Block submits rural development strategy to Congress


"The fundamental premise of this strategy is that local and state governments have the right -- and should have the authority -- to decide how public resources should be spent in rural America," Block said in a letter transmitting the new policy to Congress.

"The federal role becomes one of strong support rather than central direction," he said. "The agenda for action is set principally by rural citizens themselves."

Willard "Bill" Phillips, director of the Office of Rural Development Policy, said the policy was designed to improve community facilities and services, increase local decision-making authority and enhance employment and housing opportunities in rural America.

"The policy was developed after consultation with hundreds of rural citizens and organizations in cooperation with a 25-member National Advisory Council on Rural Development," he said.

The nine-point rural development strategy calls for:
- Incorporation of additional community development programs into block grants to give local governments greater authority and flexibility, with an equitable portion of these block grant funds guaranteed for rural America.
- Regulatory reform of rural development assistance programs through administrative means.
- Creation of optional state-level technical rural assistance information networks to link technical assistance services with local rural development leaders under the sponsorship of both public and private authorities.
- Publication of a rural resources guide cataloging the nature and scope of private and public rural assistance activities and identifying "effective means of access" to them.
- Improvements in the quality and detail of government data on rural America to help avoid statistical gaps which impede development efforts.

(Continued on page 8)

New budget proposes to cut rural development programs

President Reagan's new budget proposals include a substantial reduction for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and a $125 million cut in USDA rural and community development programs.

The president sent his budget proposals to Capitol Hill in early February, recommending a $14.8 billion reduction in USDA spending levels.

The new budget proposes that loans made under the USDA rural and community development programs for such services as water and waste disposal be cut from $375 million to $250 million. Grants made under that program for rural water and waste disposal would be cut from $128 million to $90 million.

The president's proposal would eliminate loans under the Rural Electrification Administration. Under the Farmers Home Administration budget, the president has proposed a 50 percent reduction in soil and water loans and elimination of irrigation and drainage loans, watershed and (Continued on page 7)
Names in the News... Names in the News

DR. ARTHUR L. ALLEN has been designated the director of the Evans-Allen agricultural research programs, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

DR. CLYDE E. CHESNEY, natural resources specialist/coordinator with the agricultural extension program at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University in Greensboro, has recently been appointed to a three-year term with the Society of American Foresters (SAF) committee on Women and Minorities. The objectives of this six-member committee are to increase participation, involvement and responsibilities of women and minorities in SAF and the protection of forestry.

DR. O. A. CLEVELAND, Jr., of the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service, was elected chairman of the Cotton Economics and Marketing Conference sponsored by the National Cotton Council for the 1983-84 term. He was also selected by the council to serve on the Steering Committee for the 1984 Beltwide Production-Mechanization Conference.

MR. MATTHEW B. COFFEY has been selected by the executive committee of the National Association of Counties as the association's new executive director.

DR. ELIZABETH Y. DAVIS, acting deputy administrator for Human Nutrition, Food, and Social Sciences with the Cooperative Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has announced plans to retire in February.

DR. HOWARD G. DIESSLIN has accepted the newly created position of associate director for extension, food and agriculture with the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC). Diesslin was formerly director of extension in Indiana.

DR. MITCHELL R. GEASLER has become director of the Virginia Crop and Livestock Extension Service at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

DR. PRESTON E. LAFFERNEY will assume the duties of director of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Arkansas upon the retirement of DR. L. O. WARREN beginning July 1, 1983.

DR. MASON E. MILLER, communication scientist for the Cooperative State Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, will become the communications officer at Winrock International Livestock Research and Training Center, Morrilton, AR, March 1.

DR. BOBBY R. PHILLS has been appointed director of Evans-Allen agricultural research programs for Tuskegee Institute.

DR. MAURICE E. (MAURIE) VOLAND was named special assistant for extension sociology at North Carolina State University Oct. 1. The new section will provide sociological support in the future for all extension program areas. Going out of business with the advent of the new section was a section known for many years as community development. It had been headed by John Collins, now a district program leader.

The change was made possible by the appointment last Feb. 15 of Dr. Joe Phillips as assistant director for community and rural development. Collins became administratively responsible for the three CRD program leaders, John Collins, Vance Hamilton and Tom Hopgood. This permitted the three remaining members of the section to concentrate on a discipline (sociology) rather than a specific program area (CRD).

In times such as these...

"In times such as these when abundant harvests press down the prices at the farm level, some question the need for more ag research. Some suggest a moratorium on production research should be declared and the resources which support it withheld.

"Ag experiment stations are engaged in productivity research, not production research. The former is directed at efficiency, the latter quantity. Agreed, the former often results in increased quantity.

"The problem is not that we have too much of the product of ag research -- knowledge. It is actually quite the opposite. The problems of agriculture in times of both surplus and scarcity stem in large measure from too little knowledge, inadequate understanding and poor judgment."

- E. Broadus Browne, Director
Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations

Economic changes bring new style to farm management

Winning management strategies of the early 1980s may be the losing strategies of the late 1980s, according to an agricultural economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service.

"We're in a new economic environment, and producers must recognize that many of the successful management strategies of the 1970s are no longer appropriate," Paul Prentice said during an interview with the editors of Farmline magazine.

In an article in the September 1982 issue of Farmline, Prentice suggested that the new economic environment has implications for the investment, cash flow and day-to-day financial decisions of just about everyone -- farmers and ranchers as well as most business managers and families.

"It took a few years for people to wake up to the high inflation and to develop the appropriate economic survival strategies," he said. "Likewise, it will take awhile for people to fully adjust to more recent economic conditions."

Prentice explained that the United States has moved from a period of rising inflation into one of reduced inflation; from relatively loose money with low interest rates to tight money with currently high interest rates; from fairly steady economic growth and real inflation-adjusted gains in consumer incomes to sluggish growth and stagnant to declining incomes.

Even if a mild recovery is already underway as some indicators suggest, he said changes take time to work their way through the economy.

According to Prentice, the bottom line for farmers and ranchers is the recognition that the rules of the game have changed, at least for the time being.

"Many farmers who borrowed heavily, expanded rapidly, and hoped to pay back their debts in cheaper, inflated dollars are now in the worst position," he said. "They followed a strategy that seemed appropriate at the time, but it assumed continued increases in real asset values. Instead, we're now seeing an erosion in farmland values."

While cautioning that his generalizations ignore such key factors as farm type and location, Prentice identified the management style that characterizes those who may be in the best position to face current economic conditions.

"The winners are likely to be the ones who maintained low debt burdens, low external financing requirements, a low cost structure and an operation geared to maximizing efficiency rather than volume," he said.
Report describes locations sought by ‘footloose’ firms

In a report of a survey of 691 high-technology firms, the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) found location factors somewhat specialized. The JEC report states “high-tech firms can probably be characterized as footloose; i.e., they are not tied to specific raw material sources, markets or transportation facilities. Nor were they especially dependent upon energy, water or climate.”

According to the Joint Economic Committee's report, the important location factors for high-tech firms were specialized resources such as a skilled labor force; high quality education facilities to attract and maintain the labor force; and potential for industrial research and development.

The committee found that high-tech firms prefer urban to rural locations. Urban sites offered better opportunities for interaction with other skilled technicians and scientists and were more likely to have the necessary improved private and public infrastructure as well as a diverse skilled labor pool.

The survey asked the high-tech firms what the U.S. region they would select to expand facilities. Respondents chose the Far West, New England, the Southwest and the Midwest in that order.

South needs new skills to compete in future job market

To attract future jobs the South must rely on high technology education, the executive director of the Southern Growth Policies Board (SGPB) said during a recent interview in Jackson, Miss.

"We have sold our (Southern) product in the past as an incentive for economic concerns to locate here but that comparative advantage has diminished," Jesse White, a former secretary of the Mississippi Senate, told The Clarion-Ledger. "The South still has an economic advantage (in attracting certain industries), but it is diminishing."

While wages, per capita income and costs of living are converging with the national average, he said they have not yet reached that level.

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The local community colleges agree to train the workers. "We (Southern states) need to be in the process now of deciding what skills and knowledge schools need to be teaching to our children." Funded by the legislatures of 12 Southern states and Puerto Rico, the 10-year-old SGPB is based in Chapel Hill, N.C. It has been designed to promote regional cooperative economic development, White said.

Texas develops new ‘tool’ for field test by farmers

To help farmers analyze crop insurance decisions, the Texas Agricultural Extension Service is expanding a micro-computer program to evaluate benefits and costs, according to Texas Extension Economist Steve Griffin.

"Crop insurance has renewed importance because the federal disaster assistance program is being phased out," Griffin, the program leader, explained. "Congress provided a safety net for farmers with a comprehensive insurance program that has as many as 54 options."

"We're trying to develop a program to provide each farmer with a decision-making tool for evaluating and choosing the option best for him."

In September, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) inaugurated its decision tool that is a part of the federal extension service providing assistance in developing a micro-computer program to help farmers make crop insurance decisions in 1983, Griffin said.

Since Texas was already developing such a program, a cooperative agreement was signed with them and FCIC provided the funds to adapt the program for field use and training.

Under the agreement, Texas will (1) complete development and field test the micro-computer program, (2) prepare computer program documentation and a package of associated educational materials, (3) deliver them to each state and to FCIC and (4) sell copies of the program and materials to the public that will cover reproduction costs.

Cooperative Extension at Michigan State University is helping in field testing the program.
FINANCE


Acquisition of a computer system to serve local government is a highly complex process. Due to the differences in the quality of the products and their technological nature, few, if any, potential buyers have sufficient understanding of the various computer systems. Most buyers, including business firms, lack knowledge to determine the specifications needed as the basis of the acquisition process. Whether or not every community official may be left at the mercy of computer vendors who might be clamoring for regular sales.

A good computer system may not only reduce the amount of clerical work done by staff so that employees do not have to be increased, but it might also allow existing employees to increase the level of service received by the public.

SRDC series number 47, How to Select and use Computers at the Government Level is available for $25. Call the Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, MS 39702, (601) 325-3207.

RECREATION

The Proceedings of the Southern Regional Recreation Planning Workshop is an information resource summarizing discussions during the Sept. 13-15, 1982, workshop for recreationists and rural professionals who work with the Southern Regional Representatives from 10 of the 13 states in the South attended the workshop at Estes, GA. Ask for SRDC series number 55, Southern Regional Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, MS 39702, (601) 325-3207.

COMMUNITY GROWTH

Copies of the Growth Impact Analysis Workshop Proceedings are available. The workshop was jointly sponsored by the University of Arkansas and the Southern Rural Development Center to bring together extension and research personnel interested in rural economic development. Inadequate public services and facilities have become common. Rural communities in Sunbelt states experiencing rapid population and economic expansion. Growth impact analysis models determine the level and patterns of growth and decline by predicting the economic, demographic, and public service and fiscal impacts of policy decisions.

The workshop proceedings include presentations from representatives of each representative who would impact analysis models in their own states. Other states can now apply these approaches to economic development, public officials in conjunction with the mixed blessings of economic growth. Ask for SRDC series number 46, Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, MS 39702, (601) 325-3207.

On Schedule

Ohio Basic Economic Development Course March 20-25, Columbus, OH
Four basic themes will be addressed: concepts of economic development, spatial patterns of economic development, development location factors and development techniques. A second course, "Evaluating Economic Development Programs," will be held May 15-19.

For more information, contact Kaye F. Bartlett, Area Economic Development Agent, Community and Natural Resource Development, Cooperative Extension Service, 317 Southayette St., Washington, C.H., OH 43606 (614) 335-2373

Interstate Conference on Water Problems [ICWP] Seminar, April 5-6, Washington, D.C.
Topics to be covered in this first annual seminar include: water infrastructure financing; federal cost sharing programs; water supply and protection; federal participation in water supply; obtaining legislative approval; joint ventures; and federal participation in water supply. For more information, contact Malcolm A. West, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 466-7387.

Legal Rights and Interests in Water Resources, March 25-26
Boulder, CO
Topics to be addressed at the symposium include: interbasin transfer, land acquisition as a coastal management tool, water rights and water sharing agreements in the American West, and an introduction to the Interbasin Transfer Study. For more information, call the Colorado Water Resources Research Institute, University of Colorado Boulder, 3070 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0307 (303) 492-6918.
Rural development strategy...continued from page 1
and mask the diverse conditions of rural regions.
- Establishment of a rural housing block grant program to support state efforts to improve existing housing, build new houses and help low-income rural residents meet rising housing costs.
- Endorsement of "enterprise zones" legislation to attract new job producers to disadvantaged areas, including rural areas, with tax and regulatory incentives.
- Expansion of international trade in rural American products through export trading companies, negotiations for reform of foreign trade practices which unfairly restrict the export of such products, and more systematic dissemination of government-sponsored foreign market research and other assistance to American trading interests.
- Review of rules governing federal assistance to define actions that will ensure adequate rural access to government credit programs.

According to the strategy, significant progress has been made in rural America over the last decade with population and employment growth in rural areas exceeding that of urban America.

Advances in education, health care, housing, government and other fields also helped reverse a century-old rural decline, but the proposal indicates that many rural areas continue to suffer poverty, isolation and decay of facilities.

The policy, entitled "Better Country," also notes that rural America has already benefited from current administration policies including substantially lowered inflation and interest rates, major tax relief and federal spending restraint, regulatory reform, new job training programs, a strong emphasis on international trade and the consolidation of some categorical aid programs into block contracts.

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Reagan's budget proposals explained from Southern view
by DR. WILLIAM W. LINDER
Director, Southern Center

President Reagan's proposed budget for 1984 is undergoing "heated" Congressional debate in Washington as hearings are conducted and negotiations undertaken. While the overall budget is of concern, the rural development centers have already been discussed as part of the hearings conducted by Congressman Whitten and his committee in February and by Senator Hatfield and the appropriations committee in March.

How the proposed budget and the negotiated outcomes will affect the South is being noted by the Office of Southern States' Organizations (John W. Wilson Jr., director). This office is a federal affairs service of the Southern Governors' Association, the Southern Legislative Conference, the Southern Growth Policies Board and the Southern States Energy Board. In its first issue of SOUTHERN VIEW of Washington, an information sheet providing analysis from the southern perspective, the Washington Office of Southern States Organizations noted the following:
- the president's budget calls for a net deficit of $189 billion.
- no new tax increases will be sought, aside from the proposed increases in social security taxes.
- an overall budget freeze will be in effect.
- substantial growth is called for in two areas, defense and interest payments.

Four new federalism grants
The administration proposed to create four new federalism grants:

- A STATE FISCAL ASSISTANCE GRANT, which would combine 15 to 20 current programs including small cities block grant, community services block grant and wastewater treatment. Probably would reduce current funding in these grant programs by 10 to 20 percent.
- A LOCAL FISCAL ASSISTANCE GRANT, a $7 billion fund to include the existing General Revenue Sharing program and the entitlement portion of the Community Development Block Grant, with the funds going directly to local governments.
- STATE GROUND TRANSPORTATION BLOCK GRANT, a block grant to turn back $2.5 billion in program responsibility for secondary, urban and Appalachian highways; safety construction and safety grants; and non-primaries. A local pass-through would be required.
- RURAL HOUSING BLOCK GRANT would provide an $850 million rural housing block grant.

In addition to these new grant proposals, the budget provides for four new block grants in education and human services and a revised fifth one. One of these is for Science and Education at $50

(Continued on page 3)

RELATING RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO YOUR COMMUNITY
Stennis co-sponsors bill for technological training

Senator John Stennis (D-Miss.) is supporting legislation to strengthen scientific, engineering and technical education because of concern over reports of declining American technological superiority.

He is co-sponsoring a bill, establishing a national program of matching grants for joint initiatives by private industry, educational institutions and state governments. The grants would be aimed at improving technological education at all levels.

The grants could be used to fund programs:
- to modernize university lab equipment
- to improve math and science instruction in elementary and secondary schools
- to provide lifelong cooperative education to maintain technical skills of the current workforce
- to expand technician training at community colleges
- to establish computer courses in elementary and secondary schools
- to retrain workers for jobs requiring more technical skills
- to establish university research and training centers.

"We are facing new challenges in technological development and we as a nation must maintain our competitive edge worldwide. If we are to prosper economically and safeguard national security," Stennis said. "We must do more for the long-term to assure that we can provide productive work for Americans."

Recent studies and test scores indicate that American students are losing ground in math and science skills. There is also concern about obsolete laboratory equipment and faculty shortages in technological areas at colleges and universities. Additionally, engineers, scientists and other workers in high-technology fields are not provided with sufficient opportunities to learn about new developments in their field, he said.

The bill would create programs in which industry would contribute 20 percent of the cost, state governments 30 percent, and the federal government 50 percent. The federal portion of the funding would come from allocation of three percent of the revenues the government receives from sale of energy and mineral resources on federal lands.

(Source: Stennis Update, Vol. 1, No. 1)

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Budget proposals ...continued from page 1

million where there is no comparable program offered in FY 83. Highlights for specific functional categories are presented.

Human Resources
- Budget authority for programs in the Department of Education are slated for a reduction.
- Vocational and Adult Education are to be eliminated.
- The budget provides $50 million in new budget authority to assist states in training science and math teachers, designed to improve the United States' competitive edge in high technology fields.
- Employment training shows a shift in funds from training for the disadvantaged to training for displaced workers. The South will be expected to receive slightly more of the training for the disadvantaged but only 30 percent of the dislocated worker training funds.
- The Work Incentive Program (WIN) to train current AFDC recipients for employment is scheduled for elimination.
- The president has proposed a $4.3 billion job package which includes:
  - $2 billion in additional funding for mass transit, highways, soil conservation and flood control.
  - $1.2 billion in community development spending for local governments in maintenance and construction projects.
  - $765 million for repair of federal buildings, military housing, prisons and related facilities.
  - $50 million for operation of day care centers.
  - $250 million for "humanitarian aid.

