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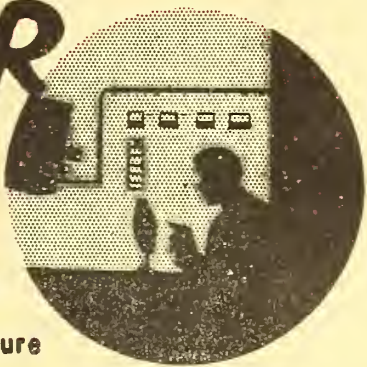


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# RFD LETTER

To  
**Radio Farm Directors**  
From  
**Radio and Television Service**



Office of Information - U. S. Department of Agriculture

December 14, 1951  
Letter No. 512

Dear Radio Farm Director:

On the 29th of last month you were sent the USDA release (2843-51) giving a rather complete story on 1952 production goals. And unless my hunch is wrong, think you'll be hearing a good deal more in the next few weeks and months about goals, probably the No. 1 job ahead.

While still in Chicago for the NARFD meeting, I got word that goals had been announced requiring 50 percent greater production than pre-war average and 4 percent greater than indicated for this year. Since returning to Washington, things have really been moving to get word of the goals and the support levels out to the field well in advance of the planting season.

As you probably remember, these goals are set up in cooperation with State Agricultural Mobilization Committees and Land Grant Colleges and are based on the national need for farm products as well as what the Land Grant College specialists feel are feasible levels for production.

Price supports are announced well in advance to provide farmers a minimum price on which to plan for the high-level production needed, without worry that such production might force prices to unfair levels.

As Department folks see it, the need for farm production in '52 is the greatest ever faced, particularly in the line of feed grains. It's going to mean that we have to be more efficient producers and depend more on increased yield per acre rather than counting on getting that additional production from more acres.

In the making is a production goals fact sheet with rather well defined breakdowns, by crops, of the goals story for '52. We'll be sending you a copy as soon as it's processed the press. Other materials are in the mill.

## As For This Year's Production

Tuesday's crop report indicated that corn is still being picked in some areas with most of the winter wheat seeded in good time. November's egg production was about 6 percent above last November due to both more eggs per hen and more hens on farms. Milk production for the month was the lowest in 4 years due to bad weather and fewer cows on farms.

### Impressive Mathematics

In his San Francisco talk on Tuesday of this week to State PMA committeemen and fieldmen, Under Secretary of Agriculture Clarence McCormick, brought out a little mathematics that gives us an idea of what requirements are ahead for agricultural production.

Using the average of 4.3 pounds of food per person eaten in the U. S. each day, he multiplied by the 7,400 people per day that our population increased last (fiscal) year. The answer amounts to something like 16 tons of additional food per day needed to continue to feed our population at present levels.

Going a step farther and multiplying by 366 days in 1952 you'll be able to pass on to listeners an idea of the increase in production needed in just the one year from the acres now being farmed. And citing a fact RFD's well know, Mr. "Mac" pointed out that it's got to be done on a long run basis with "sound farming practices that build rather than deplete."

### Costs Up Five Percent in '52

The Annual Outlook Issue of BAE's Agricultural Situation came out this week. Looking ahead, economists expect farm costs to jump about 5 percent in '52. That's compared to about 12 percent which they jumped this year. Best advice for '52 is "get orders for supplies and equipment in as early as possible." It'll help avoid difficulties later on.

The situation in brief is this. There'll be less farm labor and it'll cost more; local shortages are not expected to slow down production greatly, however. Farm power and machinery costs will be slightly higher and feed grain prices will be a little higher with less grain available per livestock unit. Our seed supply is 8 percent smaller than last year but there should be enough of most major clover, grass and winter cover crop seeds for spring planting. The fertilizer supply probably won't go around and it'll cost more.

Building materials are now 11 percent higher than last year and probably will continue that high or higher; fencing, roofing, and pipe are expected to be hardest to get. Pesticide prices may continue at about present levels with mixtures containing sulphur, lead and copper being most scarce. And to top off, taxes, insurance, and interest rates are all likely to cost more in '52.

