

DECATUR DAILY DEMOCRAT

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A Kennedy Memorial Here

There has been considerable interest expressed on the part of Decatur residents to some sort of memorial in Decatur for the late President, John F. Kennedy.

If the Decatur board of recreation, which manages the Decatur Youth and Community Center, approves, several people have offered donations for a plaque, commemorating the president's visit here on April 13, 1959. It is altogether fitting that a youth and community center, a place of life, culture, and recreation, contain such a memorial plaque, since President Kennedy, the only Pulitzer prize-winner ever to be elected president, was also youthful and community-minded in his orientation.

Others has suggested that some greater monument, such as renaming of a street, or building of a memorial, be dedicated to President Kennedy.

In Washington, D. C., of course, there is much talk about the new culture center being named for the martyred president, a very fitting act, since he was probably the most cultured President to occupy the White House. His interest was to expand interest in culture, and to see the common worker and white-collar man interested in it, too.

The dedication of living memorials, such as culture centers, seems to the editor to be especially appropriate, since a working president deserves more than a cold, dead statue — he deserves a living memorial to his efforts.

President Kennedy embodies in his person many of the very best drives of human nature — drives which many of us wish that we had in greater abundance. His vigor must live on — in our thoughts, actions, and words. If we build a memory only to the man, and forget his ideas, and what he was working for, then we have lost the very thing he sought for us to gain.

Yet us not allow the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy to become like that of Abraham Lincoln — a stone-cold "love" of name, with no remembrance of what he stood for.

And let us remember that the lunatic fringe, whether left or right, that was responsible for the President's death, is still with us. That is up to us to make Democracy a responsible way of life a way of liberty, but with responsibility and respect for the ideas of others. If your political ideas permit no toleration of, or dialogue with, your opponents, then question seriously whether they are the REAL political ideas of the Founding Fathers — or just Nazi-ism regressed with the American flag.

Editorial written by _____ Dick Heller

TV PROGRAMS

Central Daylight Time

WANE-TV

Channel 15

MONDAY

Evening
6:00—Bachelor Father
6:30—Walter Cronkite—News
7:00—The Big News
7:30—To Tell the Truth
8:00—I've Got a Secret
8:30—Big News
9:00—Lucy Show
9:30—Danny Thomas Show
10:00—The Detectives
11:00—Big News
11:30—Surfside Six

TUESDAY
Morning
7:00—Daily Word
7:30—Sunrise Semester
8:00—Captain Kangaroo
9:00—Divorce Court
10:00—CBS News
10:30—I Love Lucy
11:00—The McCoy
11:30—Pete and Gladys

Afternoon
12:00—Love of Life
12:30—CBS News
12:30—Search for Tomorrow
12:45—Guiding Light
1:00—Ann Goolsby Show
1:25—News
1:50—The World Turns
2:00—Password
2:30—Houseparty
3:00—To Tell the Truth
3:30—CBS News
3:30—Edge of Night
4:00—Secret Storm
4:30—Early Show

Evening
6:00—Bachelor Father
6:30—CBS News
7:00—Big News
7:30—Death Valley Days
8:00—Red Skelton Show
8:30—Jettiecot Junction
9:00—Jack Benny Show
10:00—Garry Moore Show
11:00—The Big News
11:30—Surfside Six

WKJG-TV

Channel 33

MONDAY

Evening
6:00—News
6:15—Gateway to Sports
6:30—Weatherman
6:30—Huntley-Brinkley Report
7:00—Sea Hunt
7:30—Monday Night Movie
8:30—Hollywood and the Stars
10:00—Sing Along With Mitch
11:00—News & Weather
11:30—Sports
11:30—Tonight Show

TUESDAY
Morning
7:00—Today Show
9:00—King and Ode
9:15—The Lee Phillip Show
9:30—Coffee Break
9:55—Faith to Live By
10:00—Say When
10:25—NBC News
10:30—Word for Word
11:00—Concentration
11:30—Missing Links

A S C S Farm Notes

FIFTY COUNTRIES BUY OUR THANKSGIVING BIRD:

American families sat down to their Thanksgiving dinner with a plump roasted turkey gracing the table. It has been that way since the first Thanksgiving day when the Pilgrims gathered to give thanks for a bountiful harvest, and though today's bird bears little resemblance to the wild one of the New England woods, it's still turkey.