The situation for the South is mixed with regard to these proposals. To the extent that measures of excellence in unemployment or long-term unemployment are used as criteria for distribution of funds, the Northeast and Midwest would be favored.

Community and Economic Development
- The Urban Development Action Grant Program would receive a very large reduction in budget authority. This program has an anti-South bias in its entitlement formula.
- The Economic Development Administration (EDA) is once again scheduled for elimination. Only $80 million of budget authority is being requested for the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) and these funds are for the highway system. All other ARC functions would be eliminated.
- All direct financing for small business is proposed to be eliminated except for the $41 million for minority businesses. Nearly 70 percent of the small business direct loans scheduled for elimination went to the South.
- An increase of $320 million over FY 83 will be requested for public housing operating subsidies but modernization funds are cut.
- A new $150 million rental rehabilitation grant program is proposed to match local and state funds for the rehabilitation of small rental projects.
- Rural housing loans under the Farmers Home Administration will be reduced from $3.4 billion to $300 million.
- An $850 million block grant program is planned for rural housing. Eighty percent of the block grant would be earmarked for families with incomes of less than 50 percent of the state median.
- FHA mortgage insurance will become more widely available in rural areas through the FmHA county offices.

Infrastructure
- A cut in mass transit operating assistance, with elimination proposed for FY 85.
- Highway expenditures will be sharply increased over FY 82 because of the additional 5-cent-a-gallon gas tax and other user fees provided in the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982. The South receives from 31 to 44 percent of the major programs in transportation.
- Coordination with Congress is being undertaken for draft legislation for cost-sharing in port operation and maintenance.
- The Farmers Home Administration's rural water and waste disposal loan and grant program are scheduled for a 30 percent reduction. (Complete copies of Southern View of Washington, Volume 1, #1, are available on request.)
Computer network offers instant access to reports

The Economic Research Service has added a new delivery system to its public information arsenal: AGNET, a computer network that offers instant access to the latest agricultural news from the agency.

Summaries of ERS Outlook and Situation reports are now available through AGNET on the same day that the material is officially approved by USDA’s World Agricultural Outlook Board in Washington, D.C.

The full text of each report, including all tabular data, is usually on the system the next working day.

Those who subscribe to the published versions of reports often wait about three weeks from the release dates for printing and mailing. ERS has moved into electronic dissemination of information to provide faster service to data users who need a large-scale and up-to-the-minute information base to keep up with changing conditions in agriculture.

Outlook and Situation reports provide timely analysis and forecasts on major farm commodities and other agricultural topics such as exports, finance, fertilizer, land values and world trade and production.

AGNET is based at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and is the joint effort of state universities in Montana, North and South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

Anyone may subscribe to the service. Currently, more than 3,000 individuals and organizations in 48 states have working agreements to access information from AGNET.

Nearly half of AGNET users are university faculty and researchers; more than a fifth are farmers, ranchers and farm management firms; and the rest are export firms and other businesses, government agencies, and bankers and other lenders.

AGNET is a “user friendly” system. A client dials up the computer on a conventional telephone line, types a special identification term and a password on the home or office terminal, and then enters the one-word name of the computer program—in this case, ERS. At that point, the AGNET procedure leads the user step by step through the program.

For example, in the case of the ERS Outlook and Situation reports, the subscriber sees a list of all the report titles in the system, selects the title desired and is then shown a table of contents indicating each different section in the report and every data table.

The procedure allows the subscriber to easily and quickly locate information so that computer time can be held to a minimum.

That’s important because costs while linked to the computer are around $20 to $30 an hour during Central Time business hours. Charges are less during evenings and weekends.

Any terminal that can operate over telephone lines and types 30 or 120 characters per second can be used on AGNET.

ERS intends to expand its use of AGNET by adding abstracts of recent research reports as well as the supply and demand estimates issued by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

For further information or a trial account, contact: AGNET, 109 Miller Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583, 402/472-1897.

(Source: Farmline magazine, Jan.-Feb. 1983)

It’s an idea...

Speeders are slowing down in Perry, Ohio, thanks to the creativity of Randy Serra, the part-time police officer there. When budget cuts reduced the force to one man, Serra (who volunteers the time Perry cannot pay him for) asked a local retailer to donate a used mannequin. Dressed in an extra uniform and posed in a police car that is located in obvious places along the roads, the mannequin fools drivers into slowing down.

Studies show rural poor more likely to live in South

Until recently, poverty seemed to be shrinking nationwide, but the countryside has always had a disproportionate share of the nation’s poor.

Nonmetro areas contained less than a third of the U.S. population in 1981, but they had 30 percent of the poor, according to economist Virginia Getz of the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. At that time, the official poverty threshold was at $8,450 in annual income for a family of four.

The number of poor Americans dropped from nearly 40 million in 1959 to 24 million in 1969, and then fluctuated between 23 million and 26 million during the 1970’s.

However, because of inflation and the economic downturn, the number increased from 26 million in 1979 to 32 million in 1981.

Compared with their urban counterparts, the rural poor, numbering 12.5 million in 1981, are more likely to be white, live in male-headed households, be over 65 years old and live in the South.

Poverty is more widespread among the eight percent of the rural population that is black than among rural whites. Nevertheless, almost 75 percent of the rural poor are white, compared with 62 percent of the urban poor.

Nearly 20 percent of the rural poor are over 65 years old, compared with about 12 percent of the urban poor.

Slightly more than one-half of the rural poor live in male-headed households, in contrast to one-third of the urban poor. The proportion of female-headed families among the rural poor is growing, from 22 percent in 1971 to almost 27 percent in 1979. The rest of the rural poor don’t live with relatives, so they aren’t listed in head-of-household data.

The rural South has traditionally been one of the poorest regions. A recent USDA study found that over 90 percent of the U.S. counties with consistently low per capita incomes over the last 30 years are in the South.

Since rural people are heavily concentrated in the South, this makes nonmetro poverty a largely southern phenomenon.

The poor living on farms are no longer a large component of the total poverty population. In 1959, there were 8 million farm poor, about 20 percent of the total poor. By 1980, there were only 1 million farm poor—three percent of the total poor.

The overall decline in the farm population, combined with increased off-farm income, contributed to the drop.

Statistics don't support the belief that poverty is largely a result of unwillingness to work, according to Getz.

Three or eight percent of rural families have one worker, and 25 percent have two or more. For those not working, the main reasons are illness or disability, keeping house and taking care of children or other dependents, and retirement.

Getz said increasing the number of rural poor who work would require serious efforts to employ the handicapped, provide rural day-care facilities for the children of single parents and encourage the elderly to work.

(Source: Farmline magazine, Jan.-Feb. 1983)

Community effort succeeds, thanks to Georgia Extension

When Billy Dick, extension director for Peach County in Georgia, contacted the Fort Valley Police Department about a shoplifting prevention clinic, he heard a discouraging report.

The police department had already held such a clinic, he was told, and only two merchants attended. Discouraged police department officials had decided to discontinue the program.

With its encouragement, the police department and staff members of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service worked together in offering another shoplifting prevention clinic. This time 26 merchants attended.

"It’s another indication of extension’s ability to obtain local participation in worthwhile education programs," said J. W. Pou, assistant director for community and rural development with GCE’S.

"It also indicates their ability to effectively deliver these educational programs."

GCE’S has limited the shoplifting prevention clinics to 20 this year due to limitations in travel funds, according to Pou.
In Print

FORECASTING AND MANAGING RESIDENTIAL WATER DEMAND IN SMALL COMMUNITIES was pre- sented by Public Technology, Inc., for local decisionmakers facing water problems or wanting to minimize future water problems. It summarizes the state of the art in predicting and managing residential water demand in four areas: “Water Supply,” “Delivery and Use” describes the interdependence between the water system and the community. “Forecasting Residential Demand” presents the four basic forecasting methods within the context of the demand determination approach. “The Legal Framework” provides an overview of the federal, state, and local roles in the water area. “Alternative approaches to Managing Demand” describes the six most widely used policy approaches in managing demand: subsidy, public education, regulation, taxation, planning and zoning, and pricing. Copies available at no charge. Contact the Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, MS 39762, 601/325-2907.

On Tape

IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT is a videotape available to each state CRD program office. The videotape discusses how impact analysis can help a community answer questions about the effect of starting, expanding, or closing a business in the area. The guide outlines the basic components of an impact analysis to support constructing a fuel alcohol plant. The tape is designed for use by state and county extension staff with government officials, civic groups and economic development organizations facing economic change. It was developed cooperatively by the Extension Service and Agriculture, the University of Wisconsin Extension Service and the Upper Minnesota Valley Regional Development Com- mittee. Copies can be obtained from the state CRD program leader at each land-grant institution, from the Southern Rural Development Center or from Joe Lashin, Extension Service, NRRD, Room 5048 South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Research note...

Concern for staying in touch with community issues in providing educational programming is a natural alliance to community groups has resulted in a new research effort at the University of Georgia. Under the guidance of Project Director Allen B. (Bernie) Moore, associate professor in the Department of Adult Education, the Institute of Community and Area Development designed a telephone survey to determine what Georgians think about their communities. Each of 1,000 respondents was asked to indic ate his or her satisfaction with the community as a place to live, concerns (or lack of concern) about the incidence of crime and the availability of jobs, satisfaction with public education, concerns about the adequacy of health care and the availability of affordable housing. Although ICAD’s research team attempted to identify a representative sample of Georgians and although blacks and whites and males and females are represented in approximately the proportions that occur in the population, researchers said the sample of black males is slightly underrepresented in this survey.

Members of the ICAD research team included Dr. Joseph Whorton, Robert Sellers and Ronald Hochkin, staff members of the Institute of Government, joint-staffed with ICAD.

The telephone interviews were conducted by the University of Georgia Survey Research Center under a contract with ICAD.

A more complete description of the survey methodology and analysis of the responses is available in ICAD Ideas (Volume III, Number 3), a newsletter published three times a year by the Institute of Community and Area Development, Ernest E. Melvin, Director.

Symposium spotlights best rural development efforts

Successful programs and projects in rural development will be spotlighted at a regional development symposium May 11-13 at Memphis State University.

“Success Southern Style" is one of a series of regional symposiums being conducted in the United States in preparation for the International Year of Rural Development scheduled for February 1984 in New Delhi, India.

The best exhibits of successful community development programs exhibited at each of the regional symposiums will be included as part of the United States exhibit at the international exposition.

The Southern symposium will feature displays of achievements in development projects in such areas as housing, health, agriculture, business and industry, education, energy conservation, training and lifestyle.

Programs and displays will be designed to appeal to a broad range of conference participants including community leaders and paraprofessional field workers, volunteers and representatives of community service organizations, government agency representatives and elected officials, technical and educational advisors, business and industry representatives, and others concerned with rural development.

“The Success Southern Style” is primarily coordinated by The Institute of Cultural Affairs, a private, non-profit organization concerned with preserving the world-wide need for local self-development of communities and organizations. The Southern Rural Development Center and Memphis State University are assisting as co-sponsors.

Other cooperating organizations include the Governor’s Office of Volunteer Citizen Participation, State of Mississippi; the Department of Agriculture, State of Louisiana; the Governor’s Office of Elderly Affairs, State of Louisiana; International Center for Aquaculture, Auburn University; Human Resources Development Center, Tuskegee Institute; Habitat for Humanity, Americus, Ga.; Association of Migrant Organizations, Tallahassee, Fla., and Heifer Project International, Little Rock, Ark.

A $50 registration fee covers the Wednesday reception and Thursday banquet as well as materi- als and a final document. Participants may save $10 by paying the fee before May 1.

Group rates include a $50 registration for the first person and $30 for each one who registers at the same time and is from the same organization or project.

Housing on the Memphis State University (MSU) campus can be arranged by contacting Ms. Norma Owens, Richardson Tows, MSU, Memphis, TN 38152, (901) 444-2290. A double room is $13 per night and a single is $19.

For further information concerning exhibiting a project or registering as a participant, contact "Success Southern Style," P. O. Box 40944, Memphis, TN 38174, (901) 726-1839.

It’s an idea...

We have become accustomed to hearing billions of dollars mentioned in every Washington news story about the budget. How many of us, though, have an idea of exactly how much a billion really is? The following may help put it in perspective:

- A billion seconds ago Harry Truman was President of the United States.
- A billion minutes ago was just after the time of Christ.
- A billion hours ago man had not yet walked on the earth.
- A billion dollars ago was last Wednesday at the U. S. Treasury.

Small talk...

Economic growth in nonmetro areas, which spurred ahead of metro growth in the early seventies, has been losing its momentum. More recent growth data indicate such areas as solely responsible for increases in the nation's employment growth rate in the late seventies. The annual rate of job growth in nonmetro areas rose from 1.5 percent in the 1969-73 period to 2.2 percent in the 1973-79 period while the nonmetro rate remained essentially unchanged. (Source: Economic Research Service Report No. 492)
Regional rivalry increased by U.S. population shifts

Regional rivalry and an increased cost of living in high-growth areas may be among the negative side effects of a U.S. population shift that has generally benefited Sunbelt states.

According to a March 21 United Press International news story, two Harvard faculty members have completed research which indicates that polarization among regions is increasing as a result of the flight of workers, money and jobs from the industrialized Northeast to the South and West.


“Our research indicates that, contrary to some influential estimates, this polarization will continue throughout the 1980s,” they wrote.

Basing their analysis on the 1980 census, Jackson and Masnick predicted that the needs of all age groups in areas of high growth will place greater demands on tax dollars. Areas with new larger populations will have to create new institutions to provide social services.

Whether these needs are met by the government or private suppliers, the Harvard researchers said it will mean an increased cost of living.

In the industrialized Northeast, they predict that modest population growth is likely to turn to a decline during the 1990s because of lagging industrial output and few jobs.

“It is entirely possible, therefore, for a worsening situation in the automobile, steel and other heavy manufacturing industries to push up out-migration rates of young and middle-aged workers even further,” they wrote.

In the post-baby boom job market, businesses will have to compete for entry level workers, creating dissatisfaction among older employees, they said.

The political implications of these changing patterns will be greater competition for national resources among regions, they predicted.

“So long as the nation grows economically and demographically, regional differences imply unequal shares of new activity,” they explained. “As total growth slows, however, one section gains only when another loses—a much more sensitive situation politically.”

Medical fairs bring health professionals to rural areas

Medical fairs modeled after a University of Georgia approach may be a way to attract graduating and resident medical students to rural areas in need of professional health care.

Help in the event of an emergency is often miles away for rural residents faced with the difficult task of enticing medical professionals to practice in small communities.

The USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) recently found that 138 non-metropolitan counties in the United States will not have an active physician practicing in the area. Rural counties without doctors or medical professionals have an aggregate population of about a half-million people. These rural residents must go outside their home county for health care or emergency medical attention.

The ERS study also found that 62 percent of all U.S. counties without a practicing doctor could provide enough paying patients to support a physician. Of the remaining 52 counties, 16 could support at least a nurse practitioner in the area.

A Georgia community effort aimed at bringing young medical professionals together with community representatives has helped place at least 43 physicians in Georgia towns and counties with few or no doctors or practitioners.

The University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, in cooperation with several other organizations, sponsors a series of medical fairs to bring community representatives together with medical students from facilities throughout the Southeast.

The Extension Service works with the community representatives in preparing presentations designed to attract doctors and nurses to rural areas in need of their services. In 1982, 44 Georgia communities offered potential practices to nearly 100 medical residents.

Communities interested in more information on planning and conducting a medical fair should contact Community and Rural Development, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602; or call (404) 542-3421.

Three Southern colleges get rural transportation centers

Three Southern colleges have received funds to establish rural transportation information centers.

Auburn University, Georgia Institute of Technology and Oklahoma State University are among 10 schools selected to serve as centers for the transfer of rural transportation technology to local government agencies and transportation officials.

Each of the 10 centers will conduct programs and publish information for distribution in their region. Information on rural roads, bridges and transit systems will be available at the centers.

Funded by the Federal Highway Administration, the centers are expected to keep local officials informed about developments in rural transportation. Each of the universities has received $250,000 to establish the centers under a two-year demonstration project that began during the Carter administration. One current federal official described the project as a "pilot program" that is not likely to be continued.

Other colleges selected for the project are the University of California at Berkeley, Iowa State University, University of Kansas, Montana State University, Pennsylvania State University, Purdue University and St. Michael's College (Vermont).
U. S. expected to achieve zero population growth by 2050

The U. S. population will hit an all-time high of 309 million in 2050 before beginning to decline, if the Census Bureau's new "middle series" assumptions about trends in births, deaths, and net immigration prove correct.

That is one of the major conclusions from the first set of long-range national population projections issued by the Commerce Department on the basis of 1980 census data.

The annual rate of population growth will slow from 0.9 percent in 1981 to 0.6 percent in 2000 and will reach virtually zero population growth by 2050, according to the report.

Here are the changes in age distribution, according to the middle series projections:

- The percentage of age 65 and over increases from 11.4 in 1981 to 13.1 in 2000 and to 21.7 in 2050. According to the report's authors, an important finding is that "the ratio of working age population -- 18 to 64 years -- to the retirement age population -- 65 years and over -- declines from 5.4 to 1 in 1981, reaches 4.7 to 1 in 2000, hits 3.0 to 1 in 2025, and then 2.6 to 1 in 2050."

- The percentage of the population age 85 and older rises from 1.0 in 1981 to 1.9 in 2000 and 50 years later reaches 5.2 percent of the total population.

- The number of children age 5 to age 13 declines from 30.7 million in 1981 to 29.6 million in 1985, increases to 34.4 million by 1995 and falls to 32.6 million in 2050.

