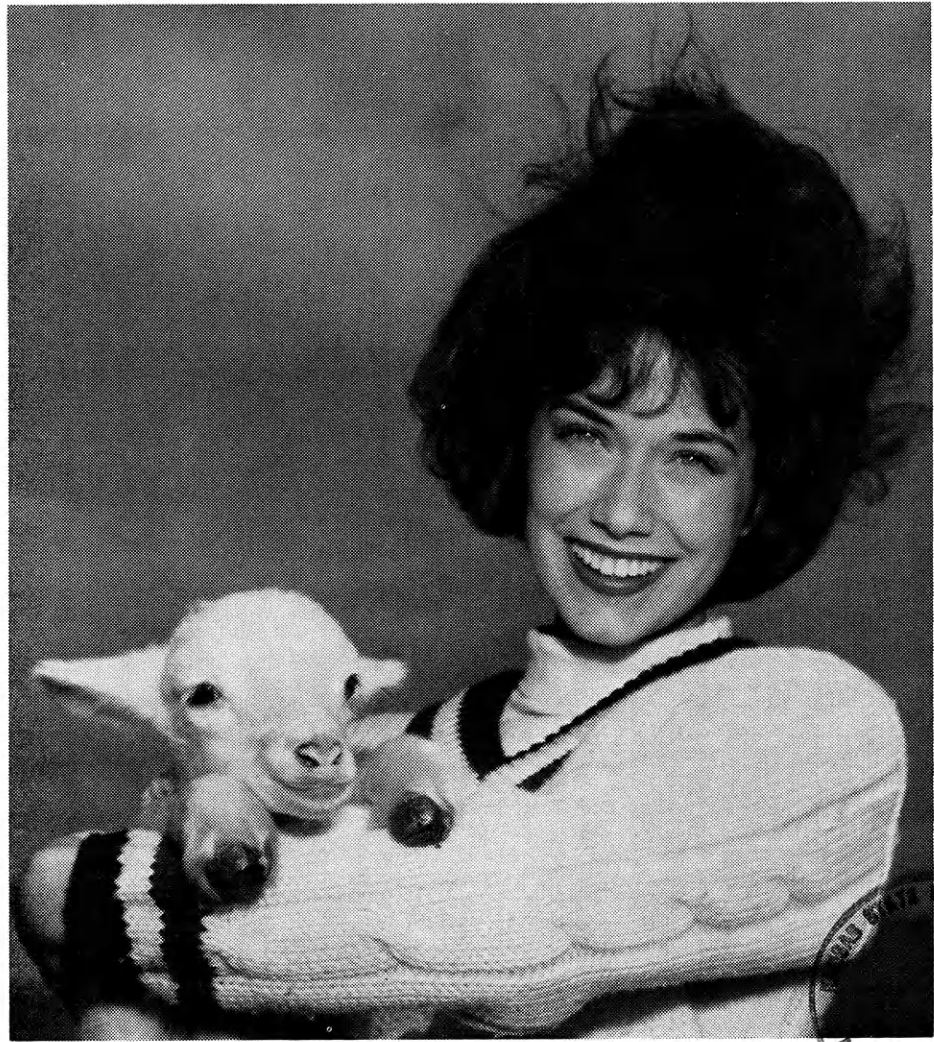


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Suzanne (Miss Wool of America) Beck

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KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

MARCH 1965

AG STUDENT

Miss Wool of America Returns . . . page 10

KSU Steer Is Grand Champ At Fort Worth Exposition

Kansas State University swept top honors on the winter show circuit when a K-State Shorthorn steer was grand champion of all classes at the Southwest Livestock Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth.

In mid-January a Shorthorn bull owned by the university was the grand champion of the National Western Livestock Show in Denver.

The Shorthorn that won the grand championship at Fort Worth was champion Shorthorn steer in Denver. All other university-owned animals exhibited at Denver were sold there.

The grand championship win at Fort Worth was the first for a Shorthorn since 1919.

First Home Ec: "Do you know that Ag who tried to kiss me said I was the first girl he had kissed?"

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First Home Ec: "That I was no agricultural experiment station."

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K-State College of Agriculture Sets National Enrollment Pace

ENROLLMENT in the College of Agriculture continues at a high level for spring semester. As with last fall, about 23 per cent more undergraduate students are enrolled than were a year ago. The number of graduate students also is up slightly from a year earlier.

The KSU College of Agriculture had a larger increase in undergraduate enrollment than any other land-grant college of agriculture. The table below shows increases in certain other colleges of agriculture.

