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The Spirit of Cooperation: Cooperative Extension Service 1982 Annual Report

Cooperative Extension Service
South Dakota State University

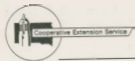
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A N N U A L R E P O R T



**THE SPIRIT OF
COOPERATION**

EXTENSION: A LOOK FROM THE INSIDE

Your South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service is the non-formal educational arm of our Land Grant University, South Dakota State University. Extension provides educational assistance to farmers, ranchers, homemakers, youth, and community leaders—a function which has continued in South Dakota through about four generations. Extension has built-in characteristics which assure its response to both local needs and those of all levels of government and public decision makers.

MAJOR THRUSTS CONTINUE IN '82

Advice from County Extension Boards and the State Extension Advisory Board resulted in three major program thrusts designed to address specific problems facing citizens of our state.

Cooperative Extension Service Agents and Specialists alike received in-service training specifically designed for the conduct of these activities which began in 1981.

The first major educational thrust is in the area of farm family resource management which includes a complete record-keeping system upon which sound management decisions can be made. Other features, through the aid of remote computer terminals and micro-computers, include forward planning for the management of farm enterprises and business analysis. The overall aim is not only to help individual rural families operate more efficiently and profitably, but also to aid South Dakotans to become more competitive nationally—which, ultimately, will improve the quality of life for the rural families of this state.

A second major thrust deals with South Dakota's number-one resource, food. The importance of the production, processing, and marketing of this extremely valuable asset goes without saying, but the use of our food products is similarly vital. This educational program includes human nutrition, buymanship, food preparation, and a strong emphasis on the expanded purchase and consumption of food products which originate here in our own state.

A third thrust is youth-oriented. Lay leaders and board members tell us they favor equipping 4-H youth with skills to effectively investigate career opportunities and plan their training toward their career selections. An equal emphasis is the importance of learning to manage personal resources—particularly money.

THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

South Dakota's Extension agents, specialists, and program assistants cooperate with the people in many ways, but especially through three areas of program emphasis: agriculture, natural resources, and rural development (ANR & RD), family living and nutrition (FL & N), and 4-H and youth (4-H & Y).

In 1981, the South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service and its 188 professional and 32 para-professional employees devoted the following amounts of time to these areas:

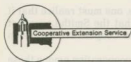


Non formal, off campus, public education in these program areas is mandated by the South Dakota State Legislature. By this approach, our legislature has assured that these educational and informational services will be available to virtually every citizen of the state.

Some of Extension's offerings in the Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development area include the production of livestock and crops, conservation of natural resources, marketing of farm products, and efficient management of farm enterprises. Rural development offerings are designed to aid not only the general citizenry, but also the elected and appointed decision-makers of our state. The overall rural development goal is to strengthen the agricultural business and industrial base which supports community commerce.

Extension works with families to provide information on basic human nutrition, managing family resources and meeting the various needs of the family—all through the Family Living and Nutrition area.

The focus in 4-H and Youth development is on promotion and development of vocational, avocational, and leadership skills for South Dakota young persons and is aimed toward preparing them for their role in agriculture, business, government, and community life.



THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

The prairie of the upper midwest isn't for the weak and ill-prepared. As beautiful as it is, this region of our Nation with its blizzards, droughts, and isolation mightily resisted agriculture and its people during the dawn of our settlement period in the late 1800's.

How did those stalwart farmers and ranchers reach an uneasy peace with this wild country? Most didn't achieve it as individuals. Cooperation was the key, and there are dozens of examples.

Every ranch furnished help for the great cattle roundups in western South Dakota, or these huge undertakings would have been virtually impossible. That was cooperation.

Early Badlands ranchers diminished their isolation when they pitched in to build the forerunner of what is now the Golden West Telephone Cooperative. That was cooperation.

Raw milk had to be turned into a variety of products to supplement incomes, and farmers across the state banded together to form local creameries. That was cooperation.

What later was to become South Dakota State University needed a home, and Brookings was to be the site if the land were secured. Overnight, local citizens raised the money to buy it. That was cooperation.

You and I could name examples like these all day and still not exhaust the subject.

But there is another example that bears describing here: In March, 1912, Brown County farmers, businessmen, county commissioners, and representatives from a railroad and a local mail order house took action which marked the beginning of agricultural extension work in South Dakota, a movement that was destined to influence the economic and social life of rural people in the state to this day.

They formed the Better Farming Association, an organization that took the initiative in promoting and inaugurating county agent work.

These agricultural minded people realized that industry was developing faster than agriculture, and they felt this condition had to be corrected. If it were a lack of information on proper farming techniques, it seemed probable that the personal contact furnished by a resident representative of the state agricultural college would help to rectify the situation.

The U.S. Congress shared this view, and it made \$1200 available to each of a limited number of counties nationwide to try the idea. In Brown County, the local cooperators contributed funds to make up the difference in the cost of hiring a county agent.

With that accomplished, Mr. Isaac Lincoln, the president of the Better Farming Association, began seeking candidates for the county agent job.

In a 1913 story he wrote for the Dakota Farmer,

Alfred Wenz described the situation: "Unfortunately in this state there seems to be a great gulf fixed between the farmers and agricultural education. . . To bridge this gulf, to put scientific knowledge and the results of agricultural research into practical form and get across to the farmers and to arouse interest and enthusiasm in better methods of crops production, a little group of wide-awake men got together in Aberdeen last winter and formed the South Dakota Better Farming Association. The first thing was to incorporate and get on to a sound business basis; the next was to find a man to organize and do field work. The right kind of man was hard to locate and it was not until near the end of March (1912) that H.F. Patterson was rounded up."

Soon, Better Farming Associations also were founded in Spink and Codrington Counties, and this led to the hiring of South Dakota's second and third county agents, A.W. Palm and John Larson—both hired the same day, January 1, 1913.

The three agents not only exchanged work among themselves, especially for local meetings, but they also cooperated with the head of the Farmer's Institutes, later known as agriculture short courses, and the head of boys and girls' club work, a forerunner of 4-H.

To put this in perspective, one must realize that it wasn't until July 1, 1914, that the Smith-Lever Act went into effect to create the Cooperative Extension Service.

So, in effect, the spirit of cooperation among these South Dakotans who shared a common need was the grandfather of all that Extension has become in the 70 years that followed.

This, in a sense, is the 70th birthday of the South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service, and, what better way is there to mark it than by reflecting on that Spirit of Cooperation which gave birth to this organization devoted to the improvement of rural life in our state?

The Spirit of Cooperation was the essence of Extension in 1912. It remains the essence of Extension in 1982. And it will continue to guide and shape it as it moves toward the 21st Century.

**Dr. Hollis Hall, Director,
S.D. Cooperative
Extension Service**



COOPERATIVE SPIRIT STILL FLOURISHES

By Larry Tennyson
SDSU Δ g Writer

One could say it was a good idea that had "pups."

In 1976, things looked gloomy in the Highmore area. It isn't stretching the point much to say there was barely a mouthful of feed in the county. Rain was as rare as a bird's tooth. Stock dams wouldn't float a duck. Livestock auction markets were selling cattle day and night, literally. And the foundation herds developed over many years through careful selection were being trucked to new owners throughout the midwest. The truckers may have made a little money that summer, but they were among the few who did.

For some, it looked like the end of a way of life: they'd soon become ex-ranchers and ex-farmers if this kept on. And, for others, it looked like a time for some extra **cooperation**.

Dennis Ruzicka is a Highmore-area rancher who believes in the economics of the sheep and wool business, and he and other like-minded individuals—including then-County Extension Agent Bill Paynter—knew it could keep some of their neighbors on their land. As Paynter said, "The first year you could show \$105 profit per animal unit on sheep when you were losing money on cattle."

The plan, simply, was for the experienced sheep and wool producers to serve as "big brothers" in helping the lesser experienced ranchers get a start.

Soon, the cooperative enterprise was incorporated into the Central South Dakota Sheep Producers, Inc., with Ruzicka as president and Paynter as executive secretary. The board also included 15 directors, including two producers and a county agent from each of the five counties included in the area served by the organization.

Paynter, Ruzicka, and John Misterek, Sr., of Harrod, SD, went to Montana, Wyoming, and West-

River South Dakota to buy 800-1,000 ewes at a time and sell them at cost to the new producers. Buying in large lots also reduced the original price.

A \$100,000 loan guarantee from the Rural Development Office at the S.D. Department of Agriculture provided operating capital for the purchases, Paynter said.

But the spirit of cooperation didn't end there. In fact, it flourished and produced still other self help enterprises.

Most of the producers wanted to cross their western ewes with good Suffolk rams, but they were difficult to obtain. So, a second non profit corporation was formed for the South Dakota Ram Test Station, which was housed at the South Dakota Experiment Station research farm located near Highmore.

This became a success, but still another problem needed attention: wool prices. And here's the latest example of that cooperative spirit:

Ruzicka came up with the idea for several reasons. First, local wool prices didn't reflect the higher quality wools that came to be produced following the importation of better animals. Second, transportation costs were high because growers were shipping individually, and this included some partial loads. And, third, Ruzicka knew that the more direct the marketing, the higher the profits.

The idea was rather simple, when you think it over. And that may be why it now is working so well.

A warehouse was rented in Highmore. A wool press was constructed. And each bale of wool contained like quality. The warehouse allowed economical loads to be assembled from one or more wool producers—or as many as it took. The press allowed a huge amount of weight to be squeezed into a given volume of truck box to cut the cost of

transportation. And the process of sorting, along with core-testing by an independent laboratory, allowed some wool to net as much as \$1 a pound, versus the former 30-35 cents per pound received for unsorted wool.

It all began when Paynter, Ruzicka, and others approached the S.D. Department of Agriculture with a proposition for a loan guarantee of \$40,000 to start up the marketing corporation.

A corporation was formed with a nine-member board of directors. Shares costing \$50 each were sold to corporation members, and soon more than 100 producers had joined.

The corporation agreed to give the local Cenex company one cent per pound of wool as rent for a metal quonset-type building with a concrete floor, up to a maximum of \$5,000 annually, and Cenex also would furnish a part-time employee and the use of some equipment.

Some \$20,000 of the start-up money went to pay Wescott Construction Company of Holabird, S.D., to construct a hydraulically operated press to produce bales of wool weighing 1200 to 1500 pounds each. No such baler was available commercially, Ruzicka added.

Another \$5,000 went to purchase a highly accurate, digital scale for weighing in the wool, and about \$1,000 was used to build a small office in the corner of the warehouse. Altogether, about \$30,000 of the start-up money went into equipment that first year.