- The population in the secondary school bracket -- ages 14 to 17 -- decreases from 14.9 million in 1981 to 12.9 million in 1990 before going up to 15.4 million in 2000 and then dipping to 14.6 million in 2050.


Computer network offers toll-free idea exchange

A new "idea exchange" program is now available through a toll-free number for people interested in community problem-solving ideas.

Partnerships Dataline, USA is a project developed by the Citizen's Forum on Self-Government to provide information on a wide variety of topics concerning approaches to community problem-solving.

The network features a computer-based record of several thousand ideas, techniques and applied strategies that have been used by communities, agencies, individuals and organizations across the country.

The toll-free number for Partnerships Dataline is 1-800-223-6004. The number for callers within New York State is 1-212-730-7930.

The network will send callers a free computer generated profile of ideas and techniques to deal with problems similar to the caller's situation. The profiles will also contain the names and telephone numbers of people who have specific information about a given idea or solution.

A spokesman for the program also encouraged the submission of ideas by anyone active in community affairs. The network is particularly interested in solutions or approaches to community problem-solving that require the resources of both public and private sectors of a community.

Forms for the submission of ideas are available from Partnerships Dataline, USA, 1429 21st St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20036, or by calling the toll-free number.

SRDC Available Publications

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CAPSULES is published periodically by the Southern Rural Development Center as an information service for educators, researchers, local officials and private citizens interested in improving the quality of life in the small communities and rural areas of the South.

The Southern Rural Development Center is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation and focuses specifically on rural problems of the Southern region. The Center is located at Mississippi State University and provides support staff to the extension services and experiment stations of 28 land-grant universities in 13 Southern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Dr. William W. Linder, Director;
Gregory A. Kemmis, Editorial Assistant

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<td>Industrial Development Bonds Training Packet</td>
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<td>How New Industry Will Affect Your Community</td>
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*In Progress

Training Packet

Complete "Training for Rural Development" packet with 25 copies of student's text and learning aid #2 (game). Packet also includes:
* Teacher's guide
* Learning Aid #1 (slide set, tape, narration and script)
* Learning Aid #4 (set of 27 drawings for overhead cells, instructions, and narrative)
* Learning Aid #5 (wall chart)

Remove order form (pages 3, 4, 5 & 6) and mail with check or money order

Name ___________________________________________ Phone ( ) ________

Address ____________________________________________

Town __________________________ State ____________ Zip ____________

I have enclosed a check or money order to cover the cost of purchasing the publications marked on this form.

Mail entire insert to: SOUTHERN RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
                    BOX 5406
                    MISSISSIPPI STATE, MS 39762
Computer estimates potential for heart attack

The Clemson University Extension Service’s Community Development section has acquired a computer program that can predict a person’s chances of suffering a heart attack. This prevention is called RISKO and is an excellent tool to use at health fairs.

This program requires the individual to answer eight questions concerning potential risk factors, i.e., weight, heredity, blood pressure, etc. After this information is placed in the computer, a printout of the results is available within seconds. The computer analyzes the information and prints out a numerical value. The higher the number, the greater the chance the person has of suffering a heart attack or stroke.

The RISKO program is available for use on a Radio Shack Model II computer. For more information on the RISKO program contact Leon Langley at (803) 549-5595.

Energy consumption down, domestic production up

Americans cut their dependence on foreign energy sources in half between 1977 and 1981, according to a report issued by the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE).

In 1981, the United States produced 38 percent of the energy it consumed, reflecting the highest level of domestic energy reliance in 10 years. The remaining 12 percent of U. S. energy needs was met with imports, declining from a 24 percent import level in 1977.

Waste oil recycling works in South Carolina counties

Waste oil collection efforts are expanding in upstate South Carolina, thanks to a program developed by the Appalachian Council of Governments.

The Council recognized the value of waste oil, worth 20 cents per gallon, but found that about 718,000 gallons of the oil is disposed of annually by car owners in the region who change their own oil.

The Council also realized the potential impact of waste oil on regional water quality when they learned that a single pint of oil can produce a one-acre slick on water and is a threat to aquatic life. Since September 1981, the Council has encouraged the collection of waste oil by presenting slide shows to local governments, distributing information on collection programs and recycling efforts and helping to design collection strategies for interested communities.

Three counties and six municipalities are now participating in the collection program by establishing waste oil pickup sheds or collection sites where residents can deposit waste oil in collection tanks.

For more information, contact Joe Kirk, Appalachian Council of Governments, P. O. Drawer 6668, Greenville, SC 29606.

In Print

Farming and Food Policy Symposium: Critical Issues for Southern Agriculture
June 2-3
Clemson, SC

Leading agricultural policy experts and national political policy-makers will be on the Clemson University campus June 2 and 3 to discuss agricultural policy and economic development, including commodity, resource and institutional issues important to the South plus relevant national and international linkages.

The symposium is being sponsored by Clemson University’s College of Agricultural Sciences through its Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, the Office of Government and Public Affairs at Clemson University.

For program and registration information contact Dr. Hal Harrell, Director, Ag. Econ. and Rural Soc. Department, Barre Hall, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina 29631; or call (803) 656-3223.

Seventh Annual Institute on the Delivery of Human Services to Rural People
June 11-13
Lake Tahoe, NV

The American Rural Health Association has selected cooperation in Rural Health: Maximizing the Resources, as the theme for their four-day meeting. The conference will be preceded by an Agricultural Extension workshop on Alcoholism and the Family.

Four issues to be addressed by the conference are: Facilitating Change in Rural Health Care Systems, Current Economic Implications Affecting Rural Health Care Systems, Networking as a Strategy for Cooperation and Cooperation Through Organization. Sponsors for the three-day conference on the North shore of Lake Tahoe include the University of Nevada School of Medicine, the Medical Care Extension Service and the University of Nevada-Reno Extension Service.

Additional workshops at the University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, 05401, and the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 65201, are scheduled.

The Southern Rural Development Center has copies of RURAL GOVERNMENTS IN A TIME OF CHANGE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES available for persons interested in topics covered at a national symposium in Racine, Wisconsin last year. The symposium was an initial step in an effort to focus national attention on identifying critical local government issues facing rural America. Contact SRC, Box 5406, Mississippi State, MS 33762; (601) 325-3207.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Three new publications for public managers, administrators and financial managers recently have been published by the Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

FINANCE MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS by Kenneth D. Sanders and Albert M. Ravenel, Jr., are available from Dr. Raymond Coward, Center for Rural Studies, The University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05401.

The book is designed to improve management effectiveness of public finance managers.

FINANCE MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS presents a comprehensive view of banking, capital budgeting and investment techniques to earn additional investment income. It has been and is currently used by officers in state and local government agencies.

FINANCE MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS is a collection of financial theory and applications developed by the Bureau of Governmental Research and Service.

In preparing these and other financial management programs designed to improve the management effectiveness of public finance managers, the Bureau of Governmental Research and Service seeks to provide financial management resources for state and local governments.

CRIME

The SELECTED PROCEEDINGS of the Personal Protection Conference in Leesburg, Virginia last fall are now available for a charge to the following organizations: Department of Health and Human Resources, Washington, D.C.; Department of Public Welfare, Pennsylvania; Department of Public Safety and Criminal Justice, North Carolina; Department of Criminal Justice Services; and the American Association of Retired Persons.

This four-conference record is edited by community development specialist Dr. Marianne McAllister is an associate professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. He also served as the opening speaker for the October 1982 conference.

For copies of the proceedings contact Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, MS 33762, or call (601) 325-3207.

A community crime prevention manual by Dr. Georgege Bennett, a nationally known criminologist and sociologist, is now available to groups and individuals interested in bringing crime under control.

SAFE THROUGH 1982 was written in cooperation with the National Association of Crime Prevention Agency and the Federal Bureau of Justice, Prevention Coalition. The manual is designed to increase public awareness of the problems of crime and to help community leaders in the effective prevention programs.

Copies of the crime prevention manual are available for $1.50 each from the Federal Bureau of Justice, Division, c/o Advertising Council, 823 Third Ave., New York, NY 10002; or from the American Association for the Prevention of Crime, 110 William St., New York, NY 10038.

PROCEEDINGS

Copies of a research conference proceedings on the PUBLIC USE SAMPLE AND RURAL LABOR MARKETS are available from the Southern Rural Development Center.

The summary of presentations is a product of an April 1982 conference in Washington, D.C., designed to familiarize researchers with the use of Public Use Microdata Sets to examine the characteristics of rural labor market.

The proceedings include conference presentations by Dr. Patrick Horan, University of Georgia; Dr. Ted Baxhaw, University of California at Berkeley; Dr. George Lord, Memphis State University; and Dr. Paul Zuidema, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

A copy of the proceedings may be obtained from the Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Missis- sippi State, MS 33762, (601) 325-3207.
Small business firms sought for USDA research contracts

Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) money will soon be available to small businesses through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The department plans to issue its first SBIR solicitation for the following general topics: 1) Forest and Related Resources, 2) Animal Production and Protection, 3) Plant Production and Protection, 4) Air, Water and Soils, 5) Food and Human Nutrition, and 6) Rural and Community Development.

The Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982 requires each federal agency with a budget for extramural research in excess of $100 million to expend not less than 0.2 percent of such funds on research by small business firms.

To get the program going, the Small Business Administration has released a Pre-Solicitation Announcement (February 1983) which includes an announcement about the USDA program. The final date for receipt of SBIR proposals is June 15. About 20 awards of up to $50,000 each are expected in the initial round.

Inquiries about the program in general should be directed to Holly Schauer, SBIR program, CRGO, OGPS, USDA, Suite 103 Rosslyn Commonwealth Building, 1300 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209. 703-235-2630.

Any questions regarding the solicitation as well as requests for copies of the solicitation must be submitted in writing or they will not be honored.

Copies of the Pre-Solicitation Announcement may be obtained by writing to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Room 500, 1441 L St., N.W., Washington, DC 20416.

Small talk on big issues...

ACCORDING TO THE USDA, there are now 2.3 million farms in the United States and the average American farm size is 450 acres. Farmers and farmworkers number about 3.7 million. Fifty years ago, farms averaged one-third their current size and the nation had more than 13 million farmers and farmworkers. The number of farms in the U.S. fifty years ago stood at 6.5 million.

Rural development groups urged to cooperate, share ideas

Charlie Nash is a Southern farmer who has a theory about rural development.

"If all the rural development organizations and agencies in my home state knew about each other and worked together, we could develop Arkansas four times faster," he says.

As a member of the Family Farm Development Network in Arkansas, Nash has seen what organization and cooperation can do for all farmers and small communities. He thinks it can have the same positive effect on fragmented rural development efforts.

Nash isn't alone in his thinking. In an effort to share information and resources, nearly 150 persons from 11 Southern states met in Memphis recently (May 11-13) to identify successful community development programs that have the potential of being duplicated in communities throughout the nation.

Nash and the Family Farm Development Network were among representatives from 73 organizations and/or community based projects attending "Success Southern Style," a regional rural development symposium hosted by Memphis State University, the Southern Rural Development Center and The Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA).

The symposium brought together state and federal agencies, community based organizations and public and private groups to share their solutions to common problems faced throughout the South.

"What we saw here eventually will have a global impact," according to David Zahrt, Memphis regional director for ICA. "The best of these projects and programs will be carried to New Delhi, India, in 1984 as part of the U.S. exhibit at the International Exhibition of Rural Development."

The Southern symposium was one of five regional symposiums being conducted throughout the nation in order to achieve regional and national cooperation among community development efforts.

"We are primarily interested in determining key factors in successful rural development and sharing the 'how to's' in applying these approaches," explained Dr. William W. Linder, director of the Southern Rural Development Center, a regional organization headquartered at Mississippi State University.

"The South continues to fight the problems of substandard housing, underemployment and poverty -- all of which are disproportionately rural," Linder said. "But now the popularity of the Sunbelt has given us new problems caused by sudden rises in school population, water use..." (Continued on page 5)

Money now available for recreation, preservation

Federal funds are now available for the development of outdoor recreation projects and for the restoration of historic sites.

The recently signed jobs stimulus bill (PL 98-8') provides $40 million for outdoor recreation aid grants to states with matching funds and $25 million for historic preservation grants.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Outdoor Recreation Grants may be used for a wide range of projects including: basketball courts, baseball fields, hiking trails, swimming pools, tennis courts and municipal golf courses.

(SOURCE: Community Development Newsletter, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, May 9, 1983)

RELATING RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO YOUR COMMUNITY
'Dismal year' for tourism still held some successes

Record unemployment, a negative growth rate in the gross national product (GNP), foreclosures on farms, and a trucker's strike were all hallmarks of the nation's economic ills in 1982. However, inflation was held below 5 percent. The auto industry didn't fare too well in general, yet Chrysler Corporation announced its first annual profit — $170 million — in several years. The travel and tourism industry had similar problems, but even more successes.

The director of the U. S. Travel Data Center called it a "dismal" year. The travel and tourism industry. Vacation trips were down nine percent over the previous year, as were nights spent away from home. Foreign visitation to this country declined for the first time in World War II, reversing 1981's positive balance of trade for the United States in international travel.

Yet, while in real terms (after discounting inflation) the nation's GNP fell one percent, real growth in travel industry receipts rose by 1.8 percent. In spite of falling gasoline prices, consumption actually dropped. Apparently, conservation and improved energy efficiency are continuing trends. We are now using nine percent less gasoline for transportation-related activities than we did in 1977, and less gasoline for any year since 1974.

Travel industry employment was up only 1.6 percent in 1982, the lowest gain in 21 years and well below the average growth of five percent per year. However, like the GNP, total payroll employment in this country was off nearly one percent, making travel industry jobs a bright spot in an otherwise dim employment picture. This is especially relevant to those of us involved in educating future travel and tourism employees.

Another high note was a rise in travel costs of only 5.7 percent, the best performance in five years. Discounting inflation, overall travel prices remained flat. Losses contributed greatly to this phenomenon, but slower growth rates in lodging, eating and drinking establishments, and recreation/entertainment operations helped considerably. A freeze-up of prices and profits — such as Omni Hotels announcing a hold on convention rates through 1985 — shows a maturing of the industry which is certain to gain greater consumer confidence.

Although exact and official figures for South Carolina are not yet available, it appears we have done even better than the national averages. Based, in part, on a 9.7 percent increase in state taxes derived from lodging receipts, PRT in Columbia is expecting an overall industry growth of between five and seven percent, with gross receipts of about $2.5 billion. Jobs supported by the state's travel industry should approach 70,000.

There is general optimism in the state and nationally that 1983 will show marked improvement in travel business. Even so, compared to the rest of the country the travel and tourism industry wasn't really realistic in 1982. Without the positive gains, however small, which this industry brought to the state and the nation, our overall economic situation would have been even more "dismal," in this case, is a relative term. (SOURCE: Richard L. Howell, AICP, Assistant Professor - Travel and Tourism; Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management)

Small talk on big issues...

With less than three-tenths of 1 percent of the world's fat, 63 percent of its farmlabor, and 18 percent of its farmland, the United States produces 64 percent of the world's total food supply: soybeans, 64 percent; grapefruit, 56 percent; corn, 46 percent; sorghum, 31 percent; oranges, 25 percent; potatoes, 22 percent; peas, 23 percent; beef, 23 percent; cotton, 18 percent; wheat, 17 percent; eggs, 14 percent; and pork, 13 percent. (SOURCE: USDA Office of Information)

Electronics dominates ranks of 1983 growth industries

The Bureau of Industrial Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce's Industrial Outlook lists the following industries as leading all others in growth from 1982 to 1983. Industrial development entities may find it advantageous to direct their special interest toward firms that produce the products listed below:

EXPANDING STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Percent Growth in Shipments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Electronic Computing</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wood Pallets and Skids</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Semiconductors (SIC 36)</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Electronic Connectors</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Electronic Components</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Games, Toys and Children's Vehicles</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Electric Heating Apparatus</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Surgical and Medical</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Instruments (SIC 38)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Guided Missiles and Space</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment (SIC 36-38)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Industry looks for the results of group action, not simply the existence of a group," he said.

Results, according to Deaton, include community support for financing plant sites, upgrading schools, fire departments, libraries, and water and sewer systems which are all important draws for new industries.

"The quality of a plant site itself may be more important for what it says about community leadership and the local financial commitment than for what it actually provides," he said, "Making a site available shows that the community is sufficiently organized to deal with an industrial client."

(SOURCE: CD NEWSLETTER Vol. 6, No. 2-3, Cooperative Extension Service, Clemson University)

Right-to-farm law upheld

IN THE FIRST COURT TEST, Connecticut's right-to-farm legislation has been upheld by a New Haven County judge. A neighbor to a dairy had asked for damages and an injunction against manure-spread ing because of the odor and flies it generated. In denying the claim, the judge noted that the farming activity predated the residential development in the area. The judge also ruled that the dairy qualified for protection under the state's right-to-farm law because it had been in operation for more than a year; the activity had not substantially changed; and the dairy followed generally accepted agricultural practices.

(Source: Land Use Notes #35, USDA)
States look to universities for high-tech development

Attracting high-technology industries has become an important strategy for states seeking economic stability for a new era.

Colleges and universities are expected to play a central role in the transition to a high-technology economy and state governors are expressing concern about the ability of their state institutions to meet the needs of high-technology development.

"States should be strengthening their colleges and universities for the challenges and needs of a new technology," said Gov. James B. Hunt Jr., of North Carolina. Hunt is chairman of the National Governors' Association's committee on technological innovation.

His remarks were reported in an article on the front page of The Chronicle of Higher Education, March 9, 1983.

Hunt expressed concern about "evidence of declining strength and a lack of vigor in our post-secondary institutions."

A committee report outlined several problems areas that states must address in order to keep their colleges and universities competitive in the process of technological innovation. Retaining faculty members, helping them keep up with new knowledge and maintaining the quality of equipment available for research and instruction are all essential for technological progress.