Appropriately, the United States produces more turkeys than any other country in the world, and it manages to consume all but 2 to 3 per cent of its turkey crop. This small percentage goes abroad, and while the figure does not sound large, it involves a lot of turkeys. What's more, these foreign shipments are important to United States turkey growers; without them turkey-raising would be less profitable and Americans would probably be paying more per pound for their Thanksgiving turkey.

The United States' export trade has mounted rapidly in the last few years. In 1962, 50 foreign countries were markets for U. S. turkeys whereas 10 years ago, only four countries were buying them. Also, last year's exports amounted to nearly 37 million pounds compared with around 5 million pounds in 1952. Except for England and Ireland, few turkeys are raised in Europe, and so the demand must be met by imports.

Who buys the most? There has been considerable change in the pattern of this turkey trade. In 1956, Canada was the chief export market for U. S. turkeys. Today, West Germany is the leader. German housewives became acquainted with cut-up turkey parts when they sought a high-protein substitute for broilers which were limited in supply by import licensing. By fiscal year, 1962, just before higher common market levies were imposed on turkeys, West Germany was taking 25.5 million pounds a year out of the 35 million pounds exported by the United States.

The No. 2 market last year was the Netherlands, with purchases of over 3 million pounds, showing a big gain over the half million imported in fiscal year 1960.

Canada ranked third, buying about 1.7 million pounds in fiscal 1963. In the middle 1950's this country was taking from 11 million to 12 million pounds annually. The drop which occurred in 1957 resulted from a move to protect domestic industry. Canada is the only country besides the United States with a major turkey industry, and since its turkey prices were higher than U. S. prices, a quota was established for U. S. turkeys.

The fourth-ranked market in 1963 was the Bermuda-Caribbean area. This island region catering to a sizable tourist trade took over 1.3 million pounds of U. S. turkey.

By last year four other areas had moved up to where they were importing from a half million to a million pounds of U. S. turkey. These were Italy, Switzerland, Hong Kong and Austria.

Economically, the outlook for U. S. turkeys appeared favorable. Population numbers are raising, per capita incomes are going up, and all over the world the tourist

business is becoming an increasingly important money asset. All of these factors should stimulate the demand for turkeys as well as for other fowl and meat.

DO YOU NEED CASH???

If so, and you have the 1963 crop of soybeans stored on the farm or in an approved warehouse, you may secure a loan through this office and receive the proceeds within a week or ten days from the date you apply for the loan.

The loan rate is \$2.25 per bushel, with an interest rate of 3 1/2 cents.

This is known as the price support program for small grains — and offers an opportunity to receive cash and still hold the soybeans for a higher market price.

The loans mature May 31, 1964, but may be repaid at any time. The interest will be computed from the date of disbursement of the loan to the date of repayment. January 31, 1964 is the final date for securing a loan.

Also — to participants of the 1963 feed grain program, loans are available on farm or warehouse stored corn — produced on the farm which was in the program — at the rate of 1.08 per bushel. Corn loans are also at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent interest. Producers are urged to call at the county office to secure additional information on the price support programs.

COMPLETE 1963 WOOL SALES

BY DECEMBER 31, 1963:

Wool and lamb producers are reminded that all details of marketing either wool or lambs will have to be completed not later than December 31, 1963 in order to receive payments for the 1963 marketing year.

Marketing completed after December 31, 1963 will be eligible for payments for the 1964 marketing year.

As announced by the United States department of agriculture, in October, 1962, the 1963 marketing year under the wool payment program has been shortened to the 9-month period from April 1 through December 31, 1963, in order to shift the wool marketing year to a calendar-year basis.

Therefore, if any part of a sale of lambs or wool is not settled by December 31, the sale will not be considered as one taking place in the 1963 marketing year. This means that all the information needed to complete the sales documents and show the net sales proceeds for wool has to be determined and available by December 31 in order to be eligible for wool program payments for the current (1963) marketing year. Under program regulations, wool is not marketed until title has passed to the buyer, the wool has been delivered to the buyer either physically or through documents which transfer control to the buyer, and all the information (price per pound, weight, yield etc.) needed to determine the buyer's total purchase price is available.