Paynter, who meanwhile had been promoted to District Supervisor for the Cooperative Extension Service, had brought on a new, young county agent for Hyde County. The agent, Bob Fehr, filled the role of an "outside" person to take the core samples which then were sent to Yocum McCall Laboratories in Denver for analysis. Lab analyses are used to describe the wool to prospective buyers, and, indirectly, to compute the payment each wool producer is to receive.

Half the approximately \$100 charge for core sampling and analysis is paid by the buyer, and the other half is borne by the producers, Paynter said.

Transportation costs, which used to average 5-6 cents per pound, now are about half, according to Cliff Hertel, the corporation's sole part-time employee. Full truckloads in covered semi-trailers now leave for both coasts and are delivered directly to the nation's remaining half-dozen woolen mills, including Pendleton's in Oregon.

This year, total wool volume is expected to reach a half-million pounds, Hertel said. "But the potential is even greater than that. Using figures from the 1978 Agriculture Census—and these are a little out of date, we estimate there's at least 1.5 million pounds of wool produced within a 100-mile radius of Highmore."

Not only that, but wool is coming from producers located much farther away than 100 miles, Hertel in-

dedicated. From April 1 to mid-July, about 116 producers had already delivered their wool to the corporation warehouse, and these included some from as far away as 7 miles south of the Canadian border, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska.

"The main trouble is that most people are used to hauling their wool to town, getting a check, and taking it to the bank all in the same day," said Ruzicka.

"With us, the core sampling and analysis takes some time, and so does getting the wool sold. But we do advance the grower about 30 percent of his expected returns at the same interest that the bank charges us if he really needs part of his money right away."

Still another feature of the operation is that Bob Meyers, manager of the Farmers and Ranchers Wool Warehouse at Belle Fourche, S.D., comes to Highmore periodically to help Hertel grade and sort the fleeces prior to core sampling. This is more unusual than it first appears, because Bob Meyers is in charge of an outfit that actually is a direct competitor for the Central Dakota Wool Warehouse Corporation.

Why does Meyers help the competition? The only answer seems to be that he also has that spirit of cooperation. He not only helped Ruzicka and the others in getting organized and providing technical assistance afterward, but he even sends growers to them if they're located closer to Highmore than to Belle Fourche.

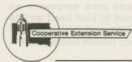
Further, the wool from Belle Fourche enjoys a reputation as some of the finest in the nation, and that, in turn, has "spilled over" to help make the reputation of the Central Dakota wool as well.

And what about the rest? What's in this for them? Paynter said that none of the members of the board or Ruzicka draws a cent for pay or even are reimbursed for their travel. They do get a cent off the handling fee of about 17 cents per pound for their wool, but then so do all the other 91 corporation members.

The rewards for all simply rest in the knowledge that they are helping to raise or maintain a standard of living and a way of life that just six short years ago was in a lot of peril in the Highmore area.

"We've created a competition for wool where before there wasn't any," said Ruzicka. "I'm, sure we've raised the price of wool in this area 10-15 cents per pound, and this goes a long way toward keeping our 600-700 sheep-producing ranch families in business."

"The producers, the Cooperative Extension Service, the South Dakota Department of Agriculture, the South Dakota Experiment Station, local business interests, and even a "competing" wool warehouse several hundred miles away all showed they know how to cooperate, and this is the result," Paynter summarized.



MAKING 4-H SUCCEED IN A SPECIAL SITUATION

By Arnold J. Rieckman
Charles Mix County Agent

Special situations require special cooperation and approaches.

In the fall of 1977, our office faced a special situation in initiating a 4-H program for the Indian youth at Marty Indian School in Charles Mix County, South Dakota.

Because Marty is a boarding school drawing students from 15 states, most of the youngsters are present only from September through May. This did not coincide very well with the normal 4-H year, especially during the more heavily scheduled summer season.

Furthermore, and perhaps because of certain cultural differences, many Indian youth were hesitant to participate in the overall 4-H program.

The plan: use the "short-term" 4-H project approach and emphasize projects that could be undertaken and completed in a short span of time; but provide as true a 4-H atmosphere as possible, and include exhibits and recognition.

Dennis Larson, then Charles Mix County Assistant Agent, began by introducing the 4-H program to some of the Marty Indian School teaching staff. Larson, assisted by members of the teaching staff, then

contacted potential 4-H'ers in their classrooms.

The result was 117 Indian youth enrolled during that first year. Their primary project interests were in Arts and Crafts, Conservation, Clothing, and Recreation.

A program called "Native Plants Used by South Dakota Indians" was begun with a formal presentation and followed by field day. The new 4-H'ers collected specimen and made booklets as a follow-up.

Perhaps no project area surpassed Arts and Crafts in popularity, and the high-demand areas included leathercraft, beading, macrame, and drawing and painting. Instruction was provided by volunteers from the Marty staff under guidance of Assistant Agent Larson. Regular visits were continued by Larson throughout the school year to update and guide the leaders, provide movies, and secure supplies of craft materials.

The basic enthusiasm displayed by the young people for the 4-H program provided an incentive for an awards program. It was decided to hold a special 4-H Achievement Day prior to the close of the school year—before the boys and girls returned to their respective home states.

With the help and cooperation of the Marty staff, an Achievement Day was set up and held on April 26, 1978. A total of 51 Indian 4-H youth exhibited 125 articles. It was a modest beginning, but a beginning nonetheless.

Judges awarded 40 purple ribbons, 55 blues, and 30 red. Judging was by several of the county 4-H leaders, and, overall, 72 boys and girls completed the necessary requirements in their individual projects.

On the last day of school, Larson presented all the new 4-H'ers with participation certificates and membership cards.

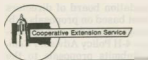
When fall again rolled around, the Marty staff was re-contacted to discuss continuance of the "shortterm" 4-H program. The same basic approach was followed as in the previous year, but because of some changes in the Marty staff, the leader group changed slightly. A change in the County Extension staff occurred as well, and Craig Rosenberg became the new Assistant Agent

Again, the Arts and Crafts area surpassed all others in popularity. It seemed to lend itself well to the day-by-day school schedule, and it also seemed to enhance many of the inborn talents among the 4-H membership at the school.

The year of activity culminated in the second annual Marty 4-H Achievement Days held April 30, 1979, with 46 4-H members exhibiting. Judges awarded purple, blue, red, and white ribbons. Entry numbers again indicated the more popular areas were paintings, beadwork, feathercraft, and macrame.

The "short-term" project approach has worked for the special situation presented by the students at Marty Indian School, a boarding school where students are present only during the school year.

In the future, we plan to expand the project area to provide more variety, and it appears there are a large number of 4-H projects that can be incorporated into this format.



PUBLIC COOPERATION ENHANCES OUR 4-H

By V. Joseph McAuliffe
State 4-H Program Leader

The youth program of the Cooperative Extension Service 4-H is available to youth aged 8-19 any place in South Dakota.

The public funds allocated by the Federal, State and County Governments for Cooperative Extension provide the basic staff of County Extension Workers, State Extension Specialists and the necessary literature and teaching materials.

The enrichment of the 4-H program that makes it so appealing to youth, as well as considerable support for volunteer leaders, comes from private donations. Since the beginning, 4-H has been a unique blend of public and private initiative—all working together. This is true nationally and locally as well as at the state level. Many individuals give of their time as volunteers to help make 4-H happen.

Beyond this, however, are the thousands of dollars donated by individuals, 4-H and Homemakers clubs, small businesses, large corporations, foundations, and just about anyone interested in helping young people become better citizens.

On August 30, 1963, the 4-H Club Foundation of South Dakota was incorporated under the laws of the State. Wilmer L. Davis, Brookings, Robert Dailey, Jr., Flandreau and John F. Younger, then State 4-H

Club Leader, were the original incorporators.

By March, 1965, there were 125 members recorded and some \$20,000 income to be used to support the 4-H program doing those things public money could not do.

What were these activities that required private funds? The 4-H camping program, State 4-H Club Week at South Dakota State University, 4-H member participation in National 4-H Conference, Washington, D.C., 4-H members participating in national and regional judging events, youth to be International 4-H Exchange delegates, 4-H Adult Leaders Camp, Adult 4-H leaders to attend the National 4-H Leaders Forum, and scholarships for 4-H member education beyond high school.

But there were still unmet needs such as National 4-H Congress trips, National Citizenship Short-Course in Washington, D.C., 4-H Camp Lakodia and Camp Bob Marshall improvements and upkeep of facilities, volunteer leader recognition and training, additional recognition and awards for youth, and other new ideas, methods, and techniques that needed testing.

With that in mind, the Foundation continued on a track of expanding the base of support and the



A mountain-top experience for any 4-H member is the National 4-H Club Congress event which is held annually in the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. This brings together the top 4-H members from all 50 states. The much sought after trips are financed through the South Dakota 4-H Club Foundation and earnings of the livestock industry 4-H Trust fund because public funds cannot be used for award activities in the program.

amount of money available. In 1971, a decision was made to establish a permanent Trust Fund.

The plan was to raise \$500,000 in five years to establish a fund so that the interest and earnings would provide a permanent minimum base of support. With the leadership of the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association, State 4-H Leaders Association, the Extension staff, and many others, the goal was achieved in four years, and the Livestock Industry 4-H Trust Fund of the 4-H Club Foundation of S.D. came into being.

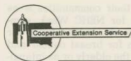
In 1977, John Younger became the first Executive Director of the 4-H Foundation, working on a part time basis and continuing the steady financial growth of the organization. V. Joseph McAuliffe, State 4-H Program Leader, became Secretary-Treasurer of the Foundation as well.

Annually, the 4-H Foundation board of directors approves a spending budget based on proposals submitted by the State 4-H Program Leader and approved and ranked by the State 4-H Policy Advisory Committee. The Foundation submits proposals to the Livestock Industry 4-H Trust Fund officers for their consideration and support.

In 1982, the Trust Fund allocated \$47,000 in support of National 4-H Club Congress Trips, Minneapolis/St. Paul 4-H Awards Trips, Western Junior Livestock Event, Western Home Economics Show, State Awards, medals, trophies, Meat Judging & Identification Program, State Fair Beef Carcass, 4-H Judging Contests, International Land, Pasture and Range Judging, National 4-H Livestock Judging Contest, Citizenship Washington Focus and State 4-H Conference.

The total requests from the S.D. 4-H Foundation exceeded \$180,000. These activities such as National 4-H Congress trips, state 4-H scholarships, 4-H Camp, National 4-H Conference, National Leaders Forums, National 4-H News, 4-H Doings, and other special activities will be funded as special grants, annual memberships, donations, bequeaths, and interest on investments permit.