The report, "Improving the Quality of Research Institutions and Educational Facilities Within a State," determined the quality and quantity of high-tech ventures in the region.

"It is no coincidence," according to the governors' report, "that the hotbeds of technological innovation in this country are located close to some of our finest research universities."

The governors' committee also reported on a variety of state initiatives being used to encourage the development of high-technology industry.

Nine states responding to a survey by the committee have special boards advising their governors on state action related to technological innovation and 22 states have duplicate government bodies closely linked to it advising state policymakers on matters related to high-tech development.

One program, located at Georgia Institute of Technology, is providing a variety of services to high-tech businesses and entrepreneurs. Work space is made available for small businesses and high-tech entrepreneurs have immediate access to the experience and expertise of a quality faculty and an entire university's facilities for help with development and production.

Pennsylvania's Franklin Partnership helps establish centers for advanced technology, operated by college consortia with the support of businesses, labor and financial institutions. Indiana has a similar program organized to provide services to both states are asking their legislatures for increased funding to expand the programs.

Other states have similar development programs, are encouraging technological development by providing businesses with venture capital or helping high-tech industries find money in the public market. Centers at some universities where businesses are being created by evaluating new ideas, developing prototypes and conducting marketing studies. Washington State University, West Virginia University and the University of Wisconsin were cited as examples of such programs.

Benefits exceed costs of small farm aid programs

EDITORS NOTE: This article by D. E. Voth, D. Roberts and W. A. Halbrook is reprinted, in its entirety, from Arkansas Farm Research, Vol. XXXII, No. 2, March-April 1983.

There has been a persistent concern that American agricultural policy and programs are not beneficial for the small farm operator and his family. Partly as a consequence of this concern, special programs have been designed specifically for small farmers by agencies such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and Cooperative Extension Services in states that have large proportions of small farmers.

One of the major types of small farm programs is the use of paraprofessional farm advisors who can work with small farm families on a one-to-one basis. Many of these programs were reviewed in a recent publication by Virginia Polytechnic State University at Blacksburg, Va. (Orion, et al., 1980). Evaluations of such special small farm programs have been almost unanimous in concluding that they were effective.

A recent study in Logan and Yell counties of Arkansas examined the potential for such programs in these two counties. (Roberts, 1982).

Groups urged to cooperate... (Continued from page 1)

- health care needs, sewer demands and much more.

Small group sessions at the symposium allowed representatives of such well known rural development organizations as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the South Carolina Governor's Division of Rural Development to meet with local leaders from such organizations as the Heart for Humanity in Americus, Ga; the Quitman Community Development Center in Marks, Miss.; and the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in Montgomery, Ala.

Symposium participants pinpointed eight specific "keystones" they considered essential to community development efforts in the South today:

- Involvement of all groups (public, private, voluntary) with appropriate resources in the solution of a particular problem.
- Preservation of the family farm.
- New access to technical skills in marketing and production.
- Cooperative funding through small farmers' credit union.
- Responsible use, diversity of ownership, conservation and preservation of land.
- Electronically organized marketing in small farming.
- Broader-based community decision making for development.
- Greater church involvement in social and civic actions dealing with community needs.

In addition, participants noted new trends that have become a part of rural development efforts in the South including the following:

- Community awareness of conserving and preserving environmental resources.
- Increased self-help efforts and less dependence on resources outside the local community.
- More local initiative and citizen participation.
- More emphasis on making health care accessible to the community, particularly those with special needs.
- Increased efforts in forming coalitions, networking and achieving interagency cooperation.
- Improved rural housing.
- Changing funding sources and a greater emphasis on achieving resource efficiency by doing more with less.
- More small farm assistance.

Development committees earn USDA recognition

Members of the Cullman County (Alabama) Rural Development Committee joined a group from North Dakota as the first recipients of the USDA Super-Committee Award since 1979.

The awards, announced by Willard Phillips Jr., Director of the USDA Office of Rural Development Policy, were presented to the two groups at a ceremony May 16, 1983.

USDA Secretary John R. Block presented the two awards in recognition of the exceptional efforts of the groups in implementing local projects.

"The Secretary has singled out these groups of people because they have demonstrated in real terms what people can do given the guidance and direction of a program at the federal level -- government helping people help themselves," Phillips said.

A major accomplishment of the Cullman County Rural Development Committee has been their success in encouraging major corporations to locate and expand operations in the area. Implementing a strong Economic Development Program in Cullman County proved invaluable to that effort.

The other group receiving the award, the North Dakota Farm and Ranch Development Committee was recognized for helping part-time and beginning farmers become full-time, successful operators through a USDA New to Fulltime Family Farmers and Ranchers Development Project.
Small farm programs beneficial...

A representative sample of farmers were asked questions about their willingness to change their farm operations if they could make additional income by doing so, and about their need for assistance if they were to make such changes. From the answers to these questions, it was determined that a minimum of about 12 percent of the small farms, and perhaps as high as 32 percent, might participate in special small farm assistance programs (small farms were defined as those with gross agricultural sales of less than $3,000 in 1978).

Using these two percentages, two different possible programs were formulated, one that would serve 12 percent of all small farms and one that would serve 32 percent of the small farms. The smaller program, of course, served those expressing the greatest willingness to change, and amounted to about 200 farms in the two counties. The program serving 32 percent of small farmers would reach about $30 million.

Experience in other small farm programs suggests that one professional small farm adviser can work with 40 farm families effectively. Based upon this number, and cost figures associated with salaries, equipment, and overhead expenses obtained from the Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service, it was estimated that servicing the smaller number (200) would cost about $1,014 per participating family for a one-year period, whereas servicing the larger number ($30 million) would cost about $978 per participating family for the same time period.

An evaluation of a similar small farm program over a three-year period in Missouri showed a minimum of 27.7 percent annual increase (compounded) in net farm income for participants compared to non-participants. This rate was applied to the Logan and Yell county small farmers studied, bringing their reported average increase of 1978-1980

...
Information network growing as cities and towns sign up

Grenada, Miss., is one of LOGIN's smallest subscribers while New York City ranks as the largest municipality to plug in to the Local Government Information Network.

Along with 80 other current network members, Grenada and the Big Apple are expected to benefit from the compiled experiences of more than 1,400 communities across the country. LOGIN's inventory of 15,000 entries gives the subscriber access to information on how communities of all sizes have handled municipal problems, used research findings, or have secured funding for programs and projects.

LOGIN can save staff time and money by putting the user in touch with a storehouse of information from local governments. The computer network provides information in the form of case studies, research results, successful program guidelines and innovative ideas. All aspects of local government administration are covered and include community development, financial management, vital service, transportation, telecommunications and public-private ventures.

Control Data Corporation designed the system for easy access and included an "electronic mall" feature for broadcasting inquiries to other LOGIN users. Control Data has extended subscription offers to National League of Cities members and state municipal leagues for $2,500. The special offer is expected to apply through August 1983 and includes the use of a new 3-M Whisper Writer desktop terminal for a nominal installation and maintenance fee. LOGIN can be accessed through a variety of other computer terminals, word processors and personal computers which a new subscriber may already own.

Regular subscriptions to LOGIN are available to non-NLC members for $3,000. Under either arrangement a new subscriber will assume ownership of the 3-M terminal leased from Control Data by renewing their subscription for the second year.

To find out more, contact either the National League of Cities, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, phone (202) 626-3210; or LOGIN, Control Data Corporation, HOB02F, Box 0, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440, phone toll free (800) 328-1921.

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Southern Rural Development Center
CAPSULES
Vol. 3, No. 5 July 1983

Foreign owners gaining ground in agricultural landholdings

Georgia has more foreign-owned agricultural land than any other Southern state and is second only to Maine in total acreage under foreign ownership.

Foreign holdings in 13 Southern states amount to nearly five million acres and account for 36 percent of the agricultural land in the United States controlled by foreign investors.

In the South, foreign ownership totals include the following: Alabama, 590,145 acres; Arkansas, 116,401; Florida, 491,723; Georgia, 944,154; Kentucky, 40,403; Louisiana 147,807; Mississippi, 330,991; North Carolina, 268,728; Oklahoma, 28,435; South Carolina, 507,140; Tennessee, 347,395; and Virginia, 127,353.

Foreign investors were full or part owners of about 13.5 million acres of U.S. agricultural land at the end of 1982, according to the Economic Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The USDA records all transactions involving foreign owners and agricultural land throughout the nation under authority of the Agricultural Foreign Investment Act of 1978.

The latest report, by Peter DeBraal and Alex Majchrowicz, shows foreign investors have added one million acres to their holdings over the last year and have acquired more than five million acres since 1980. Foreign investors now hold slightly more than 1 percent of all privately owned U.S. agricultural land. Only Rhode Island has no foreign-owned land, while Maine, with 2.7 million acres under foreign control, reports that 14 percent of all privately owned agricultural land in the state is held by foreign investors.

Analysts claim the foreign acreage tally is exaggerated by the classification of land as foreign-owned when the land is held by a U.S. corporation with 5 percent or more foreign ownership. If foreign investors hold at least 5 percent of all shares in a corporation, all land held by that corporation is classified as foreign-owned.

Help for embattled farmers available from new hotline

Farmers looking for alternatives to foreclosure or liquidation in the face of a deteriorating farm economy can get help from a new telephone hotline.

The Farm Crisis Hotline is an information and referral service of the National Sharecroppers Fund/Rural Advancement Fund and is designed for Farmers Home Administration farm borrowers. FmHA has been the nation's principal public lending agency and the last resort lender for beginning and low equity farmers. Sponsors of the hotline claim the FmHA has responded to the deepening farm crisis by cracking down on delinquent accounts, making it harder to get credit, and slowing down the allocation of limited resource funds.

The hotline will provide information about the availability of loan programs and counseling on loan application procedures as well as potential alternatives to foreclosure. NSF/RAF is also conducting workshops concerning the farm crisis and its implications for the small farmer.

The Farm Crisis Hotline is open Wednesday and Thursday during office hours at the NSF/RAF headquarters in Pittsboro, N.C. The hotline number is (919) 543-5292.

RELATING RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO YOUR COMMUNITY

NONPROFIT ORG. U.S. POSTAGE PAID PERMIT NO. 39

Forrestry owners gaining ground in agricultural landholdings

In addition, the foreign-owned total includes about 1.4 million acres owned jointly by U.S. and foreign partners.

The land owned by foreign investors is not limited to cropland or grazing acreage for livestock. More than half of all foreign-owned land is timberland. The largest concentration of foreign-owned land outside Maine and the South is in the West, accounting for 31 percent of the total.
New partners in public service will fulfill an old promise

In a new initiative linking Research Triangle Institute (RTI) with young universities, North Carolina State University's Center for Urban Affairs and Community Service (CUACS) has formed a partnership to provide research and technical assistance to state, county and municipal governments in the Southeast.

Both not-for-profit organizations help businesses and government agencies reduce costs and increase productivity by implementing innovative technology and information systems. Consultants, statisticians and analysts in the public service agencies on ways to streamline their operations and make them more responsive to the needs of the people they serve, said CUACS Director Dr. David A. Nuber.

With common goals and complementary personnel, CUACS and RTI did not need to consult their computers to see that a partnership would give them more resources to provide better service to more people.

"RTI is one of the largest and most diverse research and development operations in the country," Norris said. "It has the national and international experience, the expertise, and the workforce to do major projects that CUACS is not set up to do. Working together will increase our capabilities a thousandfold."

RTI senior policy analyst Dr. Lynn Usher said RTI is equally enthusiastic about the new partnership. "The Center for Urban Affairs has a very impressive record and its computer information systems are really the state of the art," he said. "Since many of our clients have been federal agencies, the Center's experience with state and local government is especially valuable to us."

Also, the liaison helps fulfill the promise made when RTI was set up, i.e., to help the Triangle universities (NSCU, Duke and UNC-Chapel Hill) achieve their research and public service goals, Usher said.

In the past, RTI has hired CUACS consultants on an individual basis, but it was difficult to work closely with the university teams. Now, from both centers will administer projects jointly and will market and publicize their services together. Other NCSU departments may be involved in the partnership at a later date.

Putting their partnership to work, the two centers recently completed a needs assessment study for the State of Louisiana. They are particularly interested in assisting local governments throughout the Southeast in developing the skills to use computer technology. Their combined experience in analyzing human service systems should serve them well as more responsibility is transferred to state, county and local government agencies.

As the partnership gets underway, research topics being considered include state and local agency needs assessment for manpower, financing and facilities, microprocessor and other computer technology applications, training for agency employees, and management information and control systems.

An advisory committee will select joint projects for the partnership. Core advisory committee members are Grover J. Andrews, NSCU Associate Vice Ch., C.G. Moore, Social Services Vice President; and Dr. Walton Jones, Vice President for Research and Public Service in the University of North Carolina General Administration.

GTE Telenet Communications named as USDA contractor
The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has selected GTE Telenet Communications Corporation as sole supplier of that agency's data communication requirements through 1990.

The estimated value of the contract over its eight year life approach $250 million and is the largest single contract ever awarded to a public packet-switched data service provider.

With capital assets equal to 60 percent of the combined assets of all manufacturing corporations.

CAPSULES is published periodically by the Southern Rural Development Center as an Information service for educators, researchers, local officials and private citizens interested in improving the quality of life in the small communities and rural areas of the South. The Southern Rural Development Center is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation and focuses specifically on rural problems of the Southern region, including Mississippi State University and provides support to the extension services and experiment stations of 28 land-grant universities in 13 Southern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Dr. William W. Linder .......... SRDC Director
Gregory A. Kemmis ............. Editorial Assistant

Nation's biggest 'town meeting' scheduled for September

Local officials from across the country are making plans to attend the National Association of Towns and Townships (NATAT) conference in Washington, D.C., September 11-13.

"Grassroots Government: Keep it Strong" will serve as the theme for this year's national conference and NATAT promoters expect local officials to "demonstrate the vitality of towns and townships by attending the conference in record numbers and by stating their concerns on a variety of issues."

Conference participants will examine a range of issues that will include changes being considered in the General Revenue Sharing Program, strategies for local handling of hazardous waste accidents and the cleanup of hazardous waste sites, eligibility guidelines for funds intended to reduce local roads, bridges and water and sewer systems as well as a consideration of the future of the Community Development Block Grant program and the Economic Development Administration.

NATAT officials are calling the national conference "the nation's biggest town meeting" and local officials are assured of numerous opportunities to voice their concerns about local government issues and to have their questions answered by experts in various fields.

Exhibitors from private industry and federal

GTE Telenet selected ...

(Continued from page 2)

In September, the USDA has more than 120,000 personnel in more than 15,000 locations throughout the country, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Telenet will serve as the replacement for six independent networks the USDA now uses and the services provided under the new contract will save the department an estimated $120 million, according to Telenet President J. David Hann.

A wide variety of applications will be supported, according to Hann. "Most people don't realize how big a team, he controls programs the USDA administers," he said. "For example, the USDA is responsible for programs relating to environmental improvement in resource development; for agriculture extension and education; for food stamp programs; for research and education; for the Forest Service; and for the Farmers Home Administration - a significant factor in the success of the nation's largest business."

USDA helping to meet need for agricultural scientists

In an effort to attract exceptional young scientists to agricultural research, the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is offering 21 appointments to post-doctoral research associate positions.

The 21 projects involving basic research are funded under the Talcott W. Edminster Research Associate Award Program. According to ARS Administrator Terry B. Kinney, "These awards are designed to open new fields of investigation and to attract and employ young scientists of exceptional ability so they can establish solid foundations for careers in the agricultural sciences by working alongside our veteran researchers. We need to rebuild what is now a diminishing pool of agricultural scientists."

Research associate proposals for 1983 range in scope from transferring genes between plants by electrophoresis, to isolating the genes that regulate carbon dioxide production during photosynthesis, to studying the effects of plant growth regulators on mycotoxins.

A brochure is available describing each proposal and providing addresses and phone numbers of sponsoring scientists to contact about applications. For a copy, write ARS Current Information Branch, Room 324, Building 005, BARC-West, Beltsville, MD 20705, or call (301) 344-4296.
Research reports available on rural health issues

Three research projects recently reported in the American Rural Health Newsletter are worth noting here.

One study examined private practice location patterns among graduates of a family practice residency program and identified the underlying factors that influenced certain physicians to locate in small towns as opposed to larger communities.

The results suggest that a family physician whose spouse is from a small town would be more likely to practice in a small community than would an individual whose wife is from a large city. The availability of health care facilities as well as the presence of other physicians to provide coverage and relieve from too much work also were significant factors.

Findings of the study, FAMILY PRACTICE RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM: A MECHANISM TO PROVIDE PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE IN RURAL AREAS, by Constance Stefan, Mary L. Pate, Wm. F. Ross, Winfrey W. Goldman, Department of Family Practice and Community Medicine, The University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School of Dallas, UTHSCD, Dallas, TX, are available in Texas Medicine, Vol. 77, No. 2, February 1981.

The objective of PREVENTION OF TEENAGE DRINKING AND DRIVING IN A RURAL COMMUNITY was to determine those factors which enable or encourage drunken driving among teenagers in a rural community and subsequently to reduce the incidences of drunken driving through design and delivery of educational programs which impact upon those factors.

The preventive program consisted of a concentrated 2-hour Alcohol Highway Safety Program during student Driver's Education. The experimental group consisted of 125 eleventh grade students at a Michigan high school who had received the special instruction. The control group consisted of 125 eleventh grade students at the same high school who didn't receive the preventive program. A 50 percent reduction in drunken driving was realized by the experimental group as opposed to the control group of their peers one year after they had participated in the Alcohol Highway Safety Program.

