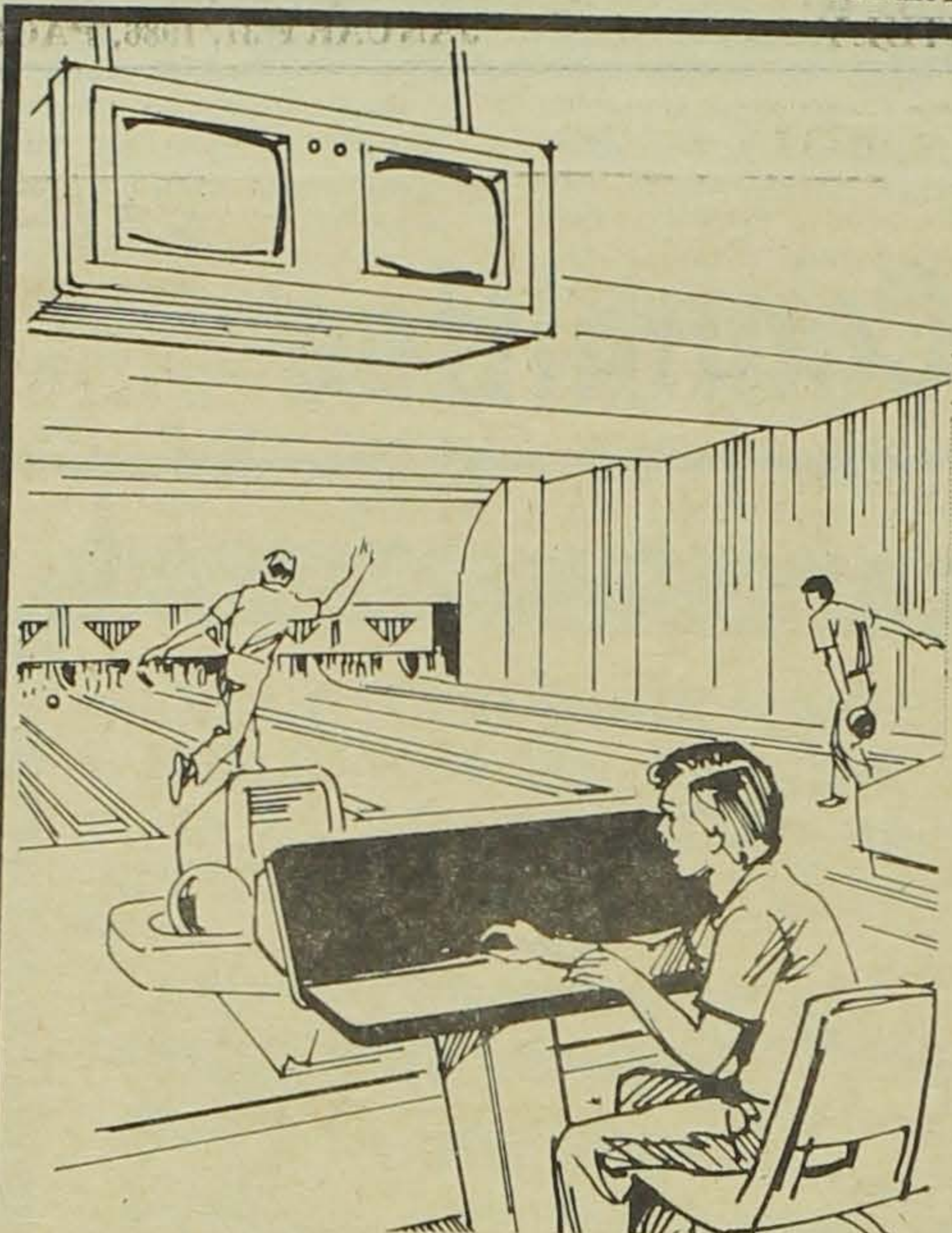
Anita
Marge Karns

Lewis/Griswold
Rod Kunze

Cumberland
Bob Blankinship



Cass County Development Committee



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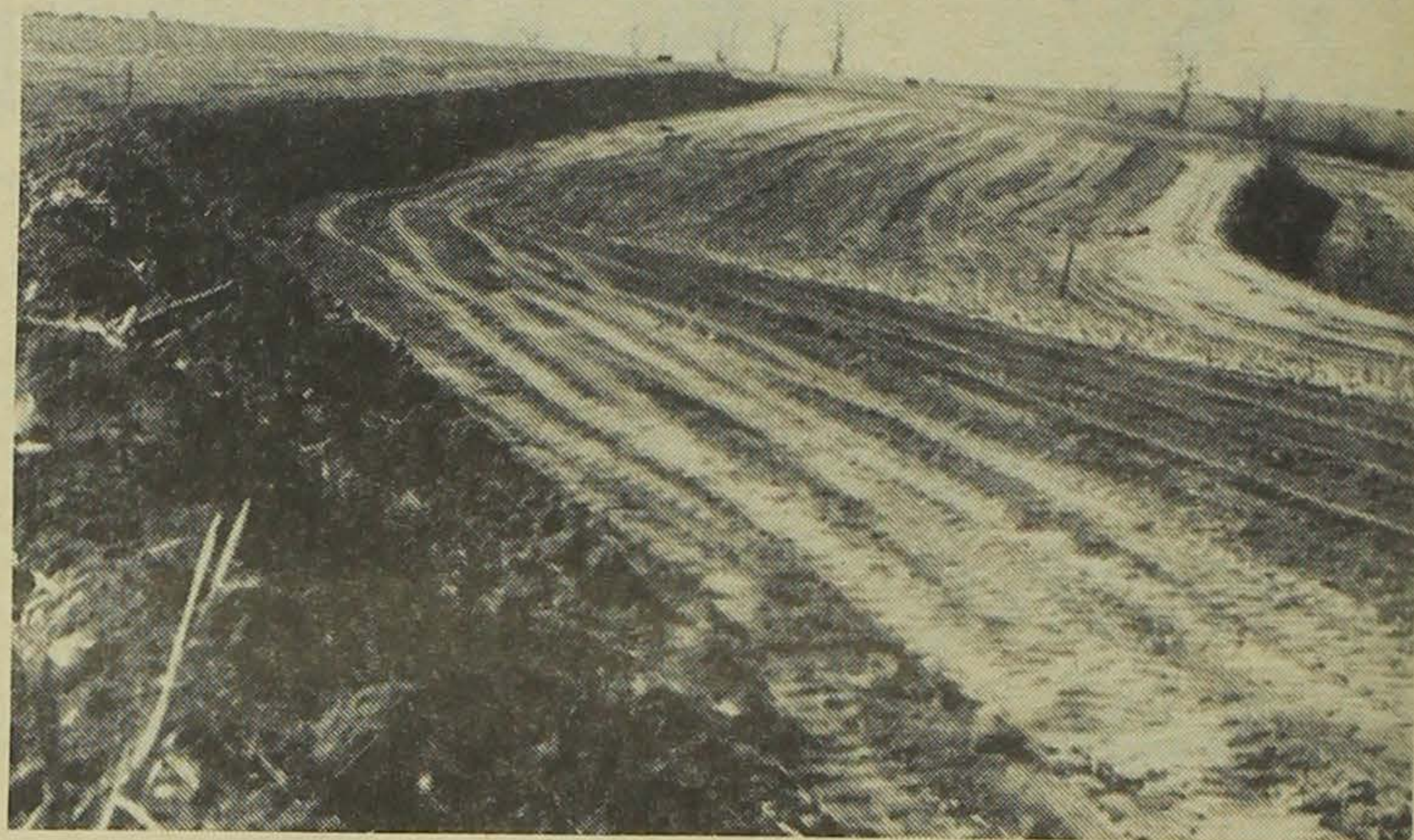
Open Bowling In The Afternoons.
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SUPER BOWL

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Narrow Base Terraces Increase In Popularity



By BILL WILLIS
District Conservationist

Terraces continue to be the mainstay of soil conservation practices to control excessive loss of topsoil. Lesser cost practices like contouring and no-till can control erosion on slopes up to about 6 percent. On steeper slopes, slope lengths must be shortened with terraces to control erosion to acceptable levels.

More than 190,000 feet of terraces were added in Cass County in 1985, nearly all of which were parallel, tile-outlet style to achieve the highest level of farmability. Included in this amount was a significant number of the new narrow-base terraces.

Terraces have undergone numerous changes to keep pace

with the ever-increasing size of farm machinery.

The newest introduction to terrace construction has been the narrow-base, or A-type terraces. Neither the front slope nor the back slope is farmed, but left quite steep and seeded to grass.

The area between terraces is spaced to fit the larger machinery, and every attempt is made to construct the terraces parallel to each other.

Narrow-base terraces have proven to be cheaper to build since less dirt is needed and less time is required by the contractor. Tile outlets are also used to discharge excess water, and to aid in keeping the terraces parallel.

Soil Conservation Service (SCS) technicians are now using programmable calculators, or mini computers, to perform terrace design in the field. This has lessened the amount of time required for design, and helped insure the most economical construction requirements for all types of terraces.

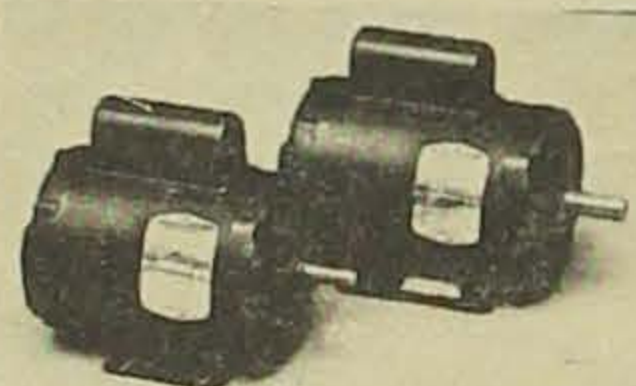
Two separate cost-share programs are available to landowners to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of terrace construction. Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service administers the federally-funded program. The Soil Conservation District administers the state-funded program.

Either one, or both, of these programs can be employed to help finance construction of terraces. The SCS staff provides all of the engineering necessary free of charge where either of the cost-share programs is used.

Terraces combined with other conservation practices such as no-till will easily control soil erosion and permit intensive farming of slopes that are very susceptible to excessive rates of soil loss.

A conservation plan for any farm where terrace construction is anticipated is a logical first step to developing a workable method of erosion control. The district can also provide planning services to any landowner in the county.

February Specials!

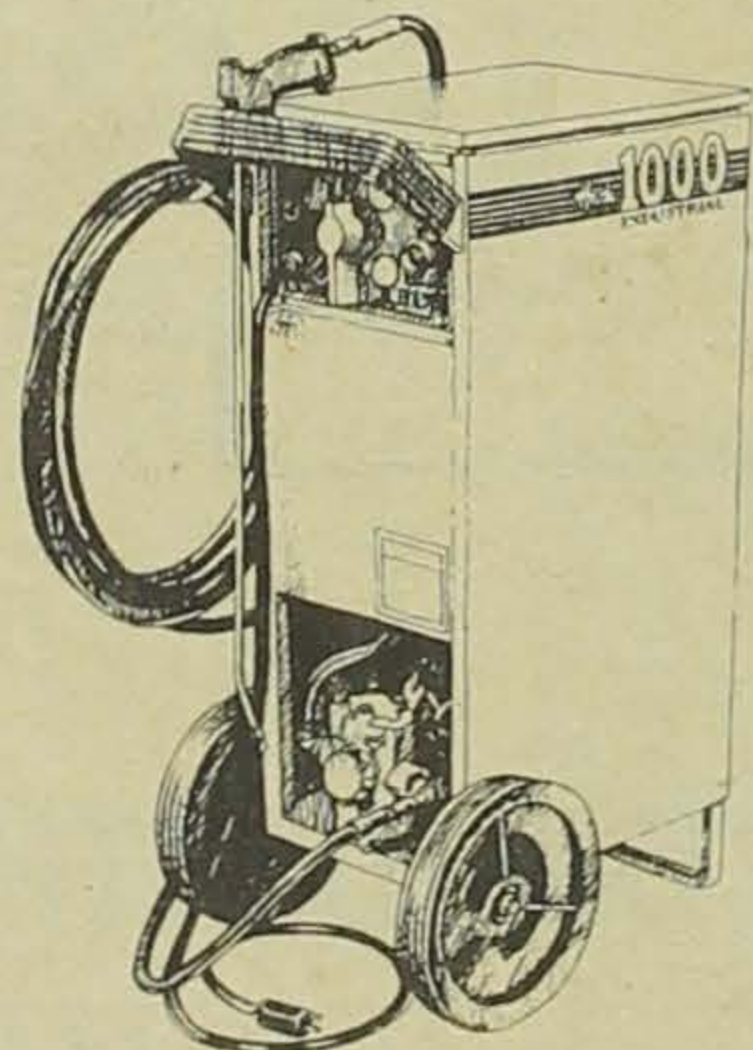


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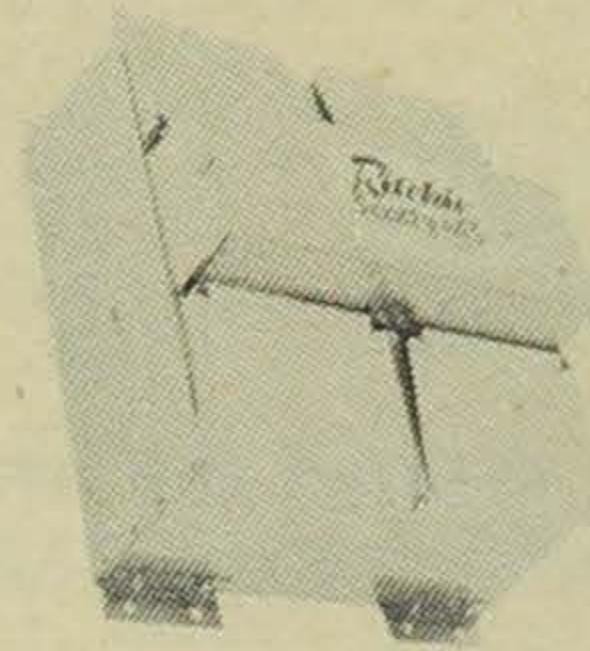
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4 Drink
\$211⁰⁰

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Future Plans For Controlling Soil Erosion

By STEVE STOVER
Council Bluffs
Area Conservationist

The conservation movement in the United States has now celebrated its golden anniversary. Farmers across the nation have actively pursued trying to control the monster of the countryside — erosion.

Soil Conservation district and the Soil Conservation Service are proud of the technical assistance provided to install wind and water erosion control systems. Terraces, waterways, dams and many other practices dot the landscape. However, as a nation we have only barely begun to control soil erosion.

The next 50 years will hopefully allow future generations the means to finish this important job. Erosion control methods vary from essentially "no cost" to costly installations where landscapes require building terraces.

Western Iowa is in the heart of one of the most erosive areas in the nation. Terraces are normally needed along with a combination of other practices to bring erosion to tolerable levels. This is a difficult time for many to finance their part of the terrace cost.

Back To Basics
The conservation movement

began in the Dust Bowl days. Personal finances were a problem then, but giant erosion control strides were made with the "low cost" or "no cost" practices.

Contour farming, stripcropping, rotations, conservation tillage and no-till systems have proven to be soil savers. Maybe you can't afford a terrace system. However, you can help yourself by applying these practices to your farm. They are the backbone needed to control erosion.

Technical Assistance

The Soil Conservation Service is the technical arm helping locally-elected Soil Conservation District commissioners carry out effective erosion control programs. This dual relationship along with interested landowners has proven to be the best method of getting conservation on the land. We can beat the erosion problem if all of us work together.

If you need help in controlling your erosion problems, contact your Conservation District office. Fifty years ago the nation did not have a trained cadre to help you solve erosion problems. We do now and look forward to helping solve the erosion problem.

The first elevator in Washington, D.C., was installed in the Washington Monument upon that edifice's completion in 1881. It was operated by steam engines and was considered unsafe for women and children. Brave men willing to try it were served beer, wine and cheese.

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FOR SALE: Bearcat 950 grinder, orbit motor drive, magnet and extra screens. Also, baled straw. 712-784-3691.

FOR SALE: Border Collie pups, well marked. Excellent livestock workers, good disposition. Max Roberts, Villisca, 712-826-7322.

FOR SALE: Westinghouse roaster oven with timer clock and cabinet. 767-2549, Elliott.

FOR SALE: Purebred York boars. Richard Richter, phone Anita 762-3808.

FOR SALE: Ethan Allen hutch, nutmeg in color. 243-5327 Atlantic.

FOR SALE: Alfalfa, square bales. Straw, square bales. Alfalfa, big round bales. 712-774-5470.

FOR SALE: Dressed geese, capons and turkeys; also, firewood, \$45 a pickup load. Will deliver in Atlantic, 243-2495.

FOR SALE: Trio of Toulouse geese, one gander, two hens, \$25. Jim Stoysich, 712-826-8884 Villisca.

FOR SALE: 25 sows to farrow February 20th-March 5th. T.G.E. vaccinated plus 8-way vaccinated, sprayed and wormed. Ear tagged with farrowing dates recorded. 712-744-3152.

FOR SALE: IBM-PC computer w/2 disk drives and color monitor. Delbert Westphalen, 243-1957.

FOR SALE: AKC German Shepherd puppies. Excellent quality. Shots and wormed. 515-322-3245, Corning, Iowa.

FOR SALE: Registered Angus bulls, two 2-year-olds; four yearlings. Weaning wts. of yearlings: 646-610 lbs. Registered Angus heifers, weaning wts. 556-475 lbs. Borkowski Angus Farm, Elliott, Iowa 51532.

FOR SALE: Heavy duty automatic heater, used very little. 3600-5400 Btu; 5600 watts, 240-volt, 20 1/2" x 13 1/2". \$100. Les Lilly, Rt. 3, Box 29, Greenfield, 50849. Phone 515-743-2360.

Conservation Plans Aid To Farmers

By LYLE PETERSON
Of Council Bluffs
Area Resource Conservationist

Acres of conservation plans have increased steadily in the last four years. This means that more people have used the Soil Conservation Service to determine what is needed to control erosion on their land.

The conservation plan records the present decisions of the landuser and identifies the average amount of erosion that can be expected to occur. If this erosion rate is greater than a level that will sustain production the conservationist will suggest alternatives that reduce the rate of an acceptable level.

In Area 4 during 1985 these decisions and recommendations have been made for 182,953 acres.

Resource management systems show up much more frequently in the new plans. This is another way to say that a complete conservation package is developed. Many of these plans contain grassed waterways, grassed headlands, terraces, reduced tillage operations, windbreaks and sometimes strip-rotation. If grazing livestock is part of the farm operation total forage systems are usually discussed along with manure handling methods.

The new plans fit the present day farmer. They will show how much conservation is needed and identify practical methods to accomplish it. Stop in at the Soil Conservation Service office to visit with your local staff about your farm conservation plan.

★ FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Brown soft top for Jeep CT7. 32" pickup top. Duane Shepperd, 243-2379, Atlantic.

FOR SALE: Alfalfa, 110 big bales 1st, 2nd, 3rd cuttings. 243-4766.

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FOR RENT: 160 crop acres, five miles south of Anita. Cash rent preferred. 243-1556.

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596 ACRES in Cass & Washington Townships. This is bare land & some of the best farm ground in Cass County. 199.
120 ACRES in Franklin Township. Bare land. Terms available. 203.

We have several other farms available in the area. Give us a call!!

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SOUTH OF WIOTA — NEW LISTING. 1 ACRES w/2-story house, several bldgs., and on pavement. Call Lori Jones at 243-6729. 207.
SOUTH OF ATLANTIC. 2.5 ACRES. 1 1/2 story house w/3-4 BRs. 1 1/2 Baths. In Atlantic School District. Call Kay Jones at 243-6994. 202.

NORTHWEST OF MASSENA. Reduced price!! Has excellent 4-BR home. Plus 2 baths, newer kitchen and more. 165.
SOUTH OF ANITA. \$25,000 buys 2 ACRES w/2-story house, 3-car garage, livestock shed, cave & lots of garden space. 179.



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EQUAL HOUSING

Needed Clues Of Roots

By EDNA CHRISTENSEN
Cass County
Genealogical Society

Things to look for in newspapers of value to genealogical research:

Most towns had two newspapers, representing the political parties.

In older papers look for a list of unclaimed letters, this could indicate the person had moved on, but had been in the area.

Homestead notices and transfers of property might tell where the person went.