One cannot imagine South Dakota without 4-H. But even more startling, would be 4-H without the generous support of the thousands of citizens who make it possible for 4-H members and leaders to have all the additional incentives, awards, and training that are not part of the public funding of Cooperative Extension Service.



CLUB WORK IS COOPERATION

By Deanna V. Boone
4-H/Youth and Family Living Editor

A 1982 total of 10,118 South Dakota women in 816 Extension homemaker clubs have acquired a camaraderie that is unmatched in most neighborhoods, communities and counties. They come together to participate in learning and teaching and, perhaps more important, in sharing a common bond of friendship and sisterhood.

From the days of early, rugged farm life when the club was one of the few social and educational opportunities to today when microwave cooking and leisure time are of every day concern, the structure of the Extension homemaker club organization lends itself to the needs of South Dakota women.

The ties that bind are many-fold: the **project lessons** taught on the county level by Extension Home Economists to club representatives who share knowledge learned with their club members; the **leadership** opportunities available on the club, county, district, state and national levels; the chance to **meet people** of varying backgrounds, educations and values; the **support** of a sorority-like sisterhood of women who share of themselves and from the soul; the open door to be of **service to the community**.

"The Cooperative Extension Service homemaker program offers to the women of the state the opportunity for life-long learning," stated Barbara Froke, Family Living/Nutrition Program Leader at South Dakota State University. "The homemakers themselves pinpoint the areas in which they want to study county-wide each year. Focus recently has been in the areas of energy conservation, nutrition and health, home maintenance, coping with stress and consumerism."

She added, "They want information that will help them improve their lives and those of their families. They respond to the issues of the day: television and children, the effects of advertising, family abuse and how to juggle the responsibilities of family and work

outside the house. They are not drinking coffee and keeping themselves busy; they want to genuinely learn."

One homemaker recalled, "Back in the 1930s when every penny was pinched until it screamed and dollars were few and far between, we all welcomed the help of our Cooperative Extension Service. We were provided with economical food recipes, craft and woodwork ideas that showed us how to build cupboards from apple boxes and wardrobes from orange crates. We copied and transferred the patterns that explained how to make aprons, bras, petticoats and even dresses out of flour and printed feed sacks; the material cost us nothing, but we needed those skills and ideas to make our lives better.

The issues and educational programs have changed, but the service has remained the same.

County Extension Home Economists cannot be expected to know everything about everything, but they do know how to cooperate to meet the needs of their clientele.

The State Extension Specialists offer their knowledge and ideas in the subject matter areas to state project leaders who work with county project leaders who help club project leaders. In addition, the Extension Home Economists advise the County Extension Homemakers Council who provide leadership for the county's homemakers. Program leader Froke is overall adviser. She sees that lines of cooperation are kept open to select the resources needed to fit the needs of the people in the state.

All of this takes time to plan and initiate. But the end result is a broad base of people in leadership roles.

While the Club women share in project learning and teaching, discuss problems and potentials, plan community service projects and implement their

ideals of learning and action, they are developing latent leadership abilities.

"As a club member of 33 years, I did what was expected of me as a 'good club member.' I held offices and took lessons at the county level, brought them back to my own club, served on committees, participated in Christmas fairs and 4-H Achievement Days. All this time I was enjoying myself, enjoying the knowledge and skills I was learning and enjoying the friendship of fellow club members, I scarcely realized I was being trained for leadership roles. Besides that, as a result of my training, I have been able to serve on other committees, held offices in my church and other community organizations. I have been able to handle these responsibilities more effectively and to serve as an adviser to these groups. Thus, with the training of one person, many people have benefited," says Oriska Stroschein, President, of SDEHC and 1982 Eminent Homemaker.

"This is one organization where each member has the opportunity to develop her leadership capabilities in a small way in the club or to expand within or without the organization itself, if she chooses," Froke stressed. "Each person can be a club officer or take a project lesson and share it with other club members, become a county or state project leader in one of the 10 areas (safety, membership, family life, family resource management, housing/energy/environment, cultural arts/textiles/clothing, health/food/nutrition, public relations, international or citizenship/community outreach), serve as an officer on the County Council or become a committee member or officer on the district, state, regional, national (National Extension Homemakers Council) or international (Associated Country Women of the World) levels. In any one year virtually 70 percent of all Extension homemakers serve their organization in some leadership role—small or large.

It is a cooperative effort. Each rung of the ladder is a step toward further cooperation—with people, ideas and self.

Club members gather together in each other's homes to strengthen their abilities to organize work and projects, express themselves in front of others, conduct business meetings and speak to issues with decision-makers on the local, state and national fronts as well as to apply knowledge learned to improve the lives of their family members. Of course, they manage to have fun, too.

Their involvement with their communities is as tangible as planting trees for NEHC Week, campaigning for City Council posts, raising funds for charities, screening women for breast cancer and implementing programs for the elderly or as intangible as growing in friendship, building self-worth and encouraging personal growth and continued learning.

In times of budget constraints and reduction of specialist staff, the Extension homemakers have expressed their opinions about the value of the state program to public decision makers.

The Clubs are a lifeline, a connecting link from what the homemakers are to what they want to be and the Cooperative Extension Service is the chain that helps hold it together.

Because the Extension programs are for all people in all counties of the state, the doors are open to any person with any need. The structure of the project areas and the hierarchy of leadership may not provide all the answers to all the problems, but the chain of support built around each member is a cushion of education and concern against inflation, dissolution of families and changing values.

As one homemaker explained, "Belonging to Extension club has been a vital part of my life. As a homemaker, the knowledge gained has kept me abreast of the times; I have been a more understanding and capable mother to my children. From the consumer viewpoint, I have been able to purchase more wisely. Nutritionally, I have served a variety of body-building foods due to workshops and bulletins. As a 4-H leader, I have shared my project information. As a citizen, I've chosen to remember people in the nursing homes. My happiness in life is brushing off onto others . . . all because of Extension."



CAMP HAS THAT COOPERATIVE SPIRIT

By Deanna V. Boone
4-H/Youth and Family Living Editor

For some kids, camp means fun, food, fellowship and new friendships. For others, camp means a laboratory for environmental education and ecological study. It encompasses the social, spiritual, mental and physical aspects of daily life.

A camp is a place. It's people. It's leadership. It's outdoor living. It's adventure. It's the spirit of cooperation.

Camp staffs work with the philosophy that learning can be fun. The camp environment—with its recreational facilities and its campfires—provides that situation. Counselors and instructors may have all kinds of educational objectives in mind but, for the kids, the bottom line is fun.

As one 4-H camp manager said, "Despite the fact that it has rained for 48 hours non-stop and an old man outside of camp is building a very large boat and assembling animals two by two, camp is going great!"

Oftentimes the experiences of a few days or a week, the contacts, the friendships and the learning opportunities help to determine a youth's future.

Whether the learning takes the form of archery, canoeing, fishing, drama, dance, swimming, nature hikes, boating, crafts, music, land and range judging or plant identification, South Dakota youth have the opportunities to learn, to have fun and to pave the way for career decisions.

Camps for youth available within the state include rangeland camps in West River area, three 4-H camps—Bob Marshall near Custer, Lakodia near Madison and Richmond north of Aberdeen—and other county camps with varying purposes and formats.

Rangeland Camps

The Mellette County Range Camp is a cooperative effort; the Cooperative Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Mellette Conservation District and schools work together to help 80-100 youth study and judge land and plants. Across the state, approximately 500 youth receive land, range and pasture education through this inter-agency effort.

Seventh graders through high school students are welcome to participate. Dave Steffen, District Conservationist, and Dale Mallory, Mellette County Extension Agent, coordinate the camp, arrange sites and determine placings.

Land judging is held each May and range judging comes in the fall. Started eight years ago, the camp fills part of the hole that the absence of a vocational agricultural program in the area schools leaves.

Instructors come from the ranks of the sponsoring organizations and tours are provided by the Game, Fish and Parks Department.

Youth are taken 30 miles from home. "Otherwise, they're considered to be an expert on home territory," Steffen said. Each individual competes on a point system. The end result is that the youth learn.

The youth keep coming back, they ask a lot of questions and show a definite interest, they get an introduction to ecology and environmental conservation.

The youth can advance to regional and international competition, thus increasing their knowledge of land capability, soil depth, slope, erosion, plant and grass identification, range site and condition, management and degree use.

As one camper said, "Boy, I'm surely glad I came here. Before I thought that was just dirt," pointing to the ground.

Camp Bob Marshall

Located in the heart of the Black Hills on the shore of Bismark Lake, the 78-acre camp is operated by the 4-H Foundation of South Dakota, Inc. It hosts about 500 4-H youth and leaders during five-day sessions in June and July. Later in the summer other youth and adult groups rent the facilities. The camp welcomes the South Dakota Wildlife Federation youth annually and the Youth Trapping Camp in early fall. These guests include campers from political, church and ethnic youth groups and family reunions.

The camping program is intended to provide an opportunity for youth to make new friends, learn to get along with others, understand and appreciate nature and have fun through trout fishing, boating, swimming and hiking.

Camp Lakodia

On the south shore of Lake Herman, Camp Lakodia's 15 acres are owned by the 4-H Foundation. The camp's name means "meeting place of friends" and is just that.



4-H camp planners think in terms of social, spiritual, mental and physical needs of the thousands of campers they host each summer. Camp staffs work with the philosophy that learning can be fun. Here at Camp Lakodia a group, involved in a boating experience, learns something about boating safety.

It hosts three-day sessions for 1,000 4-H'ers and leaders for two months of the summer and is then available to Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America, Campfire Girls, camper and recreational vehicle groups, square dancers and church groups on a rental basis.

Swimming is the main attraction with volleyball, basketball, horseshoes, music, drama, dance, nature hikes, archery and canoeing also available.

Both Camp Lakodia and Bob Marshall are subsidized by the 4-H Foundation of South Dakota. The non-4-H rentals help with expenses and keep the cost to 4-H campers at low rates, according to camp coordinator and state 4-H/youth specialist Lowell Pierce. The summer food service program also helps keep costs down.

With this year's theme, "4-H Sail Away," the 4-H'ers received training in economics, jobs and careers, one of the major emphasis areas in the state's 4-H program. Of course, the staff did not use that terminology; it would be too much like school. Instead, they played games to determine their interests and to develop skills in spending resources.

Camp Richmond

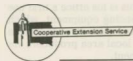
North of Aberdeen, Camp Richmond serves 4-H'ers in the north central South Dakota counties. It is run by a committee of County Extension Agents, Home Economists and volunteer leaders who carry out the summer program.

Where 4-H'ers attend camp is the decision of each county. Often tradition and travel distances determine the location.