Findings from this study are available from the researcher, Debra Rozek of the East Jordan Family Health Center, East Jordan, MI.

HEALTH CARE FOR WESTERN RURAL COMMUNITIES is a workbook designed to help communities investigate the economic feasibility of four alternatives in rural health care. These alternatives were emergency medical service, a health practitioners clinic, small rural hospital, and a small rural hospital and clinic. The report summarizes previous work by the authors and others and then outlines the community resources required to support each type of alternative service.

Additional information, including a workbook format for use by individual investigators. The ability of a community to support any of these services on a fee-for-service basis depends on the community's population and the residents' willingness to use local health care services.

Updated versions of the workbook by Hans D. Rathke, Neil Meyer and Harry Ferguson are available from the Western Rural Development Center, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Small talk on big issues

One farmworker now provides food and fiber for nearly 80 people compared with 26 people in 1960. ("Farmworkers" include the farmer and unpaid family members who work on the farm - three-fourths of all farmworkers - plus full- and part-time paid employees.).

The Department of Economics and Business and the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service have produced a report on ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NORTH CAROLINA: A 1980 PROJECTION. The report is designed to help public officials understand the changes expected in North Carolina's future and describe important growth issues and potential strategies for fostering economic growth.


LOCATION OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY FIRMS AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT was prepared by Dr. Robert Pearce of the Joint Economic Committee staff. The study identifies the precise factors influencing the location decisions of high technology firms and also predicts areas of the country which will experience an increase in the number of firms locating there. Information for the report was gathered from surveys of 691 high technology firms and may be the first survey of its kind.


Three new publications on rural health care delivery are available from the Pennsylvania State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. The first, RURAL HEALTH RESEARCH (1975-1981) includes abstracts of 270 studies selected according to a four-part criteria of applicability and usefulness. The studies are organized into four categories: needs assessment, use of services, value of services, and research needs. The bibliography is available for a cost-recovery price of $9.

The second, NON-PROFIT PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTERS provides information on the staffing patterns, scope of services provided, and other basic characteristics of each identified as a representative sample of Pennsylvania's nonprofit primary health care centers. The bibliography is the result of mailed surveys and extensive telephone follow-up information from PHPC's, This 31-page publication is available for $4.

RURAL HEALTH CARE DELIVERY: A COMPILATION OF RECENT AND ONGOING RESEARCH reprints descriptions of 232 studies as reported by the particular responsible for the research. The compilation uses the same categorization as the rural health research bibliography but customizes it for research undertaken or ongoing beyond the period covered in the other publication. The price of this compilation is listed at $1.50.

(Continued on page 6)

WHAT DO PEOPLE DO DOWNTOWN? is a handbook to help investigators focus on the significant aspects of "main street" activity. Included are some survey techniques. At $8.50, this handbook is available in small towns and sample survey forms for pedestrians, merchants and residents, as well as forms for behavior mapping and parking analysis. The handbook is available, at $1 each, from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Mall Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

CAST issues new magazine highlighting agriculture

An attractive, informative new magazine is being published by the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) of Ames, Iowa.

Two issues of Science of Food and Agriculture have been released and the publication is planned as a quarterly, with issues coinciding with the start of the academic year. The first issues were released in March and May of 1983 and the staff is now preparing the next release, scheduled for publication September.

CAST is a nonprofit, education organization representing 25 scientific societies and nearly 4,000 individual members. The council seeks to advance the understanding of food and agricultural science and technology.

For more information about Science of Food and Agriculture contact CAST at 230 Memorial Union, Ames, Iowa 50011, (515) 294-2036 or 294-2903.
Names in the News...

BERNADETTE ALLARD and DARL E. SNYDER of the University of Georgia Experiment Station have both received 1983 Special Honor Awards from the USDA Office of International Cooperation and Development for their contributions to a international training program within the Department of Agriculture.

DR. JOHN HOSNER has been appointed administrative-technical representative for the McIntire-Stennis program and assistant director of the agricultural experiment station at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

DR. JOHN C. LEE, dean of the School of Forest Resources and associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Mississippi State University, has been named professor and head of Texas A&M University’s Department of Forest Science. Lee has a bachelor’s degree and a doctorate from North Carolina State University. His master’s degree is from Duke University.

CHESTER McWHORTER of Stoneville, Mississippi, was featured in the second issue of a new magazine published by the Council for Agricultural and Science Technology. McWhorter works for the Agricultural Research Service of the USDA as a scientist in the Southern Weed Science Laboratory. The magazine briefly describes some of McWhorter’s work and acknowledges his international reputation as an outstanding scientist.

RICHARD D. MORRISON, president of Alabama A&M University since 1962, has announced his intention to retire August 1, 1984, after nearly half a century at that institution.

DR. D. S. PADDA, director of the Virgin Islands Agricultural Experiment station, will be on sabbatical leave from June through August 1983. Assistant Director Harold Hupp has been designated to serve as acting director of that station during Padda’s absence.

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Vol. 3, No. 6 September 1983

Jobs in Appalachia remain tied to traditional industries

High-tech industries will create some new jobs in Appalachia, but the 13-state region will continue to rely on traditional industries for most of its employment for years to come, according to the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC).

Experts from business, labor, education and government gathered to discuss the problems of jobs and skills for the future at a conference in Jackson, Miss., April 11-13. A summary of the major conference findings and reports from each of the workshops will be published in Appalachia, the journal of the ARC.

Conference participants identified nine major issues critical to future economic progress in the mountain region:

- High technology is expected to provide an important but small part of the new job opportunities in Appalachia.
- Steps must be taken now to help prepare new entrants and current workers for the changing needs of the Appalachian job market.
- New educational strategies are needed for preparing new labor force entrants and upgrading the skills of current workers.
- Management of private and public resources now available for job creation and training must be coordinated and improved.
- States must move to minimize the fragmentation and duplication of job training programs at all levels of education.
- Full public/private partnerships, including those being set up under the Job Training Partnership Act, need to be used to address the issues of job creation and training.
- Timely and realistic information on the area’s labor markets must be compiled and made available.
- An assessment must be made of the relationships possible between established vocational education programs and other systems of job training and employment support.
- Well-defined basic skills programs must be integrated into programs expecting to meet the labor needs of the private sector and the demands of the job market.

Action on these recommendations will be considered at a later meeting of the Commission.

Governor joins volunteers in North Carolina schools

North Carolina Governor James B. Hunt is a crusader for the cause of America’s schools. Long before education soared to the forefront of national debate, Hunt was taking positive steps to improve educational standards in his native state. Hunt instituted a comprehensive primary reading program, with volunteers in every first-, second- and third-grade classroom. He then decided that if others volunteered, they would do the same, and did so for two years. Later he volunteered two years for a remedial math laboratory “and found those kids, having flunked originally, could pass with flying colors.”

Two years ago Hunt started volunteering an hour or more a week in a local high school, working with students whose heavy absenteeism made them high dropout risks. North Carolina now has tens of thousands of citizen school volunteers. Virtually every school has been “adopted” by a church, business or civic group.

Hunt, for the past year chairman of the National Governors’ Association education subcommittee, didn’t invent the current national push for school reform. The North Carolinian, who had risen to prominence as chairman of the Education

RELATING RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO YOUR COMMUNITY
Arkansas co-op finds success in harmony... and in pigs

(This is the first in a series of six articles highlighting successful community development efforts in Arkansas. The articles have been prepared by Victor K. Ray, a retired newspaperman who lives in Little Rock, Ark.)

ROSTON, Ark. — The Roston Feeder Pig Cooperative is enough to give a sociologist the surprise of his life. Located deep in the hills of southwest Arkansas below Prescott, it may be the most successful biracial project in the state—or nation. Its members are black and white. And it is a co-op, of course—a form of business enterprise that isn’t common in these parts. It is giving its small farmers something they never had, a measure of control over the marketing of one of their products.

Black/white co-op... (Continued from page 2)

help for when the co-op needed it. They got $30,000 from the Office of Economic Opportunity to build a new building, and another $40,000 to build a feed-out slab for feeding pigs to get their weight up for slaughter. The farrowing and nursery complex pays out enough to cover the cost of its management—David Hanning and Bobby Bazelle.

The hog business may be entering another difficult period. Feed costs are rising faster than hog prices. But year in and year out, hogs are good enough that farmers refer to them as “mortgage lifters.” If anybody survives in the business, it will be these small family farmers of southwest Arkansas.

They produce quality hogs. They manage them well—usually with everybody in the family doing a share of the work. They’ve got a measure of control over the market because they are determined, and all of them—black and white—are willing to work together.

Names in the News...

DR. CLYDE CHESNEY has taken over at North Carolina State University as the district program leader in community and rural development with the Agricultural Extension Service. Dr. Chesney, recently selected to participate in the Fellows National Fellowship Program, was previously employed in the extension program at North Carolina A&T. He holds two degrees from North Carolina State University and has a doctorate in resource development from Michigan State University.

DR. JOHN PATRICK JORDAN, former executive director of the Institute of Agriculture at Colorado State University, has been named administrator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture’s Cooperative State Research Service. Jordan earned his bachelor’s and doctoral degrees at the University of California-Davis.

DR. CHARLES W. LAUGHLIN has been appointed associate director of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station and resident director of the Georgia Station near Griffin, Ga. Laughlin was formerly head of the department of plant pathology and weed science at Mississippi State University. He holds academic degrees in horticulture, agronomy plant physiology and plant pathology. Laughlin earned his doctoral degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
Grants go begging in UDAG program for smaller cities

Thomaston, Ga., and Beaufort, S.C., are prime examples of small cities—under 10,000 population—taking advantage of Urban Development Action Grants.

Unfortunately, these communities are exceptions to a trend. A U.S. Government Accounting Office study indicates “that the program has had only limited success in assisting most of the 10,000 small cities that are eligible to receive UDAG funds.”

UDAG application and funding data compiled through fiscal year 1982 shows that fewer than 8 percent of the eligible cities under 50,000 popula-
tion even applied for the grant and only about 4 percent have actually received an award. Of 9,625 eligible communities with populations of less than 10,000, only 517 small cities applied for grants between 1978 and 1982. Fewer than half—249—were actually funded.

Thomaston, about 70 miles south of Atlanta, will receive a $1 million UDAG award to help construct and establish a printing facility. Over $3 million in private funds are involved in the project, which is expected to create 120 permanent new jobs and generate $12 million in annual property tax revenue.

In South Carolina, Beaufort expects to use its $2 million grant to supply a city water supply enabling a developer to build 1,457 houses and accompanying roads, utilities and recreational facilities on a nearby island. The developer will repay $1.1 million of the grant and turn over to the city all water facilities on the island. The city will gain about $460,000 in property taxes and $450,000 from increased water payments each year. More than 1,000 permanent new jobs are expected as a result of the project.

Eligibility for UDAG funding is determined by the minimum standards for physical and economic distress established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which administers the grants. To be eligible, a city of under 25,000 popula-
tion must meet three of four criteria relative to:

- age of housing
- change in the per capita income of residents
- percentage of residents living in poverty, and
- population growth.

Cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 population range are required to meet three of five criteria—the additional measure taken into account being the growth in manufacturing and retail jobs.

The General Accounting Office found, in interviews with 92 city officials, that severely distressed small cities were often unaware of the program. City officials in larger communities were more likely to be aware of UDAG than small town administrators.

City officials interviewed who were aware of the grant program identified the following require-
ments of UDAG assistance as posing problems for their communities:

- the need to locate interested developers to par-
ticipate in the city
- the requirement to stimulate or, “leverage,” a certain amount of private sector funds, and
- the need for firm financial commitments of private sector funding.

Officials also cited a lack of staff, technical expertise and money to plan a project as reasons for not applying for a UDAG grant.

For information on UDAG grants awarded recently contact Jack Flynn at (202) 755-5277 or Leonard Burchman at (202) 755-6980, in HUD’s Office of Public Affairs, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20410.

For information on the GAO’s analysis of small city UDAG activities, contact Torie Christenson, Community, and Economic Development Division, GAO, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20548

Governing volunteers...

(continued from page 1)

Commission of the States, seized on the na-
tional mood to create and direct a national force on Education for Economic Growth. The task force set forth eight action recommendations which the National Governors’ Association adopt-
ed as official policy.

The most important recommendation mandates each governor to appoint a broadly inclusive state task force on economic growth and then to work with legislators, state and local boards of education, educators, business and citizen groups to develop a new state plan for improv-
ed education. As a result, several states—among them Texas, Idaho and Delaware—have already set up special education task forces.

Small Town provides forum for alternative solutions

Attention all rural citizens: if your community has found a practical and innovative solution geared toward changing the environment for the better, Small Town wants to hear from you!

Small Town is a bi-monthly newsletter which brings new ideas and resources to both citizens and professionals in small communities across the na-
tion. Published by the Small Towns Institute, a non-profit organization, Small Town is concerned with finding new solutions to the problems facing small towns and rural communities.

“Practicality” is the key word used to describe what Small Town is after. The Institute perceives itself in the voices of active citizens and govern-
ment officials interested in building a sense of community through involvement in major deci-
sion-making regarding local quality of life. The methods by which rural towns accomplish this goal are as varied as the towns themselves. Some rely heavily on Federal government aid, while others devise effective local financing schemes or rely on volun-
teer labor for their success.

Reporting on these solutions forms the basis of Small Town’s editorial policy. The Institute feels that in order to best serve their communities citi-
zens should be able to choose from a large array of alternative solutions which have worked well in other areas.

As an information exchange medium, the news-

Calling for papers...

Rural sociologists and other interested social scientists are urged to submit titles and one-page abstracts to be considered for a February 1984 meeting of the Rural Sociology section of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists. The section meeting is scheduled for February 5-6 in Nashville, Tennessee. Papers on any topic in-
volving rural sociology will be considered. Authors of selected papers will be expected to present their work and participate in the meetings at this con-
ference.

Tites and abstracts may be sent to Howard Ladevig, Department of Rural Sociology, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843. Titles and abstracts must be received by October 1, 1983.
ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL EDUCATION, re-leaved by OLIC/ERIC and Small Schools (ERIC/CRESS) lists and describes 39 agencies engaged in education. The conference directory was compiled with the help of the Rural Education Association.

The weekend of the five-page listing write to ERIC/Cress, Box 2AP, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, N.M. 88003.

Limited copies of a proceedings, RURAL FINANCIAL MARKETS: RESEARCH FOR THE 1980s are available from The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, one of three joint sponsors of a conference in early December 1982.

The Economic Development Division, ERS/USDA and The Farm Credit Administration under the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in sponsoring the conference. Sixty-one partici- pants contributed to the relatively small number of papers describing an analysis of financial markets. The proceedings includes 11 entries from the conference. Copies may be requested from the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Public Information Center, P.O. Box 834, Chicago, Illinois 60690.

A GUIDEBOOK FOR RURAL PHYSICIAN SER- VICES proposes a systematic approach to the planning and development involved in bringing a primary care physician to a community. The guidebook, published three years ago, was created by the Oklahoma Educational Station at Oklahoma State University. Copies are available from the Oklahomans for Economic Development, 1700 N. Lincoln, Norman, OK 73069.

ARKANSAS WATER: WHY WAIT FOR THE CRISIS? is a 48-page booklet by the Water Resources Foundation. The booklet contain a variety of color photographs of water-related graphic illustrations of the water picture in Arkansas.

"The most important issue Arkansas must address in the eighties is our water," says Jim Lambert, Jackson and Dr. Leslie E. Mack call the appropriate use and protection of Arkansas water. "The major thing Arkansas must address in the eighties is our water." They proceed to give a detailed, highly readable account of the condition of "Arkansas's premier resource."

COPES OF ARKANSAS WATER are available from the Water Resources Foundation, 308 East Eighth Street, Little Rock, AR 72202. (501) 376-6854.

MEETING THE NEED FOR QUALITY: ACTION IN THE SOUTH assesses the response of 14 Southern states to the 25-program for educational improvement advanced by the Southern Regional Education Board Task Forces in its 1981 report. Citing the decisive actions states have taken in the Midwest on educational needs, the board makes budgetary requirements, the meeting the need for quality identifies the actions being made to improve the educational process. This is an achievement of quality improvement in education.

Two additional copies of the complete 1983 report are available at all five copies, paid in advance, from the Southern Regional Education Board, 1340 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. (404) 875-9211.

When Congress passed the Motor Carrier and Staggers Rail Act of 1980, rural communities anticipated greater isolation from regular transpor- tation service. For some, those fears have materialized.

Shipping goods to and from rural communities is more difficult when the railroad pulls out and abandons local lines. With new regulatory freedoms granted under the 1980 legislation railroads were expected to abandon local lines more frequently than ever before. At the same time, two major benefits are expected from recent deregulation: the railroad system is expected to become more efficient and the railroad system is expected to again become profitable.

The Rural Development Center has recently published a series of eight papers examining the diverse nature and potential impacts of the deregulating acts that cap almost a decade of transportation law reforms. The series contains the following individual papers:

- "The Staggers Rail Act: Provisions Important to: Shippers and Receivers" by Stanley K. Seaver, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Connecticut.
- "Contracting for Railroad and Freight Service" by Mark A. Johnson, associate professor of economics and business at North Carolina State University, and L. Orlo Sorensen, professor of economics at Kansas State University.
- "Communities and Railroads: On Rate Structures and Servicest" by Gene C. Griffin, director of the Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute, University of North Dakota.
- "Railroad Deregulation: Impact on Grain Shippers" by C. Philip Baunnel, distinguished professor of economics at Iowa State University.
- "Contracting Transportation Services for Rural Communities" by James C. Cornelius, an extension economist at Oregon State University, and Kenneth L. Cassavant, professor of agricultural economics at Washington State University.
- "Rail Users Associations: A Means to Branchline Viability" by James D. Shaffer, professor of agricultural economics at Michigan State University, and J. Michael Patrick, a former research assis- tant in agricultural economics at Michigan State.
- "Commodity Exemptions and Relaxed Market Entry: New Opportunities for Motor-Carrier Backhaul" by Marc A. Johnson and Gene C. Griffin.