Delinquent tax lists are a clue to where a person may have moved if the property was sold at a sheriff's sale.

Marriage notices were usually printed one week after the wedding, or the information might be mentioned in a news column ahead of the marriage.

Obituaries are a good source, but weren't many for females in the older paper, unless the person was very prominent in the community.

Birthdays. Some local papers list birthdays.

Births, baptisms and adoptions usually give the full name of parents and grandparents.

Anniversaries, especially the 10th, 25th or 50th. Check before the date and after.

Family reunions and get-togethers offer a great deal of information, giving family members and home towns.

The news column often had many stories not found elsewhere in the paper.

Citizenship notices usually contain several names at one time and are most likely found in the county seat newspaper.

When checking newspaper, keep in mind the person you are researching may have lived closer to a town in a different county than the county in which they lived.

The society is interested in knowing of any unmarked graves in Cass County cemeteries. We also know many stones do not have dates on them and this information would be appreciated.

Tom Keil, 805 Mulberry, Atlantic, telephone 243-3940, seeks information on S.A. Keil, who lived in Lewis. He also wants information on the surnames of West, Meyer, Schupt and Coatney.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. recently became a prosecutor for the District Attorney's office in New York City. Shortly afterward, his wife became a lawyer for the Legal Aid Society, which defends people without financial means. It is quite possible the husband and wife at some time could battle in court on opposite sides of a case.

Life After 2000

By Barbara S. Moffet
National Geographic
News Service

Areas of medical research with great significance for the future include:

The Brain — "As heart disease and cancer become more treatable, the major American health problem over the next 50 years will be degenerative diseases of the brain," says Dr. Richard Jed Wyatt, chief of neuropsychiatry at the National Institute of Mental Health. Some experts expect cases of Alzheimer's disease, a type of dementia, to triple in the next 75 years as the population ages.

But an explosion of research on the brain, one of the last frontiers of medical science, will offer eventual cures for some of today's most feared disorders. For example, a recent discovery that the brain has at least 50 and perhaps hundreds of neurotransmitters — chemicals that direct much of its function — probably will lead to new treatments or cures of Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, schizophrenia, chronic pain, and even Alzheimer's.

The workings of the mind, once thought intangible and invisible, will be traced with new scanners. "We're in the process of demystifying the brain. By the year 2000 we may know exactly what is happening, say, in my brain while I'm talking to you," says Dr. Katherine Bick, deputy director of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

Future drugs will literally refresh our memories. "Using certain drugs, we now can make animals remember better, and I believe that before long, we'll help humans with memory problems," forecasts Dr. James L. McGaugh, director of the Center for the Neurobiology of Learning at the University of California, Irvine. Several U.S. drug manufacturers already are researching these "cognitive enhancers."

One of the most ambitious areas of brain research is an effort to make a damaged brain "whole" through special surgery. Wyatt has found that rats suffering symptoms of Parkinson's disease — a deficiency of a neurotransmitter that afflicts 500,000 Americans — can recover if affected brain tissue is surgically replaced by new cells. If the process works in rhesus monkeys, Wyatt believes, it eventually should work in humans. One scientist predicts that such transplants will be routine for some brain diseases by 2000 if ethical questions are resolved.

Genetics — Gene by gene, scientists are mapping the human body. The number of identified genes is roughly doubling every two years, and although the rate will slow, many of the significant ones will have been located by the turn of the century. Last year, for example, scientists found the gene that corresponds to the fatal Huntington's disease.

About 3,500 illnesses have been linked to genetic defects, including many forms of mental retardation, and future scientists for the first time may be able to treat them. Beyond that, genetic mapping will help explain a broad range of biological functions, such as the process that causes chromosomes to rearrange themselves and trigger cancer.

Although ethical questions loom, the new knowledge should yield advances for future health care, among them genetic vaccines and drugs, prenatal screening, and early warnings of predisposition to certain adult diseases, even those caused by a combination of hereditary traits.

Cancer — This complex disease will continue to kill and cripple us in the next century, but it will be more curable. The National Cancer Institute foresees that if current research strategies succeed, cure rates should rise to an average of 75 percent by the year 2000, up from about 50 percent today.

Research is progressing in dozens of directions. Scientists now know that some cancers are triggered by oncogenes, normal genes that turn malignant. They're starting to attack cancer with cells called monoclonal antibodies; these single-purpose molecules, armed with radioactive isotopes or drugs, can seek out and destroy a tumor.

Other pioneer treatments seek to exploit the body's natural defenses against malignancies. Research on immune substances known as tumor necrosis factor, which destroys cancerous cells while leaving normal cells intact, may lead to radical new approaches to cancer therapy.

Artificial Organs — Like a repaired car, the human body of 2000 will be made up of replaceable parts. "There is no organ which won't be replaced in the future," says Dr. Pierre Galletti, who has developed artificial organs at Brown University.

Parts that will commonly be replaced in the future include heart, lungs, kidney, pancreas, blood vessels, ears, and maybe eyes. Eventually, Galletti says, man-made parts will replace the liver and even sections of the brain and nervous system.

Tomorrow's artificial organs will be made of more sophisticated materials than today's. "Bioartificial organs," hybrids of natural transplants and artificial parts, may help stop tissue rejection by encapsulating donor material in plastic.

Tip of the Hat to 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

Amy McCrory, 16-year-old daughter of Jerry and Kathee McCrory of rural Atlantic, has been selected as Junior Leader of the Month. She has been an eight-year member of the Union Lucky Clovers 4-H Club, serving as president, secretary, treasurer, discovering 4-H junior leader, home improvement junior leader and active on many committees.

The 4-H member has carried swine, beef, clothing, home improvement, gardening, photography, food and nutrition and visual arts projects throughout her 4-H career and given many educational presentations.

On the county level, she has exhibited at the county fair for seven years, helped at county-wide 4-H Roundup, and is currently serving as a member on the 4-H Youth Council.

One of the highlights of her 4-H career was having several items considered for Iowa State Fair and then having an exhibit selected to represent Cass



Amy McCrory
County at the fair.
Miss McCrory enjoys being a junior leader because, "I like helping younger people."

In summing up her feelings about 4-H, she comments, "4-H is fun. At times it is hard, but it makes one work harder. It is hard and fun to set goals at the beginning of the year and then try to meet them. That is an experience I completely enjoy."

Farmer Thanks 'Santa' For Good Results With No-Till

By LYNN HANSEN
Of Anita

My good friend Bill Fudge asked me to explain the harrow-till system of corn planting. He laughed out loud like Santa Claus when he heard how we planted, but neither of us laughed this fall when we saw the results. Bill is a lot like Santa Claus to no-tillers of Cass County. He gives freely and expects nothing in return.

We had experimented enough with no-till last year to know that it would work. This year we planted every acre of corn without disking or plowing. Last year we only no-tilled half of the ground. The day we finished planting in 1984 we had all the acres custom sprayed with liquid nitrogen and herbicides. This system worked good, except you rely heavily on the custom applicator and the cost of fertilizer is high.

Decision

In 1985 we decided to reduce fertilizer cost and rely less on a custom operator to come and spray immediately after planting. In early April dry potash and phosphate were surface applied.

About a week later anhydrous was applied to bean stubble. The only problem was that the ground worked so good last spring that the fields now looked like they had been chiseled.

Chiseling is as poor a farming practice as can be used if you think anything of yours or the landlord's land. This also includes using a conser-till chisel disk in the fall (or anytime) on cornstalks and especially bean stubble. The man that invented those things definitely wasn't a conservationist. He was a heck of a salesman! I wonder if he owns any oil stock?

Getting back to the 1985 crop, we now had these anhydrous marks to do something with. What to do? Get out the old four-section that had been abandoned and put it to work. This operation can be ac-

complished with a small tractor and very little time and fuel.

On about April 25, herbicides were applied with 25 pounds of liquid nitrogen and enough water to make 40 gallons per acre of liquid carrier.

Planting

The corn was planted on May 5 with a leased no-till planter. The next trip through the field was with the combine in November.

We also planted some second-year corn with the harrow-till system. Anhydrous was applied the last of April, but on the stalk ground the marks were not severe so we waited for planting day.

As time passed I began to wonder if my friend Fudge had led me astray. Those stalks looked like a lot of residue to plant in and the planter we used didn't have trash wipers on it.

Harrow Time Again

What to do? Get out the harrow. Once over with the harrow and it looked like it had been disked three times, but the wind had blown for three days previously and the ground and stalks couldn't have worked any better.

Even the neighbor whose harrow we borrowed thought it was disked. There were so many stalks I probably would have disked it, again.

The next step was to plant the corn and spray on the chemical. The last trip was to run the combine.

All together, we made five trips over each field, maybe that is too many to qualify as no-till, but I know this, we lost very little soil, our fuel bill was one third of normal, hours spent in the field was way down, the tach on the tractor didn't go around much and the corn yield was unbelievable. Thanks Santa Claus!

In a liter of air, a person can smell as little as one four-hundred-billionth of a gram of ethyl mercaptan (the essence of rotten meat).

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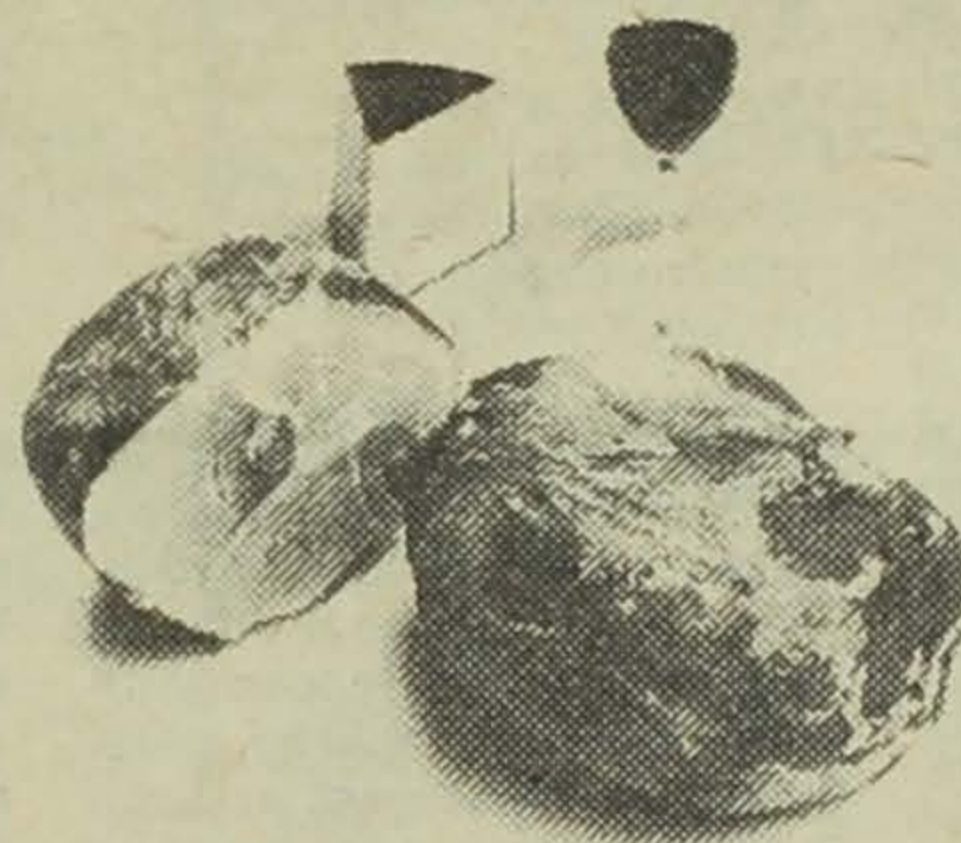
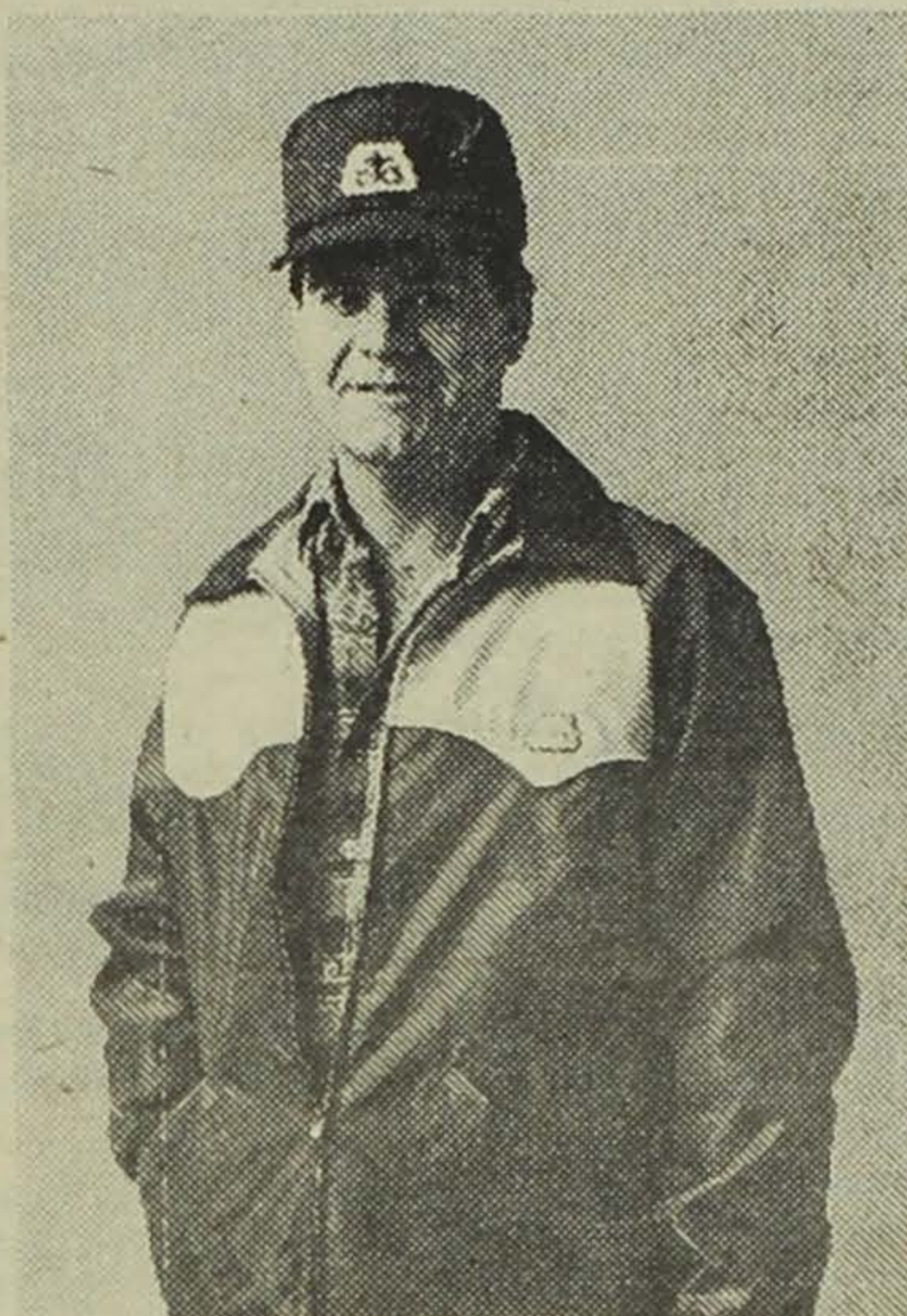
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FREE jacket!

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Drawing for Amana ham, too!

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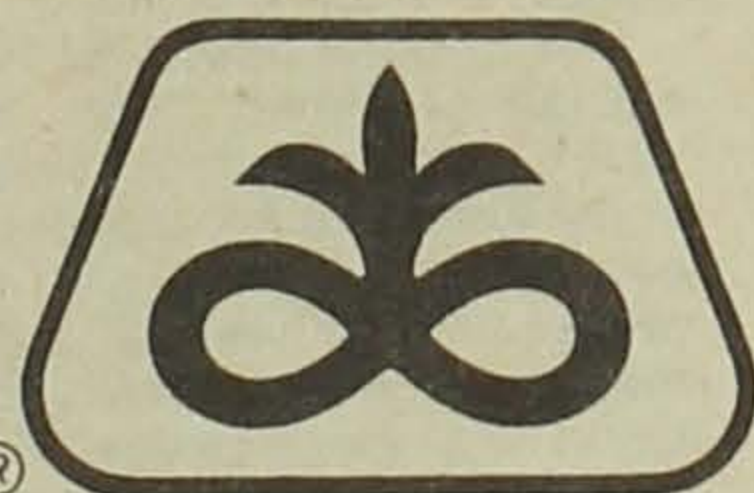
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Wake Up Your Family Appetite With Seafood

Satisfy Your Hunger With Nutritional Fish

(By Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy)

Fish is a delicious and nutritious source of protein. And it's an especially popular entree choice because it's low in fat and cholesterol. An easy way to up fish's nutritional value is to bake it with Idaho® potatoes, which have twice as much fiber as white rice or pasta.

Idaho Potato Fish Bake is a basic recipe that can work with halibut and many other salt-water fish steaks. When served with the skin as in this dish, Gem State potatoes become a good source of the dietary fiber that keeps the digestive system in order and aids in satisfying hunger without excess calories. They also have the unique texture and flavor that comes from growing in Idaho's volcanic soil. To guarantee that the potatoes you select have these pluses, look for the "Grown in Idaho" seal when shopping.

Idaho Potato Chili-Flavored Fish is a totally different variation. It couples fish filets with bell pepper, celery and boiled potatoes in chili sauce to wake up the seafood and spuds with tantalizing piquancy. Packed with fiber which scientists are examining in the prevention of several health conditions, this entree is full of natural goodness as well as full-bodied taste.

Careful handling of the fish for either recipe will enable you to enjoy maximum nutritional benefits from these specialties. If using fresh fish, select those with full, bright eyes, reddish-pink gills and flesh that's firm to the touch. Keep them in the coldest part of the refrigerator until baking time. Frozen fish should be thoroughly thawed in the refrigerator before use.

Baking is one of the simplest ways to prepare fish. By baking fish atop potatoes, all that's needed is a salad and fresh fruit for dessert for a healthful, hearty meal.

IDAHO POTATO FISH BAKE

3 Idaho® potatoes, washed, unpeeled, sliced 1/4-inch thick
2 medium onions, sliced 1/4-inch thick

SHRIMP AND CHEESE TOPPED SPAGHETTI

1 jar (2 1/2 ounces) sliced mushrooms
1 package (1 1/2 ounces) spaghetti sauce mix*
1 can (8 ounces) tomato sauce
1 tablespoon butter
9 ounces uncooked spaghetti
1 package (6 ounces) frozen cooked shrimp, thawed, rinsed and drained
1 cup (4 ounces) shredded Provolone cheese

Drain mushrooms, reserving liquid. Add enough water to reserve liquid from mushrooms to make 1 cup. Combine spaghetti sauce mix and tomato sauce. Stir in mushroom liquid and butter. Cook according to package directions. Meanwhile, cook spaghetti according to package directions; rinse and drain. Add mushrooms and shrimp to sauce; stir in cheese just until melted. Serve over hot spaghetti. 6 servings.

*Note: Spaghetti Sauce Mix was used to develop this recipe.



Idaho® Potato Fish Bake marries low-fat, low cholesterol fish steaks with fiber-packed potatoes for healthful dining.

1 clove garlic, chopped
2 cups bottled clam juice
2 teaspoons dried leaf marjoram, crushed
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon hot pepper sauce
1/2 cup milk
3 tablespoons flour
1 pound halibut steak, cut about 1-inch thick
1 cup frozen peas, defrosted
Paprika

In a large saucepan combine potatoes, onions, garlic, clam juice, marjoram, salt and hot pepper sauce. Bring to a boil. Cover. Simmer 10 to 12 minutes until potatoes are tender. With a slotted spoon remove vegetables from saucepan. Arrange in a large, shallow baking dish. Combine milk and flour; add to liquid in saucepan, stirring until mixture boils and thickens. Cook 1 minute longer. Arrange fish steaks and peas over potatoes. Pour sauce over all. Sprinkle with paprika. Bake in a preheated 350-degree oven 10 minutes, or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork.

Yield: 4 servings.