Payments for the 1963 marketing year will likely begin in April of next year, after the program rates are determined, based on the average prices received by producers for shorn wool sold in the 9-month period from April through December of 1963. Payments for the 1964 marketing year on marketing taking place or completed after December 31, 1963, will be made in the spring of 1965.

Wool producers may file applications for payments for the 1963 marketing year at county ASCS offices through January 31, 1964.

ACP WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PRACTICES WIDELY USED:

Farmers who have been considering shifting some of their acreage — or just some old corners of their farmland — to wildlife conservation and protection may soon be able to examine projects already in operation which are not too far away from home.

Wildlife conservation practices approved for the agricultural conservation program cost-sharing were carried out in 38 states and more than 500 counties under the 1962 program.

This means that projects of different kinds of ACP practices which are primarily for wildlife conservation may be examined

rather readily without traveling great distances, thus helping a farmer to decide what particular project would fit into his farm plans.

Practices primarily for wildlife conservation were first authorized in 1962. The several kinds of these practices reported for 1962 were carried out on about 2,500 farms and involved about 12,000 acres.

Some of the program accomplishments included close to 2,000 acres devoted to permanent cover and more than 8,000 acres in annual cover for wildlife feed or habitat; trees or shrubs for such feed or habitat planted on 584 acres; shallow water areas established on 538 acres and almost 2.7 million square feet of level ditching constructed for wildlife habitat; 1,119 ponds constructed for wildlife. Conservation of farm ponds for wildlife was by far the most widely used of the practices, being carried out on 941 farms in 271 counties (in 30 states), and accounting for 76 per cent of the ACP cost-share payments for wildlife conservation.

Under the 1963 program, all 50 states offered ACP cost-sharing for practices primarily for wildlife conservation as well as many other practices which provide wildlife benefits. Most of these practices also enhance outdoor recreation.

Four ponds have been constructed for wildlife in Adams county since the program was approved. These were constructed with ACP cost-share assistance, which can never be more than 50 per cent of the total cost construction, and in most cases the cost-share assistance is considerably less than 50 per cent.

Interested farmers are urged to call at the county office about the location of the ponds and information relative to other wildlife practices.

WHAT IT TAKES TO GET STARTED IN FARMING:

Only 10 to 15 per cent of all United States farm boys under 18 will spend their careers on farms, and the per cent will probably become even lower in the future. Therefore, the youth who does want to farm is more concerned than ever about this question: What does it take for a successful start in farming? A quick answer might be capital, managerial capacity, conviction, and the right opportunity. Let us explore each of these.

Capital requirements — Rising land values, development of labor-saving equipment, the continuous introduction of new technology, and rising levels of farm family living have all contributed to a sharp rise in farm capital requirements during the past 2 decades.

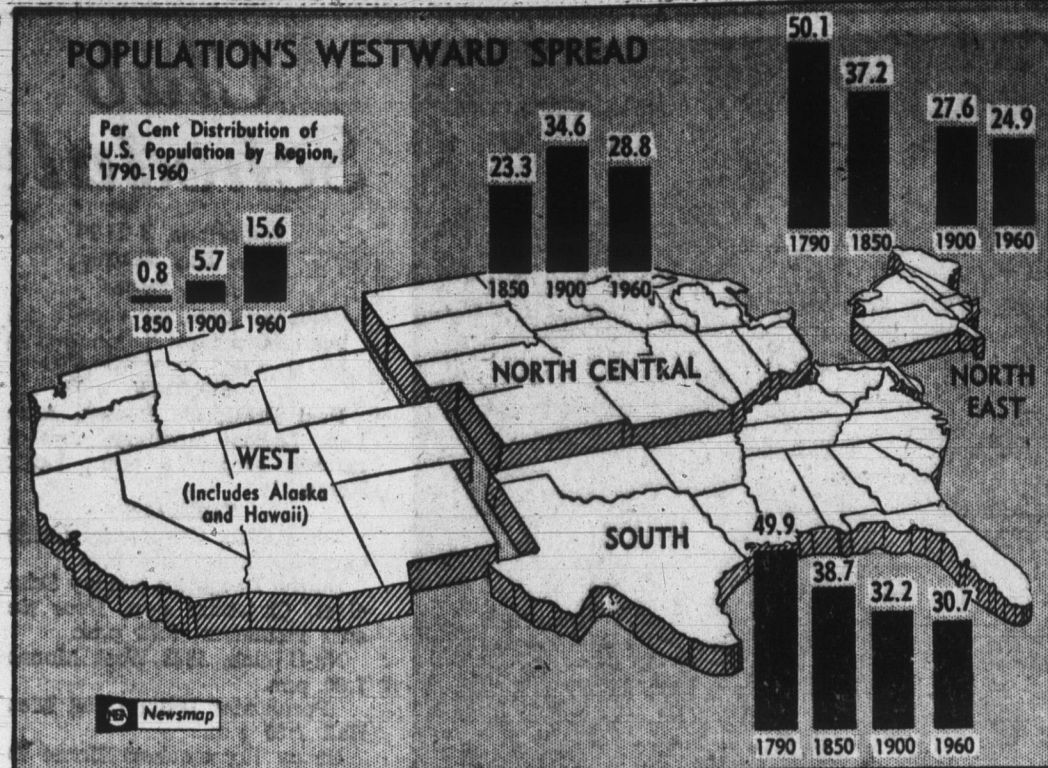
These stepped-up capital requirements have tended to alter the nature of the so-called "agricultural ladder" or hired man-tenant-owner sequence to establishment today has become more nearly a one-shot process of attempting to clear fairly high hurdles early in the venture.