Records also show a high persistence among students in the KSU College of Agriculture. As in 1963-64, relatively few withdrew from the College of Agriculture during fall semester or dropped out between semesters because of low grades or discouragement. The situation is much improved compared with several years earlier.

Your records gratify both your teachers and the administration.

—Duane Acker

NUMBERS OF UNDERGRADUATES ENROLLED IN
SELECTED LAND-GRANT COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE, FALL, 1963 AND 1964

	1963	1964	Increase
1. Kansas State University	675	828	153
2. Ohio State University	1,740	1,890	150
3. University of California	874	1,017	143
4. Purdue University	1,471	1,603	132
5. University of Tennessee	538	665	127
6. Iowa State University	1,853	1,978	125
7. Michigan State University	1,177	1,298	121
8. North Carolina State University	686	804	118
9. Louisiana State University	607	718	111
10. South Dakota State University	759	863	104
University of Missouri	969	1,036	67
Oklahoma State University	1,168	1,235	67
University of Nebraska	765	813	48
Colorado State University	610	617	7
Total (67 institutions)	33,139	35,555	2,416

Students of agriculture should also take pride in the fact that the proportion of students on land-grant college campuses is higher in 1964-65 than a year earlier. In other words, the increases in colleges of agriculture were larger than in other schools or colleges in the land-grant universities.

23 Percent Increase

At Kansas State, where enrollment in the College of Agriculture increased about 23 per cent, the average for the total university was slightly more than 11 per cent.

Such information is encouraging to the agricultural industries that are seeking well-trained, high-ability graduates. To students it is reassuring to know that they are in a discipline that is "on the rise."



Dean Acker, director
of resident instruction

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY AG STUDENT

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KSU Coed Is

All-around Cowgirl of Great Plains Region

AN ATTRACTIVE Kansas State University coed, Fanchone DeArmond of Arkansas City, is one of the top rodeo cowgirls in the Midwest. Attesting to this statement are some 12 trophies which grace the trophy cabinet in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. DeArmond. In addition to the trophies, the 21-year-old senior in Elementary Education is the proud owner of four sterling silver trophy belt buckles and five pairs of western boots won in rodeo and horse show competition.

Miss DeArmond's interest in horses and riding dates back to her childhood. She often visited her grandparents' farm in Pauls Valley, Okla-

homa, where her natural love for the farm and farm animals was discovered.

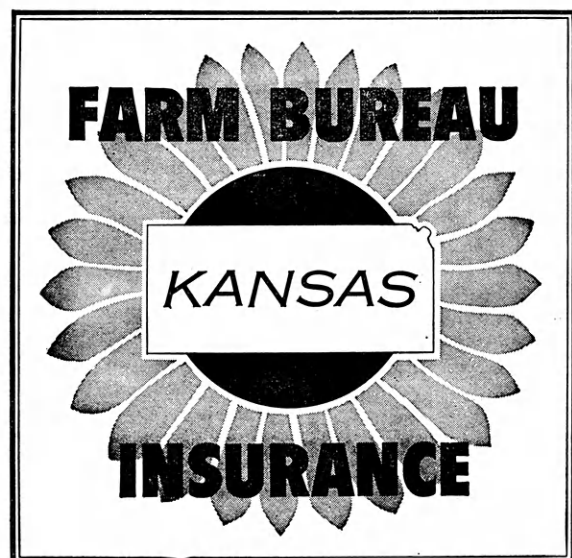
First Horse at Three Years

Miss DeArmond got her first horse at the age of three when her uncle gave her "Old Spot." At that time the DeArmonds were living in town, so her father, J. J. DeArmond, an engineer for the Santa Fe Railway, rented pasture space. When she was seven, Fanchone started claiming a big bay gelding called "Chigger."

The DeArmonds moved to a 16-acre farm when Fanchone was 12 years old. "After we moved to the farm I really had a chance to de-

velop my interest," Miss DeArmond stated. This interest was barrel racing. She first started barrel racing on a home-made pasture course and then began competing in saddle club "shodeos" near Arkansas City. After winning several shodeos, Fanchone decided to try rodeo competition. At the age of 16 she entered her first rodeo barrel race. That summer she rode "Chigger" in six rodeos in the Arkansas City area. During 1960 Fanchone really "hit" the rodeo circuit. Riding a Quarter Horse mare named "Sis," she raced in 26 amateur rodeos that year.