CRUSTLESS TUNA QUICHE

1 tablespoon butter
1/3 cup sliced green onion
1/4 cup chopped red and/or green pepper
4 eggs
3 tablespoons flour
1/4 teaspoon EACH: salt, dry mustard
One-eighth teaspoon pepper
1 1/2 cups skim milk
1 1/2 cups (6 ounces) shredded Cheddar cheese
1 can (6 1/2 ounces) tuna in water, drained and flaked
Tomato, cut into 6 wedges

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Melt butter in small skillet. Sauté onion and pepper until tender, about 3 minutes. Combine eggs, flour and seasoning in medium-sized mixing bowl; beat until well blended. Stir in milk; add cheese, tuna and sautéed vegetables; mix well. Pour into well-buttered 9-inch pie plate. Bake 45 to 50 minutes or until knife inserted near center comes out clean. Let cool 10 minutes before serving. Garnish each serving with a tomato wedge. 6 servings.

IDAHO POTATO CHILI-FLAVORED FISH

3 Idaho® potatoes, unpeeled
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 cup diced onion
1 cup diced green Bell pepper
1 cup diced celery
3/4 cup bottled chili sauce
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon hot pepper sauce
1 pound fish filets, flounder or haddock

Slice potatoes 1/4-inch thick. Place in saucepan; add water to cover. Bring to a boil, reduce heat, simmer 10 to 15 minutes, until almost tender. Drain. Arrange slices in a (8x12x2-inch) baking dish. In a medium skillet, melt butter; sauté onion, green pepper and celery until tender. Remove from heat; add chili sauce, salt and hot pepper sauce. Spread half the chili mixture over potatoes. Arrange fish filets over potatoes. Spread remaining chili mixture over fish. Bake in a preheated 350-degrees oven 10 to 15 minutes until fish flakes easily with a fork.

Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

CHEESE-VEGETABLE ROLL UPS

2 cups (8 ounces) shredded Swiss cheese
2/3 cup shredded carrots (about 2 medium carrots)
1/2 cup dairy sour half and half
1/4 cup EACH: chopped celery, sliced green onion
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
1/2 teaspoon salt
One-eighth teaspoon pepper
12 large leaves of leaf lettuce, chilled
3 large tomatoes

Combine cheese, carrot, sour half and half, celery, onion, mustard, salt and pepper; mix well. Chill, covered, 1 to 2 hours to allow flavors to blend. Spread approximately 2 tablespoons cheese mixture on each lettuce leaf. Roll up. Cut each tomato into 6 wedges. Serve 2 roll ups and 3 tomato wedges per person. Yield: 6 servings.

This Page By
Mrs. Leonard Hutchinson,
N-T Food Editor

Serve Fish For Lent

By American Dairy Association

FISH, PEASANT STYLE

1 can (16 ounces) tomatoes
1/4 cup EACH: tomato paste, chopped celery
1 clove garlic, crushed
1 teaspoon fennel seed, crushed
1/2 teaspoon EACH: basil, crushed and oregano, crushed
1 1/2 pounds fresh or frozen fish fillets (Perch, Halibut, Sole or Orange Roughy)
1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice
Salt
Pepper
1 cup (4 ounces) shredded Cheddar cheese
Parsley

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Combine tomatoes with liquid, tomato paste, celery, garlic, fennel, basil and oregano; simmer, uncovered 20 minutes. For fresh fish, arrange fillets in shallow buttered 2-quart baking dish. Sprinkle with lemon juice; season with salt and pepper. Pour sauce over fish. Bake uncovered, 20 to 25 minutes, or until fish flakes easily. Remove from oven; sprinkle with cheese. Return to oven for 2 minutes. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. 6 servings.

Note: When using frozen fish, thaw completely; drain on paper towels. Place in baking dish; cover with foil, bake at 350 degrees for 10 minutes. Drain off any liquid. Cover with sauce; bake, uncovered 10 minutes. Add cheese; bake 2 minutes.

SHRIMP CREOLE EGGS

1 cup chopped cooked shrimp
1/4 cup EACH: chopped green pepper, sliced green onion
1 tablespoon butter
8 eggs, slightly beaten
1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup (4 ounces) shredded Cheddar cheese
Small tomato, cut into 6 wedges

Sauté shrimp, green pepper and onion in butter in large skillet 3 minutes, stirring frequently. Combine eggs, Worcestershire and salt; pour over shrimp mixture. Cook to desired doneness, stirring occasionally. Top with cheese. Let stand until cheese begins to melt. Garnish with tomato wedges, if desired. 6 servings.

SALMON PATTIES

2 large eggs
Two cans (each 7 1/2 ounces) red sockeye salmon, drained and flaked
2/3 cup fine dry bread crumbs
1 medium onion (4 ounces), finely chopped (1/2 cup)
1/4 cup parsley leaves, finely chopped (2 tablespoons)
1 to 2 tablespoons lemon juice
1/4 teaspoon salt
Pepper to taste
1 cup corn oil (for shallow frying)

In a medium bowl beat eggs enough to blend yolks and whites; stir in salmon, 1/3 cup of the bread crumbs, the onion, parsley, lemon juice, salt and pepper until well-mixed. Shape into four (each about 1-inch thick) oval-shape patties. Coat with remaining 1/3 cup bread crumbs.

Line a tray with wax paper and place the patties, well apart, on it; refrigerate for at least 30 minutes.

In a 10-inch skillet over medium heat, heat oil. Add patties. Shallow-fry, turning

CURRIED TUNA, APPLE AND RICE SKILLET

FOR TWO

1/2 cup uncooked brown rice
1 1/2 cups water
1 package (1.5 ounces) instant vegetable broth
3/4 teaspoon curry powder, divided
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
1/3 cup chopped onion
1/4 cup chopped celery
1 tablespoon chopped celery leaves
1/2 large apple, sliced
1/2 large apple, chopped
2 tablespoons currants
1 can (6 1/2 or 7 ounces) tuna in vegetable oil
1 tablespoon water
1/4 cup peanuts

In medium saucepan mix rice, 1 1/2 cups water, vegetable broth and 1/2 teaspoon curry powder. Cover and cook according to package directions. In medium skillet melt butter, add remaining 1/4 teaspoon curry powder, onion, celery, celery leaves, sliced and chopped apple and currants; cook until onion is tender. Add prepared rice, tuna, 1 tablespoon water and peanuts. Heat thoroughly and serve. Yield: 2 servings.

TUNA HASH BROWN BURGERS

1 can (6 1/2 or 7 ounces) tuna in vegetable oil
3/4 cup frozen hash brown potatoes, thawed and drained
1 small onion, chopped
(Do not use if frozen potatoes contain onion)
2 eggs, slightly beaten
1/2 teaspoon salt
One-eighth teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons salad oil

In a large bowl mix tuna, thawed drained hash brown potatoes, onion, eggs, salt and pepper. Heat oil in a large skillet. Drop the batter by 1/4 cup measure onto hot skillet and brown cakes well on both sides. Drain on paper towels. Serve hot with toppings such as creamed spinach, yogurt, sour cream or sautéed mushrooms. Yield: 6 cakes; 2 servings.

CHEDDAR OMELET

3 eggs
3 tablespoons water
1/2 cup (2 ounces) shredded Cheddar or Monterey Jack cheese

Dash of pepper
1 tablespoon butter

Mix eggs, water, 1/4 cup of the cheese and pepper thoroughly with a fork. Heat butter in 8-inch omelet pan or skillet until hot enough to sizzle a drop of water. Pour in egg mixture. It should begin to cook at edges immediately. Draw the cooked portions with a spatula or fork toward the center so that the uncooked portions flow to the bottom and outer edge. Keep mixture as level as possible. Shake skillet frequently to keep omelet from sticking. When eggs no longer flow and surface is still moist, increase heat to brown bottom quickly. If necessary, loosen edge. Shake skillet again to be certain omelet is not sticking at any point. Sprinkle with remaining 1/4 cup of cheese. Fold in half. Total cooking time is about 1 1/2 minutes. Two servings.

once, until evenly browned. Drain on paper towels.

Atlantic Women Strive To Teach Adults Reading

If you can read this, you may not want to continue with the rest of the story.

If you know of someone who cannot read it, continue to read for their benefit.

Efforts are being made in the Atlantic area to help adults learn to read.

Adult illiteracy in the United States is described as a serious problem. The government estimates 26 million Americans cannot read or write at all. Up to 72 million adults cannot read or write above the fifth grade level.

One study believes that by the end of this century, two out of three Americans could be illiterate.

The program in this area was started by Lutheran women who became interested in the problem, according to Mrs. David Chase of Atlantic.

Job Applications

They became aware through business contacts, that people who came to fill out job applications or work orders could not read them.

Often, the job application form was taken home and returned after being filled out by someone other than the applicant.

School teachers also told of their knowledge of adults who couldn't read. These were parents who could not read the teacher's note sent home with students.

Reaching the adults who need help is not as easy as it sounds.

"It is a difficult thing for someone to admit they cannot read," she said.

A number of calls were received in response to the first appeal to help illiterate adults, but many did not follow through with the help that was offered.

The help is a private one-to-one basis and usually a teacher meets with the adult pupil twice a week.

Many Reasons

The reasons for wanting to read are many for the adult students.

One woman in her 30s said she has small children and wants to be able to read stories to them. She cannot do that now.

A man in his mid-20s cannot obtain a driver's license because of his reading problem.

Another woman in her 40s could not make out a simple grocery list and would have to remember everything that she needed at the store. Many times she would forget an item or two and have to make a return trip.

Mrs. Chase said the problems facing persons who cannot read are varied and are hard for a person who is literate to comprehend.

For instance, she explained, they cannot try a new recipe. Some are taken advantage of and can't get good jobs. It is a vicious circle.

College Class

The group learned that Iowa Western Community College was offering a course to help adults. The Atlantic women met with Elaine Markuson, the IWCC director, and gradually the program was initiated here.

The Frank Laubach system is taught by the Atlantic women. It is designed specifically for adults. Laubach, a renowned teacher and literacy crusader for 40



years, recently became more famous by having his picture on a 30-cent stamp in the Great Americans series.

He said this about adult illiteracy:

"You think it is a pity they cannot read, but the real tragedy is they have no voice in public affairs, they never vote, they are like silent victims, the forgotten people, driven like animals, mutely submitting in every age and since the pyramids were built. It is a human weakness not to become aware of suffering unless we hear a cry."

Teaching someone to read is a rewarding experience.

"Most rewarding because

adults realize the significance of what they are accomplishing. The first time my student was able to take the sounds of the letters we had been working on, blend them together to sound out that first word was a wonderful feeling for both of us," Mrs. Chase related.

Despite the efforts to attract non-readers to the program, there is a need to spread the word even more to reach these people.

Tutors are available to help them learn to read.

If you know of someone who cannot read contact the Atlantic Center of IWCC, telephone 243-5527, for help, Mrs. Chase said.

The 1980 Census revealed that Iowa had 19,000 illiterate persons and 289,061 Iowans over the age of 25 had an eighth grade education or less.

In Cass County, 62 persons had an education up to the fourth grade, 356 from the fifth to the seventh grade and 1,459 had an eighth grade education.

"Learn to read" is one of the group's slogans.

Extension Echoes

By
Mrs. L. Fay Eblen
Cass County
Extension Home Economist

Disposable Diaper Warning

Disposable diapers are a convenience, but they can also be a hazard. Parents need to be aware that babies have torn the diapers apart and eaten portions of them. Plastic diaper coverings can cause choking or suffocation like plastic bags. Some reports of burn injury have also been associated with disposable diapers, although they are not much more flammable than regular cotton diapers.

Keep diaper boxes closed and out of reach of curious toddlers who have to explore everything (even their clothes) with their mouths. Also, closely supervise babies when they are wearing only disposable diapers without other clothing over them.

Long Distance Caring

Do you live quite a distance from an older parent whose health is failing? If there is no family member or neighbor to maintain daily contact with your parents, consider inquiring about a telephone re-assurance program in the community.

Volunteers in these programs make regular telephone calls to help provide social contact for the older person and obtain special assistance if it's needed. For information about such a service, contact the Area Agency on Aging that serves the county where your relative lives. You can get the number through telephone information or county government offices.

Kitchen Carpeting

If you're in the market for kitchen carpeting, keep these things in mind:

Carpeting is less expensive than other types of kitchen floor covering, but its wear life may not be as long.

Frequent routine vacuuming is essential to preserve the life of the carpet.

Carpets with nylon or olefin pile and polypropylene backing will be the least absorbent, fastest drying and most resistant to mold and mildew.

Olefin is also inexpensive.

Carpet tiles (self-stick backed squares) are an option and are good for do-it-yourself or professional installation. Damaged tiles can be easily replaced without being noticeable.

Used Sewing Machine

A used sewing machine may be just the thing to fill your sewing needs.

Reconditioned machines are the least risky to buy, but often the most expensive. These are used machines that a dealer has cleaned, repaired, and adjusted. They usually have a service warranty.

For hints on buying a used sewing machine, ask for the leaflet, "Used Sewing Machines — A Good Buy."

Nearly a fourth of the world's 4.5 billion people are Chinese.

Plans Continue For 220-Acre Massena Lake

By RICHARD BOLLI
Coordinator, Golden Hills
Rural Conservation
and Development

Planning for the 220-acre lake near Massena continues. The preliminary design has been prepared and the estimated cost will be approximately \$800,000.

The purpose of the lake is to provide municipal water, rural water, flood control and recreation facilities.

Water samples are being collected to determine water quality. One problem to be resolved is the pipelines that cross the proposed reservoir area. Several alternatives are being considered.

The city is preparing a water budget to determine the size of water supply needed.

Related to these activities is the proposed rural water district. The consensus at the public meeting was to proceed. A board of directors represent-

ing the seven townships in Cass and Adair counties and the cities of Massena and Bridge-water have taken steps to incorporate. The next step being worked on is a survey of land-owners and residents to determine interest and potential usage. This will impact on the amount of water supply needed in the reservoir.

The Southwest Iowa Hay Growers Association is in its second year. They have continued with a strong education program which will be highlighted by the Hay Fair, one of two in the United States.

Another alternative crop being looked at is trees. These are being considered for energy. Twenty-one plots throughout eight counties were planted with energy production in mind. Excellent cooperation has made it possible to collect data that will be useful to anyone interested. Several years of data will be needed yet.

The biggest money-making prescription drug in the United States during 1981, a pharmaceutical industry survey reports, was a medication for ulcers.

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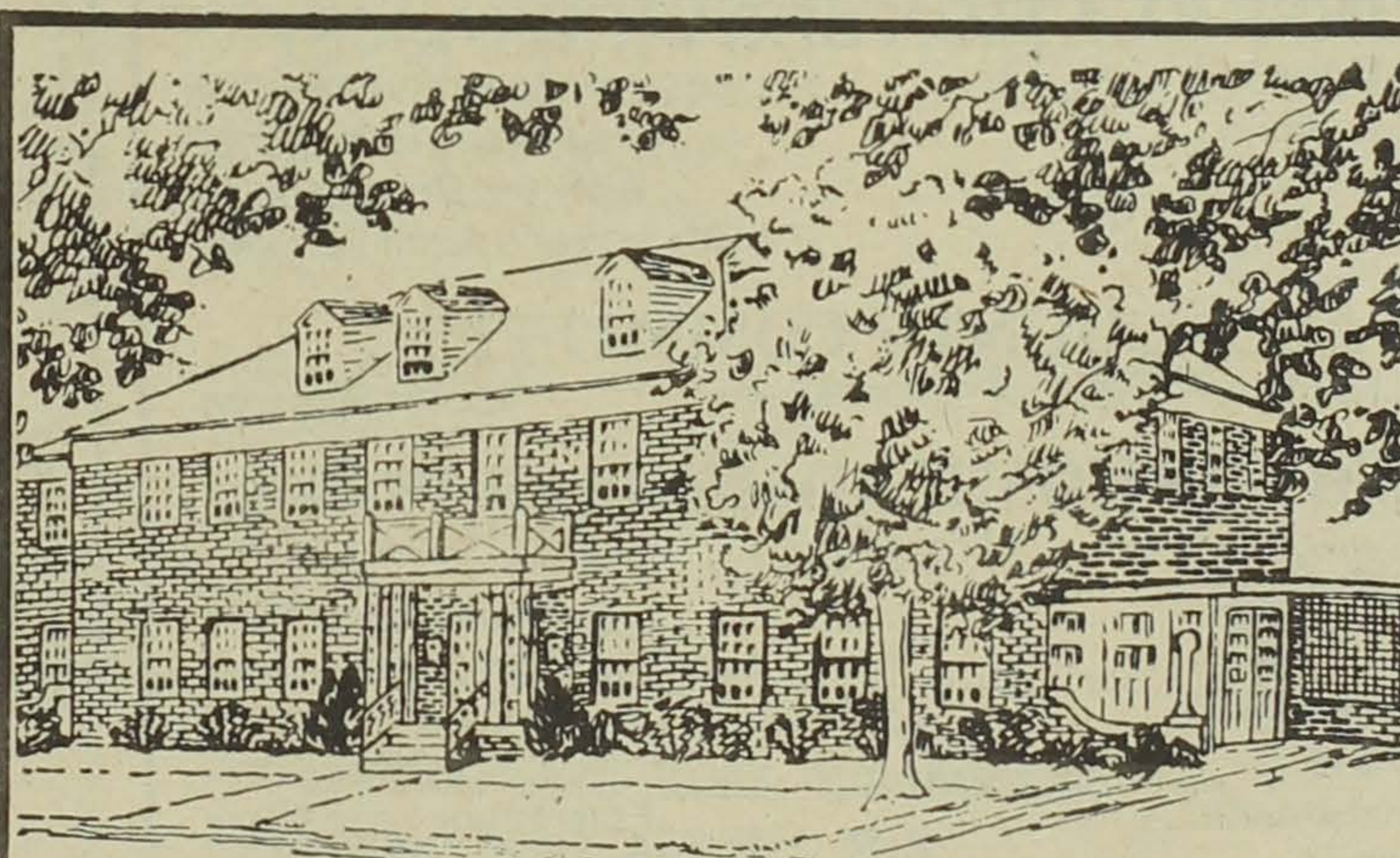
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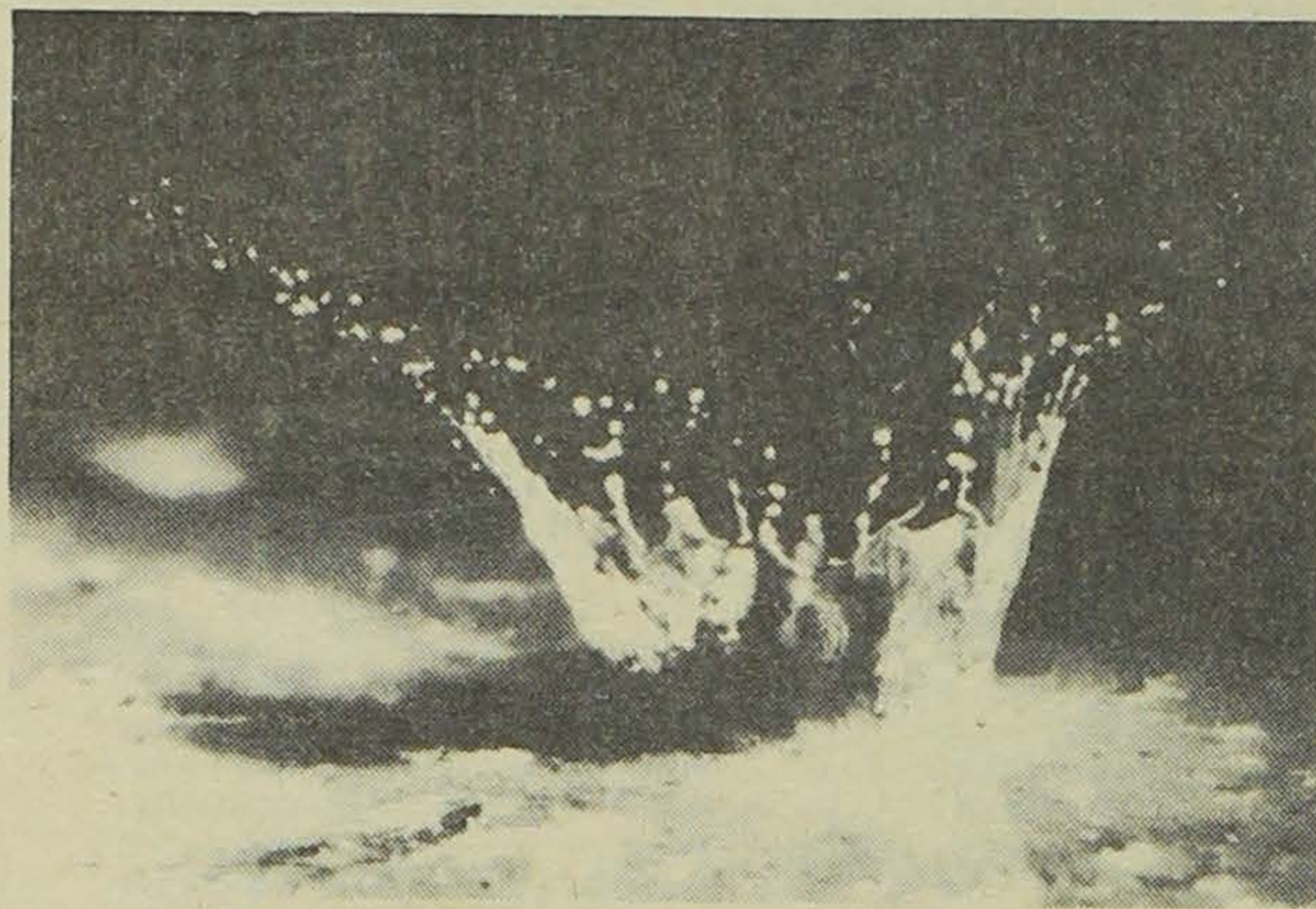
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Kirk Petersen Soil Conservationist
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LaVon M. Eblen Extension Home Economist
Mary E. Ottmar Ext. 4-H and Youth Leader
Bev Gunderson Office Assistant
Sondra Jensen Office Assistant