Initial impetus for the series came from Robert J. Tosterud of the Office of Transportation and Walter J. Armbuster of the Farm Foundation. The project included the efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Transporta- tion, the Farm Foundation, the four regional rural development centers and several land grant universities.

John O. Gerald, who recently retired from the USDA, and Ken Casavant of Washington State University served as general editors for the series. Copies of individual papers can be obtained for 50 cents each and the series is available for $4 from the Western Rural Development Center, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore. 97331.


VWR's series examines impact of railroad deregulation

HARD TIMES: COMMUNITIES IN TRANSITION (WORKSHOP)
October 24-27
Butte, Mont.
This workshop will be the first of three sponsored by the Western Rural Development Center. Topics will in- clude:
- Small towns: Why do they go through hard times?
  Analyzing your economic situation
  Impacts of decisions taken by local economies
  Methods to manage economic decline
  One town that made it
Spots are available for participants to register as a member of a team of five persons. Last registration will be con- cluded in Farmington, N.M. and Lake Tahoe, Calif. For more information, contact: Western Rural Develop- ment Center, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore. 97331, (503) 754-3621.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL AMERICAN WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
October 10-13
San Antonio, Texas
Authors are encouraged to consider the analysis and management of land and groundwater floods, and winter, and a concurrent symposium will focus on state water resources planning and management. The San Antonio Hyatt Regency will serve as the center of conference activity. For a preliminary program, or more information, contact AWRA, 5410 Greenspore Lane, Suite 220, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. (301) 493-8600.
Wise industrial developers observe ‘Ten Commandments’

I. Thou shalt not take existing industry for granted and ignore their needs while seeking new industry.

II. Thou shalt not neglect a continuing vocational education program, remembering that an adequate supply of persons skilled with their hands is a cornerstone of industrial development.

III. Thou shalt not allow the Welfare Ethic to supplant the Work Ethic and to this end you will actively and vigorously promote, particularly among young people, the honor of work and dignity of success. You will also teach that job security comes only from success and cannot be guaranteed by any third party.

IV. Thou shalt not allow any anti-business statement, sentiment or legislative proposal to go unchecked, unchallenged and unanswered.

V. Thou shalt not allow any deterioration in your relationships and cooperation with elected officials, recognizing that enlightened government is essential to a sound industrial development program.

VI. Thou shalt not allow the levying of burdensome taxes on businesses to go unchecked simply because business per se does not vote.

VII. Thou shalt not pass up any opportunity to promote the honor and necessity of Profit, recognizing that everyone benefits when a business is profitable and everyone loses when a business is unprofitable.

VIII. Thou shalt not misrepresent your area’s strengths and weaknesses to potential clients, nor shall you attempt to gloss over weaknesses by entertaining rather than enlightening clients.

IX. Thou shalt not fail to update your inventory of strengths and weaknesses on an annual basis, recognizing that a viable area is ever changing, and yesterday’s weakness is today’s strength.

X. Thou shalt never lower your standards regarding the type of business your area can serve, and conversely, the type of business you hope to attract, recognizing that one bad mistake can effectively ruin forever an industrial development program.

Southern Rural Development Center
P. O. Box 5406
Mississippi State, MS 39762

‘ruralamerica’ spotlights rural transportation issues

A special edition of “ruralamerica”, the periodical produced by a non-profit organization with the same name, has been mailed to persons interested in the public transportation problems of rural and small town people.

Rural America is a national, grassroots-oriented membership organization representing rural and small town interests. For more than 15 years the group has operated a variety of self-help, technical assistance and advocacy programs to help low- and moderate-income rural citizens and their communities improve their standard of living and level of services. Rural America’s national office is in Washington, D.C., and they maintain field offices in Jackson, Miss. and Des Moines, Iowa. “ruralamerica” is the organization’s bi-monthly membership magazine.

In the special issue, headlined “Getting There: Making Rural Transportation Work,” readers will find:

\* An analysis of the continuing need for public transportation in rural and small town America along with an examination of how the federal government has responded to that need over the past two decades.

\* Feature articles on rural communities in Missouri, Alabama, Illinois and elsewhere that have developed innovative and cost-effective transportation programs.

\* Discussions of “transportation brokerage” and “logistics management,” two new approaches to providing low-cost rural transportation.

\* A thoughtful look at the impact of deregulation on rural areas, including an examination of how cutbacks in bus service affected one Michigan town.

\* News about Rural America’s Cooperative Transportation Project, an innovative effort to increase public awareness of rural transportation needs and to strengthen the voice of specialized and rural transit operations.

\* Review of new publications and resources that can bring you up to date on the latest developments in rural transportation.

\* Some practical ideas on how you can get citizens involved in rural transportation projects and activities.

Subscriptions to “ruralamerica” are available for $10 per year. For more information about

(Continued on page 7)

10 Southern states enact enterprise zone legislation

Enterprise zones have provided some hope of helping reverse economic decline. In a given area, by lowering or eliminating taxes and loosening regulatory restrictions for that area. Since August of 1980, when President Reagan visited South Bronx neighborhoods and announced his support for enterprise zones, federal legislation has been circulating that would institute enterprise zones at a national level. No enterprise zone bills have yet emerged from Congress.

Pat Dusenbury, an associate director of research and programs at the Southern Growth Policies Board, recently released a summary and analysis of the enterprise zone concept. Dusenbury examined the emergence and growth of the idea since 1977, outlined the progress of legislation at the state and national levels and detailed the situation in Southern states. She also compiled charts to illustrate criteria and incentives for legislation in 12 Southern states.

Dusenbury concludes that enterprise zones have become a state rather than a federal program. In

(Continued on page 7)

RELATING RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO YOUR COMMUNITY
Foresight on adult basic education programs

Stuart A. Rosenfeld, Director of Research and Programs at Southern Growth Policies Board, has prepared a paper now available as the third issue of Foresight.

The publication, focusing on model programs for potential use in economic development of the South, includes an explanation of the issue at hand, an introduction to other 1989 publications and descriptions of several programs that have effectively dealt with the issue. A summary helps point the way for others interested in implementing more programs.

In the September 1989, Rosenfeld examines the issue of adult basic education. As the author says, "...how to educate the large number

lowa program ‘computes’

Personnel from the Local Government Program at Iowa State University are helping advance small towns in the state into the computer age.

As part of the North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, the ISU program has helped save time and money for communities willing to utilize computer applications and other automation.

One town, Monticello (pop. 3,641), spent less than $200 to automate billing procedures. As a result, billing process time for the municipality has been cut from 5 to 10 minutes to one day.

Specialists from ISU have taught clerks throughout the state to use programmable calculators for utility billing and thereby save time. The town of Fayette (pop. 535) cut its billing period between meter readings and receipt of payment from an average of nine days to an average of four days.

Idler funds in municipal treasuries are going to work now that NCRCD personnel are distributing a cash investment simulation program. Equipment to run the program was donated to ISU by the Apple Education Foundation and ISU specialists adapted a financial monitoring manual (written by the International City Management Association) to the needs of Iowa towns and converted it to computer software. Used on an Apple IIe microcomputer, the financial monitoring package is available to all Iowa towns as a cooperative extension service.

For more information about Local Government Program activities, contact J. M. (Jack) Whittmer, Iowa State University, 1009 Curtis Hall, Ames, Iowa 50011. (515) 294-5203.

Research Extracts

Graduates of South Carolina State College were surveyed for a study of student academic adjustment and post graduate career satisfaction by Faver, Hori, Park and Ramirez. The Cooperative State Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture funded the project. Academic Achievement Satisfaction of South Carolina State College Low-income Students was published by the Office of 1890

SRDC report examines money management needs

Declining revenues and rising costs make financial planning and management even more important for today's local governments.

Add rapid growth to the equation and a formula emerges that applies to many Southern communities. Residents are willing to pay the price of wise financial management.

To help assess the need for programs providing technical assistance to local governments trying to manage their revenues, Pamela Rodgers and Gerry Williams of the Southern Rural Development Center have released a report compiled from the responses of 560 top officials in localities throughout the South. Information from the survey led to several recommendations contained in the report titled, “Financial Management Technical Assistance Needs for Selected Local Governments in Thirteen Southern States.”

Recommendations contained in the report include the following:

• Communities should adopt a comprehensive set of financial policies designed for their unique environment.
• Local governments should assess their existing capacity to meet the demand for services.
• Prior to any effort to add to existing revenues by increasing tax rates, communities should review its use of existing tax and non-tax revenues.
• Local government leaders should examine the option of contracting with other governmental units or private industry for the provision of some services.

Copies of the research report are contained in a packet available from the Southern Rural Development Center for $6. Write to the Southern Rural Development Center, Box 8540, Mississippi State, MS, 39762. (601) 323-3207.

Research at South Carolina State.

Researchers identified 48 problems experienced by low-income students at the school. Problems identified through surveys were categorized as financial, social or academic in nature, with a fifth category designed to include miscellaneous complaints.

Researchers found that 91 percent of the surveyed graduates reported having significantly more formal education than their parents. About 76 percent of the respondents indicated that they had also attained a higher standard of living than their parents.

South Carolina's findings failed to show "any relationship between academic preparation and occupation" for South Carolina State graduates.


How policy makers define "small farm" in establishing a target for the efforts of state and federal programs can have a profound effect on the number of farmers benefiting from those programs, according to the author of a research report on small family farms in Mississippi and Tennessee.

Stein D. Munoz, writing in an agricultural economics research report published by the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, used data from the 1980 Family Farm Survey to determine the applicability of specific small farm definitions to program planning.

Munoz is an economist with the Economic Development Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Using two common definitions of small farms, Munoz found that "a large number of farm households would be identified as part of the small farm population regardless of the small farm definition used."

"However," Munoz added, "when farm households found under both definitions are excluded, significant differences between the remaining sub-populations do emerge."

Copies of Small Family Farms in Mississippi and Tennessee: A Comparison of Small Farm Definitions are available from MAFES, Mississippi State, Miss. 38762.
Arkansas clinic built with community support... and luck

(Bull added.

The only industry left in the region is farming, cattle and poultry, some logging, no cotton any more. Some years ago, the First Hector Industrial Corporation was formed to look for a manufacturing industry.

Bull was told by an official at Timex in Little Rock that the company was thinking of establishing a small parts operation in some small town, but plans changed, and the industry search died, more or less. But the desire to make something of Hector lingered.

Credit for suggestions that a good first step for getting industry might be to get a doctor for the community, belonged to A. C. Linton, Blair and Lorene Bryce. Hector’s long-time doctor, A. C. Linton, had died. They named a park for him. So the North Pope County Development Council was formed as a successor to the industrial development corporation.

John Feland, manager of the Arkansas Valley Farmers Association at Russellville (but who lives near Hector and calls it home), was named chairman. He is a community resource of some importance—someone who gets real pleasure out of community work.

As a younger, Feland stayed in the Boy Scouts as long as he could. Then in college, he joined a small political group, Alpha Phi Omega, which requires its members to devote 50 hours of service to others each month.

Other corporation officers are Virgil Taylor, vice chairman; Linda Cary, treasurer; G. B. Swaim, parliamentarian; and Bull, the secretary. They constitute the medical committee which oversees operations of the new Cob Medical Clinic, the council’s big accomplishment and perhaps its first.

An important early development was the entry of Robin Miller (now Robin Miller Braun) of the Arkansas State Department of Health into the picture. For her efforts, her portrait now occupies a place of honor in the clinic. In a ceremony not long ago, they gave her the key to the city. “What we look for in an area that wants a doctor is enough people—a minimum of 3,500—and local support of the project, “We found both in Hector.” In the area including Pope County and parts of Conway, Van Buren and Newton counties, there are 4,930 people—enough to require about 15,000 visits to a doctor in a year. So Hector qualified for a $10,000 grant and a $30,000 loan (for 10 years at 5 percent interest) to build the clinic. This fall, he said, “We found both in Hector.” In the area including Pope County and parts of Conway, Van Buren and Newton counties, there are 4,930 people—enough to require about 15,000 visits to a doctor in a year. So Hector qualified for a $10,000 grant and a $30,000 loan (for 10 years at 5 percent interest) to build the clinic. This fall, he said, “We found both in Hector.”

The clinic needed a lot of money, and the community didn’t have much. But they were able to raise the money, and the clinic opened its doors last fall. It’s already been a success, with more than 10,000 visits made so far.

Jobless to learn while they can’t earn

Empty seats in classes at Northampton County Area Community College in Bethelheim, Pa., have been offered to students who can’t find work, and those who have used up their unemployment benefits.

William A. Connor, dean of academic programs and projects at the college, said this semester that 71 students had qualified and registered for classes not filled by regular, paying students. Although the unemployed workers were required to buy their own textbooks, Mr. Connor said, the college itself covered tuition and all other fees, including childcare charges.

Names in the News...

CALVIN L. BEALE, head of the Population Section of the USDA’s Economic Research Service, was recently named a Distinguished Rural Sociologist by the Rural Sociological Society. Two weeks after receiving that award, Cal Beale was featured in Washington Post column “At Work.” Five other sociologists were named Distinguished Rural Sociologists at the Lexington, Ky., meeting: HAROLD F. KAUFMAN, HERBERT F. LION- BERGER, SELZ C. MILES, EDWARD O. MÖLLER, and WILLIAM H. SEWELL.

DR. LUTHER BURSE has taken over as president of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga. His appointment became effective Sept. 1, 1975.

DR. C. DAYTON STEELMAN has been appointed associate director of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Arkansas. He had been assistant director of the experiment station in Louisiana and was named to the Arkansas position when DR. PRESTON E. LAFERNIEY accepted an appointment as station director there. Steelman will coordinate station projects and programs, assist with long range planning and budget development, and arrange and coordinate grant and gift funding for research. Steelman earned his bachelor’s degree in animal science, and his master’s and doctoral degrees in entomology, from Oklahoma State University.

‘What we look for in an area that wants a doctor is enough people -- a minimum of 3,500 -- and local support of the project...’

-- We found both in Hector.”

(This article is based on information in a report titled “Humanistic Perspectives of Successful Community Development Projects in Arkansas” paid for in part by the Arkansas Endowment for the Humanities.)
Many industries will employ 'high-tech' trained workers

High tech occupations in the South won't depend exclusively on new high tech industries locating in the region. A broad range of industries, from textiles and apparel to telecommunications and bioengineering, will absorb workers trained in a variety of technological occupations, according to a Southern Regional Education Board report.

Traditional industries are expected to continue increasing productivity with the use of electronically-controlled equipment and installation of technologically innovative machinery "on-line." "To the extent that microprocessors, numerically-controlled tools, lasers, and even robots are introduced into a variety of industries, the real issue becomes the need to train the work force that will be able to function in that environment throughout the whole gamut of modernized industry, rather than in selected 'high tech industries,'" SREB economist, and the report's author, Eva G. Galambos said.

Technician Manpower in the South: High Tech Industries or High Tech Occupations? emphasizes the versatility of technical training and analyzes the demand in 14 Southern states for technicians with engineering and science training from community colleges and posture education institutions.

Employment, according to Galambos' analysis in Technician Manpower, is projected to grow by 30 percent in the next decade. The projection for employment growth in high tech industries is 18 percent nationwide, for the same period.

Two projections were used to arrive at the figures in the report. One was prepared by state employment security agencies under the federal Occupational Employment Survey program. SREB compiled information for the other projection, based on an assumption that industries in the South will expand and modernize more quickly in the next few years, bringing the occupational mix in the 14 SREB states to par with the national average by 1990.

The projections indicate that, in the South, 18,000 to 24,000 openings may be available annually for engineering and science technicians in the South. The number of students completing technical programs relevant to openings for engineering and science technicians in Southern postsecondary institutions in 1981 falls well below the projections, leading the SREB to call for expansion of those programs.

During the Board's annual meeting, economist Henry M. Levin, Director of Stanford University's Institute for Research on Educational Finance and Governance, stressed the need for basic economic strategies on the realities, rather than the myths, of high technology.

"It is very important," Levin said, "to make the distinction between high tech industries and high tech occupations."

Levin also said that people should avoid the assumption that firms involved in high technology work will employ only people with high levels of skills.

Technician Manpower in the South is available for $3, from the Southern Regional Education Board, 1340 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

In Print/On Schedule

1983 CONGRESS OF CITIES AND EXHIBITION CITY LEADERSHIP IN A CHANGING WORLD

November 26-30

New Orleans, La.

Learning, living and governing in a changing world are the topics forming the foundation for the 60th Annual Congress of Cities sponsored by the National League of Cities.

Organizers have arranged 10 sessions or workshops within the scope of each of the major topics. Session topics range from "Coping with the Information Age" to "Changing Patterns and Problems in the Municipal Workforce."

Seven conference sessions are designed to appeal to small city officials and, for the third time the conference will hold a "Small Cities Idea Mart."

The New Orleans congress will center activity at The Rivergate Convention Center. For more information, contact the National League of Cities, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, (202) 662-3200.

In Print

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE IN RURAL GEORGIA: RESULTS OF A COUNTRYWIDE SURVEY examines rural drug abuse in an effort to develop recommendations for community decision-makers and citizens wishing to combat the increasing trend of rural drug abuse.

Douglas C. Bachtel, an extension rural sociologist, conducted the study in rural Georgia.

To request a copy of the report, write to Rural Development Center, P. O. Box 1208, Tifton, Georgia 31794.

Rural transportation...