Many of the staff members at the 4-H camps are teachers nine months of the year. They return time after time to camp because they see the need that camps satisfy and they enjoy the experience themselves. They also have the chance to work with kids who want to be there rather than have to be there.

Pierce explained the four aspects of 4-H camping: social—living with other youth away from home, perhaps for the first time; spiritual—an appreciation of life by living in a natural setting, participating in campfires and helping with flag-raising and lowering; mental—the skills that come with learning to canoe or use a bow and arrow or other tools; and physical—learning safety techniques and healthful living habits.

The camp experience doesn't replace meetings nor social encounters. It does, however, provide a short-term mixture of the two ends of the spectrum that spills over into everyday life.



DAIRY CONFERENCE VIA TELEPHONE

By John L. Skogberg
Butte County Agent

"I lost about 2500 pounds (per cow per year) milk production and my leucocyte counts went way up as a result of stray voltage problems," said F. Charlie Loup, Whitewood, at a February 23rd Extension Service sponsored tele-lecture meeting on stray voltage in cooperation with the Butte Electric Cooperative in Newell, S.D. Leucocyte counts are often an indicator of mastitis problems, which can be caused by the voltage.

Loup was one of three dairymen who described their problems with "stray" or "transient" voltage at the meeting, according to John L. Skogberg, Butte County Agent, Belle Fourche. He explained that Clarence Foons, Nisland, and Merle Smith, Newell, were the other two dairymen on the program. Foons and Smith described such symptoms as, "cows didn't want to come in the parlor," or "cows danced around—and wouldn't eat normally in the parlor."

"These are typical symptoms of a stray voltage



Butte County dairymen on the teleconference program share their experiences with stray voltage. They were joined on the program via telephone by specialists from South Dakota State University and the University of Minnesota. The teleconference technique is being used to bring outside expertise directly to local programs and to reduce travel costs throughout the state.

problem [often from less than 1 volt up to 5 or 10 volts] in the dairy facility," according to Harold Cloud, Extension Ag Engineer, U. of Minn., St. Paul, who talked to the crowd of 28 dairymen, electricians, and others related to the dairy industry in attendance. Cloud, and Jerry Lush, Extension Ag Engineer, SDSU, Brookings, were "wired" into the meeting room via special telecommunications equipment.

Cloud is co-author of North Central Regional publication #125 entitled "Stray Voltage Problems with Dairy Cows" which participants were given, to follow his explanations.

He said that in working with stray voltage operations over a number of years in Minn. they have found that about half of the problems are from stray voltage in the farm's own system, the other half from the power source.

"Just because you do not have stray voltage problems today does not assure that you won't someday! As systems age, connections can corrode, or you may add additional motors and other electrical devices in your system. Running equipment on 220 volt lines also minimizes problems—as most of our problems are on 110," he added.



Robert Soderlin, line superintendent, Butte Electric Cooperative, Newell, describes problems dairymen may encounter at their service entrance that could cause stray voltage. Special telecommunications equipment was then used to bring ideas from state and national authorities to the meetings sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service

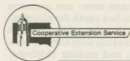
Skogberg explains that this is his office's first use of this type of tele-conferencing equipment, which allows use of specialists many miles away to lecture to and answer questions of local area producers via amplified telephone equipment.

The three dairymen, along with a local electrician, Don Alexander, Newell, and Butte Electric Cooperative's line superintendent, Robert Soderlin, Newell, described stray voltage problems encountered, and how they were isolated and corrected. The two extension ag engineers helped explain trouble-shooting procedures and remedial action dairymen might use to correct the problems.

Alexander recommends dairymen check for stray voltage at regular three month intervals. Equipped with N.C. Regional publication #125 and a relatively inexpensive, but accurate voltage meter, dairymen or their electricians can check for stray voltage problems, he says.

Skogberg explained that he helped describe the audience and explain what had been presented to the two specialists, so they could relate more personally to the audience. He also showed slide pictures of the two specialists, so the audience knew who they were listening and talking to.

"In this day of ever-increasing costs of travel, etc., we'll, no doubt, be using the tele-lecture/tele-conference concept even more to bring specialists to our audiences 'over the wires'—rather than in person," concludes Skogberg.



BIA, EXTENSION COOPERATIVE TOO

By Jerry Leslie
SDSU News Editor

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officials, members of four Sioux Indian tribes, and Extension people involved, all agree that the BIA-funded Extension programs on the South Dakota Indian Reservations are fruitful and necessary activities.

The BIA provides funds for 10 Extension workers from South Dakota State University who serve on the Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Lower Brule and Crow Creek Indian reservations.

The workers consist of four home economists, one agricultural agent, and five program assistants.

Robert Jaeger, Aberdeen, is an education specialist for the BIA. He works in the area of contract monitoring and with S.D. Cooperative Extension's annual request to recontract the program.

Said Jaeger, "My observations of the program at the time of on-site visitation have been very favorable. Based on my observations and interviews with local residents and employees of the program, there seems to be a sincere and justifiable need for the program.

"There is no doubt in my mind that it is an important program and it's doing a service to the people," he said.

Four areas of service are emphasized, according to Jaeger, agricultural and natural resources, family living and nutrition, 4-H and youth and community resource development.

"In my experience with Extension the area of

family living and nutrition is probably the area that's emphasized the most. This is probably one of the most important areas, because the reservations are very low-income areas. Basic human nutrition, managing the home, and meeting the various needs of the family, are areas of information needed on the reservation."

Youth development through Extension is important, said Jaeger. "The reservation does not provide many wholesome activities for the youth," he said. The purpose is to develop leadership skills in youth and prepare them for roles in agriculture, business, government, and community life.

In the area of agriculture and natural resources, again the reservation farmers have to rely on these services just as any other farmers or ranchers do, said Jaeger. This area emphasizes production of livestock and crops, conservation of resources and farm management.

The final area, community resource development, receives the least emphasis. This is designed not only to aid the general citizens but also the elected and appointed decision makers of the tribe. The overall goal of that program would be to strengthen any agricultural or business base that the tribe is involved in.

"To this point the tribes have always been favorable to the services, and they've always had a good working relationship with the employees of

Cooperative Extension. There has been good communication and cooperation between the two and I think there will be on going tribal support for this program," said Jaeger.

Mrs. Mona Cudmore, Eagle Butte, is treasurer of the Cheyenne River-Sioux tribe. She also is on the Tribal Extension Advisory Board and on the State Extension Advisory Board. It was serving on that committee that "I learned about the Extension programs and what they offered our people."

"I believe it's a direct service to the people in that the Extension staff go into homes, work with homemakers and in 4-H they work directly with the youth, and give advice in the area of farming—it hits almost every area of the family," Mrs. Cudmore said.

The Extension service also provides service through newspapers and radio where people can get all kinds of information on canning and gardening. It reaches everybody in our area," Mrs. Cudmore said.

Mrs. Cudmore thinks the current state of the economy makes these programs more valuable because they provide education on practical matters and encourage saving rather than spending. "Saving is part of what they teach, and nutritional values. In our area we definitely need it," she said.

"In the cities they have big stores with lower prices for food, but we're not able to take advantage of that without driving 80 or 90 miles, so we have to make do with what we have here.

"They had a program for kids named Food and Fun. The Extension staff uses as much surplus commodities as they can, and these kids go home and tell their mothers how to use these foods. Before they were just storing commodities, now they use them. It's a general educational program for our people and we very definitely need it."

Mrs. Cudmore said there are 13 little communities on the Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation and the distances between them are quite great. "A lot of these communities don't have programs of any kind. Extension programs allow people to get together with an activity and also they're learning," she said.

"This cooperative program between the BIA and the State University with our advisory board is really ideal, I believe," said Mrs. Cudmore.

Clare Borich, former Extension District Supervisor at Rapid City, cites the "warmness" in the way the tribes respond to the Extension program. Mrs. Cudmore has provided a mediator role. Even when some members of the tribe were skeptical about what Extension was doing "she argued for the program and not for the individuals," said Borich.

Borich said on the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, Extension has youth development and home economics, and "in the adult program we're pretty involved with cooking with surplus commodities, recycling clothes, and making childrens' articles. Extension home economists and aides have done a lot in encouraging acceptance of surplus commodity foods and how to use them, said Borich. "Indian leaders seeing the commodities and feeding the people as the most important thing you could possibly do," said Borich.

Borich described the work with commodities as a "significant, positive thing."

Eight of the 10 Extension workers lost their BIA funding in October 1, 1981, and the funds were restored Feb. 1 of 1982.

Congress was later than normal in appropriating money for this particular program as it searched for areas to cut the budget.

The BIA operated on a continuing resolution month after month. The BIA fiscal year starts Oct. 1, and it was not until February when the BIA found out how much money it had available and was able to release funds to SDSU's Cooperative Extension Service.

In the meantime, Extension was left on its own and could not fund the program.

Tribal leaders from across the country wrote letters of support for their program to help get it restored. Mrs. Cudmore co-authored a letter to the local newspaper and talked to BIA officials whenever she could encouraging that the program be restored.

Borich said that when the BIA funds were cut, Extension lost two aides on the Standing Rock Reservation, two aides on the Cheyenne, two home economist positions, one on the Standing Rock and one on the Cheyenne River, and both the ag agent and home economist positions on Crow Creek and Lower Brule reservations.

Following the restoration of the funds late last winter, the Extension offices were re-established and staffed with the same number of home economists, agriculturist and program aides. Through the sincere interest and dedication of the Extension staff in conjunction with the support of tribal officials and the BIA, the Extension mission of "helping people to help themselves" is being accomplished on the Indian Reservations.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: THE BOTSWANA EXPERIENCE

By Flora Tladi, Trainee
Botswana Agricultural College

Meck Mahabile is from Botswana, an African nation the size of Texas. The 26-year-old African is studying agricultural economics and business at South Dakota State University, and is one of 11 Botswana students involved with the Botswana/SDSU project.

SDSU entered into a five-year project with the Botswana government in April, 1979. Mr. J.W. McCarty, Director of International Programs at SDSU, says it all happened when SDSU responded to an invitation from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to help improve and expand the Botswana Agriculture College (BAC). USAID and BAC agreed to fund the SDSU involvement entirely, so there is no cost to the school.

BAC was built in 1966 with funds from the British "Freedom From Hunger" organization. The institution, officially opened in 1967, trains students to serve as agricultural extension demonstrators, veterinary assistants, and community development assistants.

The college, faced with lack of staff and teaching facilities, could take no more than 30 students in each academic area. The Botswana Ministry of Agriculture needed new personnel, but BAC, with no more than 86 graduates per year, could not supply them.