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Marilyn A. Smith Feed Grain, Compliance
Sharon L. Boken ACP and Price Support
Jamie Young Facility Loans & Administrative

ASCS COUNTY COMMITTEE

Richard Follmann Folmer Nelsen Robert McLaren

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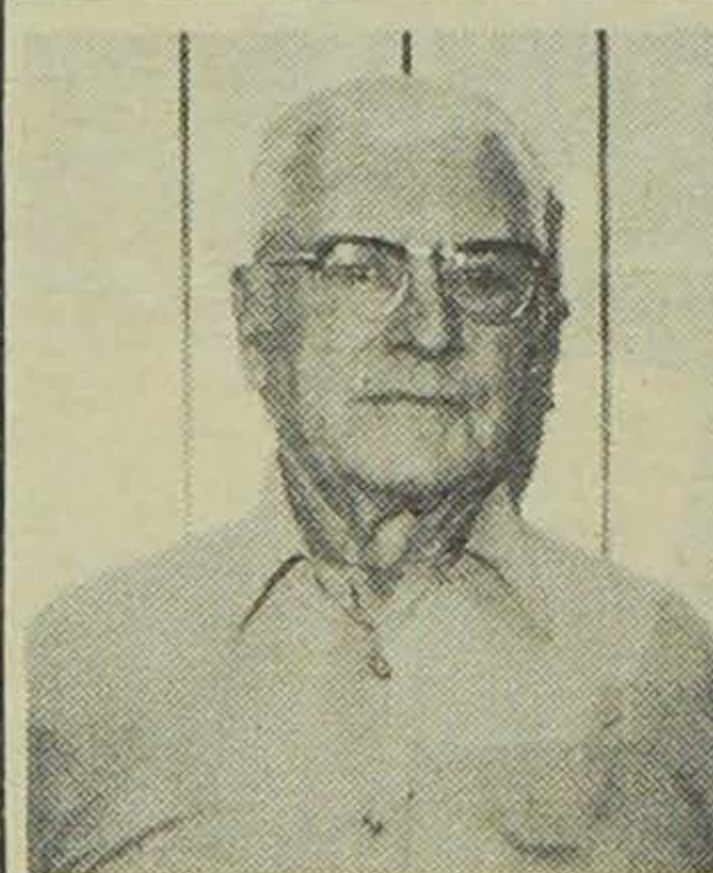
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Madonna Nisson County Office Assistant
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Laurie Russmann Emergency Loan Clerk
Julie Hansen Emergency Loan Clerk
Gary W. Ludington District Director
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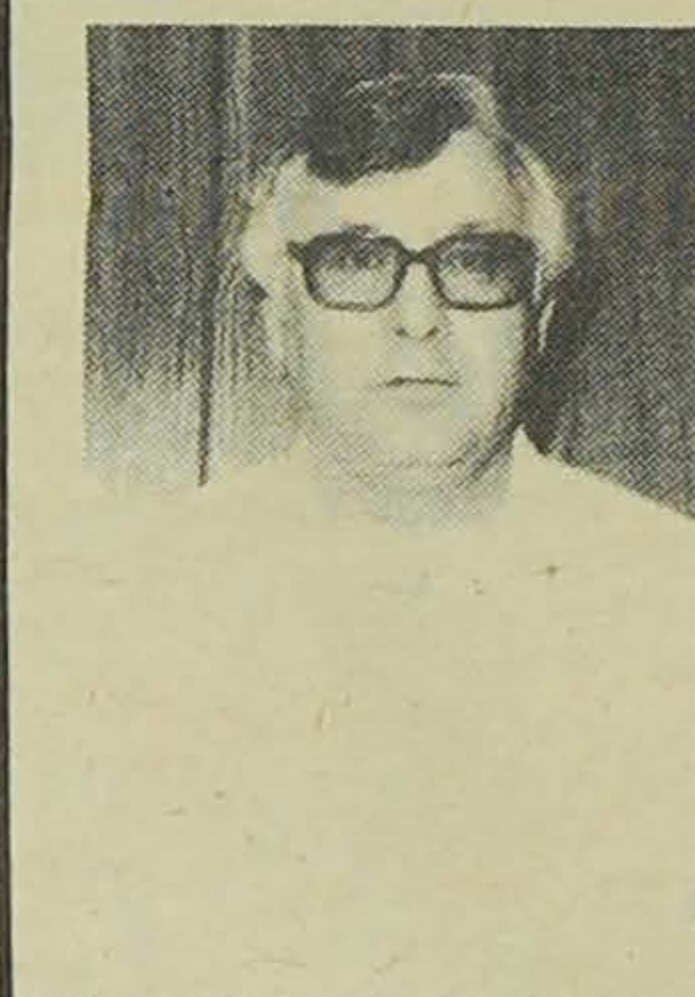
Gilbert Wehrman

Assistant Commissioner; active in SCD efforts to maintain existing watershed structures; recipient of the Omaha World-Herald Certificate of Merit — 1979; former District Conservationist for Cass County; Soil Conservation Society of America member.



Wendell Pellett

Assistant Commissioner and State Representative; District Commissioner for 18 years, and Assistant Commissioner for the past 14 years; Past Director of the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners (3 years); Member of the State Soil Conservation Committee (8 years); Outstanding ISU Alumni; Sta Soil Conservation Committee Award.



Duane McFadden

District Commissioner since 1983; actively involved in the promotion of the use of no-till on cropland for erosion control, and uses no-till on his own land. He is involved in farm machinery sales and is a well informed spokesman for no-till equipment with multi-county contact with land users.



Bill Fudge

District Commissioner since 1980; Assistant Commissioner — 1974 to 1980; Goodyear Award — 1970; Iowa Conservation Award — 1960; Omaha World-Herald Certificate of Merit — 1978; Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1984.



AL REPORT

CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Tom Magill

Assistant Commissioner for the last 4 years; District Commissioner for 6 years; Member of the Cass County Conservation Education Committee; Member of the Cass County Conservation Board.



George Hosfelt

District Commissioner; Commissioner since 1952 (33 years); Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1958; Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1976; Statewide Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1976; Honorary Member of Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners — 1977; Omaha World-Herald Certificate of Merit — 1979.



G.M. Baier

District Commissioner for 16 years and Assistant Commissioner for one year; Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1983; Alternate Delegate to the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners; Chairman — Cass Co. RC&D Committee; Sec. - Treas. of Golden Hills RC&D Executive Committee.



Max Miller

District Commissioner since 1964; Assistant Commissioner for four years; Region 5 Outstanding Commissioner Award - 1981; Member Cass County RC&D Committee; Cass County delegate to Land Preservation Policy Committee.

SCS Office Staff

Front row, left to right: Gene Eyberg, Carolyn Wilson, Kirk Petersen and Elmer Ouderkirk. Back row, left to right: Gary Wolfe, Duane Ortgies, and Bill Willis.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

New Cooperators	No.	39
Landowners Requesting Assistance	No.	361
Landowners Applying a Practice	No.	200
New Conservation Plans	Ac.	6,147
Iowa 2000 Folders	Ac.	11,964
Terraces	Ft.	191,000
Tile Drainage	Ft.	108,160
Grassed Waterway	Ac.	16
Contouring	Ac.	11,372
Conservation Tillage	Ac.	15,988
Farmstead and Feedlot Windbreak	Ac.	5
Wildlife Habitat	Ac.	168

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS

1-M Budget

Allocation	\$2,900.00	
Commissioner mileage		\$1,873.03
Office Supplies and expenses ..		634.19
Printing		67.00
Returned to State		325.78
Total		\$2,900.00

3-M Budget

83-84 Allocation	\$67,945.00	
Cost-share warrants paid		\$64,876.94
Released to the State		3,068.06
Total		\$67,945.00

83-84 Ia. Soil 2000 Allocation ...	\$60,000.00	
Cost-share warrants paid		\$53,873.59
Release to the State		6,126.41
Total		\$60,000.00

84-85 Allocation	\$111,712.00	
Cost-share warrants paid	\$85,736.64	
Obligated but not paid	7,369.50	
Released to the State	18,605.86	
Total		\$111,712.00

85-86 Allocation	\$74,082.00	
Cost-share warrants paid	\$ 9,158.75	
Obligated but not paid	15,660.00	
Unobligated balance	49,263.25	
Total		\$74,082.00

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 Anita State Bank

"Thank You"

1985 ANNUAL REPORT

CASS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Gilbert Wehrman

Assistant Commissioner; active in SCD efforts to maintain existing watershed structures; recipient of the Omaha World-Herald Certificate of Merit — 1979; former District Conservationist for Cass County; Soil Conservation Society of America member.



Tom Magill

Assistant Commissioner for the last 4 years; District Commissioner for 6 years; Member of the Cass County Conservation Education Committee; Member of the Cass County Conservation Board.



Wendell Pellett

Assistant Commissioner and State Representative; District Commissioner for 18 years, and Assistant Commissioner for the past 14 years; Past Director of the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners (3 years); Member of the State Soil Conservation Committee (8 years); Outstanding ISU Alumni; Sta Soil Conservation Committee Award.



George Hosfelt

District Commissioner; Commissioner since 1952 (33 years); Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1958; Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1976; Statewide Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1976; Honorary Member of Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners — 1977; Omaha World-Herald Certificate of Merit — 1979.



Duane McFadden

District Commissioner since 1983; actively involved in the promotion of the use of no-till on cropland for erosion control, and uses no-till on his own land. He is involved in farm machinery sales and is a well informed spokesman for no-till equipment with multi-county contact with land users.



G.M. Baier

District Commissioner for 16 years and Assistant Commissioner for one year; Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1983; Alternate Delegate to the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners; Chairman — Cass Co. RC&D Committee; Sec.-Treas. of Golden Hills RC&D Executive Committee.



Bill Fudge

District Commissioner since 1980; Assistant Commissioner — 1974 to 1980; Goodyear Award — 1970; Iowa Conservation Award — 1960; Omaha World-Herald Certificate of Merit — 1978; Outstanding Commissioner Award — 1984.



Max Miller

District Commissioner since 1964; Assistant Commissioner for four years; Region 5 Outstanding Commissioner Award - 1981; Member Cass County RC&D Committee; Cass County delegate to Land Preservation Policy Committee.



SCS Office Staff

Front row, left to right: Gene Eyberg, Carolyn Wilson, Kirk Petersen and Elmer Ouderkirk. Back row, left to right: Gary Wolfe, Duane Ortgies, and Bill Willis.

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Hatmaker Uses Old Tools

PENROSE, Colo. (AP) — If you want one of those new-fangled feather hat bands, don't come to the Weather Hat Shop. Tom Hirt, hatmaker and proprietor, uses tools a century old to re-create the quality and style of cowboy hats from the Old West.

"I try very hard to bring back the old style. I really try to re-create the old Stetson quality in my hats," Hirt said in a recent interview. "I try to steer away from feather bands; I hate them. If you want a bird's nest on your head, go get one. It's not traditional. I'm very basic. My hats are very undecorated; I let the hat show off itself."

Some ranch families have been buying hats from Weather Hat for three generations since it was founded in 1912.

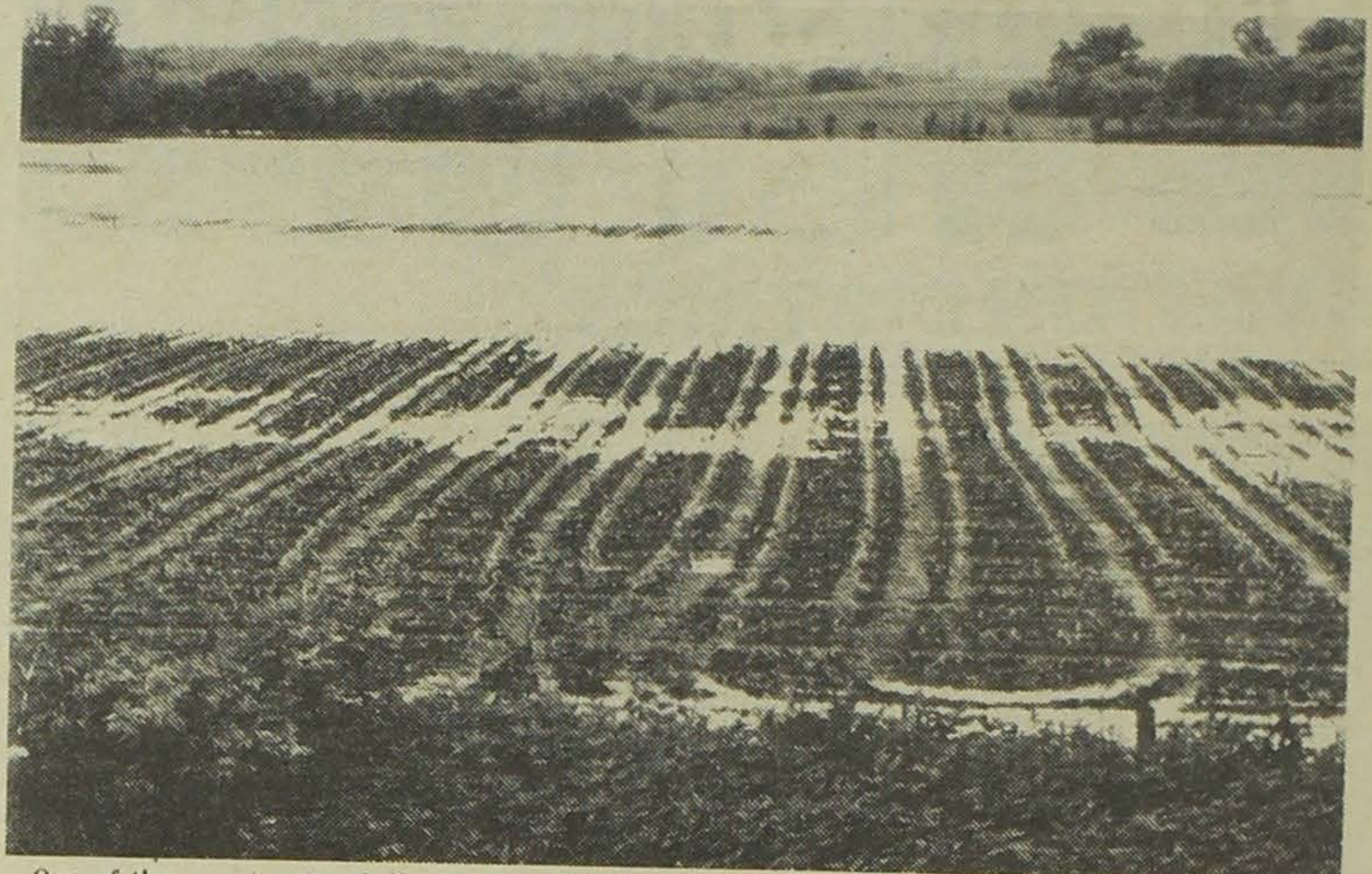
Hirt, who has made hats for

Hollywood movies, turns out 350 to 400 of the handmade, custom hats a year. It takes four or five hours to shape the beaver-felt cones imported from Europe with wood blocks; then comes the cutting, and sewing in the leather sweatband and the customer's choice of hat band. Finally, the crease and brim roll are worked in and the customer's name stamped in gold on the sweatband.

"We provide a service and commodity you can't get, like a custom bootmaker or saddlemaker. You can buy a hat as good off the shelf for \$200 or \$300. But if you're going to spend \$200 you might as well get exactly what you want...My customers know what they want and are willing to spend the money for it," he said.

"A hat does more than change somebody's appearance," A hat "does something inside...it makes you feel right about yourself," he philosophized.

Watershed Structures Control Floods



One of the worst natural disasters is flooding along the bottomlands of major streams such as shown in this picture. Watershed projects on

Turkey Creek and Troublesome Creek in Cass County will help reduce the flooding to crops, roads and buildings.

By BILL WILLIS

District Conservationist

Bottomland flooding can be a thing of the past with a completed watershed project. Far too often, a good crop along a major stream channel such as Turkey Creek or Troublesome Creek is damaged or destroyed by floods.

Associated with flooding is damage to roads and bridges. This can be reduced or eliminated with a completed watershed project. About 50 percent of the structures are completed in the Turkey Creek Watershed, and about one-third of the dams are built in Troublesome Creek Watershed.

Started in 1965 and 1972, respectively, the positive effects of these projects can be readily observed. The heavy rains of 1980 produced less damage than in prior storms because the runoff was released slowly through the existing dams.

Within the Turkey Creek Watershed, about 50 structures remain to be built. Of these,

eight large structures are designed primarily for flood control. The remaining structures are for gully control and will provide some flood control benefits.

Of the 33 sites proposed in Troublesome Creek Watershed in Cass County, six structures have been constructed. The other 27 structures or dams would serve to control gully formation and lessen downstream flooding problems. Many other structures are planned in the Troublesome Creek drainage area in Audubon and Guthrie counties.

Watershed structures can be built through a unique method of cooperation. The landowners involved provide the land needed for the dam and the pond through the use of easements with title to the land remaining with the landowner.

The Soil Conservation Service provides the engineering services and the construction money. The district and the county board of supervisors are

responsible for the longterm upkeep and maintenance.

As long as progress is being made in the watershed to build the structures, federal construction dollars are appropriated to continue construction activity.

Watershed structures create additional recreational opportunities. The structures can be stocked with fish to provide places for the enjoyment of fishermen. Facilities can be added for swimming and picnic spots also along with plantings along the shoreline to benefit wildlife.

Information about individual sites is available at the Cass County Soil Conservation Service District Office. This information includes detailed topographic maps of each site to identify exactly where the dam is located, and the area involved in the pond area.

Survey work can also be provided to pinpoint this information on the ground for any landowner involved in a proposed watershed structure.

Outline Uses Of Federal ACP Funds

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture administers the Agriculture Conservation Program (ACP).

Each year the county program development group makes program recommendations for consideration by the state and national program development groups and assists the Cass County ASC Committee in developing the county ACP Program.

This group consists of the Cass County ASC Committee, county Extension agent, a representative of the Soil Conservation Service, the Soil Conservation District commis-

sioners, Farmers Home Administration and the Forest Service. The purpose of the program is to assure a continuous supply of food and fiber necessary for the maintenance of strong and healthy people.

Incentives

The program provides financial incentives and technical assistance to encourage producers to perform enduring soil and water conservation measures to maintain soil productivity and prevent soil depletion.

ACP funds, authorized annually by Congress, are allocated by ASCS in Washington, D.C., on the basis of conservation needs to state ASC committees. These committees, in turn allocate funds to county ASC committees.

Because of need to reduce the Federal deficit and because of the new provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, the administration has proposed rescission of cost share funds

appropriated for fiscal year, 1986. At this time, the Cass County 1986 allocation will be around \$14,000.

Additional Funds

Separate long term agreement (LTA), special project, or target area funds are not being allocated. If Congress does not approve the proposed rescissions for ACP, the county expects to receive additional allocations later in the fiscal year.