For more details, see the December issue of Agricultural Situation.

### Ag Census Comparisons

A three-leaf preliminary estimate of the 1950 Census of agriculture and comparisons with '40 and '45 is yours for the asking. There's a whale of a lot of info. in it...everything from farm size and population trends to numbers of chickens, hogs, tractors, telephones, etc. Send me your request if you want a copy.

### Equipment Ceilings

On December 4 OPS issued Ceiling Price Regulation 100 covering retail sales of new and used farm equipment and repair parts. The order sets ceiling prices on the basis of manufacturers' current published list prices (f.o.b. factory) plus a handling and service charge of 5 percent, plus transportation cost from factory.

Ceilings are also set for prices farmers can get when selling used equipment. Prices of used items less than two years old are limited to 85 percent of list price on new equipment; items over two years old can't go above 70 percent. However, reconditioned equipment with a dealers guarantee can sell for as much as 95 percent of the list price for a new model.

### Garden Program for '52

Department officials have called for continuation of a garden and home food preservation program next year. All USDA agencies have been asked to take all possible steps to follow out a program based on recommendations of the National Garden and Home Food Preservation Advisory Committee. RFD representative on that Committee is Phil Alampi.

Recommended program for '52 includes efforts to: (1) Help more people produce, consume and preserve needed homegrown fruits and vegetables; (2) Increase consumption and preservation of fresh commercial supplies; (3) Prevent waste of fruits and vegetables; (4) Insure better diets through proper use of fruits and vegetables; (5) Instruct boys and girls in gardening; (6) Improve and beautify home grounds and communities through the use of better lawns, trees, shrubs and flowers; (7) Give urban and suburban families and those with low incomes more help with home gardening and home food preservation problems; and (8) Help develop a body of leaders who could, in an emergency, give their attention to teaching the growing and preservation of vegetables and fruits.

### Cross-bred Dairy Cows

Performance of cross-bred dairy cows under actual farm conditions continues to pile up evidence of the value of cross-breeding to the average dairy farmer.

Although the greatest production increase in Department experiments has been made when going from purebreds to two-breed crosses, the gain apparently does not stop there. Eighty-one three- and four-breed cows in USDA trials have now outyielded two-breed individuals by an average of 290 pounds of milk and 7 pounds of butterfat per year. Gain of 54 two-breed cows over their purebred dams averaged 2,868 pounds of milk and 142 pounds of butterfat per year.

These experiments, started in 1939, are using Holsteins, Jerseys, Red Denes, and Guernseys. Cows are tested under both a 365 day three-milking-per-day plan and under actual farm conditions, twice a day milking for 305 days or less.

## Can We Beat Bloat?

The drive for a grassland agriculture has brought improved pastures, growing numbers of forage-eating livestock, and an increasing incidence of bloat. Main losses due to bloat occur in three ways: (1) about 10 percent of all animals affected with acute bloat die; (2) dairy animals surviving acute bloat drop in production for several days, and affected beef animals are "poor doers"; and (3) many good pastures are not fully utilized because of fear after bloat trouble once occurs.

These and many other points concerning bloat were discussed at a special two-day meeting held in Chicago during the week of the International Livestock Exposition. Scientists from all parts of the country and representing several fields of research took part in the informal discussions arranged by the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Two broad generalizations can be made as a result of the meeting: First, we have no experimental evidence of the real cause of death from acute bloat, nor is much known about the relationship of the many factors that predispose bloat. It is not known whether bloat is a cause or an effect, whether a poison is the cause of death, or whether gas pressures in the rumen may cause mechanical failures in either the cardio-vascular or respiration systems. Second, despite the increase in bloat, improved pastures are returning far greater dividends in the form of more meat, milk, and other needed animal products than any losses attributable to this condition. Legumes in improved pastures, which take the major blame for bloat, are also important to the soil conservation program.

Several State experiment stations already are working on the problem and several management suggestions came out at the meeting that would help in preventing acute bloat. One such suggestion was that mixed pastures of grasses and legumes should contain 50 percent or more grasses. To maintain this kind of grass-legume relationship, however, requires different practices in different sections of the country, under regional recommendations.

