

# Politics, Violence, Sports Put Indiana Women In News

By HORTENSE MYERS  
United Press International  
INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—Politics did more to put women in the news in Indiana in 1964 than any other area of activity, according to this column's annual nominations, although violence and sports played contributing roles.

As might be expected in any consideration of women whose names were most newsworthy in Indiana during the year, the campaigning for nomination and election to top public office dominated the consideration. Nominated for "top 10" women in the news in 1964 are:

1. Josephine Mardis Branigin, wife of Gov.-elect Roger Branigin.
2. Lou Ristine, whose husband Richard lost to Branigin.
3. Frieda Lyda, former superintendent of the Indiana Girls School.
4. Martha Hartke, wife of Sen. Vance Hartke.
5. Wilene Bontrager, whose husband, Russell, was the GOP senatorial loser.
6. Helen Corey, former women's bureau head in the Indiana Department of Labor and

successful winner of the race for reporter of the Indiana Supreme and Appellate Courts.

7. Fay Carpenter Swain, the only woman to file in Indiana's presidential preference primary.

8. Lone Harrington, former Republican national committeewoman and national head of the Goldwater-for-President campaign.

9. Peggy Goldwater, whose role as a native Hoosier was emphasized, but failed to swing the state for her husband.

10. Kathy Ellis and Claudia Mayhew, two sports-minded teen-agers who won top honors during 1964.

Mrs. Branigin remained quietly in her husband's background until this year when she hit the campaign trail on behalf of his gubernatorial campaign. She was the star of the "petticoat caravans" composed of wives of Democratic nominees who twice toured the state, sometimes attracting as much interest as the nominees themselves.

Mrs. Ristine, often campaigning alone, made hundreds of appearances in a futile effort to

help her husband gain his lifetime goal of being Indiana governor.

Mrs. Lyda tried to update archaic practices in handling delinquent girls at the state's lone institution for teen-age lawbreakers and ended by losing her job when a riot at the school focused attention on its many shortcomings.

Mrs. Hartke returned again to

a familiar role of six years ago when she shared equal billing with her husband as a campaigner, and she brought all the rest of the family along.

Mrs. Bontrager, who never before had been an active political campaigner, bravely undertook the role but the Bontragers were swamped by the President Johnson landslide.

Miss Corey popped in and out of news in her job as top woman in the labor department before she entered and won the court reportership.

Mrs. Swain, a former Hoosier now residing near Cincinnati, made headlines as she contributed to the controversy which developed over Indiana's presidential preference primary law. She and most of the other candidates are not regarded as bona fide presidential figures.

Mrs. Harrington feuded with the Democratic Department of Conservation with one hand and headed the Goldwater campaign nationally for women before finally stepping down as committeewoman in favor of Mrs. Cecil Harden.

Mrs. Goldwater became "Peggy" to thousands of Hoosiers who welcomed her return to her native state even though they didn't help her husband reach the White House.

Katy Ellis, at 17, claimed four medals for the United States in the Olympic swimming events at Tokyo, while another Indianapolis teen-ager, 15-year-old Claudia Mayhew, became the youngest to win the Indiana women's golf title.



**HIGH STEP UP**—Susan Mareaux demonstrates the height of the Land Rover, one of the exhibits at the imported car show in San Francisco. This is the seventh annual edition of the show.

## Purdue Report

# Number Of Adams County Farms Shows Considerable Variation

The number of Adams county farms, as reported by the township assessors over the past three years, has shown considerable variation according to a report from Purdue university received this week by county officials.

The 1964 assessor's report shows 1,332 farms in Adams county compared with 1,317 in 1963 and 1,440 in 1962. These are the farms as enumerated by the township assessors when they prepare the annual tax assessment sheets in the spring.

### Township Comparisons

Blue Creek township showed 131 farms in 1962, 105 farms in 1963 and 110 farms in 1964.

French township showed 86 farms in 1962, 88 farms in 1963 and 79 farms in 1964.

Hartford township showed 88 farms in 1962, 82 farms in 1963

and 86 farms in 1964. Jefferson township showed 58 farms in 1962 and 1963, and 66 farms in 1964.

Kirkland township showed 97 farms in 1962, 102 farms in 1963, and 96 farms in 1964.

Monroe township had the greatest variation with 183 farms in 1962, 99 farms in 1963, and 130 farms in 1964.

Preble township had 98 farms in 1962, 114 farms in 1963, and 109 farms in 1964.

Root township had 167 farms in 1962, 177 farms in 1963, and 176 farms in 1964.

St. Marys township had 72 farms in 1962, 82 farms in 1963, and 76 farms in 1964.

Union township had 140 farms in 1962 and 1964 and 141 in 1963, for the least variation in number.

Washington township had 179 farms in 1962, 142 farms in 1963, and 107 farms in 1964.

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## County Agent's Corner

Cows in the Indiana Dairy Herd Improvement Association testing program this year topped the national average milk production.

The Hoosier average was 11,724 pounds compared to a national average of 11,428. Moreover Indiana dairy men were able to keep their feed costs, major item of expenditure in the dairy enterprise, below the national average. The annual feed cost per cow nationally averaged \$237 as against \$210 per cow in Indiana. Nationally, DHIA members fed 1,200 pounds of grain to each cow a year, 200 pounds more than the Indiana average.

During the last 10 years the number of herds on test in Indiana has increased 17 per cent and milk production per cow has risen 23 per cent. Feed costs during this period increased 42 per cent, while income above these costs rose 19 per cent.

Livestock farmers can step up their fertility program by scattering superphosphate in tramp sheds or where manure accumulates. It is an efficient method to save ammonia in the manure while raising or maintaining the phosphate level in the soil.

Make sure new born pigs receive adequate iron to prevent anemia. Injectable iron compound or iron pills or paste may be used. Sod if available may be placed in the farrowing quarters.

Internal and external parasites can weaken animals, especially at this time of the year. External parasites usually result in loss of hair, excessive rubbing and slow growth. The most characteristic signs of the presence of internal parasites are loss of weight or failure to gain properly, loss of appetite, weakness. Parasites can be detected by microscopic examination by your veterinarian.

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