To help BAC, SDSU's intention was to double the number of graduates in agriculture and animal health by the end of the project. Technical assistance also was planned in building three additional dormitories, six classrooms, new and expanded laboratories, new dining facilities, additional office space, and the expansion of the library.



Flora Tladi, an SDSU student from Botswana, visits with Walt McCarty, Director of International Programs at SDSU, about the Botswana Agricultural College established in her country under the Freedom From Hunger organization

The year 1982 marks four years (1979-1982) of existence for the SDSU/BAC project, and an audit has deemed it a success so far. It was found to be in "very sound condition," according to a report done by a group of evaluators last spring.

For Meck, the SDSU/BAC project came at the right time, or, as he says, "Maybe I was at the right place at the right time."



Meck Mahabile, Botswana and the author, are among 11 students from Botswana attending SDSU. After completion of training they will return to Botswana to staff the Botswana Agricultural College where they will help train county agents.

Born in the north of Botswana, Meck left high school in 1975 as a junior (third year). He then worked for the government as a clerical officer for the Customs and Excise Department.

"I couldn't then go to senior high school and get a diploma," he said. "I had financial problems."

Meck quit his job and went to BAC in 1977, because, he says, "I had no other future." He says he chose BAC because, with a junior certificate, he had only one other alternative, a vocational school. Besides, "I always had an interest in agriculture."

Meck graduated from BAC in 1978. He then worked for the Ministry of Agriculture in the Range Ecology Department. In three months, he was called back to BAC, not as a student this time, but as a member of the staff. After seven months, Meck was offered a scholarship to study in South Dakota.

Normally, it would have taken Meck two-to-four years to get a government scholarship. A government officer in Botswana usually works for two years, goes to study for an associate degree, comes back after two years, and works for a year or two before he can get a scholarship to study for a bachelors degree. It is a long process.

"I guess I am one of the luckiest people," Meck said.

To fill the BAC faculty, SDSU had to send some of its own faculty members. Various SDSU faculty members have served at BAC for periods ranging from two months to more than two years. USAID and BAC pay their salaries and expenses.

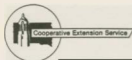
There now are seven SDSU personnel with long-term assignments at BAC; an eighth is there on a short-term basis. Both the short- and long-term staff provide technical assistance and have updated BAC courses and programs. The staff also acts as advisers in the building of facilities and are doing some of the teaching.

The launching of the SDSU/BAC project not only benefitted individuals like Meck, but also the Botswana nation at large. With the college now able to admit more students, the ministry of agriculture will be able to almost double its number of agricultural agents. This means farmers who never had agents in their area will now have them.

The buildings are now completed at BAC. Last May, the project partially completed training of the BAC staff, and five people graduated from SDSU and left for Botswana.

Seven trainees still at SDSU are expected to have finished by the end of the project. However, three more students from BAC are expected in the fall. One is to come to SDSU, and the other two will go to Kansas State. Besides the three trainees who will not have finished at the end of the project, McCarty sees the SDSU/BAC project meeting the deadline.

Every indication we have shows that it will, essentially," he said.



EXTENSION AND RESEARCH: A COOPERATIVE PARTNERSHIP

By John Pates,
SDSU Ag Editor

No wonder folks around South Dakota have trouble distinguishing between the South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Staff members of each work so closely together here at SDSU, which is the headquarters for both agencies, it takes a trained observer to pick out which individual is working for which. The fact is, there are times when the same person serves both.

You might call it a "planned partnership," and it's working!

There are some good reasons for the close cooperation between Extension, research and teaching personnel at SDSU. Dr. Ray Moore, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. Hollis Hall, Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, are quick to explain them.

"For one thing, the overall organization of the College of Agriculture and Biological Sciences at SDSU makes it imperative that directors work closely," says Moore. "Many states, after experimenting with other organizational strategies, are now moving

back to the administrative pattern we have established here."

"The real advantages for Cooperative Extension are increased flexibility and the fact that we have back-up personnel in some areas where we simply could not afford a full-time extension specialist. In some cases, we can justify a split appointment," says Dr. Hall. "Also we are only one specialist deep in most of our subject matter areas. If something happens to that specialist, or the position becomes vacant, we may try to cover some of the work using an Experiment Station employee during the interim. That would be impossible if we did not have such a close working arrangement."

Examples of how research and Extension personnel work together in South Dakota abound but the Hessian Fly experience may illustrate it best:

In 1977, farmers in northeastern South Dakota probably never even got a good look at the minuscule pest that robbed them of nearly \$35 million worth of spring wheat. But they knew something was wrong as they observed stunted plants and shriveled heads



The overall organization of the College of Agriculture and Biological Sciences makes it imperative that directors work closely together. Here Dr. Ray Moore, (left) Director of the

Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. Hollis Hall, (right) Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, discuss a matter with Dean of Agriculture Dr. Deiwyn Dearborn

in what had looked like a promising wheat crop.

County Agents were first to become involved. Damage looked like the Hessian Fly, but that's only been a problem for winter wheat.

A team of Extension Specialists and agricultural researchers arrived in the same airplane to check out the problem. They provided positive identification of the problem and confirmed the seriousness.

Questions! What can we do? Is there a treatment we can use? What cultural practices might help?

After returning to SDSU, the search began for information that might be helpful to wheat producers. Agents scheduled public meetings; Extension Specialists and Experiment Station researchers came back to share information they had learned. They had suggestions for short-term activity that might help until a more permanent solution could be found.

Chemicals available were very potent, but they did not last long enough for the cost involved. Some cultural practices, such as plowing under wheat stubble, had helped in winter wheat areas before resistant varieties were developed.

Researchers began at once to screen existing spring wheat breeding material for Hessian Fly resistance. They found some that looked promising,

Starting with just 25 seeds in 1978 they hope to have over 1,000 bushels of a yet-to-be named Hessian fly resistant variety ready for South Dakota farmers for planting in 1984—another success story we don't have space to tell here.

More examples: you will find research and Extension people working together in an integrated Pest Management Program where Extension Entomologists in the field keep research personnel informed regarding insect movements and activities.

Cooperation between research and extension is epitomized in our many field days: cow-calf, cattle feeders, swine, sheep, dairy, poultry, meat processors, Cottonwood and Antelope, James Valley, and Southeast Farm. In these instances, Extension workers arrange and publicize the meetings and also assist researchers who provide the bulk of the program content.

In Horticulture/Forestry there is joint planning for shelterbelt design and weed control work. Vegetable varieties are developed by research personnel and information is shared with Extension Specialists and county personnel who, in turn, use it in newsletters, columns, and radio programs.

In western South Dakota, range interseeding, eco-fallow, mechanical renovation, prickly pear con-

trol, and wind erosion research projects and demonstrations have involved both research and Extension personnel. Each year county Extension personnel and hundreds of rancher/farmer cooperators test dozens of crop varieties. Data is collected each fall and published by the Experiment Station. Information then is merchandized through the Extension offices and meetings throughout the state.

In Ag Engineering, Agents and Specialists work with clients to design buildings for livestock and other uses. Building performance is evaluated, researchers are kept informed, and designs are modified if problems persist. Tested plans are available through the Midwest Plan Service.

Most subject matter areas have a planning group made up of research, Extension, and teaching personnel to monitor a particular area of emphasis or concern. Typical is the irrigation task force in Ag Engineering.

Dairy researchers use data generated by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) program, which is an Extension activity. An offcampus research project, conducted at the Human Services Center in Yankton, is monitored by the Yankton County Extension Agent. Several departments (Plant Science, Dairy, Ag Engineering and Economics) are actually involved in the research and Extension project there.

In a few cases, there is research activity but no Extension funding at all to handle the public meetings. In that case, the researcher serves both functions.

For example, interest around the state has been high concerning transportation research projects conducted in the Economics Department. In Rural Sociology, a research project aimed at analyzing and evaluating rural crime activity in South Dakota has attracted public attention. In Bio-Chemistry, where the analytical work for nitrate testing of feed and water takes place, the results of all tests are mailed to Extension Agents to help them keep abreast of problems that might be developing in their particular area.

And Extension Agents are always included on the membership of advisory boards to agricultural research substations.

THE FUTURE

What does the future hold in terms of how these two agencies work together? No change is anticipated in terms of working relationships, but change is expected in terms of the kinds of activities in which each is involved.

As dollar resources shrink, directors note that activity has become more concentrated in problems of the rural community. For example, Dr. Moore points out that textile research has been closed out, but work in alcohol fuels has expanded; less emphasis is being placed on farm management research, but more effort is being expended on irrigation. More work is being done in non chemical and biological pest control. Research on projects of concern to minority groups has been reduced, but more work is being done on rural crime.

In Cooperative Extension, Dr. Hall notes that fewer resources are now being used to support wildlife educational activity. Help formerly available for small business managers has been dropped as well as help once available to the tourism industry. Home economics activity in interior design has been curtailed.

Looking to the future, Dr. Hall sees the need for more activity in training Agents and clientele in computer technology and better use of the enterprise problem-solving capability provided through AGNET programs.

Dr. Moore would like to see more activity in basic research in the future and he believes food production has plateaued in this country. But production breakthroughs are possible with some new basic knowledge of plant and animal production. For example, he believes commercial nitrogen application would eventually be reduced if the secrets of plant nitrogen fixation can be unlocked by researchers.

Whatever the future holds, South Dakotans can be assured of one thing. Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension personnel will be inseparable partners in dealing with the problems that these agencies are asked to address by the citizens of South Dakota at both the county and state level.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of cooperative extension work in rural areas. It highlights the role of extension agents in providing technical assistance, conducting research, and disseminating information to farmers and other rural residents. The text emphasizes the need for a strong network of extension workers and the importance of community participation in extension programs.

The second part of the document describes the various activities and services provided by cooperative extension programs. These include field demonstrations, workshops, seminars, and individual consultations. The text also discusses the role of extension workers in organizing and managing extension projects, as well as the importance of maintaining accurate records and reports.

The third part of the document discusses the financial aspects of cooperative extension work. It outlines the sources of funding for extension programs, including federal, state, and local government funds, as well as private donations and user fees. The text also discusses the importance of budgeting and financial management in extension work.

The fourth part of the document discusses the personnel requirements for cooperative extension work. It outlines the qualifications and skills needed for extension workers, as well as the importance of ongoing training and professional development. The text also discusses the role of extension workers in recruiting and retaining staff.

The fifth part of the document discusses the evaluation and assessment of cooperative extension programs. It outlines the various methods used to evaluate extension programs, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The text also discusses the importance of using evaluation results to improve extension programs and services.

The sixth part of the document discusses the future of cooperative extension work. It outlines the challenges and opportunities facing extension programs in the coming years, and discusses the need for continued innovation and improvement in extension services. The text also discusses the importance of maintaining a strong commitment to rural development and community service.