(Continued from page 1)

Rural America, its programs and activities, contact one of the following offices:

National Office
David Raphael, Executive Director
1302 18th St., N.W., 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C., 20036

Southeast Office
Billie Jean Young, Director
4795 McWillie Drive, Suite 210
Jackson, Miss. 33206

Midwest Office
David Ostendorf, Director
550 Eleventh St., Suite 200
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Enterprise zones...

(Continued from page 1)

the South only North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas have no program or enabling legislation for an enterprise zone program. Ten states have passed legislation and five of those have at least selected the specific zones. Louisiana and Florida are operating enterprise zones now.

In her conclusion, Dusenbury points out that the state programs are likely to retain their importance, even if a federal program becomes law. Incents for investment do exist at all governmental levels and, in some areas, further tax abatements are not likely. But the experience gained from well run programs and evaluation of the success of existing programs should help policymakers consider further proposals to stimulate economic recovery.

To obtain a copy of the SGBP ALERT on enterprise zones for economic development, contact the Southern Growth Policies Board, P. O. Box 12203, Research Triangle Park, N. C. 27709.
Agriculture Committee seeks input for 1985 farm bill

Two years of congressional consideration lie ahead for the reauthorization of all major farm programs through the last half of the decade.

Sen. Jesse Helms, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry has called for input from the academic community, public interest groups, agribusiness and commodity groups. A committee print will be issued to help members of Congress prepare for the 1985 farm bill.

Study topics for the report will focus on eight general areas, but contributors are encouraged to discuss related alternative issues with committee staff members. Contributors may address any, or all, of the following topics:

• What should be the federal government's role in agriculture?
• What roles should Congress and the Executive branch assume in the establishment of farm policy or within the structure of specific programs?
• In view of recent agricultural experience and the “inherent diversity of American agriculture”, what policy direction should the 1985 farm bill move in and which issues should receive particular attention?

American Gothic’ farm image losing ground to realism

Is the American farmer getting soft?

Talk of hard times dominates the conversation in rural America and the hard times are real. A look out upon the countryside and the news that trickles in from the agricultural centers of the nation reflect the gloomy side of farm life.

But something else is going on out there. Farmers would just as soon the world did not know that the age of “American Gothic,” Grant Wood’s painting of the severe farm couple with the pitchfork, has passed.

Ward Sinclair, an agriculture reporter for The Washington Post, found ample evidence for a new view of American farming and ranching. His view suggests that the same farmers who “are a marvel of history,” are also becoming rigid, citified, specialized and “just plain slothful.”

In Mississippi, Sinclair found farmers who laughed at the idea of alternative crops to get the cash-flow going. In Ohio, he found large-scale corn, wheat and soybean farmers who set him straight about the garden he supposed every farmer had to fall back on if he had to. “Nobody keeps a garden around here,” one of the farmers said. “We’re just too busy. We buy our food in a supermarket, just like you do.”

Sinclair’s glimpses of the nation’s farmers reflect a sense of the changing attitudes “abetted by the mechanization and commercialization of American agriculture.” Specialization, with more farmers emphasizing a single crop has exacted a dear price in times that demand diversification and new ideas.

“Farmers heeded a secretary of agriculture, Earl Butz, who told them in the 1970s to plow up the pastures and plant fence row to fence row,” Sinclair reported. “They listened to county agents who said the same thing. They read the farm magazines that said bigger, more mechanized farms were the wave of tomorrow.”

Now that tomorrow has arrived, prices of many basic commodities are below the cost of production. The boom has not arrived and farmers who borrowed heavily in the hope of cashing in on that boom are now in trouble.

“Although we are left with,” according to Sinclair, “is a massive farm-production complex that in every sense has turned many farmers into big business men, yet stifled their general ability to roll with the uncertain punch of markets and weather.”

Dairy price supports are, according to Sinclair, a classic example of successful appeals to legislators on behalf of the romanticized agrarian ethic -- playing on the lingering feeling that “farmers are indeed different from other people.”

“Farm lobbyists have known how to play on that theme in their dealings with the U.S. Congress.

(Continued on page 7)

Citrus insecticide discovered, widespread use possible

University of Georgia researchers have discovered that citrus oil occurring naturally in oranges, grapefruit, lemon and lime can be used as an insecticide and has no known toxic effects on man or the environment.

Dr. Craig Sheppard, an entomologist at the Coastal Plain Agricultural Experiment station in Tifton, Ga., found that the extract kills flies, ants, wasps — even fleas on a cat. Just how practical the idea is or how widely it can be used remains to be seen, but early research looks promising.

Dr. Max Bass, head of the entomology department, says that once the compound is identified and commercially produced, it could be used to protect humans from insects as well as pets and livestock. If continuing research proves the insectical components can be economically reproduced, the product could have wide application, and could greatly benefit underdeveloped citrus-growing countries having severe insect problems.
Return migrants coming back to rural South with new skills

"Return migration" in plain folks talk is simply people moving back to the rural South after years of living in Northern cities.

Moving home isn’t anything new, according to agricultural economist Eldon Smith, but people do seem to be returning to rural life for different reasons than the typical farmer.

The old migration patterns were characterized by large numbers of people leaving the rural South to answer the call of the North, the dollar.

When factories paid people off, industries shut down, recession hit or people simply couldn’t afford to adjust to urban life, they returned to the familiar surroundings of their rural home.

Smith believes a new pattern is emerging now and with it comes a new type of return migrant, a trained, employable person who isn’t retreating from the adversity of unstable employment in urban industry.

The University of Kentucky economist began to recognize signs of change in the old pattern of return migration when he tried to document reports that a lot of people who had left rural Kentucky, particularly Appalachia, were moving back into the area as layoffs occurred in large industrial cities.

"If it had turned out to be true," Smith said, "it would have been good news for the resisting federal cutbacks for local programs of public welfare assistance, support of education, and other programs.

"But the bulk of the scuttlebutt was dead wrong, and it requires no sophisticated statistical modelling to show that it was wrong."

Smith summarized his findings in a 22-page paper entitled "Is Home Still in the Hills?" Although his research is specific to Kentucky, Smith believes his conclusions are "pretty broadly applicable to the rural South or even to rural areas of the entire country."

In the past 10 to 15 years, Kentuckians have been returning in greater proportions to 'something than rather than retreating from 'something,'" Smith said.

The old migration patterns after World War II were characterized by small numbers leaving the rural South to answer the call of the dollar in the North and then returning when factories laid people off, industries shut down, recession hit or they simply couldn’t adjust to urban life.

A whole series of surveys of former Appalachians by sociologists in the 1940s and 1950s showed that these rural people found themselves in an alien environment for which they were neither understood nor enjoyed," Smith said. "Economic studies showed that they were not very well prepared by the migration experience for the rigmarole of factory work."

While people tended to leave the rural areas for the lure of the big city, they were quick to come home when the economy, layoffs or urban life became too tough.

The ebb and flow of people into and out of Appalachia seemed to breed apathy and apparently created serious problems for local communities and particularly for agriculture, according to local officials and agricultural personnel interviewed by Smith.

"A major rural development problem resulted from migrants’ fears that unemployment or other adversities would make it necessary to return to the hills, Smith explained.

This fact coupled with the migrant’s wish to eventually return to the quiet of the countryside caused the area of farmland to be owned by former rural residents as "cushions" against economic shocks.

"Much of this land was being neglected, growing up to weeds and brush," Smith said. "It was losing its value both as a base of economic security and for agricultural uses."

Rural communities also were adversely affected by the sudden return of migrants after sporadic layoffs in major industries.

"Reports of increases in school enrollment of established credentials

25 to 50 percent over a few weeks were not exceptional," Smith said.

In the mid 1980s, a major reversal in trends began gain economic and job opportunities and other parts of the South. Industrial growth and job opportunities slowed in large industrial centers of the nation, and industry began to migrate to the smaller metropolitan areas and rural communities.

"This abatement of growth in the older industrial areas and the development of opportunities near ‘home’ eventually reversed the exodus from rural Appalachian areas," Smith said. "It has been nearly a generation since rural Appalachia has had rapid, wholesale exoduses.

Those who left the hills to take jobs in the city have had time to ‘settle in’ and learn to survive economically and socially, according to Smith. With this additional experience, the old return migration pattern to surface again as recession hit the nation in the early 80s, Smith has found no evidence of unemployed migrants fleeing the cities for relative security of their home communities.

Unemployment insurance claims filed by people who are former residents of other states did not increase. In migration, the recession deepened, Smith said, and the former pattern of an influx of school children was not repeated.

Smith believes the return migrants of the future will be more successful and have the credentials to get a job which will support them and their families.

"If the migrant who did not return in this period when unemployment was above any year in four decades, it seems extremely doubtful that they will return except to jobs or to retirement," he said.

It’s an Idea...

GARBAGE HAS BEEN TURNED INTO "GREEN" by community leaders and a cooperative citizenry in Riverview, Mich.

The community overwhelmingly approved a $3.5 million bond issue to build hills of trash on a 600-acre land preserve. The hills were then contoured and work began on a golf course, ski slopes and riding routes among the hills.

The venture, which turned a healthy profit in the early stages by receiving wastes from 12 communities and various nearby private contractors, has generated $35 million in revenue since 1968.

Block calls for team effort, attention to rural interests

Admitting that the USDA has not given rural development enough visibility, Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block reminded Black that farmers are only a small part of the rural population.

"Quoting from a speech by House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, Block said that "there are 60 million rural Americans in this country and only 5.6 million of them live on the farm."

Rural leaders expressed concern that the USDA has historically focused almost exclusively on farm issues.

Block conceded that the agriculture department has needed to focus on rural groups, and he said that rural development will receive more visibility in the future.

Block said he would like to "continue working with interest groups to explore ideas and help rural America."

Referring to the secretary’s suggestion of a “team effort,” Millard said that Agriculture and rural groups have to look for and work on common ground. The nation’s rural road situation is an example of such common ground.

"Every agency represented here and every member of the National Advisory Council on Rural Development agrees that the road system is in bad shape," Miller said. "Let’s start working together there."

The national advisory council is a 26-member working group of officials who help Block shape policy. The council has concluded that rural transportation needs are a number one priority of the nation.

Miller concluded that farm groups and rural government groups can work together and that there “ought to be a way to bring the groups together, like today’s meeting brought together the secretary and rural groups to work to each other’s mutual benefit."
Sheep are back, adding profits to small family farms in Arkansas

(Kennerman and his neighbors got the first shipment - 550 Rambouillet ewes and Suffolk rams -- from the sheep capital of the United States, San Angelo, Texas.)

Kennerman predicts rapid growth of the sheep business. Members have 6,000 ewes now, "We'll have 100,000 ewes in two years," Kennerman said. "I think everybody who has cows ought to have sheep -- two or three per cow. I'm told there are a million cows in Arkansas. If there were only one sheep per cow, that would be a new industry with a return of $62 million a year."

"And there is a market for sheep. Have you looked for mutton at the meat counter lately? Of course you have. I saw yesterday in a Hope supermarket -- it was from Venezuela. One of our local meatpackers, Taylor Brothers in Searcy, is using mutton in products like summer sausage and needs more than he can get around here."

The skill and understanding required to raise sheep, or livestock of any kind, doesn't come naturally to everybody. Internal parasites are a problem that requires timely treatment. Predators must be guarded against. And clipping the wool from sheep is an art in itself.

The knife used seems to flourish best when it is passed from generation to generation in families. Thus, new kinds of livestock enterprises do not ordinarily expand rapidly -- or if they do, losses occur. Considering that, Kennerman's optimism about the near future may be exaggerated.

If the sheep business grows rapidly, it will be because there are people around who at some time market for another, perhaps as long ago as childhood, raised sheep. Kennerman found to his surprise that a neighbor only half a mile away has had sheep for years. And Kennerman is learning from him.

People like Nash and the Family Farm Development Network can help. The organization recently hired Bill Lee Jr., a graduate of Southern Arkansas University, to help the sheep project. Freddie McKillop of Texarkana -- also a transplanted Texan, and a graduate in animal science from Texas A&M -- hauls sheep and wool and holds classes in sheep production. He will teach a sheep shearing class at Southern Arkansas University next month.

The Southern Arkansas Sheep Association is an organized self-help effort. It will market this year's lamb crop, an electronic network based in Wisconsin, as producers in other parts of the country are doing. This permits the sheep to be sold before they leave the farm.

Besides Kennerman, the association officers are Benny Franklin of Hamburg, vice president; Charles Albrinton of Magnolia, secretary; and Roy Banks of McNeil, treasurer. Members are W. E. Tarpley, Brooks Collins, and Bill White, all in the Spring Hill area; Walter Reed of El Dorado; and Larry Middlebrook of Magnolia.

"Sheep fit naturally on the small Arkansas family farm," said Kennerman. "They eat grasses that cows won't eat. They like to be shepherded, the kind of management that comes easily on these farms. And, you know, the best shepherds are with their sheep. It is a gentle, loving animal that likes to be mothered." The best shepherd in the Kennerman family may be daughter Mandy, 12.

The success so far is testimony to the wisdom of Kennerman's vision. Though most grocers think of mutton when they look at sheep, there's another product -- wool. It's a bonus, amounting to as much as $10 a year per animal--enough to pay for the feed that must last through the winter. These Rambouillet produce the best wool in the world. The Bancroft Cap Co. at Cabot is a local market for wool, in order to supply the needs for its Green Beret uniform business.

This article is based on information in a report "Humanistic Perspectives of Successful Community Development Projects in Arkansas," paid for in part by the Arkansas Endowment for the Humanities.)
Industries choose locations, towns have limited influence

Multiple regression analysis was used to compare changes in manufacturing employment with variables such as labor force composition, economic structure, transportation access, and educational facilities. For a summary of the South Dakota study, interested persons may write to Glen C. Pulver, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wis. 53706.

Copies of the full study, Rural Manufacturing Development...What Influences It?, by Wayne R. Goeken and Thomas L. Dobbs are available from the Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota 57007.

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE SOURCES includes just what the name implies: descriptions of the world's major sources of international agricultural assistance. It covers the agricultural programs and procedures of 20 multi-lateral, regional, and private assistance organizations, and bilateral agricultural development programs in 16 countries.

The book explains the background and nature of the organization; describes the current agricultural program; provides procedural details for preparation, appraisal, and rendering assistance; lists names of key technical specialists; gives addresses; and suggests sources of additional information.

To order, send $3 to International Agricultural Development Service, 1611 N. Kent St., Arlington, Va. 22209.

RURAL MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT...WHAT INFLUENCES IT? is the result of a study based on two surveys conducted in one of the nation's most rural states. Wayne R. Goeken and Thomas L. Dobbs of South Dakota State University found that most communities are limited in their ability to influence the movement of industry to those communities.

Goeken and Dobbs identify the variables, such as labor force composition, consumer access and educational facilities, that do have a profound effect on whether or not industry would set up shop in a particular community.

The authors conclude that communities probably best serve their interests by attempting to attract industries which can utilize the facilities and services which the community already has. Then it comes after businesses that require costly inducements to relocate.

Copies of RURAL MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT are available from the Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State University, Brookings, S.D., 57007.

Spotlighting rural issues

• Small and medium-sized cities in the South will be the busiest real estate markets through 1986, according to a Chicago housing trends analyst. 

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   • Action, the national volunteer services agency, has granted $28,200 to the Virginia Water Resources Research Center at Virginia Tech. The money will be used to implement a national volunteer program.

   • Virginia has conducted a state program that has involved about 120,000 volunteers and distributes 100,000 home conservation kits. More than 50 Virginia county extension agents served as program coordinators in that state effort.

   • Serious crime in the United States decreased 5 percent in the first half of 1983, according to Federal Bureau of Investigation reports.

   • Suburban areas recorded an overall decrease of 6 percent; cities dropped 5 percent and rural areas decreased 4 percent for the first six months of 1983.

   • In the overall declines for 1982 rural counties and suburbs led the cities with a 5 percent decrease. Experts attribute recent crime decreases to increased citizen anti-crime efforts, the jailing of more career criminals and the aging of the crime-prone, baby-boom generation.

   • The new drop in the national crime rate, which had reached an all-time high in 1981, follows a reported drop of 3 percent in 1982.

   • In the latest report, crime had dropped 6 percent in the Northeast and in the South; 5 percent in the West and 3 percent in North Central states.

   • Food prices will be higher in 1984, but the rise is expected to remain below the general rate of inflation for the year. Most of the increase, according to Agriculture Outlook, will result from an expected rise in marketing costs and from stronger

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   • User fees have now surpassed property taxes as a source of munificence revenues. Taxpayers have learned to increased property taxes have prompted a shift to actual charges for a wide variety of city services.

   • Children's books are 'entirely possible,' according to Jack L. Jones, "that a fee may be charged, in the future, for checking a book out of the city library. Park usage fees may be initiated in your city, in addition to higher water, sewerage and garbage pickup rates." Jones is a community development specialist with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

   • A recent survey at the University of Florida shows that 57 percent of the undergraduate students in the College of Agriculture during 1981 had spent most of their lives in cities of 50,000 or more people.

   • In 1977, according to a study directed by Lionel J. Beaulieu, 48 percent of the Ag students had come from cities larger than 50,000. Beaulieu is an associate professor of rural sociology at the university.

Gothic...... (Continued from page 1) gress, where their appeals are swallowed in the romantic raps of the small family farm -- the old American Gothic line, that is. The classic example of course, has to be the federal dairy price support program, which now costs taxpayers more than $2 billion a year just to pay for the surplus nonfat dry milk, butter and cheese that cram government warehouses.

   "For all the fiscal nonsense that implies, Congress still cannot bring itself to cutting back the program in a serious way," Sinclair wrote. "It fits the congressional image of the family farm. That idyllic family idea. A place with jobs that kids can do. They can't bring themselves to cutting that one back, especially when they know that so much of the rest of agriculture has changed."