Personnel at the ASCS Office include Elaine Martens, county executive director; Marilyn A. Smith; Sharon L. Boken; and Jamie A. Young, program assistants; Carol A. Michaels, Federal Crop Insurance assistant; Julie Anderson and Marcella Waltz, temporary program assistants; and Forrest E. Winston and Elimar Sudmann, field employees.

The county committee includes Richard Follmann, chairman; Folmer Nelsen, vice chairman and Lawrence Wohlenhaus, regular member. Robert McLaren served as regular member of the committee during 1985.

While some persons know that a horse's age can be determined by its teeth, it is not so well known that the same is true for sheep. The first permanent teeth appear at from 12 to 14 months; by the end of the next year, another pair appear. At the end of the fourth year, the sheep have a full set of permanent teeth.

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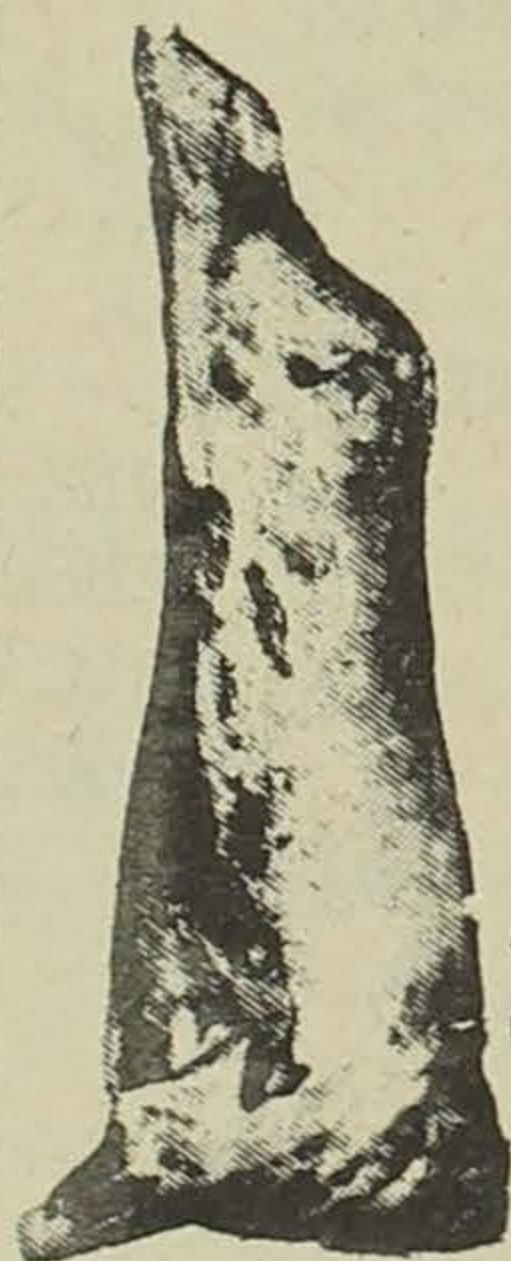
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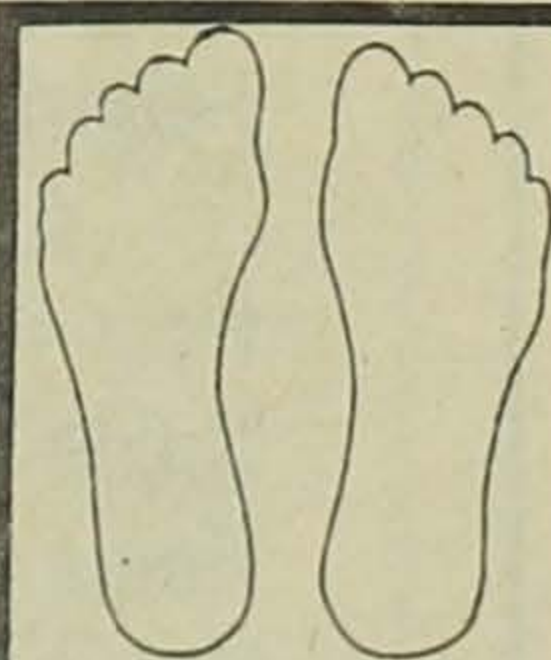
Split Side Of Beef	\$1.25 Lb.
Hind Quarter	\$1.39 Lb.
Front Quarters	\$1.03 Lb.
Beef Halves	\$1.23 Lb.

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10 Lbs. Steaks

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Atlantic Scout Does Indian Dances In Japan

One of the most memorable things that happened to an Atlantic High School sophomore on a trip to Japan last October was winning a ticket to Disneyland of Japan.

And one of the most disappointing things was not being able to use it.

Brian Grantham was among three Boy Scouts selected to take part in a cultural and trade fair in Shizuoka, Japan.

The Scouts did dances of American Indians twice a day at the fair which was held in a shopping center. Up to 40,000 persons a day visited the center.

The fair was held to mark the 20th anniversary of a sister city connected with Omaha. Art work from collections in Omaha and a University of Nebraska-Omaha musical group were also part of Omaha's exhibit at the fair.

Shopping Trip

Grantham, 15, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Grantham of Atlantic, won the ticket while shopping in Shizuoka a few days before he was scheduled to leave for home.

He passed the ticket along to an interpreter that accompanied the Americans on sight-seeing tours and visits to host family homes.

Others making up the dance group were Bill Murphy, a 19-year-old sophomore at the University of Nebraska; Cloyce Adams, 17, Bellevue, Neb., high school senior; and John Adams of Omaha, the accompanist.

The selection for the dance troupe was made by the Order of the Arrow, a Boy Scout organization.

Originally, it was planned that a group of Nebraska Indians would do the dances, but one became ill and the group decided to remain at home.

The dancers designed and made their costumes which had to be constructed for folding into small boxes for shipment. This resulted in a lot of extra work and planning in the design.

Banner

One of his treasured souvenirs is a satin-like banner proclaiming Omaha as a sister city of Shizuoka. The group planned to obtain the banners after the fair, but found that they were all gone from the center. Luckily, they found a man carrying them away.

They were without an interpreter at this point and were unable to convince him what they wanted. After an interpreter arrived, the man understood and, following a visit with his boss, the banners were distributed.

The group made a 13-hour airplane flight to Tokyo and as a result of crossing the International Date Line, gained a day. Grantham said he didn't notice any "jet lag" until returning home.

Becoming used to Japanese food was an experience for the American teen-ager. He found that hamburgers and french fries weren't standard menu items.

The first Japanese breakfast consisted of a bowl of chopped cabbage, various pickled foods, and tomato juice.

"It was always a thrill to see what you'd get for breakfast," he related. "It took awhile to get use to. The food is quite different."

Chopsticks

He also learned the proper way to handle chopsticks. He realized that he was handling



Brian Grantham and Japanese singers take part in serpentine dance.

them incorrectly when a guide started laughing at him.

"A lot of the time we had no idea of what we were eating. They have a lot of fruits, vegetables and fish."

At one place menus were not used and all of the variety of foods were on display in a show case, much like a cafeteria.

One treat was having a 13-course meal at a Spanish restaurant, while another was visiting a fuji bar to have a concoction made from rice, fish and horseradish sauce.

Once Grantham thought he was eating a pickled plum and put the whole thing in his mouth.

"I thought my tongue was on fire," he related.

He found out that it was something to be nibbled. One of the guides was laughing so hard that he needed three napkins to dry the tears.

The guides soon realized that the dancers were a little tired of Japanese food and some meals were obtained at McDonald's and Denny's restaurants which have opened in Japan, having more typical American menus.

"It was nice to eat American food."

Slippers

One custom in Japan is to remove shoes on entering a house and wear slippers. Even the slippers are changed when going to certain rooms.

"It is something to get use to."

Grantham said slippers to fit the Americans were not available and consequently they walked around with the heels flopping because the slippers were too small.

Their dance routine was pretty much the same for each performance. One was a "war dance" and another a symbolic dance of two bucks fighting for a doe. One of the bucks "dies" in the dance and it was always a last minute decision as to who would do it.

The third dance, called a serpentine, involved trying to get members of the audience to join in the line. It didn't attract as much attention as they thought and they had to use "plants" in the crowd to create interest in joining.

One time a large number of students were on hand and Grantham thought they would be enthused about taking part. However, most were afraid and headed for the exit in a hurry.

Language Classes

About an hour each day was spent helping Japanese students with their English.



The scouts, from the left: Cloyce Adams, Bill Murphy and Brian Grantham. John Adams, the accompanist, is in the front.

They start learning English at an early age and are eager to visit with Americans to see if their English is correct. Grantham also learned a few Japanese sayings in return.

During one of their trips, they visited a bamboo forest and were allowed to cut some of the trees which they wanted to bring back to this country. They had to ship the bundles by freighter and Grantham

learned the shipping route is via Australia.

At last report, the bundles were still on the dock waiting for loading and he doesn't expect them to arrive until "Christmastime this year, maybe."

He called the wood amazing and that it grows a foot every three days. Some of the pieces can easily be converted into cups.

The Atlantic scout said music and the arts are popular in Japan and not so much emphasis is placed on sports.

Another custom they learned is that when giving a present on a visit to a house, the hosts always must give a present of greater value in return.

One such prize gift is a large model of a typical Japanese temple made from small pieces of wood. It was constructed in a factory owned by the man they visited.

Scout Items

Scouts the world over participate in trading scouting items and the Americans did quite a bit of this when visiting a Japanese Scout troop. Grantham brought back a typical Japanese Scout shirt and hat, along with a number of badges and other items.

Of the many pictures he brought back, one of the most unusual is of a huge panda bear. The bear is actually a covering for trash receptacles. His hosts had quite a laugh then they learned the visitors wanted to photograph that.

They had planned to visit Mount Fujiyama, one of the most famous mountains in the world. The group left early in the morning, but ran out of time and did not get to tour the mountain which they saw every day from Shizuoka.

While at a hotel, they watched a television newscast of a battle between farmers and police at a construction site. The farmers' land was being converted into more space for an airport and they soon realized that the battle was going on at the airport where they would soon visit.

The farmers were using wooden swords against police lines and one of the Nebraska scouts had previously received such a sword as a gift. Many people stared at him in the airport when he carried the sword and it was confiscated before he boarded a plane. The sword was returned to him when he arrived in Seattle, Wash.

Grantham said Omaha is planning a similar fair in 1987.

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Soil Erosion Two-For-One Problem In Cass County

By GEORGE HOSFELT
District Commissioner

The soil erosion problem in Cass County is still a two-for-one proposition. Two bushels of topsoil are lost for every bushel of corn raised.

Expressed another way, average annual soil loss is closer to 25 tons per acre per year than the five-ton limit necessary to maintain long term crop production.

"We were lucky in 1985 in terms of washing rains," according to Bill Willis of the Soil Conservation Service. "A relatively small strip across the county suffered with heavy rain and hail last spring, and most of the county fared much better. The one big rain did considerable damage in terms of soil loss, and demonstrated what can, and does happen, on a much larger scale almost every year."

Average Loss

Average annual soil loss in Iowa exceeds 10 tons per acre, while Cass County and a major portion of western and southwest Iowa experience about 25 tons per acre annually.



Soil loss drastically exceeded acceptable limits on this Cass County field in 1985. Many simple and low cost conservation practices can be used to reduce or eliminate excessive soil erosion.

Increased use of hillsides for continuous rowcrop production has caused the alarming increase in the rate of soil loss. We need to see more use of conservation practices like no-

till, contouring, stripcropping, and terraces to get these soil losses down where they belong.

Several of these practices like contouring and stripcropping do not cost anything to use and can make a big difference in the amount of soil lost.

Runoff Water

Soil erosion includes more than the loss of soil. Today's agriculture involves soil incorporation of many fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides that are removed in the sediment or runoff water.

The largest pollutant of water is sediment by volume, but many of the chemical pollutants are far more toxic and the ill effects more lasting even when found in much smaller amounts.

The services of the district are available to any landowner free of charge. We can provide conservation planning help, layout and design of individual practices, and even cost-sharing if it's needed.

We want to be sure that people in Cass County understand that we want to help find ways to slow down erosion, and there is something that can be done to slow down erosion on practically every farm.

Farm Monthly Book News

By Grace Rasmussen
Of Manilla

When the new year starts, I'm suddenly aware that there are only 12 opportunities to mention new and worthwhile books in the year ahead.

Regardless of the precious time allotted to the endeavor, I'm resolved to spend January and February in dedication to patriotic American literature.

Who comes to your mind as Mr. and Mrs. American of writers? Skipping Michener, Margaret Mitchell, Bruce Cabot, Erma Bombeck or Ann Landers?

How about Steinbeck's "Travels with Charlie?" It is a fabulous word picture of the various areas in the United States.

Currently, Charles Kuralt is fashioning a similar picture for us with "On the Road." Wouldn't the gypsy in most of us like to travel with him? He knows a doctor who is paid in apple strudel and with the deep affection of the people he has known and tended all of his life.

He also knows a singing mailman, who rides a mule on his route in Kentucky.

He can introduce us to an 80-year-old woman, who has been piloting since 1926 and is still teaching her craft.

Charles is familiar with Shelter, Neb., and Loving County, Texas; plus Looking-glass, Ore.

This book, published by Putnam for \$16.75, is chucked full of fascinating places and people, from Alaska to Florida. Open to any page and meet someone who is part of America.

A Glance Backward

Curtis Harnack has presented us with some different ideas about settling in this part of Iowa in his book, "Gentlemen on the Prairie." Beginning with two brash students, fresh from Cambridge, who find themselves in Iowa and equipped with a desire to establish a

successful venture into real estate, we find their approach to the rough living conditions of our early settlers humorous.

Their first experience with our Independence Day celebration is an enlightening account of the contrast of their backgrounds with the new land.

Curtis Harnack has compiled an interesting tale of the Cose brothers and their establishment of an English colony near Le Mars and Spirit Lake. Iowa State Press has published this for \$15.25.

I strayed afar from my intention to dwell on publications written about Lincoln so in the meanwhile you can submit your favorite American author to be discussed in February.

In The News

A book that soon should become a collector's item is "How They Built the Statue of Liberty." Naturally, with a subject matter of that proportion, the book should be 13 inches by 9 inches. The softened gray illustrations are outstanding.

The author, Mary J. Shapiro, has a ringside seat for her topic, as she lives in New York.

The illustrator is Huck Scarry, author and illustrator of nine books on transport. We are most familiar with his "My First Picture Dictionary."

Adults and young alike will learn about mallots of various sizes used in construction of the lady who is much in the news today. Random House has this one for \$9.99.

DEATH PENALTY

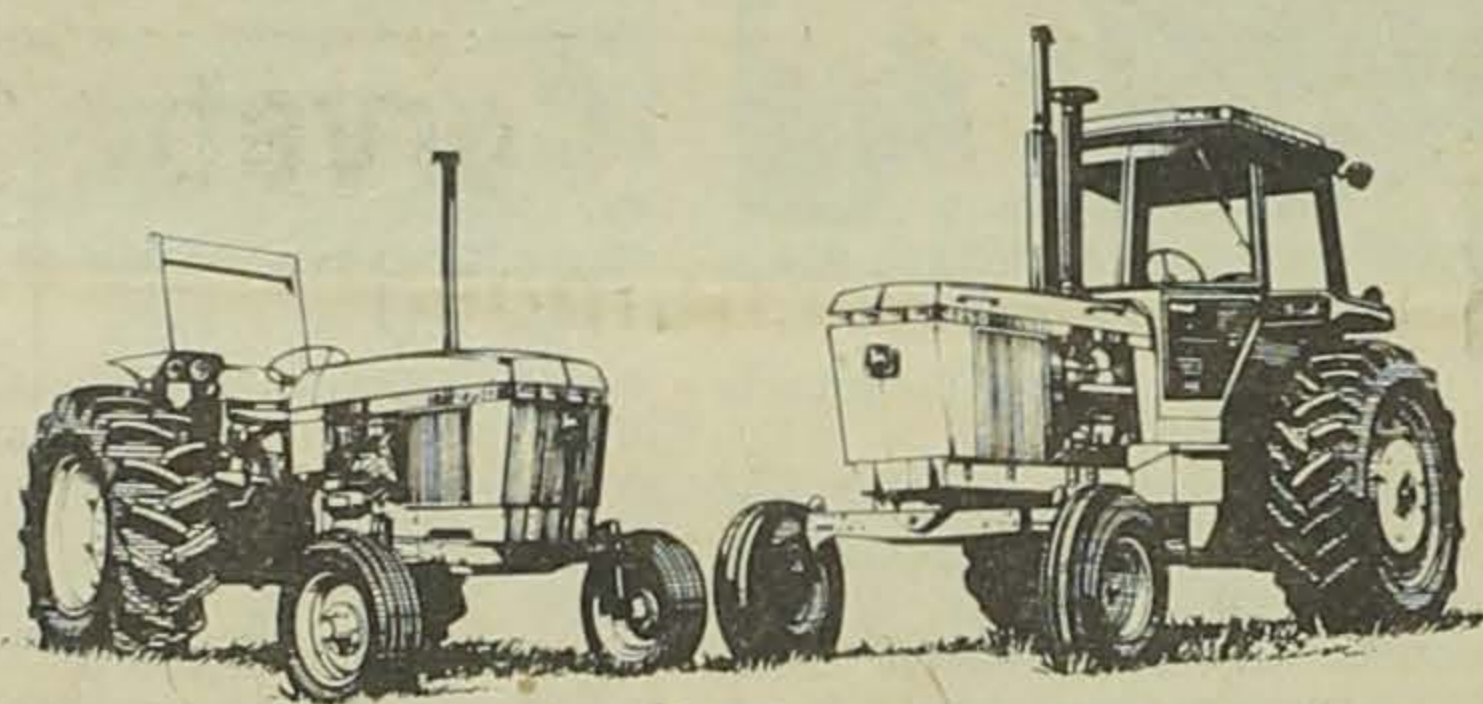
HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — Texan Department of Corrections convicts overwhelmingly support the death penalty even though most of them believe the executions don't deter crime, according to a survey by an inmate newspaper, The Echo.

The Echo reported that 63 percent of the 1,000 prisoners who answered the survey favored capital punishment. Thirty-seven percent were against it. However, 74 percent believed that these executions would not deter others from a criminal life.

The inmates were also in favor of the death penalty for a convict who has killed another convict.

"A significant percentage of inmates think a death penalty threat would decrease prison violence," the newspaper editorial said.

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1984 John Deere 4450, Quad.....	\$32,950
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1971 John Deere, 4320, Cab, Air.....	\$8,750
1970 John Deere, Cab.....	\$7,250
1978 4x4 Steiger Wild Cat III.....	\$22,500

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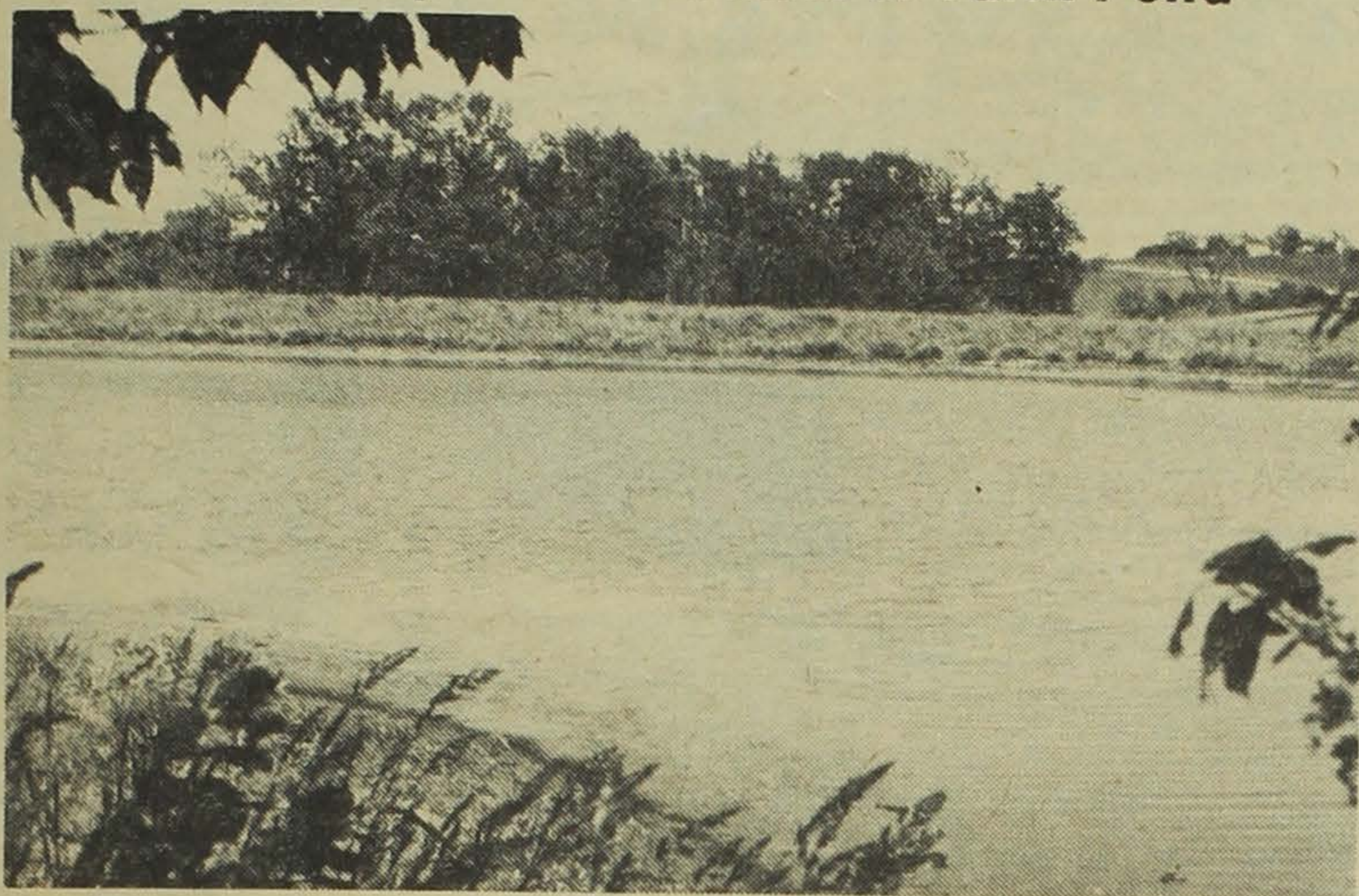
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Many Important Features In Farm Pond



Ponds provide many benefits, including swimming, fishing, wildlife habitat, water supply, gully and flood control and, if placed

near a building, also provide a water source for fire protection.