The seventh part of the document discusses the role of extension workers in promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development. It outlines the various ways in which extension workers can help farmers and other rural residents improve their livelihoods and protect the environment. The text also discusses the importance of using sustainable practices in extension work.

The eighth part of the document discusses the role of extension workers in promoting economic development in rural areas. It outlines the various ways in which extension workers can help farmers and other rural residents increase their income and create jobs. The text also discusses the importance of using market-oriented approaches in extension work.

The ninth part of the document discusses the role of extension workers in promoting social development in rural areas. It outlines the various ways in which extension workers can help improve the quality of life for rural residents, including through education, health care, and social services. The text also discusses the importance of using a holistic approach in extension work.

The tenth part of the document discusses the role of extension workers in promoting environmental development in rural areas. It outlines the various ways in which extension workers can help protect the environment and promote sustainable resource management. The text also discusses the importance of using environmentally sound practices in extension work.



COOPERATING WITH AG ORGANIZATIONS

By Jerry Leslie
SDSU News Editor

Extension Specialists and County Extension Agents play a significant role in the operation of production agriculture organizations in South Dakota.

Nearly all Extension Specialists and County Agents have some production agriculture organization that hinges on their participation.

Take for example, Francis "Mick" Crandall, Rapid City, Area Extension Livestock Specialist for South Dakota State University. He is executive secretary of the S.D. Beef Cattle Improvement Association.

Crandall handles all the business affairs of the organization which has as its ongoing program the performance testing of beef cattle. It is a systematic measurement of growth potential in beef cattle due to their genetic abilities.

Through selection, weaning weights of cattle have improved 100 pounds over the last 20 years, and some of that is attributed to performance testing by identifying animals that excel in growth.

The BCIA cooperates with the S.D. Beef Council and will become a clearing house for the state breed

associations. The BCIA started a bull test station at Kadoka, and Crandall is deeply involved as executive secretary of the association. The BCIA also has a new program of preconditioning feeder cattle.

Crandall also works with a number of other organizations at their request, including S.D. Veterinary Medical Organizations, S.D. Dakota feed Manufacturing Association, S.D. Livestock Association, S.D. Stock Growers, and S.D. Livestock Auction Market Association, and he cooperates with veterinarians in disease control.

Don Boone, Brookings, is a good example of an involved County Extension Agent. Boone spends a lot of his time working with county production agriculture organizations and with agribusinesses.

Boone estimates that 70 percent of everything he does is related to what people from these organizations ask for, and the other 30 percent is related to personal counselling on farm management. He believes that from these organizations Extension people must get their grass roots ideas about what people want.

Boone works with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the Brookings County Livestock Association, the Brookings County Pork Council, the East Central Irrigators Association, the Crop Improvement Association, the County Weed Board, the Brookings Conservation District, and the Chamber of Commerce.

The DHIA's primary objective is maintaining dairy production records. Boone gets into the mechanics of hiring fieldmen and promoting DHIA owner-sampler programs, and he plans educational programs for their annual meetings. Boone also meets with the DHIA board of directors whenever it meets.

With the Livestock Association he helps plan a yearly educational tour to farmsteads, something that has been done for five years. He has planned marketing and farm building or engineering programs with them and brought the AGNET computer program into their meetings. This year Boone will have a program with them on stress in the house and the barn.

For the Pork Council, Boone assists with programming and has made different swine schools available to members, including an area school organized jointly by agents from area counties. At a farm and Home Show put on by a local radio station he helped the Pork Council and other farm commodity groups present information on their programs, such as crop and livestock marketing. He also worked closely with the Pork Council on their Pork-A-Rama and Live Hog Show.

Boone worked with the Livestock Feeders, Pork Council, DHIA, and Crop Improvement Association to put on a pancake feed to promote the Farm Home Show.

The County Agent assisted in organizing the East Central Irrigators Association. It is composed of an area-wide group of counties, but is centered in Brookings. He works with the board of directors primarily on their irrigation tour. This year the group chartered a bus tour to Appleton, Minn., under sponsorship of Extension and East Central Irrigators. Numerous educational programs were made available to irrigators.

Boone also serves as chairman of the Ag Committee of the Brookings Chamber of Commerce.

The Ag Committee works closely with the 4-H Leaders Association, Livestock Feeders, Pork Council, DHIA, CIA, a rural development committee, and 4-H clubs to sponsor various ag and 4-H events and educational programs. Their program this year consists of a town and country tour, 4-H market and breeding beef show, 4-H premium awards fund, 4-H Achievement Day Barbecue and cooperation in forming the Farm and Home Show.

The County Crop Improvement Association has about 50 members every year and has sponsored grain marketing workshops two of the last three years. Boone works closely with the CIA on its seed certification program and with its yearly crops clinic. Boone works with 30 agribusinessmen each

year to put on a clinic for area farmers

With the Brookings Conservation District, Boone works on the Rural Clean Water Program Oakwood Lakes and Lake Pointsett, and assists in promoting minimum tillage field days on other conservation related activities for the district.

Around the state are about 70 County Agents, each working with organizations in his own county in a manner similar to that of Boone. Time and space prevents elaboration on each county.

Myers Owens, Brookings, Extension Dairyman for SDSU, oversees the S.D. Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA). He trains supervisors, works with the state board, educates testing and non testing dairymen, and handles the business affairs of the Association.

DHIA takes a large percentage of his time. The organization is working toward the state board doing more of the day-to-day management and is investigating the possibility of hiring management.

In the production testing program of the DHIA a cow's milk is weighed and sampled monthly and that information sent to Ames, Iowa, for processing, and then the dairymen receive management reports. These management reports contain information on income over feed costs, how much grain to feed, breeding status of individual cows, and how a cow compares to her herd mates in producing ability.

The primary purpose of DHIA is to determine which cows are not profitable and are not paying their way. The organization has 650 members owning 37,271 cows in South Dakota.

Dairymen enrolled in the program produce about 3,500 pounds more milk per year per cow than those people not enrolled.

Owens is ex-officio adviser to the S.D. Brown Swiss Association. He attends the board meetings and helps wherever he can, including clerking a state sale, helping to organize Canton shows, and printing the Canton catalogue.

Owens is ex-officio board member of the S.D. Dairy Plant Fieldmen. They are required to have an educational seminar every year and he helps plan the program and is usually on the program himself. Fieldmen are employed by dairy plants in the state to monitor and check milk quality. They must be knowledgeable, particularly in mastitis control.

Owens also clerks the State Holstein Sale each year and assists with the state show.

Darrel "Red" Pahl, Brookings, Extension Irrigation Specialist "cracks the whip" to make the S.D. Irrigators Association go. He sets up the programs with the organization, lines up the program for the irrigators convention, and sets up programs and tours for district meetings, also working with county agents.

In the 10 years since Pahl organized the first state convention, the attendance went from 250 to a peak of 900. The number of irrigators in the state in that same time frame went from about 500 to about 2,000.

Pahl works with the organization, assisting with



Nearly all Extension Specialists and County Agents have some production agricultural organization that hinges on their par-

ticipation. Here, L.J. Kortan Brookings, Extension Swine Specialist, SDSU, speaks to a group of pork producers

the goals and helping on its educational program for state, district, and county events. Purpose of the organization is to look after interests of irrigators.

Pahl believes persons like himself shouldn't be heads of organizations "but we can be motivators." It is a people's organization, he said. Extension people want recognition and don't get it because they're in the background and that's where they belong, he said. Sometimes it's difficult to stay in an advisory position without taking over the role of leader, he said.

Pahl said he doesn't know how anyone in Extension can be effective in adult education without some kind of organization in which he can act in an advisory capacity. "You have to have a feel for what these people want and what their needs are, then we have to be willing to listen, too."

As a sidelight, when Pahl was a County Extension Agent in Turner County between 1957 and 1970 the State Pork Council and the State Barrow Show got started in his county with a good amount of his support.

L.J. Kortan, Brookings, Extension Swine Specialist at SDSU, works with five organizations, primarily, the Purebred Breeders Association, the S.D. Swine Testing Association, the S.D. Pork Producers Council, the S.D. Specific Pathogen Free Association, and the S.D. Master Pork Producers Association.

Kortan is volunteer secretary for the Purebred Breeders Association. For the S.D. Swine Testing Association he managed the station from 1957 until 1975 when the organization built a new, larger testing station and hired a fulltime employee.

Kortan is a member of the Barrow Test Station Committee of the S.D. Pork Producers Council. He is volunteer secretary for the SPF Association.

Kortan serves as administrative secretary to the Master Pork Producers Association, an organization designed for selecting and making awards to producers doing a superior job in swine production.

Leon Wrage, Brookings, Extension Weed Specialist for SDSU, works with the State Association of Weed Boards, the S.D. Fertilizer and Ag Chemicals Association, the S.D. Seed Trade Association, the Soil Conservation Service, the Crop Improvement Association, the Aviation Trades Association, the State Weed Commission, and some elevator associations.

With all these organizations he is primarily involved with their educational materials and most have some information meetings. Wrage participates in and helps prepare programs and assist individual members with questions or needs for special information. It may mean from one to four meetings per year per organization, and in the case of weed boards, there are seven district meetings in which Wrage is on the program.

Equally important to giving information is listening, because members of organizations can identify problems and informational needs and "we can either answer them on the spot or carry the questions back to the Experiment Station," said Wrage.

He added, "Really, you're serving a dozen or more organizations, but you're serving hundreds of people represented through these organizations."

Many more specialists and county agents work with production agriculture organizations, but for reasons of time and space, cannot be included here. It has been estimated that Extension people serve 70 or 80 South Dakota production agriculture organizations.



Community Extension - This section provides information on various community-based programs and services. It includes details about local extension projects, such as those focused on rural development, youth services, and family support. The text describes the goals and objectives of these programs, as well as the roles of extension workers in facilitating community growth and improvement.

Family Extension - This section focuses on programs designed to support and strengthen families. It covers topics such as child development, parenting skills, and family counseling. The text highlights the importance of family stability and the role of extension services in providing resources and guidance to families in need.

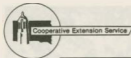
Youth Extension - This section discusses programs aimed at promoting the well-being and development of young people. It includes information about youth centers, sports programs, and educational initiatives. The text emphasizes the role of extension workers in providing a safe and supportive environment for youth to learn and grow.

Rural Extension - This section addresses the needs and challenges of rural communities. It covers topics such as agricultural development, rural infrastructure, and community organization. The text describes the role of extension services in providing technical assistance and resources to rural residents, helping them improve their quality of life and economic prospects.