For a young man to have some probability of success, he will find it also essential to have a sizable equity in the form of savings before he starts.

Managerial capacity — The young farmer of today must not only find the means of financing a sizable business; he must also be able to operate it profitably. As a production specialist, he must keep up with rapidly changing farm technology. He will often need to adjust methods of production and organization of the whole farm business as well. As a business management specialist, he must be able to analyze, plan, and exhibit keen judgment in the operation of a high investment, high cost, narrow margin business.

The beginning farmer, therefore, must have the managerial capacity or must clearly recognize the need for developing this capacity at a very fast pace if he is to cope with the increased complexity of decisions and growing competitive nature of modern day commercial farms. Financial results of today's farming operations suggest that if a young man lacks this managerial capacity, economic circumstances may soon force him to seek less demanding employment.

Personal convictions — Certain



CALL OF THE WEST—At the time of the first census in 1790, when the United States was one year old, the entire population was counted in the Northeast and South. Today, while the great majority of the nation's 185 million people still live east of the Rockies, the most rapid increases are in the West, especially California. Data from Population Reference Bureau.

Say Johnson More Popular In State

By EUGENE J. CADOU
United Press International

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)— President Johnson in 1964 would run many thousands of votes ahead of President Kennedy's 1960 total in Indiana, in the opinion of a number of shrewd Hoosier Republican leaders.

The chief factor would be the absence of the anti-Catholic prejudice, but there are other reasons.

Right or wrong, many Hoosiers believe that the new president is inherently more conservative — and right wingers still are predominant in this state.

The folksy, earthy speeches of President Johnson in this state likewise have been popular.

There was rapport between the Indiana man on the street with Johnson, the self-made man.

Johnson's willingness to speak in Indianapolis only a few weeks ago to boost the winning majority bid of John Barton, Democrat increased his popularity.

Boasts Vance Hartke
Also, the fact that Johnson took Sen. Vance Hartke under his wing when he first went to Congress won new friends among the Democratic voters.

The presidential stock of Sen. Barry Goldwater in Hoosierdom took a nosedive when President Kennedy was assassinated, according to one of the highest ranked GOP conservatives in this state.

He reasoned that Goldwater's strength has manifested itself in slashing attacks on President Kennedy. Because of the tragic death, good taste will prevent the Arizona senator from resuming these assaults.

"Now, what will he do?" this politico asked.
This Republican pundit, who often has expressed a distaste for Richard M. Nixon, predicted nevertheless that he would be the 1964 GOP nominee.

He opined also that Lt. Gov. Richard O. Ristine, who now

leads in the Republican gubernatorial derby, jumped on the Goldwater chariot too soon.

Republican Silence
The assassination likewise will silence scheduled Indiana GOP vitriolic, anti-Kennedy oratory, according to political observers.

As the months pass, however, there undoubtedly will be GOP attempts to penetrate chinks in the armor of President Johnson.

National and state Republican observers are sure to look into the President's relations with such persons as Billy Sol Estes and Bobby Baker and his maneuvers concerning Texas oil men.

The President's political honeymoon may last only a few months, according to the Indiana politicians.

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