Some States reported less bloat when animals had access to succulent, non-leguminous feed other than alfalfa or clover. There also was general agreement that animals shouldn't be turned out to graze alfalfa or clovers if they have been without feed for some time.

RFD's interested in "following up" on this subject may want to make note that discussion leaders at the Chicago meeting were Dr. R. W. Dougherty and Dr. W. K. Kennedy of Cornell University, Dr. W. D. Pouden of Ohio State, and Dr. H. H. Cole of the University of California.

## Report from Rome

The Food and Agriculture Conference held in Rome, Nov. 19 to Dec. 7, reelected Norris E. Dodd as head of the FAO. New nations admitted raised the total membership to 70. However, withdrawal of Hungary and China is pending.

## Norwegian RFD Reports

During the past three months many of you RFD's have met Arne Altern, the man in charge of all farm broadcasts in Norway. After completing his visits in this country and becoming familiar with U. S. farm radio, he filed a final report on his observations last week and left for a short trip to Canada and then home.

His report noted that these early morning hours many RFD's keep were new to him. Farm shows carried by the State stations (the only stations in Norway) are at 9:15 to 9:45 Sunday mornings and 11:35 to 11:50 Wednesday and Friday mornings. Sunday shows are devoted to talks and interviews of agricultural interest with ten minutes every other Sunday being devoted to reports on foreign agriculture. Wednesday and Friday broadcasts are price reports and market news. In addition Arne schedules occasional local farm shows for individual stations and other network special features.

Although he wasn't sure the extremely early hours...5 to 6 a.m.... would be suitable for farm broadcasts in his country, he did feel that earlier shows than his current ones might be beneficial.

Arne was impressed by the work being done in training our Extension workers to use radio more effectively and with the American ways of popularizing scientific matters. He felt that this kind of work had done much to shorten the distance between the scientist and the farmer.

## Trainees Head Home

One hundred seventy-one young farmer trainees from nine countries left the U. S. for their native lands last week. They were part of the total group of 254 that have been living and working with farm families all over the Nation.

## Power Facts

A recent REA publication outlined this bit of information that may be of interest to RFD's: One kilowatt-hour of electricity, at a cost of 3 to 5 cents, will pump 500 gallons of water from a farm well, milk 20 cows, heat 4 gallons of water, grind 100 pounds of grain, shell 30 bushels of corn, cool 10 gallons of milk, run a tool grinder for 3 hours, or cut a ton of silage and put it in a 30 foot silo. Guess it's apparent how electricity on the farm can solve the labor problem.

## Gestation Period Variation

Results of Beltsville dairy breeding experiments suggest that it might be a good idea to rework present-day gestation tables. Recent studies indicate that the gestation period varies by breed in dairy cattle. Some breeds run three or four days shorter than the generally accepted average of 283 days and other breeds run 6 to 8 days longer.

### Pelleted Feeds Preferred

A recent USDA study shows that farmers are willing to pay from \$1.50 to \$2.00 more per ton for pelleted feeds than for mash. Reasons were: Pellets are easy to handle, save labor, reduce the loss from wind blowing of feed and each bite is a balanced ration.

### Released Today

Wheat crop for '51 is estimated at 994 million bushels. That's less than is expected to be used in the U. S. and exported from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952. In view of this, U. S. carryover as of July 1, '52 may be reduced to 335 million bushels, about 60 million bushels below last July 1.

### Kenaf Disease

Two USDA plant disease specialists and two entomologists have been sent to Cuba to help in tracking down and controlling a disease that's cropped up in the kenaf fields there. As many RFD's undoubtedly remember, USDA has been cooperating closely with Cuba and other Latin American countries in developing kenaf and fiber production in the Western Hemisphere.

### Movie Premiere in Iowa

On December 19 a color movie made by USDA, "The Telephone and the Farmer," will have its first showing at Forest City, Iowa, the locale in which it was filmed. Host and "stage manager" for the operation is the Winnebago Telephone Coop.