Extension Services - This section provides an overview of the various services offered by extension programs. It includes information about the types of programs available, the qualifications of extension workers, and the methods used to deliver services. The text also discusses the importance of community participation and the role of extension workers as facilitators of change.

Extension Workers - This section focuses on the role and responsibilities of extension workers. It describes the skills and knowledge required for this profession, as well as the ways in which extension workers interact with the community. The text highlights the importance of cultural sensitivity and the ability to work effectively with diverse populations.

Extension Programs - This section provides a detailed look at specific extension programs and projects. It includes information about the goals and objectives of these programs, the resources used, and the results achieved. The text also discusses the challenges faced by extension programs and the ways in which they can be improved.



4-H INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS: MORE THAN ALPHABET SOUP

By Deanna V. Boone
4-H/Youth and Family Living Editor

IFYE, PRYLE, LABO, NORSKE, YASEP, and YDP are more than alphabet soup, unless you view that soup as the mixing of cultures and people in an effort to unify the world. The six acronyms are international exchange programs within the national 4-H program.

IFYE—International Four-H Youth Exchange—provides 4-H'ers with the opportunity to live and work with host families and become involved with the youth programs, sights and sounds of another land. The IFYE Ambassador and IFYE Representative segments of the program offer educational opportunities for young people to live and travel abroad through exchanges between the U.S. and 35 cooperating countries from three to six months in length.

PRYLE—Professional Rural Youth Leader Exchange—gives professional youth leaders from other countries an op-

portunity to study and observe the U.S. 4-H program. Emphasis is on involvement.

LABO is a two-way host family, cultural exchange coordinated by 4-H and the Labo International Exchange Foundation in Tokyo, Japan. Japanese Labos aged 12 to 17 are placed with host families for a one-month summer experience to foster friendship and understanding. In Japan the program integrates language training with personality development and cultural understanding. Japanese Labo participants learn a "foreign" language through study activities prior to their exchange experience.

NORSKE—A new 4-H international exchange program involving South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota with Norway has become a reality. The NORSKE 4-H program brings 4-H youth from Nor-

way to our state one year and provides for our 4-H'ers aged 16 to 19 to return the visit the following year.

YASEP—Young Agricultural Specialist Exchange Program—has been conducted with the Soviet Union. Young agricultural specialists from the U.S. and U.S.S.R. observe and study the practical application of agricultural technology and the develop closer relationships. Following a three-month orientation and language training program at the National 4-H Center in Chevy Chase, MD, the Americans aged 20 to 28 spend three months in the Soviet Union. This program is currently on hold till relations with the Soviet Union are stabilized.

YDP—Youth Development Projects—provide special assistance to developing countries in building and expanding youth development programs. The program is designed for young people, volunteer leaders and Extension staff.

While the 4-H program encompasses both rural and urban youth and focuses on both agricultural and home economics project areas, the international programs help 4-H'ers:

- learn about another way of life,
- become better informed on world affairs,
- better understand themselves and their own culture,
- learn about 4-H and youth development programs,
- better understand the contribution being made by educational rural youth programs in other countries and
- improve their communication and leadership skills.

The 4-H delegates serve more in the role of an ambassador than that of a tourist. The experience is not a vacation, but it is fun.

The 4-H'ers cannot expect to know the host country's language well, if at all, prior to departure. However, they discover within themselves the other skills that help them to communicate.

"I became observant of my actions and how others responded to them," said Kandi Veal, a 1982 IFYE delegate to Denmark from Meadow, SD. "My senses were alerted, like those of a handicapped person who cannot speak."

Culture shock, of course, must be anticipated as a part of the learning experience. Interestingly, Veal noted that the most noticeable culture shock settled in when she returned home to the U.S. "Americans have so much and demand more. After I had lived happily with considerably less I couldn't comprehend everything that the Americans had, why we waste so much and why we continually want more and more and more."



Joe McAuliffe, state 4-H program leader, (back center) helps hosts get acquainted picnicked last summer in Pioneer Park in Brookings. Visitors are then assigned to 4-H families around the state.

She, like others who have had the same experience, reevaluated her life's goals. She found herself becoming less materialistic and more thankful for the little things: freedom of choice, opportunity for further education and cheerful smiles. She now cherishes her family ties and holds them dearer in her heart.

Host families in participating countries learn just as much about their guest's homeland as the American delegate discovers about the adopted homeland. The term "international relations" really means people-to-people learning and cooperating across dinner tables, in the gardens and on the porches.

"Unless countries have exchanges, all the people know about other countries is what they hear. That is one of the great mistakes," she stressed. "Think of a purple cow. Now try to forget it. It's like gossip; once you hear it, you can't forget it," she said. Exchanges provide that opportunity to eliminate misleading information.

To some delegates it is a surprise to learn that host families in European and third world countries know more about the United States, its customs and history than the delegate 4-H'er knows. Why? Because U.S. policies and activities affect them and their countries directly.

The international exchanges provide cross-cultural experiences. They increase international understanding and emphasize the value of 4-H and similar programs around the world.

IFYE Representatives are given the opportunity to participate in the International Youth Development Project (YDP), a one-year program during which they are assigned to work with a cooperating country's



Over 20,000 individuals representing the United States and 89 cooperating countries have participated in 4-H international exchange programs. Here a group of professional youth workers

(PRYLE) pose after a visit at the home of SDSU president, Sherwood O. Berg last summer

rural youth educational program. They work with Extension staff or volunteer leader counterpart.

In 1982, South Dakota has sent two 4-H'ers to Luxembourg and the Netherlands and welcomed 31 youth from Norway, Japan, Luxembourg and Thailand.

Over 20,000 individuals representing the U.S. and 89 cooperating countries have participated in 4-H international exchange programs since they began in 1948.

Participating countries in recent years include: Antigua, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Republic of China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom and U.S.S.R.

The first 4-H international program with the People's Republic of China was offered this summer: Bicycling in South China for youth aged 15 to 21 and Living on a Chinese Commune for persons 18 to 25.

The bicycling trip included an orientation in Hong Kong and pedaling through the cities and towns in South China to a commune, a mountaintop Buddhist monastery, the folk-art center of Roshan and the fabled hot spring spa of Conghua.

The commune trip provided the opportunity for living and working for 10 days with the Chinese people. Following orientation, the group traveled into

mainland China to visit Peking, the Han and Tang dynasty sites, the Great Wall, Ming Tombs and the Forbidden City, Guilin.

Four-H International programs are supported by private funds and by limited public grants available for use with some countries. Friends of 4-H in participating states provide funds which supplement those raised by National 4-H Council. The 4-H program itself is a part of the Cooperative Extension Service of the state land-grant universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

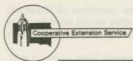
It's comforting for international delegates—and for everyone else—to learn that people are much the same around the world. Each person laughs, loves, cries, eats, sleeps and communicates—whether that person is British, Turkish, Norwegian or American. The differences lie only in how things are done. They may laugh, love and cry for different reasons. The thinking process is the only variable.

"People are different only because of what they have learned to live with or without." Veal said, "We in South Dakota eat more beef than pork because more beef is readily available. The same is true of rice in China, fish in Denmark, goat cheese in Norway and sausage in Germany."



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EXTENSION RESPONDS TO DISASTER

By Jerry Leslie
SDSU News Editor

On July 6, 1982, a wind and hail storm shredded corn and soybeans in a 200-square-mile area from Corson to Sherman, northeast of Sioux Falls.

One day the crops were beautiful from abundant rainfall of this year, the next day they were hammered into the ground.

Farmers' first thoughts on seeing the sickening sight were that there would be no crop this year.

Two days later they were brought some optimism that they might yet get a cash crop or forage by replanting. With more than 200 hailed-out farmers gathered in the American Legion Hall in Garretson, Fred Shubeck, Beresford manager of the Southeast South Dakota Experiment Farm for South Dakota State University, reported on the farm's experience with replanting when hail destroyed crops at the Farm near Beresford in 1978 and 1980.

The meeting two days after the hail was organized by the Cooperative Extension Service, and is one example of how Extension responds in a disaster.

He reported that soybeans planted after the farm was hailed out on July 5, 1978, still made a cash crop. He also reported on success with sunflowers, buckwheat, edible beans, millet, and forage sorghum. Shubeck also told how much damage a



This is how cornfields northeast of Sioux Falls looked on July 6, 1982 following wind and hail storms that devastated a 200 square mile area

stalk of corn could endure before it would stop growing, for those farmers on the fringe of the hail area.

Mark Wrucke, a Ph.D. candidate from SDSU, told what could be replanted when various herbicides had been used.

Most of those farmers have replanted and were hoping to beat the frost this fall.

County Extension Agent Norman Telkamp of Sioux Falls learned about the hail damage from Jim Kurtz, loan officer at the First National Bank of Garretson. Telkamp and Mike Dahl, Brookings, Extension District Supervisor, toured the hail damaged area, and set up a meeting. Kurtz made arrangements for the meeting, Telkamp and Dahl lined up the program and notified the media. More than 200 farmers turned out, and many of them evidently took the advice of the speakers.



Minnehaha County Agent described this disaster meeting as a "perfect example" of how farmers, extension and ag industry personnel can work together to solve a problem. Here Dr. Fred Shubeck, manager of the SE Agricultural farm shared research results with crops following similar storms. Over 200 farmers and others were listening.

Telkamp described this disaster meeting as "a perfect example of Extension, ag industry, and farmers working together!"

Extension people get involved in helping people see their way through disasters, such as hail, drought, insect plagues, floods, and untimely frosts. The County Agent is on the front lines in helping disaster victims find a way to recover.

Such was the case in the drought of 1976. Galen Kelsey, Extension Public Affairs Specialist moved to Pierre for three weeks to serve on the Governor's Drought Task Force. Kelsey tapped into all the resources of the University. "I asked for help from (Climatologist) Bill Lytle's office and they were very cooperative, and all the county agents in the field responded beyond the call of duty," Kelsey said.

Kelsey set up a "hotline" and called every County Agent to get documentation to make it possible for the state to get federal drought assistance. "We asked them to come up with percentage loss due to the

drought and also asked the condition of livestock, ranges and how much hay they would need to carry them through to the following year to save their foundation herd."

Kelsey said he got a response from every Agent, although not all of them had losses.

The task force also set up a haylist through the AGNET computer system found in many county Extension offices. The haylist, updated weekly, went out to ASCS offices and County Agents. Sellers contacted the Department of Agriculture, and buyers contacted Agents and ASCS offices for the price and the source of the hay. A transportation subsidy program was available through the ASCS office.

"Our experience in 1976 convinced people in Pierre that the Extension Service has a pretty good finger on conditions around the state and we have resources that can be mobilized," Kelsey said. "Those County Agents made me look awfully good out there," he added.