   (Source: The Washington Post, July 10, 1983)
Names in the news

- DR. DELBERT G. BLACK has been named to a newly established position at Texas A&M University. Black will serve as associate director for fiscal management affairs.
- DR. WILLIAM H. JOHNSON has been named to succeed retiring Dr. Thurston Mann as assistant director of the Agricultural Research Service at North Carolina State University. Johnson has been on the faculty at NCSU since 1961 and holds three degrees in biological and agricultural engineering from the Raleigh university.
- DR. THURSTON J. MANN retired from his position as Assistant Director of the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service this fall. Mann had been associated with NCSU for more than 40 years, initially as an undergraduate student there.
- DR. RANDY WILLIAMSON JR., director of the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program at Tennessee State University was honored in September for his service to the agricultural program at the Nashville school. Williamson received a plaque from TSU President Frederick S. Humphries during an open house that featured Orville G. Bentley as the speaker.
- DR. KENNETH E. PIGG, formerly with the Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service, has moved to the University of Missouri as the director of their Cooperative Extension Service - Community/Public Sector Programs.
- CARL W. STENBERG is the new executive director of The Council of State Governments. Stenberg succeeded Frank H. Bailey on Oct. 1 and is the seventh person to serve in that position since the Council was founded in 1933. Stenberg earned MPA and PhD degrees from the State University of New York at Albany and most recently worked for the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.
- DR. J. MICHAEL SPROTT, director of the Cooperative Extension Service at Auburn University, has accepted an appointment as director of the Cooperative Extension Service at Ohio State. Sprott will assume his new office in January 1984.

South leads nation in structurally deficient bridges

Nearly half of all the bridges connecting the Southern road system are either functionally obsolete or structurally deficient, according to a recent report from the Southern Rural Development Center.

With more total roadway mileage than any other region of the country, the South faces the problem of financing repairs for nearly 102,000 of the region’s 213,000 bridges spanning 20 feet or more.

“The South is slightly worse off than the rest of the nation in the total percentage of deficient or obsolete bridges,” explained Pamela J. Cosby, an SRDC research associate and author of a recent study of rural roads and bridges in the South.

“Many bridges have reached or will shortly reach the end of their life expectancy,” she said, emphasizing that more than 37 percent of the nation’s bridges were built before 1940. Cosby has summarized her findings in a 64-page report published by the Southern Center.

Six out of 13 Southern states report higher percentages of deficient bridges than the 45 percent reported for the nation as a whole, according to Cosby’s report.

“Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina have the greatest percentage of deficient bridges within the region and rank among the top four states nationally. North Carolina leads the nation in percentage of deficient bridges with 73 percent of its 15,424 bridges either obsolete or structurally deficient. While Mississippi is second in percentage of deficient bridges within the South, it ranks third in the nation with 66 percent.

Only three Southern states — Florida, South Carolina and Virginia — report having less than 30 percent of their bridges as either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

Federal Highway Administration 1983 figures list the percentage of deficient bridges in each Southern state as follows:
- Alabama: 45
- Arkansas: 54
- Florida: 29
- Georgia: 45
- Kentucky: 44
- Louisiana: 61
- Mississippi: 68
- North Carolina: 73

(Continued on page 2)
Deficient bridges

Oklahoma 54
South Carolina 23
Texas 57
Virginia 19

Cosby said rural road and bridge deterioration can be caused by age, increased weight of loads carried on the nation's highways and a growing deficit of funds for maintenance and repair of bridges.

"The size and weight of trucks, farm equipment, and school buses have increased dramatically over the past few decades," she said. Often the size and weight of these vehicles exceed the design capacities of highway structures.

Most of the bridges built before 1950 were de-

Alabama county officials join waste disposal association

Alabama county governments spend millions of dollars each year for solid waste collection and disposal. The economic, environmental, and political problems of handling solid waste seem to be ever-present.

Because of this, a group of public and private sector solid waste managers throughout the state joined forces last March to form the Alabama Chapter of the Governmental Refuse Collection and Disposal Association (GRCPA). This non-profit, inter-sectoral education association exists to facilitate better solid waste management, and to examine alternative methods of providing these services.

Specific objectives of the Alabama Chapter of GRCPA include educating county and training government officials, supervisors and employees in solid waste management and solid waste systems; providing a forum for information and discussion to promote problem-solving; increasing public awareness of the environmental and economic problems of solid waste management; and promoting research and data collection through cooperation with educational institutions.

Members also receive a monthly newsletter, free subscriptions to the World Waste and Waste Age magazine, and special rates on registration fees at the Alabama Solid Waste Management Seminar and Trade Show.

To receive a membership application, write the Alabama Chapter GRCDA, P.O. Box 1387, Auburn, Al. 36831-1387.

Rural communities filling gap in area route closings

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was compiled from information contained in a special 32-page issue of Rural America. The issue addressed transportation problems of rural and small town people.)

After watching the school bus drive by her house every day with empty seats, an elderly lady with the help of her family walked to the road and flagged down the bus.

The driver knew her and gave her a lift, but he told her she couldn't do it again even though school buses carry students whose vehicles that travel most of the nation's back roads.

The rural elderly join the poor and the handicapped as the most in need of a sound transportation system.

But federal budget cuts mean that fewer of these people can be served.

In the early 1970s, only 400, or 11 percent, of the more than 3,700 towns between 5,000 and 50,000 population could claim local public transit systems. Now, a decade later, the number of small towns has increased to 4,000, while those with public transit have declined to 340, or just 7 percent.

Even the nation's leading intercity bus provider, Greyhound, has joined Railways and a legion of smaller private bus companies in abandoning rural routes they have traveled for decades.

Complaining that the service is rarely used and is not profitable, the companies have closed lines, and industry officials say they have no choice but to bypass many farming communities.

The tax dollars were once used to build the highway; now it has cost the taxpayers and farmers who used to depend on the bus service to pay for the bus system and the highways will have to be maintained by the states.

Capsules is published periodically by the Southern Rural Development Center as an information service for educators and officials and private citizens interested in improving the quality of life in the small communities and rural areas of the South.

The Southern Rural Development Center is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation and operates specifically on rural problems of the Southeast, located at Mississippi State University and provides support staff to the extension services and experiment stations of 29 land-grant universities in 13 Southern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Dr. William Linder, SRDC Director. Gregory A. Kemme, Editorial Assistant.

The school will get a small amount of additional income without changing any routes or schedules or incurring additional expense.

CVTA is a nonprofit rural transportation brokerage connecting riders with providers like private buses and local companies, social service agencies, schools, etc.

Serving a rural area of about 60,000 people over 750 square miles, CVTA has been able to provide transportation by brokering. It operates no vehicles but it knows who does and when and where.

If a rural resident needs to get to a doctor's office or the local library, CVTA looks after that person's needs and gives them a ride.

For more information, contact CVTA at 15 Ayers St., Barre, VT 05641 or call 802-479-1071.

ALABAMA

In 1989 a member of the small black community of Triana, Ala. (pop. 1,000), called the Huntsville Department of Transportation with a simple question: Was there any way the department could help get a van so he could provide medical, shopping, recreational and other trips for low-income citizens in his community?

It was a request that spurred one of the most innovative, cost-effective transportation projects in the nation.

In to, coordinator of the public transportation for the Huntsville DOT, found a van considered obsolete and has loaned to Triana on an experimental basis.

The Triana program flourished, and soon the neighboring community of Madison put in a request for a van. Doorn found another obsolete vehicle.

As this form of public transportation grew, a more formal program developed with operating principles and funding plans. What evolved was a unique volunteer, self-help transportation program that is gaining attention as a model that can be replicated nationwide in both rural and urban communities.

The Huntsville-Madison County Volunteer Transportation Program develops and targets transportation to meet the diverse needs of different groups of citizens. It fosters partnerships (Continued on page 4)
Rural transportation systems
between private enterprise, volunteers, communities and governments.
The overwhelming success of the initial two demonstrations has spurred additional programs throughout the state. Fourteen volunteer community vans are on the road in Alabama – in low-income rural neighborhoods, the rural communities of Triana and Madison, and, with the help of demonstration funds from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, the rural communities in the counties of Dekalb, Jackson, Lime stone and Marshall.
Participating communities are required to incorporate into nonprofit associations managing their own programs and providing volunteer drivers and gasoline. Local or federal funds provide each group with new or reconditioned vehicles and the county furnishes preventive maintenance and insurance coverage.
For information, contact Ira F. Doom, Department Transportation, 100 Church St., Huntsville, AL 35801 or call 205-532-7535.

MISSISSIPPI
RIVERTRAN is a rural transportation project serving Jefferson County, Miss. (pop. 10,000), and supported by the Medgar Evers Fund with initial support from an Urban Mass Transportation Administration grant.
The system operates with 10 vans, a station wagon and a pick-up truck. It combines fixed route, demand-response and subscription passenger service with its other services.
Service is geared to the elderly and the economically disadvantaged. Those who can, pay; those who can't, don't. There is a deferred voucher system for those who can pay at a later time.
Not even two years old, the system already has a monthly ridership of more than 29,000 and claims to have an unusually high fare box recovery rate.
Executive Director Charles Evers said the system hopes to become totally self-sustaining through farebox revenues and third party contracts.

MISSOURI
For thousands of Missourians, OATS is a door-to-door transportation service that picks them up at their homes, takes them to the door of their destination and back again.

with funds from social services block grants and the Older Americans Act.
OATS also contracts with the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department for rural transportation funds. Together, these sources comprise about 86 percent of the income.

Other revenues come from the state Department of Mental Health and through subcontracts with various agencies to coordinate services. About 15 percent of the OATS budget is generated through rider donations and fundraising efforts.

In rural areas, one bus typically serves an entire county. A “round trip” would comprise an eight-hour day and cover 150 miles. Riders in one area of the county would be picked up at their homes and taken into a nearby town, stopping at a health clinic, drugstore, dining facility, and grocery or shopping center.

In addition to regular service, riders may participate in recreational tours arranged through the OATS Wheel Club. Members of the club pay a $6 annual membership fee and share the entire cost of each tour they take so that no government money is used. These trips help alleviate the isolation and depression experienced by many rural elderly and handicapped.

Perhaps the most unique feature of OATS is that it is run primarily by the people who use it. Riders elect a voluntary board of directors comprised of two representatives from each of the six service areas.

While this board hires an executive director to oversee a small staff and the drivers, much of the day-to-day operations are handled by committed volunteers.

For more information contact OATS, 601 Business Loop 70 West, Lower Level-Parkade Plaza, Columbia, Mo., or call 514-443-4616.

Mass transit co-op models developed for UMTA study
Rural communities in two Southern states are part of a rural transportation project exploring ways for communities to expand services and reduce costs by working cooperatively.

RURAL AMERICA, a national nonprofit organization for rural and small town people, has contracted with the Urban Mass Transportation Administration to study the potential of using the cooperative model to bring transportation to people in rural communities.

As part of this effort, the project staff has developed specific plans for demonstration or pilot projects in three states – Florida, Virginia and Vermont.

The plans are based on the premise that in times of tight government budgets, rural communities might initiate new or expand existing transportation services either by establishing formal types of cooperatives (perhaps modeled after the rural electric co-ops) or simply by exploring joint, cooperative ways of working with citizens, government and private interests.

The plans for each Southern state include the following:

- Central Virginia

With the help of a variety of groups, including the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service, the Virginia Cooperative Development Committee and others, the project plans to establish a rural transportation cooperative in the counties east of the Blue Ridge mountains.

- North Carolina

In a similar effort, the Rural Health Council of North Carolina is working with various county agencies and groups to establish a system of rural transportation service.

- Florida

RURAL AMERICA is collaborating with the Florida Rural Transit Program to develop a system of rural transportation service that is being planned in several counties in the state.

Annexation info needed
Do you have information or does your agency have a publication which addresses the identification and measurement of the costs and benefits of proposed municipal annexations?

If so, Dr. Larry Walker, associate director of the Center for State and Local Government at the University of West Florida, would like to hear from you. Walker is assessing the costs and benefits of some proposed annexations in the City of Pensacola and he would like any information, tips, research or publications that may be available.

Send your information to Dr. Larry Walker, Center for State and Local Government, The University of West Florida, Pensacola, Fla. 32514-0102.


Project Description: A group of providers will come together to form a “producer cooperative” to accomplish the following:

- Time-share vehicles and ride-share passengers (due to budget problems, there is no immediate planned mingling of funds);
- Share a radio frequency over a three-county area;
- Develop a system of self-regulation in terms of quality of drivers and equipment;
- Establish joint training programs for clients from each service district of the other agencies.

The clinic has functioned as the lead agency due to both its central location in the 12-county area and the unassuming, open leadership of its transportation program.

Northern Florida
Agencies Involved: Chipola Junior College, Marianna, Fla., and Tri-County Community Council, Inc., Bonifay, Fla.

Project Description: Building from an existing transportation arrangement that buses students to Marianna from surrounding counties, Chipola Junior College and the Tri-County Community
Co-op models...Continued from page 5

Council have the potential to create a more comprehensive public transportation system in the Florida counties of Calhoun, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Walton, and Washington. One of the greatest needs in this area is transportation to Marianna from outlying rural communities for medical services.

The junior college already has a cooperative arrangement with the school boards of Calhoun, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, and Washington counties to use school buses jointly and transport students to the Chipola campus. At the same time, the council is expanding its transportation services in Holmes, Walton and Washington counties.

These services overlap in Holmes and Washington counties, and both providers see the potential for a cooperative arrangement to eliminate this duplication and improve services to the general public.

A producer cooperative is being considered to create the nucleus of a "Panhandle Transit System." This cooperative would focus on coordinating routes and schedules; training drivers and management personnel; improving maintenance, bus rebuilding and training of maintenance personnel; sharing operating data; and developing common reporting measures.

Several of these activities—bus rebuilding, maintenance, and at the Chipola campus—comprise vocational training programs.

The involvement of the junior college in this project is significant and has the potential to demonstrate the usefulness of junior colleges and vocational institutions can play in providing transportation services in both rural and urban areas.

W. K. Kellogg Foundation boosts leadership programs

Arkansas recently joined three other Southern states as recipients of funding of W.K. Kellogg Foundation Agricultural and Rural Leadership Project.

The Kellogg Foundation will provide $200,000 to the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service during the next four years to fund the Arkansas project.

Personnel from both the University of Arkansas and the University of Arkansas at Fine Bluff have worked cooperatively in plant and implement the Kellogg project, according to J.B.

Transportation center opens computer user's aid unit

A growing need for local help in the adoption and use of microcomputers in transportation applications has prompted the creation of a support center operated by the U. S. Department of Transportation.

The Transportation Systems Center, in Cambridge, Mass., now serves as part of the U. S. Federal Highway Administration's Rural Technical Assistance Program.

Services provided by the Cambridge center will include:

- Assistance in the formation of a national users group

- Publication of technical news briefs
- Operation of a telephone advisory service
- Testing and assessment of user-developed software
- Operation of a software clearinghouse/exchange with distribution of software to users upon request.

If you are interested in receiving further information, please contact Dr. David L. Damm-Luhr, U. S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center (DTS-62), Kendall Square, Cambridge, Mass., 02142.

On Schedule/In Print

Fifth annual winter institute on evaluating cooperative extension services, February 20-24, 1984

Orlando, Florida

This four-day program is sponsored by the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences at the University of Florida. Those registered will deal with the process of evaluation as it relates to Extension and it will be taught by faculty from the University of Florida as well as by other resource persons.

Registration for the Institute will cost $85.00. All sessions will be held at the Holiday Inn International Drive, Orlando, Florida and rooms will be available at $50.00 nightly, double occupancy.

More information about this conference can be obtained from: Dr. Alta S. Gress, Agricultural Extension Education Department, 311 Roils Hall, University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Gainesville, Florida, 32611.

American rural health association eighth annual institute, June 6-9, 1984

Epcot Center, Orlando, Florida

In addition to a keynote address by Dr. Ray Marshall, Secretary of Labor under President Carter, the challenge of meeting rural health needs with innovative health strategies will be explored in workshops and through research-oriented papers addressing the following sub-themes:

- International models of rural health care
- New models and strategies for rural health care delivery
- Current and future rural health...
Net migration figures show Southern states lost people

While Americans flocked to Texas and Florida, a private population study has shown that five Southern states have lost more people than they gained between 1980 and 1982.

According to a report recently released by the Population Reference Bureau, Texas was the biggest migration gainer in the nation with an addition of 667,000 people during the first two years of this decade. Florida was second with 601,000 newcomers.

Southern states that experienced more departures than arrivals include Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Carl Haub, a demographer for the study group, did not detail reasons for the population loss. Haub did note that the “Frostbelt’s” reputation for population loss continues to be deserved with 14 out of 21 states losing population via migration in face of the recession and the decline of the so-called smokestack industries. Michigan lost the most residents with a 305,000 out-migration.

The national migration figures also revealed that 1,257,000 people moved to the United States from some other country.

The following is a state-by-state estimate of the July 1, 1982, population of each Southern state and its gain or loss by migration since 1980:

- Virginia, 5,491,000, gained 61,000; South Carolina, 3,203,000, gained 21,000; Georgia, 5,639,000, gained 71,000; Florida, 10,416,000, gained 601,000; Kentucky, 3,667,000, lost 50,000;
- Tennessee, 4,651,000, lost 1,000; Alabama, 3,943,000, lost 12,000; Mississippi, 2,551,000, lost 23,000; Arkansas, 2,291,000, lost 27,000; Louisiana, 4,362,000, gained 51,000; Oklahoma, 3,177,000, gained 95,000; Texas 15,280,000, gained 667,000; and North Carolina, 6,019,000, gained 57,000.

States listed as having a migration loss may still have more total people than in 1980 because of a natural increase through births.