By BILL WILLIS

District Conservationist

Fishing, livestock water, swimming, gully control and waterfowl habitat are all important features of a pond. Very seldom can so many good features happen on such a small area of land as in, on, or around a pond.

In addition, ponds often provide the setting for a picnic area or a park, or even the peaceful environment to just sit and

enjoy the outdoors.

It has often been stated that farm ponds provide an untold wealth of fishing opportunity. The water environment is ideal for common species like bass, bluegill and catfish, along with crappie and bullheads.

A well-stocked and well-managed pond is an anglers paradise. With the recent introduction of the grass carp even the shoreline can be clean and suitable for the fisherman.

Improvement of the area surrounding a pond can be enhanced for wildlife by the addition of trees and shrubs for food and nesting. Shade trees, conifers, shrubs and native grasses can all be combined to provide an ideal place for pheasants, rabbits, deer, quail, and any number of songbirds.

This type of development also lends itself to a picnic area and recreational activities such as swimming.

Claims Less Fuel Used In No-Till Farming

By BILL WILLIS

District Conservationist

One of the big advantages of no-till is the significant reduction in fuel use. Gary Nelson, who farms in Pymosa Township, can account for considerable fuel savings for the 1985 crop year because of no-till.

"I used 630 gallons of gas and 290 gallons of diesel fuel to plant 221 acres of corn and 160 acres of beans up until May 12. This includes no-till on all of the acres except about 100 acres of ground for beans that I worked conventionally. I ordered fuel again on June 6 which gave me some accurate figures about what was actually used. No-till certainly takes less fuel," Nelson comments.

Nelson used a four-row planter equipped with one-inch fluted coulters. This planter can be used with an older, smaller tractor which helps to reduce fuel costs and machinery investment.

Nelson has not sacrificed yields by using no-till. His no-till beans averaged more than 44 bushels per acre measured yield, and the corn produced as much as 160 bushels per acre.

"The 221 acres of corn received no cultivation and were not weedy at harvest time. The 61 acres of beans were not weedy, either, and without ridges caused by cultivation were very easy to combine. In fact, the only weed problems I had in beans was where I had used conventional tillage," Nelson adds.

The Atlantic farmer calculates that his fuel usage averages 1.65 gallons per acre at a cost of \$1.70.

"These figures account for all planting costs, including spraying using a no-till method," Nelson concludes.

Cost comparisons show that conventional tillage methods including plowing, disking, or use of a chisel-plow can require fuel cost alone of \$10-\$15 per acre giving a substantial cost advantage to no-till.

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DREAM COME TRUE

ELSEGUNDO, Calif. (AP) — Modern technology has tied together the last bonds of a six centuries-old dream of unifying the Indonesian people.

In the 14th century, Gajah Mada, leader in Java, took an oath to unite the people as an independent nation. The vow came to be symbolized by the word "palapa." In 1976, just 31 years after Indonesia achieved its independence, the first Palapa — a Hughes Aircraft communica-

tions satellite — soared heavenward to link the 130 million people in the 3,000-mile-long island chain.

Newer versions of Palapa communications satellites are now providing instant information that strengthens the nation's economic development, educational progress and improved health.

Certain birds, such as the killdeer, are able to fend for themselves almost immediately after hatching.



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1985 Good Year For Windbreaks, Plantings Up 27 Percent In Cass

By R. Elmer Ouderkirk Jr.
Soil Conservationist

The Cass County Soil Conservation Service reports farmstead windbreaks planted in 1985 by landowners and farm operators increased 27 percent over the previous year.

When checking windbreaks for cost-share compliance it was very evident, in 1985, that the windbreaks planted early in the spring had, by far, the best tree survival. Generally, windbreaks planted after May 15, are not accepted for cost-share payment.

Eligibility

(ACP) Agricultural Conservation Program funds administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) were made avail-

able in 1985 for windbreak planting.

To be considered eligible for cost-share it is not only necessary to apply for assistance with ASCS, but approval from ASCS for cost-share assistance must be received before planting is started.

Good windbreak plantings don't just happen — they are carefully planned. Planning assistance is made available from the SCS Office in Atlantic.

To be eligible for cost-share, the planting must have a minimum of three rows of coniferous trees such as pines, spruces or firs. If desired, one row of shrubs can be substituted for one row of trees, but the remaining two rows of trees

must be planted side by side.

If cost-share is involved, the windbreak will be located along the north and/or west side of the farmstead or feedlot where winter winds are most prevalent.

After Planting Care

If a windbreak is worth the time and effort it takes to locate and buy the trees, prepare the site, and plant the trees, then it is certainly worth some care after it is planted.

Two very important items to consider during the first couple of years after planting are weed control and water supply.

Mowing can generally take care of the weed problem if started in time. Never allow weeds to get as tall as the trees.

The weeds will not only harm the trees by shading out the lower limbs, but will also compete with the trees for water.

During hot, dry weather a good water supply is a must! Coniferous trees are usually sold in peat pots for ease in handling. When planted, those trees will require 3-5 gallons of water every two weeks the first year.

More windbreak trees are lost from lack of water than from too much water. If a garden hose can be used to reach the trees, considerable time and labor can be saved.

Planting Time

The best time to plant windbreak trees is in early spring, just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Usually the job of



Windbreaks can make a major reduction in fuel use for home heating by breaking the force of winter winds. They also can increase winter feeding efficiency for livestock and provide cover for wildlife.

Windbreak Plan

A windbreak plan can be developed that will meet ACP cost-share specifications. This plan will assure that the trees selected are adaptable to the soils, the trees properly spaced, the distance measured, and will show the total number of trees needed.

In considering applications for ACP cost-share assistance, the ASCS Cass County Committee can use this plan. They can accurately determine the cost-share funds needed for each windbreak and base their allocations of funds on the plan for each approval granted.

Cass County landowners who are considering planting a windbreak next spring can contact the SCS Office for technical assistance.

HEART TRANSPLANTS

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — Heart transplant surgery has come a long way since the first experiments on dogs shortly after the turn of the century. According to the National Health Transplant Study, prepared by the Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers for Health Care Financing Administration, survival rates for 1980-83 were 25 percent better than those for 1970-73.

Today, more than 80 percent of all heart transplant recipients are alive five years after the operation, with 32 percent back at work. Sixty-seven percent of all surviving recipients are considered by their doctors to be in good health.

The study says that in 1905 the first experimental heart transplant was performed. Surgeons of the Hull Physiological Laboratory at the

University of Chicago removed hearts from puppies and sutured them into the necks of adult mongrel dogs.

This gruesome beginning eventually led to the first human heart transplant on December 3, 1967. It was performed by Dr. Christiaan Barnard in Cape Town, South Africa. The patient, Louis Washkansky, 54, received the heart of a woman, 24, who had died of head injuries suffered in an auto accident. Washkansky died of infection and rejection of the heart 18 days later.

There is nothing like having plenty of homemade vegetable soup in your home freezer for the time when vegetables are not growing in your garden. However, always be sure to leave a half-inch space on top of the soup-filled container before freezing it. This will allow room for the liquid to expand during the freezing process.

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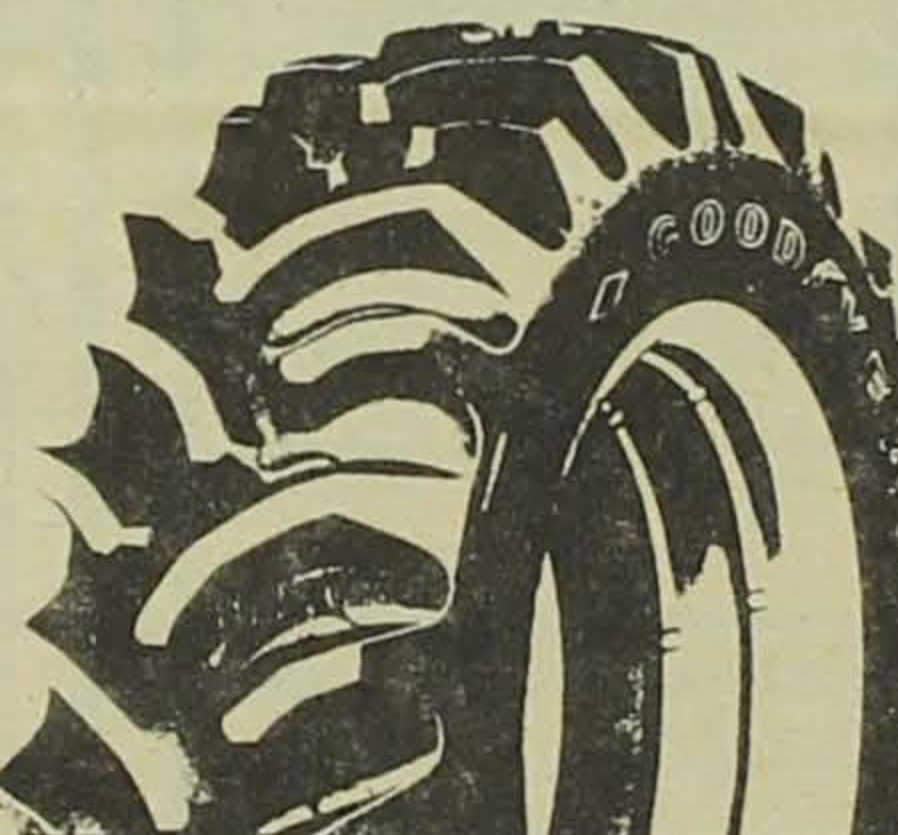
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15.5x38	Dyna Torque II 6 ply	315.38	219.00
16.9x38	Dyna Torque II 6 ply	431.15	284.00
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IH 400 4 row, dry fert., DD, cover knives, insect. & herb., D.J. monitor, acre counter, spring tooth, incorporators.....\$1,795	IH 400 4 row, acra, PTO drv, furrow openers, monitor, acre counter.....\$725
IH 500 4 row, monitor, insect. & herb., acra trash whippers, DD, cover knives, acra V-9..... SOLD!	IH 7 row bean skip row planter, monitor.....\$1,975
IH 800 4 row wide, insect., trash disks, Seed Flo II monitor, 1,000 RPM pump.....\$6,250	IH 56 4 row dry. fert., acra, insect., herb.....\$325
IH 500 12 row 30" center flex bean planter, furrow openers, monitor.....\$2,175	Schultz mulcher for IH & JD planters.....\$425
IH 400 6 row 30", insect., acra runner, PTO drv, monitor.....\$1,675	Acra plant runners.....\$30 Ea.
IH 500 hyd. fold 8 row corn & 13 row bean planter (5-296 units), acra, insect., DJ monitor, furrow openers, cover disks.....\$4,795	IH 296 row units.....\$290 Ea.
6 JD 8 row units with monitor.....\$1,750 Ea.	2 IH 500 complete hyd. drive modules.....\$425 Ea.
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NEW Lundell 168" 1,000 RPM stalk cutter.....\$5,495	Noble 6 row cultivator, 6 row wide, vibra tine.....\$765	IH 5100 soybean special drill w hyd. markers.....\$4,650
NEW Kewanee 15' wheel mtd. mulcher w/duals.....\$3,675	Westendorf WL30 loader, 560 mtgs., excellent.....\$995	Schultz 4 row stalk cutter, excellent.....\$1,775
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		New Holland 851 round baler, auto tie.....\$5,250
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IH 1460, 975 hrs., 1979, sharp.....\$36,700	IH 715D, Base only with engine OH, clean, 1979.....\$10,500	IH 810 15 ft. head w/bean bar.....\$1,125
NH TR85, 1,225 hrs., Cat hydro, all extras.....\$28,700	IH 715G, 744 & 710 13 ft. hd.....\$8,250	IH 915, 744, 710, 14 ft. platform w/bean bar, complete engine OH, sharp.....\$12,600
NH TR85, 1,225 hrs., Cat hydro, 972, 15' hd.....\$37,900	JD 6600 sidehill, 1976, 216 table.....\$20,300	IH 915 low profile, 1976, 810 platform w/bar.....\$11,700
IH 1440, 13' 820 with Tiger Jaw attach.....\$29,200	JD 643CH, low acres, sharp.....\$7,600	IH 883 8 row narrow corn head.....\$6,450
IH 915D w/763 cornhead.....\$5,975	IH 944 demo corn head, low acres.....\$6,350	IH 863 corn head.....\$5,975
IH 915D, 744 & 710 13 ft. w/love bar.....\$6,950	IH 844 corn head.....\$1,250	IH 1460 & 844 corn head.....\$24,900
	IH 844 corn head, less than 300 acres.....\$5,950	

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40 Years Ago With Company K

By Gene Mallette of Atlantic

Telegrams

We were given clean sheets and another blanket and told that breakfast would be in two hours. After I got cleaned up I decided that there were better

things to do than to sleep away those two hours. I asked where the main terminal for the airfield was, then after walking eight or ten blocks I was there. The Western Union clerk was

not busy. In fact, he was sitting in his chair asleep, when I walked up to his window he woke up. I wrote out and gave him a couple of wires that I wanted him to send for me, to let the folks back home know I was back in the USA, that I was in Florida and would be home as soon as I could finish with whatever I would need to do to be separated from the Army.

As I walked back to my barracks, I met several of the other fellows that came in on the same flight that I did, they were also looking for the Western Union Office. I told them where they could find it and then walked the rest of the way back.

Two days later and on board another troop train we headed north to Camp Blanding, Fla., which was an "induction center" (for new men just entering the Army). The new trainees seemed a little bewildered by all of the "old soldiers" and their yarns and stories. The troops that were being flown in from Europe were being put in one section of the camp, later to be dispatched to other parts of the country by train to be discharged from the service.

The topic of conversation was, how long will it take? A few days later enough men from the Midwest had arrived to make up a train to Fort Sheridan, Ill., which was just north of Chicago. The train was to leave the next day.

Needless to say, we had no problem in being ready with all of the prescribed equipment and clothing the next day — who would miss this trip?

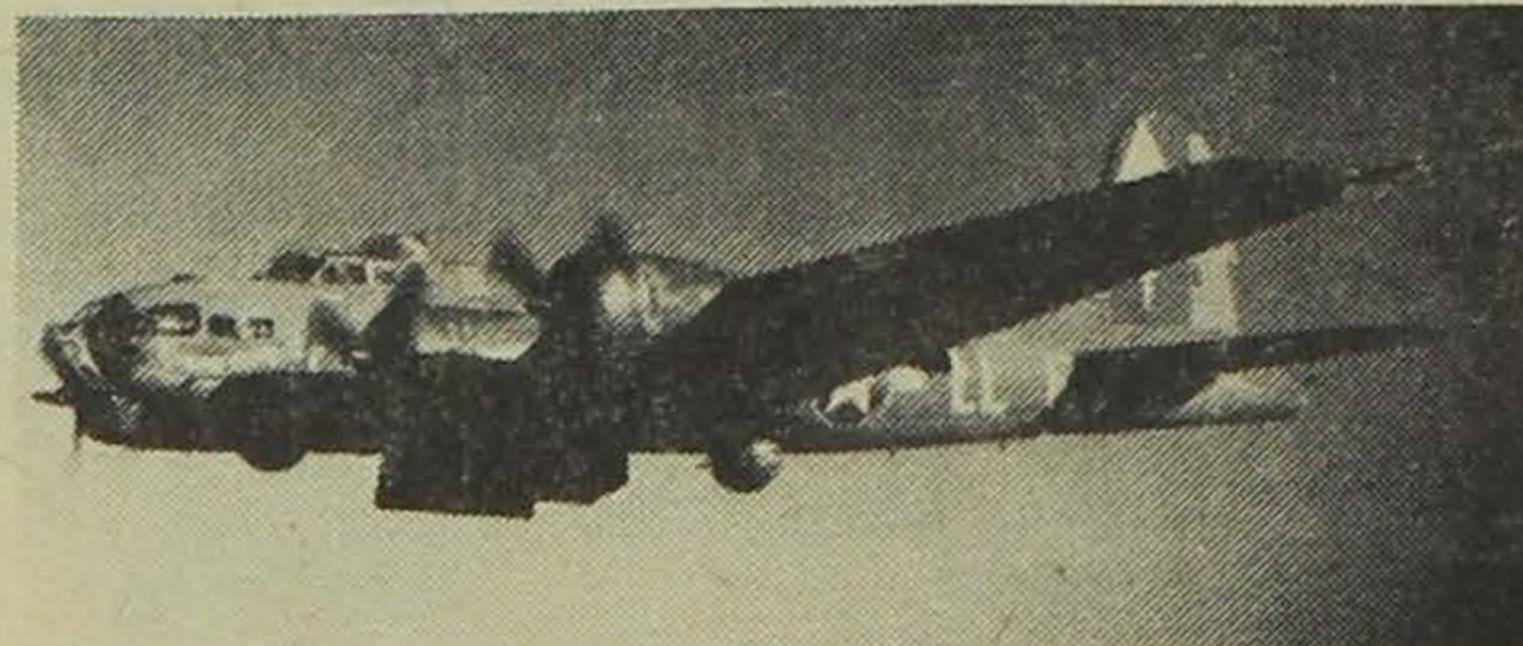
We finally were given some cotton uniforms for summer wear, we had been wearing wool since we left Germany the month before and we had crossed the Equator twice and been in the Sahara Desert, what was the hurry?

On schedule the next day our train left Camp Blanding for Fort Sheridan. Our train took us north through Atlanta, Ga., and then northwest. We knew our trip would take us two days, it was uneventful, but we were getting a little tired at the end of two days traveling in a "chair car," but our destination came at last.

Two More Days

At Fort Sheridan, which was getting closer to home, we were informed that it would be at least two days before our "discharge papers" would be ready. Two days later they were ready! After a physical examination, since they wanted

World War II Planes



This is a B-17 bomber of the type which Gene Mallette traveled on his way home from Europe in 1945. All of the guns had been removed from the plane so that it could be used to ferry troops. He was in the tail gunners' bubble, looking straight down as he flew over the Strait of Gibraltar, giving him a great view of the straits from 30,000 feet up.



The final flight of his trip was in a Douglas D-54 from North Africa to Brazil to Florida. The trip covered 7,800 miles and almost 40 hours of flying time.

to see what shape we were in, they took us to the lecture hall. Since we still would be wearing the Army uniform they told us to take care what we did after leaving the fort. We had been to the finance officer and signed the payroll and received part of our pay in cash and part in check. They called out our names, but this time they called Mr. to all of us and this did not seem just right since we had been used to hearing our rank with our names all of these months and years. We went to the railroad station and got our tickets home, for this one time only we were able to get a one-way ticket at furlough rate.