### New Three-Cent 4-H Stamp

Understand the Post Office Department is issuing a special three-cent stamp honoring 4-H clubs. First stamp will be issued on January 15 from the post office at Springfield, Ohio.

### For the Mrs.

The story of how to prepare and freeze stewing hens as well as younger birds is told in print and visually in USDA Leaflet No. 279. It may provide some of you TVers, as well as radio broadcasters, with some program ideas that'll be of interest to the women of the house.

Along that same line is Home and Garden Bulletin No. 15 issued last month, "Freezing Meat and Poultry Products for Home Use." It covers freezing of everything from eggs to beef, veal, pork, lamb and fish. Single copies of either or both of these publications are yours for the asking.



Attention: Food Shoppers

Four fruits are on the USDA's plentiful foods list for January. Dried prunes, raisins, fresh oranges and tangerines. Estimates indicate a supply of 26 percent more prunes and 67 percent more raisins this year than last. Prices are well below last year's and are expected to continue reasonable. As for oranges, the '51-'52 crop of early and midseason fruit may be record large. Tangerines will be in generous supply throughout January, according to present prospects.

As for the list of protein foods expected to be plentiful in the first month of the new year, it is large and varied. It includes pork and pork products, heavy turkeys, hens, nonfat dry milk solids (dry skim milk), cottage cheese, canned tuna, frozen ocean perch fillets and whiting, dry beans, especially navy and baby lima beans.

Other plentiful foods to remember for January shopping lists are: honey, rice, pecans and almonds.

Enclosed This Week

Another in the "More Meat For Defense" series on Proper Slaughter Methods speaks for itself as does the Agricultural Outlook Digest with its monthly facts on prices, feeds, etc.

Just Across My Desk

It's the annual report just put out by the Department on Livestock Market News Statistics and Related Data. Included is material on livestock, meat, and wool with everything from numbers on farms to salable receipts in the 12 major markets for the past 10 years. E. J. "Mike" Rowell assures me he can supply us with copies for RFD's requesting it.

Network Farm and Home Shows...Dec. 22 and 29

CBS Farm News...3:30 to 3:45 p.m. EST. News and features from Washington with Claude Mahoney.

NBC National Farm and Home Hour...1:00 to 1:30 p.m. EST. "USDA Headlines" Ken Gapen from Washington. Dec. 22 broadcast devoted to music of the Christmas Season. Dec. 29 feature on the "Job Ahead in '52" with Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization; Gus Geissler, Administrator PMA; Jack Stambaugh, Spec, Assistant to Secretary Brannan; Louis Ducoff, BAE; Gertrude Weiss, BENHE; and Ken Gapen from Washington.

ABC American Farmer...12:30 to 1:00 p.m. EST. "Top of the Farm News" with Milt Bliss and Ken Gapen. Dec. 22 feature explains "What Point IV Means to American Farmers" with Don Looper, OFAR, and Milt Bliss covering that subject. Dec. 29 feature from Washington is devoted to "Adding Up This Year's Farm Research" with Dr. B. T. Shaw, Deputy Administrator of the Department's Agricultural Research Administration and Milt Bliss.

Emergency Food Supplies

For some time the Department has been concerned with problems of emergency food supplies in the event of enemy attack. In analyzing possible courses of action to meet such an emergency USDA officials have concluded that stockpiling of food either by Federal, State or local governments or by private groups would be impractical and hinder rather than help the general food programs. They feel that undamaged normal food supplies available locally either in the hands of wholesalers, retailers, or private homes plus supplies in transit at all times, if properly distributed, would meet local emergency needs.

Stockpiling large quantities of foods to meet such an emergency would only create shortages in the regular channels, require careful management to prevent spoilage, and necessitate special equipment installations.

For Those Who Haven't Heard

New officers of the Agricultural Editors Association are Paul Johnson, Prairie Farmer, president; J. O. Matlick, Kentucky Farmer, vice-president; and Cap Mast, Agricultural Leaders' Digest, secretary-treasurer.

Among Ourselves

From South Dakota comes word that Bob Parker, formerly of KSIB, has moved to S. D. State College to arrange, announce, and be in charge of a new noon-hour farm show aired on five stations at present, maybe more in the near future. Stations concerned are located in Sioux Falls, Mitchell, Aberdeen, Huron, and Watertown.