In the drought of 1980-81, SDSU reactivated its Drought Task Force March 23, 1981, to help farmers make decisions about the future of their livestock herds and their cropping plans.

The task force was made up of Extension Specialists from Plant Science, Animal Science, Economics, and Agriculture Engineering Departments with the County Agents again on the front lines answering questions.

Additions and improvements were made to a drought handbook in the hands of County Agents and assembled by David Whittington, Extension Livestock Specialist.

Jerry Johnston, Sturgis, Meade County Agent, said many ranchers had been in the office to use the haylist on the AGNET computer system. He added that almost every one of his news or radio programs and newspaper columns dealt with nutrition for livestock or pasture management and crops.

Larry Tidemann, Canton, Lincoln County Agent, got involved in the drought-related activities as cattle moved from west to east to be fed to finish. Both ranchers and feeders wanted information to help figure out rates that would be fair to both parties. He also provided information on recommended varieties and planting rates for spring wheat when some Lincoln County farmers planned to plant spring wheat instead of corn or soybeans.

Former Extension Agronomist Don Reid of Brookings recommended the planting of short season crops, the advantages of sorghum over corn, and the place that millet had. He also recommended higher seeding rates for grains, because there is less tillering in a warm, dry seedbed.

Francis Crandall, Rapid City, Area Extension Livestock Specialist helped ranchers cull down their herds. Many culled three times in 1980 and had to cull the whole herd in 1981.

Jerry Mach, Flandreau, County Agent for Moody County, like other Agents located on a river, gets involved whenever a flood threatens or occurs.

Ever since the April flood from the heavy snowfall



Fields at the Southeast Agricultural experiment Farm near Beresford also looked like this following early July storms in 1978 and again in 1980. Research tests on soybeans and other

crops planted after that dated and provided much information that helped farmers in the area cope with similar disasters in 1982

of 1969-70 people in Extension have played a role in emergency service in Moody County, primarily in the educational phase along with other groups. These groups include the Sheriff's Department, County Emergency Board made up of local federal agencies such as SCS, FmHA, ASCS, and Extension, and County Civil Defense director along with governmental boards.

The educational purpose was two-fold, first personal survival, and second crop and livestock survival, and then protection of people and livestock after the flooding.

Here is what was done in Moody County. The people in the Sioux River basin area of Moody County were alerted that flooding might be imminent by publishing of a flood alert in the Moody County Enterprise (early spring of 1979). This consisted of a page devoted to survival prior to the flood and family safety after a flood.

"After the flood, we worked on education and survival of the flood victims in the home, farm, land and livestock. This included drainage of the fields and alternate crops to use," Mach said.

In June of 1980 when Brookings County had five to seven inches of rain in one day, a flying-farmer took Mach and a newspaper photographer on an inspection of the flooding as it happened. "This showed us the flooded area, the crops affected and the amount of damage from that flood. This was used for publicity, awareness and what alternatives in cropping ex-

isted," Mach said.

When ever a serious insect infestation occurs Ben Kantack, Extension Entomologist at SDSU, and County Agents go into action.

"The first thing we do is to try to determine the extent of it by going out personally to see what we can do and also by relying on reports from county agents, custom applicators, dealers and farmers," Kantack said.

"We try to get information out to County Agents, farmers, dealers and custom applicators by radio tapes, newspaper articles and emergency meetings in the crisis area."

In 1980 he held six large meetings in the principal grasshopper belt east of the Missouri River. The information provided was how to cope with the problem most effectively in an economically and ecologically sound manner. "In addition we'll do a lot by telephone in those crises because they'll either call the county agent, the dealer or myself for a recommendation."

In a large grasshopper outbreak west of the Missouri two and a half years ago "I personally spent three weeks out coordinating federal spraying program as well as some smaller program for ranchers who weren't involved in government programs."

He also has secured special local needs labels for insecticides in crisis situations so ranchers would have the chemicals available. This is done in cooperation with the S.D. Department of Agriculture.

and by petitioning the Environmental Protection Agency.

On Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10, 1981, an untimely frost killed crops across the eastern two-thirds of the state. County Agents and Extension Specialists logged 3,152 calls and contacts over the next week. Most of the calls were about alfalfa and wheat.

Don Reid, then Extension Agronomist, wanted to be sure the right answers were going out, so he called a meeting of all Extension and research personnel in the Plant Science Department at SDSU. The conclusions were that farmers shouldn't be in a hurry to plow up their wheat, new tillers would grow; most spring wheat would recover; some winter wheat would be damaged and could be cut for forage; it was not too late for alternative crops; and alfalfa need not be clipped to come back.

The Ag Information Office disseminated the information to newspapers, radio and television, and a number of Agents and Specialists were interviewed by radio and television stations.

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Funding for Cooperative Extension services in your state primarily come from three sources: county, state, and federal appropriations.

County Funds Support . . .

- 1) the salaries of county office secretaries and summer work-study students;
- 2) travel expenses for County Agents and Extension Home Economists;
- 3) county office and educational supplies;
- 4) county office operations such as rent, telephone, and equipment;
- 5) part of the salaries of Extension Agents.

State Funds Support . . .

- 1) salaries of Specialists, County Agents, Extension Home Economists, and county summer student assistants;
- 2) state and area office secretaries and summer work-study students;
- 3) travel costs for state and area staff;
- 4) state and area office operations including rent, supplies, equipment and telephone;
- 5) publications and other training material including radio and television programs.

Federal Funds Support . . .

- 1) the same services as state funds, plus:
- 2) salaries and travel expenses of program assistants (i.e., paraprofessionals) and
- 3) postage.

The sources and amounts of funding in 1982 for the South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service was as follows:

Source	Amount	% of Total
Federal	3,183 thousand	51.7
State	2,630 thousand	42.7
County & Others	345 thousand*	5.6

*Does not include \$1,397,000 spent locally by counties in support of County Extension program.

Among the program areas, the following percentages of total budget were spent:



Of these amounts, personnel salaries and benefits totalled 88.3%, travel totalled 4.7%, and supplies and equipment totalled 7.0%.

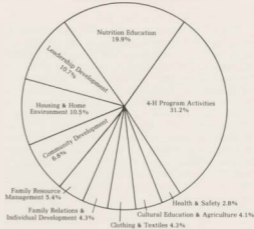
BUSY PEOPLE

County Extension Agents and Home Economists throughout South Dakota wear many hats, and their talents and fields of knowledge are as wide-ranged as the needs for service among their clients.

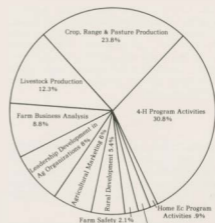
It may not be generally known, but everyone who works in Extension accounts for their time—all of it. These reports enable one to see the exact amounts of time each person spends working in a given area of service.

While the proportions of staffing vary with the demands for service, statewide averages indicate what the "typical" Agent or Home Economist does for the people and what portion of the working year is spent in the various areas of service:

HOW A COUNTY EXTENSION HOME ECONOMIST'S TIME IS DIVIDED AMONG ACTIVITIES



HOW A COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S TIME IS DIVIDED AMONG ACTIVITIES



RESEARCH: THE FOUNDATION OF EXTENSION SERVICES

Land Grant Universities have three basic functions: research, Extension, and teaching. The research of the Agricultural Experiment Station is the base for the Extension, or non-formal educational assistance, provided to the people by the Cooperative Extension Service. Extension has as its mission the dissemination of unbiased, research-proven information to the people through methods which avoid requiring citizens to personally travel to research sites on campus or the various experiment stations across the state.

Extension Specialists and Agents also search out research information from other states and further develop and adapt it for use by the people of South Dakota.

DECENTRALIZATION: A KEY STAFFING PATTERN

It is not by accident or circumstance that the majority of key Extension personnel are located in the field and not on campus of the University. Extension services are made handy to all citizens of the State through county and reservation offices. There, County Agents and Extension Home Economists provide day-to-day information and cooperation to area citizens as well as conduct workshops, tours and other types of meetings within the county. Specialists, usually located on campus, are a corps of Extension workers whose job is to be in close contact with researchers and quickly disseminate that information to the field staff through area meetings and various in-service educational means on an area or multi-county level.

PARTNERS: COUNTY, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

When the original Smith-Lever Act established the Extension service on the federal level in 1914, it also laid the groundwork for the present partnership between county, state, and federal governments. Funding for Extension comes from these three levels of government, through County Commissioners, the State Legislature, and Congress. This partnership is unique in that it not only assures the stability of the Cooperative Extension Service, but also its programming direction toward county, state, and national needs and concerns.

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT: A FACT, NOT A PROMISE

In South Dakota, there are 21,000 citizens who form a corps of volunteers which work hand-in-hand with the professional staff of 129 County Agents and Home Economists, 59 Specialists, and 32 paraprofessionals. Volunteers work to extend the information

or conduct educational activities throughout the counties of the state. Volunteers give their time and resources unselfishly and continue to be an important factor in the successes of the Cooperative Extension Service. These volunteers serve as 4-H leaders, association officers, volunteer teachers, Extension Board members as they cooperate to improve their community.

The Executive committee of the State Extension Advisory Board consists of Orville Glaslie, Dupree (Pres.); Reece Bligh, Norris (Pres. Elect); Ruth Olinger, Woonsocket (Secy.); Wayne Feuerhelm, Bridgewater (Past Pres.); Willard Zuber, Hoven, (Treas.)

CITIZENS PROVIDE DIRECTION

Far-sighted State Legislators established County Extension Boards and the State Extension Advisory Board during the formative years of the Cooperative Extension Service. Their composition and functions remain today much as the Legislature originally envisioned them.

The County Extension Boards are appointed by the County Commissioners in each of the counties where the Cooperative Extension Service is in operation. The County Board includes from five to seven members, including one County Commissioner. Functions include the selection of County Extension Agents, development of a county Extension budget, and the planning and evaluation of county Extension program activities.

Such high-level citizen involvement assures that county Extension programs are those which respond to the needs of citizens in that particular county. It further assures that programming will vary from county to county as those needs are expressed and met.

The State Extension Advisory Board is made up of 25 members. Of these, 24 are elected by County Extension Board members at district meetings. One member is appointed by the Director of Extension. The State Advisory Board meets annually to review current educational activities in Extension and to develop long range Extension educational program thrusts. The State Board also is involved in determining program priorities and establishing the justification for any requests for program expansion. The Board further advises the Extension Administration on fiscal, personnel and programming policies as they affect the future direction of the Extension Service.

Together, the Board members represent a network of some 425 citizens which meet real needs of people Extension seeks to serve—the people of South Dakota.