Ruptured Duck

Once out of the gate at Fort Sheridan, the first thing that we did was to take off the cloth "discharge emblem" that had been sewed above our left pocket, that emblem was better known as the "Ruptured Duck".

We had heard that some characters had been hanging around the separation centers just waiting for men that had just been discharged since they

would have money with them. I did not go straight home, I went north to Wisconsin for a couple of days to see an aunt of mine that I had not seen for many years. Then back to Chicago to make the trip west to Iowa and home!

At Des Moines I had several hours to layover for my connections. Once there I called home to let them know when I would arrive. My folks and some friends met me at the Bus Depot which at that time was the Park Hotel. Of course, they had questions and then more questions about many things but now I was HOME! Not only was I home, but was also out of the Army!

Home never looked so good before — after 4 years and 8 months of service and war. The uniform came off to be worn only once after that when I hitchhiked to California because all of the trains and buses were crowded and had only standing room on them most of the time.

The Lord had been good to me, very good, and had brought me back again which was not true for some of my friends!

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- E. Pott. Co.:** 320 and 160-acre tracts located approximately 4 miles southeast of Walnut. Unimproved, top quality farmland. Contracts possible. \$1,100 per acre.
- Cass Co.:** 108 acres located in Cass Township. Excellent, Appr. half is Marshall soil, no improvements. **SOLD**
- Cass Co.:** 160 acres located 2 1/2 miles north of Atlantic. Good home and extensive set of feeding facilities. **SOLD**
- Cass Co.:** 300 acres located 5 1/2 miles southwest of Atlantic. Mostly tillable, good set of improvements.
- Cass Co.:** 145 and 93-acre tracts. Unimproved marshland cropland, located 3 1/2 miles northeast of Marne. \$1,000 per acre.
- Audubon Co.:** 3 160-acre tracts in Oakfield Township. Mostly tillable, rolling cropland. \$650-\$800 per acre, contracts possible.
- Cherokee Co.:** 80 acres located three miles south of Marne. All tillable, nearly level, improved. **SOLD**
- Cass Co.:** 280 acres located 1 1/2 miles north of Cumberland. Almost all tillable, approximately half bottomland. Modest home and improvements. \$825 per acre, cash or \$925 per acre on a good contract.

With the current opportunities of a buyer's land market, now might be the time to integrate your farming operations closer to home, cutting down on costly road time. This could be accomplished by exchanging property located a distance away into farmland situated closer to home. Properly structured, a 1031 exchange can postpone capital gains tax and perhaps result in the acquisition of a more suitable property.

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Making Pastures Profitable With Use Of Switchgrass



Henry Ortgies, Victoria Township farmer, shows a field of knee-high switchgrass in the middle of the summer.

By BILL WILLIS
District Conservationist

More total pounds of gain through the pasture season or higher average daily gain are the measures of success of a pasture program. Increased gain at an economical cost also means a greater chance for profit. This is where the use of switchgrass can provide an extra chance for profits.

Cow-calf profitability is not easy within the present market structure, so finding ways to reduce costs or stimulate gain is the only real avenue to make a profit.

Switchgrass provides an additional source of high quality forage during the hottest summer months when usual grasses go dormant. Adding switchgrass to a pasture program capitalizes on the warm season-cool season characteristics of common grasses.

Switchgrass is a warm-season native grass that begins growth late in the season when average daily temperatures are high. This is an exact opposite of cool season grasses like brome or bluegrass that achieve growth early when temperatures are cool.

To achieve season-long forage production, a combination of cool and warm season grasses is needed in the right proportion.

About one-third of the pasture acreage should be established to a warm season grass like switchgrass with the rest left in cool season grasses like brome, bluegrass or orchardgrass.

The cool season grasses are used early, up until about July 1. Switchgrass provides grazing up until mid-September.

Grazing then switches back to the cool season grasses until frost. Using this system, daily gains for calves with cows is increased substantially, according to several research studies.

Another advantage of this system is that all the forage produced is grasses and not legumes. Legumes such as alfalfa pose the problem of bloat in cattle, particularly with some individuals, and an all-grass program will eliminate this hazard.

In addition, an all-grass program is permanent, eliminating the need for periodic reseeding and an interruption in the grazing program.

Warm season grasses such as switchgrass respond to nitrogen applications, but require very minimal rates of nitrogen application to maintain the stand. Phosphate and potash levels in the soil should be adequate at the time of seeding, but additional applications are minimal.

Compared to alfalfa-grass mixtures for pasture, switchgrass requires much less annual fertilizer application to maintain a profitable stand.

Assistance in planning a full-season pasture program is available through the Cass County Soil Conservation District Office. Matching available pasture acres with the best adapted grass species will provide another avenue to achieve profitability in a cow-calf operation, and keep erodible acres under cover with grass.

Past, Present, Future On Soil Conservation

By WILLIAM A. FUDGE
District Commissioner

Where have we been, where are we and where are we headed? Something like 100 years ago farmers started, in earnest, to feed the people of this country and help feed the rest of the world where people were not as lucky to have rich soils fit for producing food and fiber. At the beginning the top soil in this area was 12-18 inches deep. This was a rich soil suitable for crop growth.

How have we handled this soil? When I drive the roads of Cass County I wonder what has taken place.

In the last few years it seems that the county is always cleaning ditches in the same places every few years. After seeing these ditches cleaned time after time one can't help but look at the fields to see what causes this to be such a problem.

Well, if one looks further, the problem is nice straight rows of beans or corn planted up and down the hills. This helps soil erosion to get worse year after year — when the heavy rains come, usually in late May, June or July, when the soil has been worked for planting and cultivating.

Another sad thing about this erosion is the fence rows are building up in places so that the posts just barely show out of the ground.

There is only one place where this soil comes from, to fill the ditches or build up the fence rows. In changing farming methods a little, and using the steering wheel on the tractor, one can save a lot of soil. There is no set rule to save soil.

Soil conservation is only one thing and that is, slowing the runoff down so any silt in the runoff will filter out.

There are so many kinds of soil conservation measures. Terracing is my favorite, but there are also a lot of cheaper ways of handling runoff such as contouring, grass strips and no-till.

One of these, whichever fits your fields or plans, can be used.

You can get all kinds of assistance at the Soil Conservation Service Office. If you need layout or need any advice on soil saving, call on the employees at the soil office.

AIR STRIKE

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. airlines spend about \$20 million a year to control flocks of birds that inhabit air space near airports.

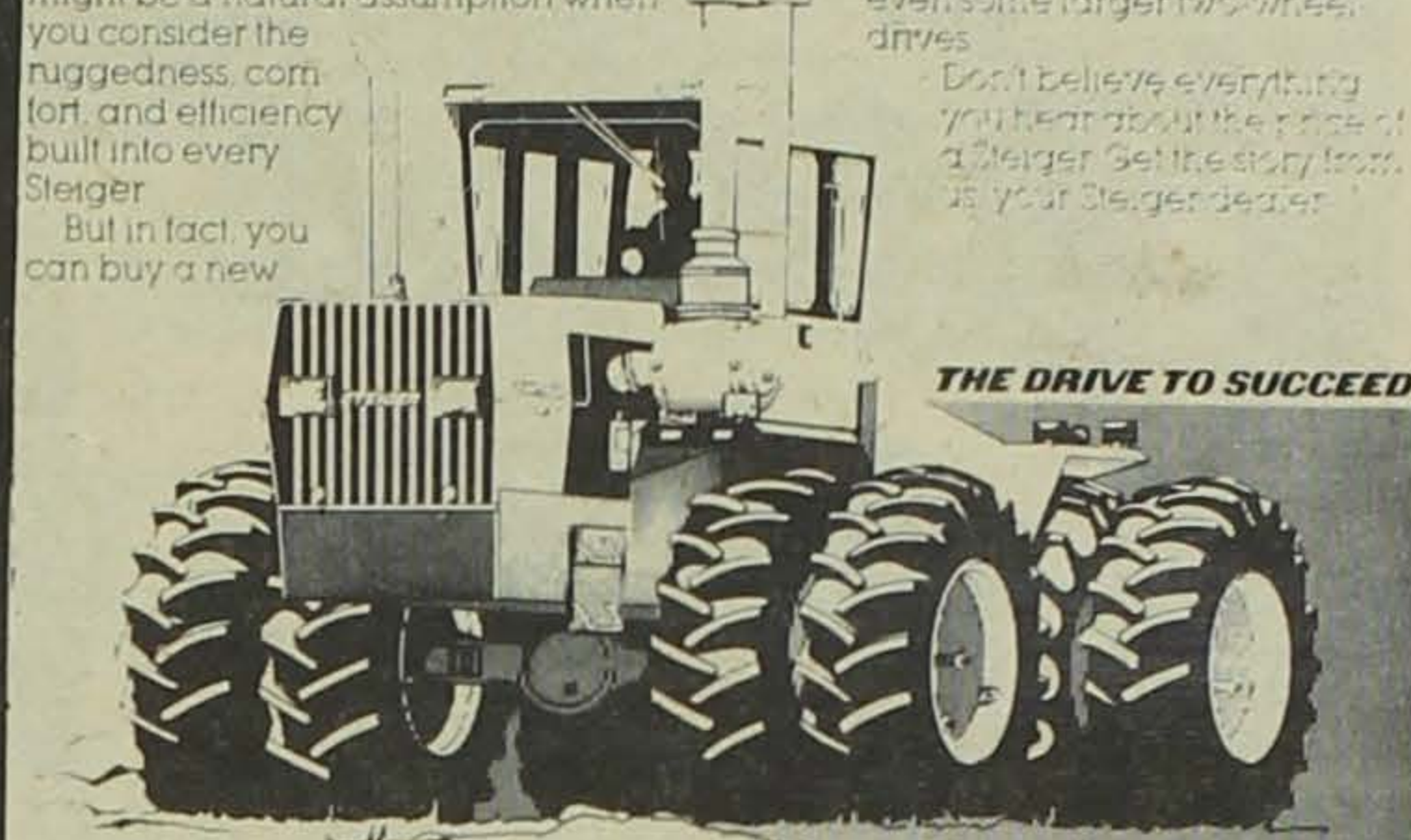
A novel approach to bird control has been in effect for the past three years at Toronto International Airport. When the control tower sights a flock of birds, a falcon or some other bird of prey is released from the skies to frighten them away.

Birds often cross an airplane's flight path, sometimes causing a crash by breaking the cockpit window, or by flying into a plane's engines, clogging them and causing engine failure.

Don't believe everything you hear

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Steiger Series IV tractor for less than many other four-wheel drives. And even some larger two-wheel drives. Don't believe everything you hear about the price of a Steiger. Get the story from your Steiger dealer.



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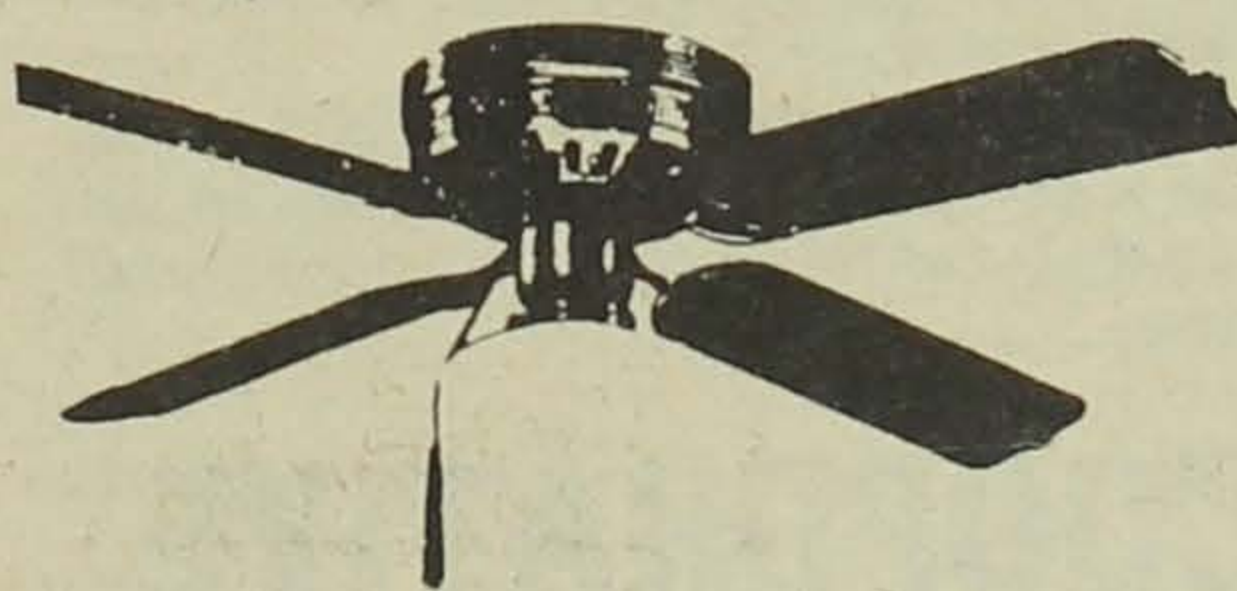
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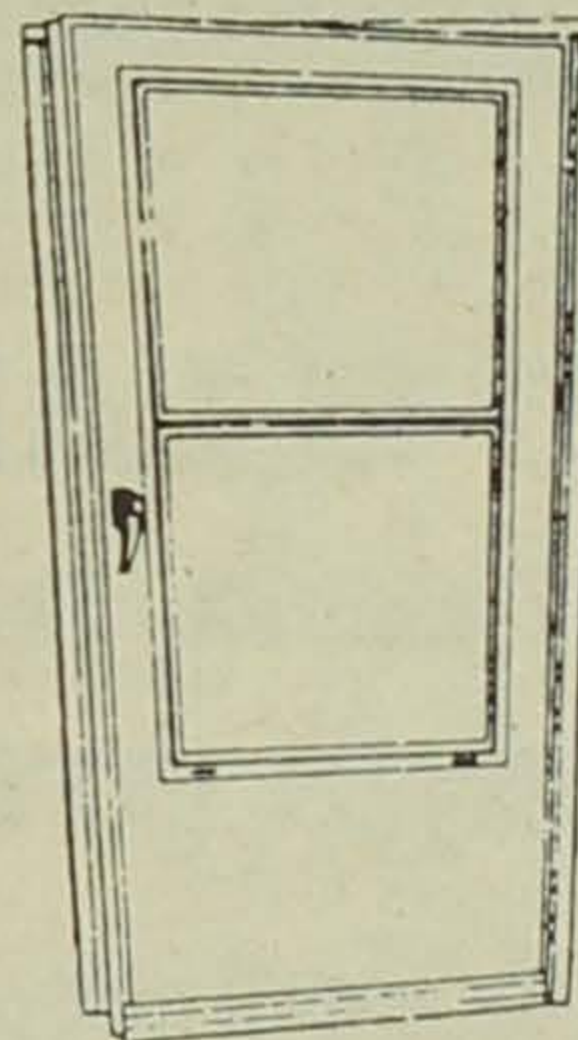
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Cass County 4-H Club Of The Month



Members are, front row, left to right: Christopher Robinson, Jimmy McFadden, Ryan Robinson, Jeff Kucera, Bruce Peters and Paul Kay. Back row: Jon Schwanke, John Kay, J.D. Kuehl and Tom McFadden.

The Brighton Bobcats 4-H Club is the 4-H Club of the Month. One of the unique features of this 10-member club is the concept of junior officers. Because of the small number of members, this gives everyone an opportunity to have a leadership role.

Adult volunteers working with the club are Kenneth Kay, organization leader; Dale Kuehl, swine; Scott Robinson, sheep; Dennis Schwanke, dairy and beef; Lyle Kucera, project. The members meet in home

for their monthly meetings and take turns doing educational presentations on a variety of topics from livestock trivia to cross stitching.

Each year club members have a booth at the Cass County 4-H Mardi Gras to help make money for activities. Bowling has become an annual club event as well as the club exchange in January.

A feeling of family exists among members of the Brighton 4-H Club. Parents are invited to participate in a

summer picnic in June, the livestock tour in July, and to help get animals ready during county fair in August.

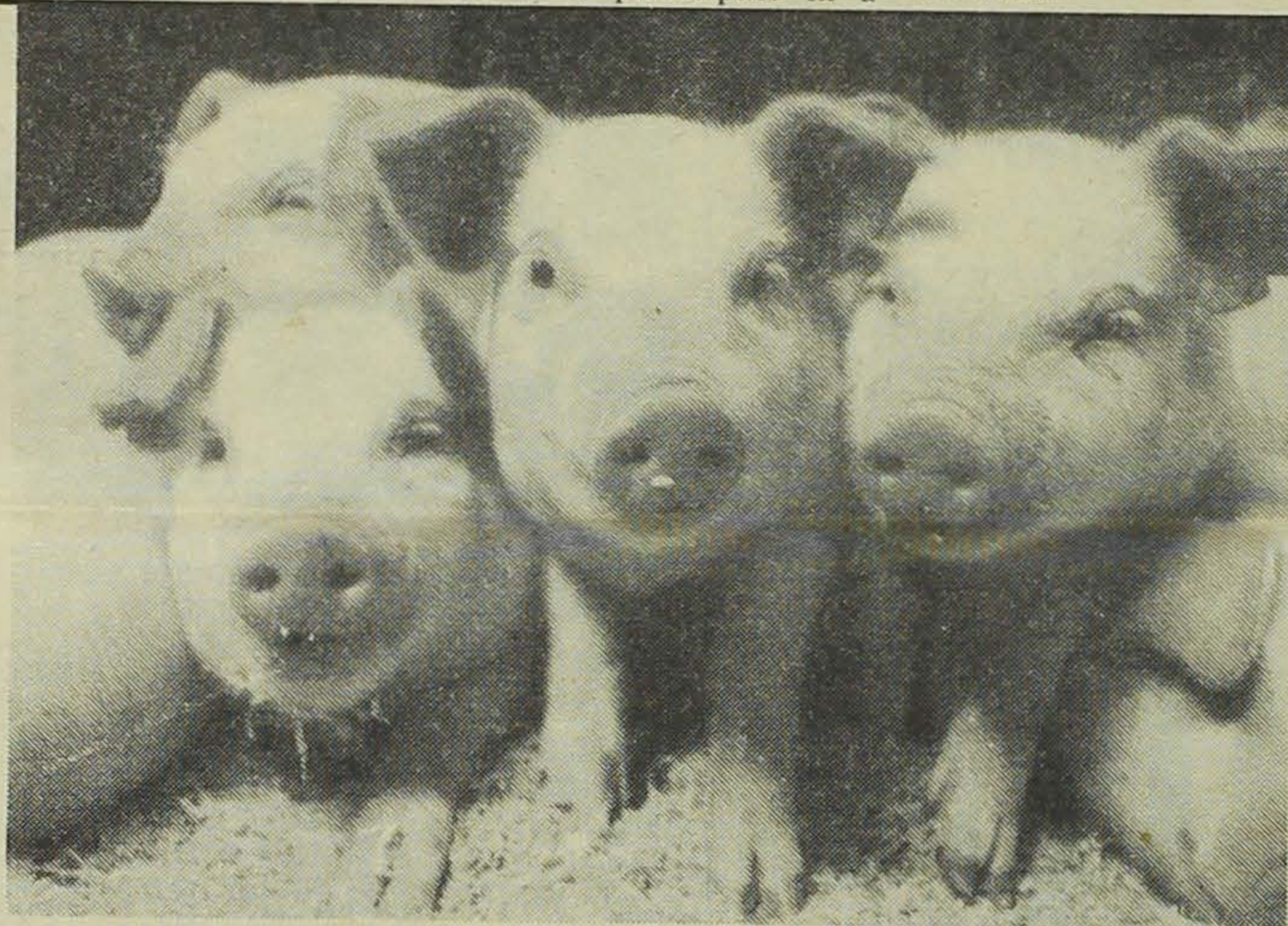
Club members donated money to the Hitchcock House Restoration Fund Drive and this year plan to donate a tree to the Cass County Fairgrounds and the statewide 4-Hers for 4-H campaign.

Placing fourth in the conservation trivia contest helped members learn more about soil, water, and wildlife conservation.

Over the years, club members have participated in many county and state events including Iowa 4-H Conference, Washington D.C. Citizenship Shortcourse, interstate exchanges, Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Show, Iowa State Fair and county convention.