Claude Mahoney, CBS, tells me that due to a change in network policy "CBS Farm News" is now operating on a co-op basis and any CBS station may sponsor the show locally.

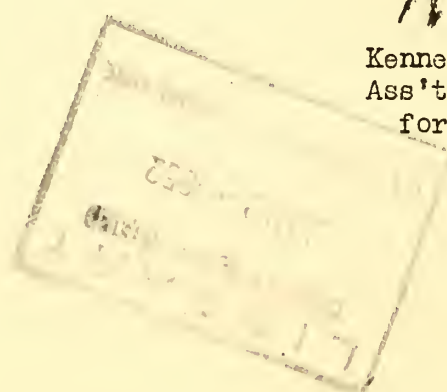
Merry Christmas from all here in Washington!

Cordially,

*Ken*

Kenneth M. Gapen  
Ass't Director of Information  
for Radio and Television

Enclosures-2



# RFD LETTER

To  
Radio Farm Directors  
From  
Radio and Television Service

Office of Information - U. S. Department of Agriculture

December 28, 1951  
Letter No. 513

Dear Radio Farm Director:

This week Secretary Brannan sent NARFD President Sam Schneider a letter calling attention to the need for greater food production in 1952 and asked that we send a copy to all farm broadcasters. Because of the significance of its content, I'm starting off this issue with the Secretary's letter.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

December 26, 1951

Mr. Sam Schneider  
Radio Farm Director  
Radio Station KVOO  
Tulsa 3, Oklahoma

Dear Sam:

Having just gotten back from the FAO conference in Rome, I only recently heard of your being elected president of NARFD for 1952. Congratulations! We of the Department are looking forward to working closely with you and the members of your organization during the coming year.

At the present I'd like very much to recruit your support in the coming months in reaching the recently announced 1952 agricultural production goals which are such a vital part of the mobilization program. As you undoubtedly recall, these goals are the result of the best joint efforts of State Agricultural Mobilization Committees and the Department to match national needs with the ability of our farmers to produce.

Reaching these production goals is going to require a different approach than in past years. More than ever before, we are going to have to rely upon greater efficiency in production. Our supply of land is limited and most of the increases must come from greater production per acre, rather than plowing up additional acres. Furthermore, the tightening situation on farm labor, machinery, fertilizer, and pesticides is expected to be a limiting factor.

We expect the effort to reach these goals to be a joint program in which all the Federal and State agricultural agencies can cooperate to the fullest extent and one in which all other groups and organizations serving agriculture, including farm broadcasters, can have a definite interest.

Price supports have been established which we hope will bring the individual desire to produce a large and profitable crop in harmony with the national interest. And every action which will encourage increased production within the goals will help the Nation. This year, the encouragement of good farming by your RFD's will be more than ever a definite contribution to the mobilization program.

All of us who work with farmers can serve most by giving helpful facts and pointers and encouragement. The going will be hard but I am satisfied that the goals can be reached. I am sure that farmers as usual will find a way to get the job done. The Department of Agriculture will use all its powers to help get production materials and facilities for farmers.

You can benefit your listeners as well as the whole Nation by presenting the facts. The Department will be making available supplemental information in the coming weeks and months. We would appreciate any suggestions you or your fellow RFD's have as to how such materials could be most helpful to you.

Copies of this letter are being mailed to all RFD's who receive our bi-weekly RFD Letter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Charles F. Brannan

Secretary

The first bit of supplemental information comes as an enclosure with this letter. It's a Fact Sheet on 1952 Agricultural Production Goals.

## The Big Farm Job of 1952

Here in broad outline is the job facing farmers in 1952.

That job calls for record production through wise planning and efficient use of farm labor, equipment, and materials.

The demand is great. And seems likely to continue great. To meet the needs of our fast growing population, the needs of the military, and, at the same time, to provide for exports and safe reserves, State and Federal economists and production and marketing specialists figure farmers in this country will have to produce more than they have ever produced before.

For every 100 bushels of corn grown last year, the 1952 goal calls for 115 bushels. For every 100 bushels of grain sorghum grown last year, this year we'll need 126 bushels. More barley, 14 percent more. This year's goals put special emphasis on the production of feed grains to support our record livestock numbers and to meet the big demand for meat and other livestock products. Even with the big increase planned for corn and grain sorghum, the economists say we won't have enough feed grains to build up desirable reserves.

The goals call for more cotton, 5 percent more. More wheat. And more flaxseed. All in all, 6 percent more than the record total production of last year.

Frankly, the Department specialists say this year's goals are set as high as they consider it sound and practical to set them. They have aimed to provide the best possible balance of crops to meet the greatest needs. The available crop land is limited. Any more acreage for some crops would have to come out of others for which the need is even greater.

The production specialists recognize this is a heavy job, but very definitely a defense job. And it is their well-considered judgment that, if farmers get a fair break on the weather and the equipment to do the job, farmers can, and will do it. The Department folks realize too that the defense program is putting restrictions on the use of metal and other scarce materials needed in making farm implements and supplies.

For example, for the first quarter of 1952, Defense Mobilization has allotted about 90 percent as much steel, over 80 percent as much copper, and about 85 percent as much aluminum for farm machinery and implements as in the last quarter of 1951. That's enough to turn out about 70 to 75 percent as much farm equipment as the Department specialists estimate we'll need.

As our folks now see it, the items most likely to be in short supply are large tractors, automatic balers, combines, field choppers, cotton pickers, power sprayers, fencing, metal roofing, portable irrigation systems, and galvanized pipe. To minimize these shortages, the specialists suggest farmers get machinery repaired well ahead of the time for using it; take good care of the machinery they have; and get in the scrap.

On fertilizers, the experts see a little more nitrogen fertilizer than last year, but substantially less than farmers need. Phosphate fertilizer will be about 10 percent less than last year, on account of the sulphur shortage. However, it looks as if we'll have enough chemicals for pest control, even though some substitutions may prove necessary.

Another place farmers may feel the pinch compared with last year is in their labor supply, especially in harvest hands.

Mere mention of these difficulties ahead shows that the '52 job will call for canny management and greater efficiency in the field and barn than ever before. Anything any of us can do information-wise to help to get the job done will be a real service not only to farmers but to the country and its defense generally.

And, of course, the need for efficient use of time and labor and materials goes right into the farm home and the farm kitchen. A satisfying farm living has a good deal to do with the way the field work and the business affairs of the farm turn out. Defense farming begins in the farm home.

It is too soon yet to say exactly what effect defense production will have on household equipment. Fortunately, 8 out of 10 farm homes already have electricity, 6 out of 10 have mechanical refrigerators, and even more have washing machines. So farmers' wives are better equipped now than ever before. Home economists suggest that getting running water into more farm homes would do more than any one thing to ease farm women's work further. Better planned kitchens and storage space would also help save farm family labor for other defense activities.

However you figure it, this entire program for more food and fiber for defense is very much a whole farm-family job. It is going to take a lot of good farm team-work.

#### Facts on the Garden Program

In our December 14 RFD Letter we gave you the main points of the Home Garden and Food Preservation Program that is to be continued in 1952. Enclosed with this letter is the "Fact Sheet" giving details of the meeting of the Advisory Committee and a visit later of a group of editors; and particularly what they saw at the Research Station at Beltsville.

#### On the Calendar

RFD's in cotton areas may want to make note that the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Cotton Council is slated for the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 28-29. Ernest Stewart, National Cotton Council, tells me they're expecting many of the industry's leaders to be on hand to discuss programs and policies for the year ahead. Radio and press folks will be welcome guests.

## Paying-Out Point Research of '51

Let's not guess just how far the scientists may go with some of their recent findings. You never can tell. Who can say what a new-born baby may amount to.

But some of the recent scientific findings by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating State experiment stations reached the paying-out point in 1951.

For example, the new lettuce crate developed by Department marketing specialists is saving the western lettuce industry about a million dollars a year in reduced breakage, spoilage, and shipping costs.