In the last two years, members have received first- and second-place awards in the livestock judging contest. The Brighton Club has also been represented on the Cass County 4-H Youth Council and County 4x5 Committee.

The people of Israel call themselves the People of the Book because their ancestors settled in the area over 3,500 years ago. They wrote a compilation of the history and prophecy that became known as the Bible. Tel Aviv is Israel's largest city and the first really Jewish metropolis in the world since Bible times.



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'Dream Street' Focus Of New Poetry Book

By JEFF HEADLEY
N-T Staff Writer

Southeast of Massena, there is a small farm with a road running past it. The farm belongs to Don Campbell and the road he has dubbed "Dream Street."

The road is a focus, for what is probably Iowa's most recently published poet. Campbell, with a lot of help from his friends, has just published, "Prairie Rose." The book is a collection of poetry works he has accumulated throughout his life.

Writing poetry has been a hobby since 1973 and it was then that he penned his first poem.

Poems Stolen

It does not appear in the book however, as his entire collection of poems were stolen from his car on Aug. 7, 1985, in Phoenix, Ariz. Campbell lost more than 60 poems that day. He admits it was a rough blow for someone planning to publish.

The book was not lost though. Campbell had second copies of 20 of the poems and he reconstructed the balance of the rest from memory to give him a total of 54.

Campbell was born at rural Fontanelle and says many of his poems are about people he has met or known.

Most people he has met, he says, he considers friends and Campbell has traveled considerably.

The former ranch hand has traveled extensively throughout the western United States. Now a resident of Yuba City, Calif., he has just recently returned from Washington and Oregon.

But Campbell has been as far as Germany, where he worked as an accountant for the U.S. Army in Weisbaden, Germany.

'Garden Spot'

"The Garden Spot" of Germany as he called it, brought back memories of the German Circus of 1946 and his Rhine River Cruise.

The father of two sons said his most creative writing time is between the hours of 1 and 4 a.m. He said he would wake up with a poem in his mind, get up, write it down, and a few days later, rewrite it.

During the late 1940s and early 1950s, Campbell worked as a farm laborer and farmer in Adair and Cass Counties. He now owns a farm near Massena, which he purchased in 1966. The farm is set back from the road he has dubbed "Dream Street."

"Prairie Rose" is Campbell's



first attempt at publishing and he said he was hesitant to even try at first. But after deliberation and encouragement from his friends he decided to publish the collection. The collection contains his entire life and the people around him.

His copies of his original work contained the poem itself, dates and times of the writing and the cities where he was located when he wrote the poems. These cities were in Iowa, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Texas, Oregon and Maryland.

About People

As mentioned before, most of his poems are written about people and events that happened around him. "Letter To a Friend," for example, was written after a close friend of Campbell's was killed in an automobile accident.

Campbell is, at present, single. He has been married four times. Of his sons, Steven and his wife, Cynthia live at rural Fontanelle and Ronald and his wife, Denise live in Longmont, Colo. He also has a daughter, Deanna and she lives in the Midwest.

As "Prairie Rose" is Campbell's first attempt at any published work he said he has learned many things from the experience. For one, he said, it is expensive.

But Campbell likes sharing things and said that being able to share something with someone else is enjoyable.

Eventually, he said, he would like to depart this life as a friend to many people and would like to thank them for sharing the earth with him.

The U.S. cotton crop is worth about \$4 billion annually.

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Soil Erosion Continues As Menace For American Farmers

By MIKE NETHERY
State Conservationist
United States Soil
Conservation Service

When will the soil conservation job be done? How, hundreds of millions of dollars later, can soil erosion in our country be as bad now as it was in the Dust Bowl? Why don't we pass a law requiring farmers to stop erosion?

If you have good answers for those questions, you have a good understanding of the complexities of soil erosion issues facing us today.

First, the job of soil conservation will never be done. Just as there will always be a need for doctors and hospitals as long as people are sick, there will be a need for soil conservation as long as the rain falls and the wind blows.

Permanent Practices

The Soil Conservation Service calls some practices permanent, but recognizes these "permanent" practices need maintenance and they don't last forever.

A pond or terrace can fill with sediment and lose its soil-saving capability, for instance. Then, too, conservation practices designed 20 and 30 years ago are not well adapted to farming practices and equipment being used today.

That begins to answer the second question. Most farmers

can guess why erosion is as bad now as it was in the 1930s. They know there is much more land in row crop in Iowa now — almost twice as much — as there was in the 1930s.

The land that was protected with grass or trees is now cropland and much more susceptible to erosion. In addition, many of the earlier terrace systems were designed for smaller farm equipment, and the crop rotations of the past have given way to year after year of corn and soybeans.

Soil Loss

Iowa's average soil erosion on cropland — 9.4 tons per acre each year — amounts to 240 million tons of soil movement each year. The rate is twice the national average, and gives Iowa the most total erosion of any state.

The third question, dealing with passing legislation to outlaw soil erosion, is more complex than it seems on the surface.

First, a conservative estimate of the cost of building all the conservation practices needed in Iowa is \$6 billion. That averages to more than \$50,000 for each farmer.

How would financially strapped farmers bear that cost, with no way of passing the cost on to the consumers?

Secondly, how could such a law be enforced on a wide

scale? Considering the cost and recent studies showing damages off the farm are more severe than those to the farmer, is it fair or even practical to expect the landowner to pay for soil conservation?

Traditionally, the prevailing thought has been that the landowner and society both benefit from soil conservation, and both should bear the cost.

There is probably more interest in soil conservation now than at any time in history. Yet, the total national funding for all soil conservation efforts amounts to less than two-tenths of one percent of the national budget.

Referring to soil erosion, Colman McCarthy wrote, "The greatest horror is not that we are killing the land and possibly ourselves, but that we calmly adapt to it."

No Production Crisis

Perhaps that's because there is no production crisis in this country — we exported nearly four times as much corn in 1980 as we did in 1970. In times of surplus grain, it can be difficult to look down the road 50 years.

Whatever the reasons for not placing higher priority on soil conservation, the fact remains that our topsoil is being washed away, in most cases at twice the rate it can replenish itself. Soil erosion is a problem that will never go away — it will just get worse if we don't do all we can now to control it.

The silkworm is not a worm. It is a caterpillar, a member of the order Lepidoptera, which includes butterflies and moths. The most common source of silk is the domestic Bombyx mori, but

there are more than 500 species of wild silkworms. One of them, found mostly in China, produces an off-white silk known as tussah. A shimmering gold silk comes from the muga caterpillar.

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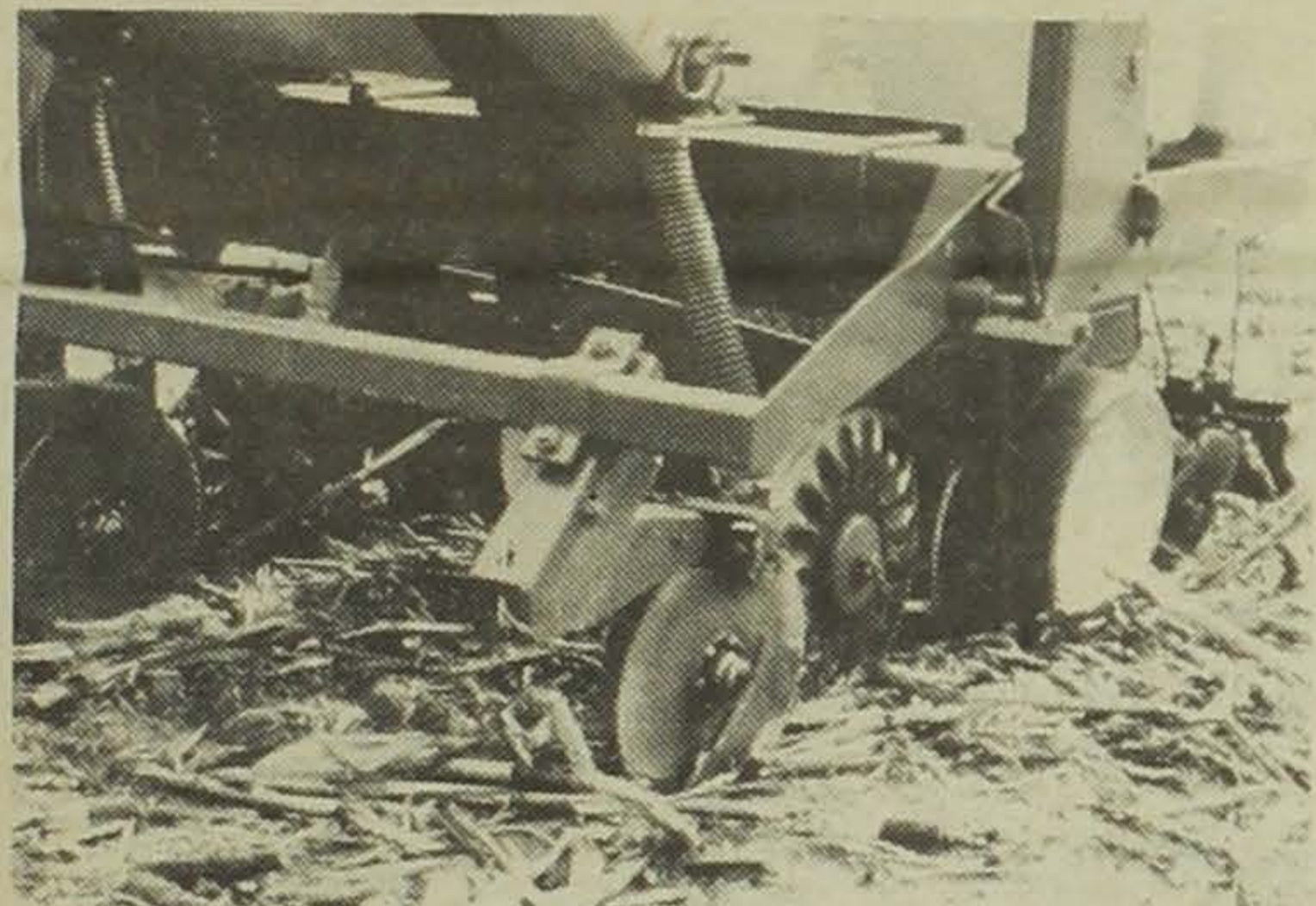
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No-Till Farming On Increase



No-till involves planting the seed in the soil with no prior tillage. No-till has been increasing steadily in Cass County, producing measured yields of more than 140 bushels of corn per acre.

By BILL WILLIS

District Conservationist

No-till acres in Cass County of both corn and soybeans have increased rapidly since 1980. In 1980, little more than 500 acres of no-till could be found in the county, and only a handful of farmers involved in this crop production practice. In 1985, no-till was used by more than 100 farmers on more than 10,000 acres of cropland with very good success.

No-tilling corn into soybean stubble has become quite common since planters work well in these conditions and weed control is reliable. Continuous corn with a no-till system is also quite successful using triazine-based herbicide programs for reliable weed control.

No-till corn in various sod residues has also been tried extensively with better than average success.

In 1985, there were several attempts with no-till soybeans that were very successful.

Measured yields of no-till soybeans exceeded 40 bushels per acre on several fields. The highest reported yield occurred on the Lester Nelson farm in Pymosa Township at 44.64

bushels per acre. Another variety on the same farm yielded 42.16 bushels per acre.

Gary Nelson was very pleased at harvest time that combining was easy without ridges on each row caused by cultivation. Nearly every pod could be harvested and the field was virtually weed free.

No-till has proven to be another way to reduce production costs and provide more opportunity for profit in crop production. Under actual field conditions, little, if any, sacrifice in yield has been made using a no-till system.

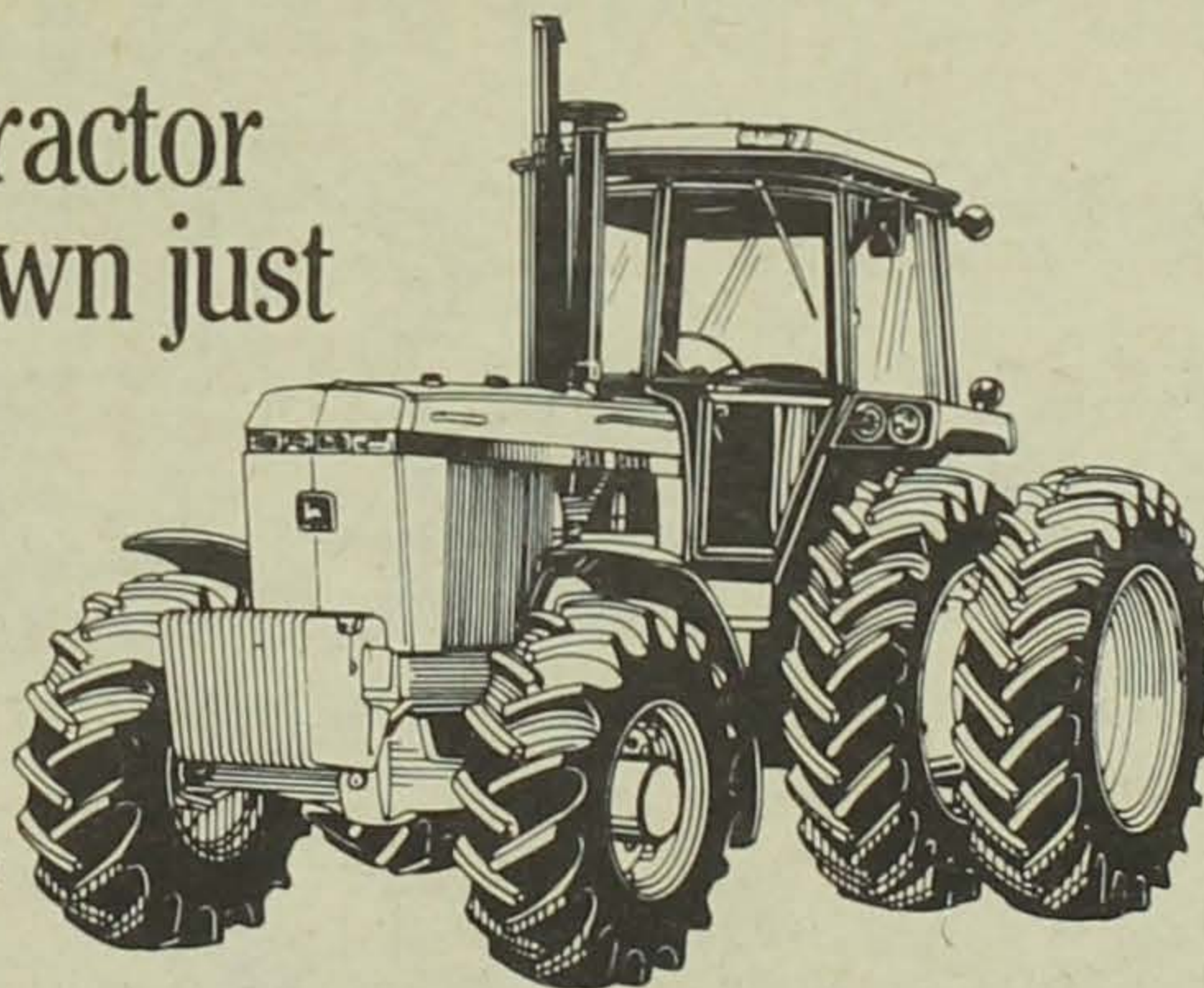
Savings in fuel costs, trips across the field, soil compaction, and time have proven that no-till can substantially reduce production costs. Herbicide rates are typically the same as conventional planting methods unless weed pressure is unusually high.

Erosion control using no-till reduces soil loss by 30 percent or more. On many slopes of 6 percent or less, planting on the contour with no-till can reduce soil loss to within acceptable limits. On steeper slopes, other conservation practices as terraces, may be needed to adequately control erosion.



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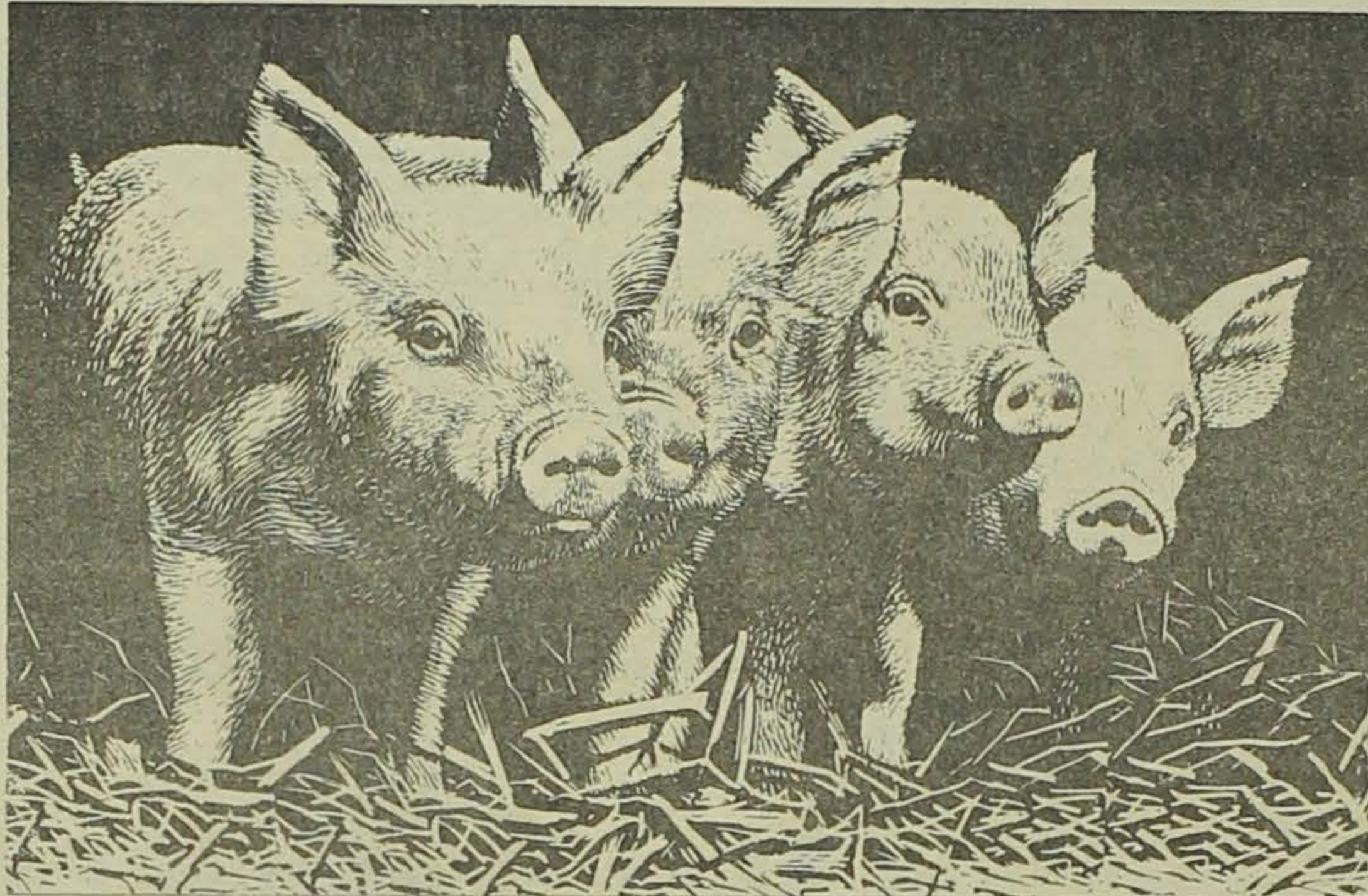
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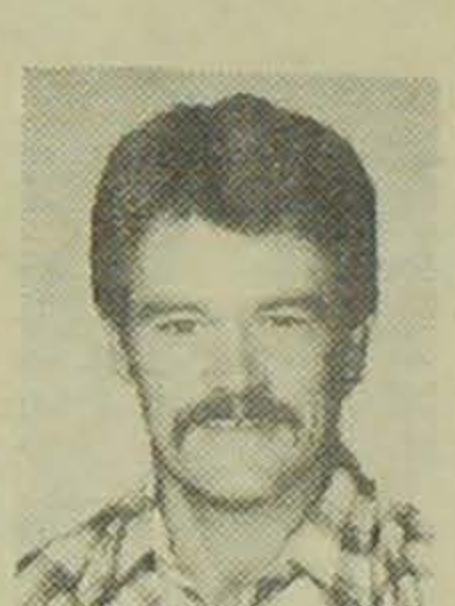
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