Also last year, a third of the entire cantaloup crop was hauled with the crates standing on end during transit instead of lying horizontal as they used to be loaded. That simple trick is saving the cantaloup industry more than 300 thousand dollars a year. Research showed that standing the crates on end reduced breakage and spoilage.

Outstanding is the discovery that saves poultrymen 800 thousand tons of feed a year. The use of antibiotics in combination with Vitamin B-12 in feeding poultry has just about revolutionized the broiler growing business. Growers who used to count themselves lucky when they raised a 3 pound broiler in 12 weeks on 12 pounds of feed are now turning out that weight broiler in 10 weeks with 9 pounds of feed.

During the past year, Department poultry breeders introduced the new Silver Cornish breed of fast growing meat type of chickens. Department hog breeders developed the new Beltsville Number One breed of hogs which has more lean and less fat than older breeds. It is about three-quarters Landrace and one quarter Poland China.

Plant breeders in the Department introduced six lines of hybrid corn resistant to corn borers, two new hybrid onions, several new small fruits and a number of improved grains.

Two new chemical weed killers gave remarkable results in cotton this past year. Both these sprays are put on at the time cotton seed is planted. A strip about a foot wide is sprayed and if the soil is not disturbed until the cotton comes up, this one treatment takes care of all weeds for three or four weeks. County agents in all the cotton states have detailed recommendations on the use of these new chemicals.

Many other new research developments will probably reach the paying-out point in 1952.

## At the Gate of the Year

On the last page, you'll notice I have listed several enclosures. As usual, at the turn of the year, the Department gets out a number of important summaries of a statistical nature. They show much of what has happened, the course on which we are moving, and some of them may help you determine what is likely to happen in the months ahead. I commend them to your attention.

Among Ourselves

Bob White, formerly Director of Agriculture for ABC and master-mind of the American Farmer, reports that he's connected with station WHLS at Port Huron, Michigan, in an all-around capacity. One of his first assignments to himself was to start planning a farm show. I expect to hear more from Bob later.

Bob Crom should be back in another week or so. Considering the weather, don't believe he's getting in much plowing while back home. He left here the night of the big blizzard and freeze in this area.

Network Farm and Home Shows

Liberty Network's Your Country Visitor -- originates 12:15 to 12:30 p.m. EST.; Monday through Friday with Lee Fannify handling the parts from Washington.

CBS Farm News -- originates each Saturday 3:30 to 3:45 p.m. EST., with news and features from Washington with Claude Mahoney.

ABC American Farmer -- originates 12:30 to 1:00 p.m. EST. Jan. 5 includes "Top of the Farm News" with Milt Bliss and Ken Gapen and feature explaining "Proposed New Hog Grades" with PMA Livestock Branch Director Harry Reed and Milt Bliss. Jan. 12 includes "Farm News" with Bob Crom and Ken Gapen and feature describing the "Homemade Walk-In Farm Refrigerator" with BHNHE Household Engineer Earl McCracken and Bob Crom.

NBC National Farm and Home Hour -- originates 1:00 to 1:30 p.m. EST. Jan 5 includes "USDA Headlines" with Ken Gapen and another feature on "Scrap Iron and Steel Collection" with Al Bond, Washington State College, and guests who'll tell of plans for efficient scrap collection as worked out in State of Washington. Jan. 12 includes "USDA Headlines" with Ken Gapen and a feature on "Profitable Farm Flocks of Sheep" with Bob Ford, University of Kentucky, and Kentucky guests reporting the story.

Sincerely,



Kenneth M. Gapen  
Ass't Director of Information  
for Radio and Television

Enclosed herewith:

- "Current Developments in the Real Estate Market"
- "The Balance Sheet for '51 & Current Financial Trends in Agriculture"
- "Statistical Summary"
- "1951 Acreage and Production with Guide Comparisons"
- "Selected Breeding Stock Produce More Beef"  
(More Meat for Defense Series)
- "1951 Home Garden & Food Preservation Program No. 10"
- "FARM MOBILIZATION FACT SHEET No. 1-1952"