The next several years saw Fanchone traveling each summer to more



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rodeos and winning more awards and honors. Besides winning the title of Jaycees International Champion in the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, cow-girls' barrel race, she was chosen Queen of the Ark City Mavericks Saddle Club and was among the top 10 at the High School Rodeo Queen contest in Topeka. Fanchone also won her first All-Around Cowgirl title that year at the Arkansas City Horse Show.

In National H.S. Finals

In 1961 Fanchone was one of the representatives from Kansas in the barrel race, break-away roping, and pole bending at the National High School Finals Rodeo in Douglas, Wyoming. She also joined the Kansas Cowgirls' Barrel Racing Association and the Oklahoma Barrel Racers' Association that year. During the '61 season she accumulated enough points to place third in the Kansas Association standings and fifth in the Oklahoma standings. In 1962 Fanchone attended 36 rodeos and traveled over 15,000 miles. She won third in Kansas and sixth in Oklahoma standings.

'63 Her Greatest Year

The year 1963 proved to be Miss DeArmond's greatest year. At the Kansas State University National Intercollegiate Rodeo, Fanchone won the barrel race and was named All-Around Cowgirl. During the Flint Hills Rodeo at Strong City, she was chosen Miss Rodeo Kansas and represented Kansas in the Miss Rodeo America contest held in Las Vegas, Nevada. Miss DeArmond said the chance to make this trip was one of the highlights of her rodeo career. Although much of her time was spent representing the Kansas Rodeo Association, Fanchone did win enough points to place sixth in Kansas and ninth in Oklahoma barrel racing. She also started training a young Quarter Horse gelding named King Snap on the barrels.

Invited to Fort Worth Rodeo

The 1964 season started out in January when Fanchone was asked to compete in the barrel racing at the Southwestern Livestock Exposition Rodeo in Fort Worth, Texas. This is quite an honor, as entry in this show is by invitation only. Many top honors were won by Fanchone in Intercollegiate Rodeo competition

during the spring. She won All-Around Cowgirl honors at the Black



Hills State Teachers College Rodeo in Spearfish, South Dakota, the South Dakota State Rodeo at Brookings, and the Kansas State University Rodeo in Manhattan. She placed second in the Great Plains region of the Intercollegiate Rodeo Association in both the girls' goat tying and barrel race and was named All-Around Cowgirl of the region. She was one of the representatives of the Great Plains region at the National Intercollegiate Finals Rodeo in Douglas, Wyoming, where she was named runner-up to the All-Around Champion Cowgirl.

King Snap Responds Well

Also in 1964, King Snap responded to the excellent barrel-race training he received from Fanchone by carrying her to first place in the event at the Flint Hills Rodeo at Strong City. With less than a year of training under his saddle cinch, Snap had outrun many of the fastest and more experienced barrel horses in the nation.

Fanchone says two things a horse must possess are a quick burst of speed and the ability to handle and maneuver himself at a dead run. She prefers a Quarter Horse with some Thoroughbred breeding because of their speed, quiet disposition, and desire to learn.

Will Teach Kindergarteners

Miss DeArmond hopes to teach kindergarten following college graduation. She hasn't thought much as to when she will quit rodeoing. "That is one reason I'm an education major," she said. "I can teach in the winter and rodeo in the summer."

Miss DeArmond has had many unusual experiences while rodeoing. "I had my hair set by a cowboy in a horse barn once," she said. "He was 'roaching' a horse's mane and asked if I were next. Before I knew it my head was under a faucet. Luckily for me the cowboy had been to hair-styling school." Certainly this cowgirl coed will have many interesting rodeo and horse tales to relate to her young pupils when she begins teaching.

Fanchone DeArmond was champion All-Around Cowgirl of the Great Plains region of the National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association in 1964, represented Kansas in the 1963 Miss Rodeo America contest, and will compete on the K-State girls' rodeo team again this year.

Soil Conservation Is Needed to Help Kenya Shift from Shifting Cultivation

By Moses Mike Mukolwe

Editor's note: Moses Mike Mukolwe of Nairobi, Kenya, a sophomore in animal husbandry at Kansas State University, gathered information in this article while working for the Kenya Department of Agriculture.

THE FACE of the land faithfully reflects the culture of the people who live upon it. Where the land is poor and worn, so are the people who strive to maintain themselves on its inhospitable surface. Where the land is rich and bountiful, the people who inhabit it have an opportunity to live a rich and bountiful life.

Kenya, on the eastern side of Africa, is one of the underdeveloped countries of the world where people long have made less than full use of their natural resources. Subsistence farming under shifting cultivation has been practiced for years.

Cornbread (mealie) is the staple food of the natives. Corn was introduced by European settlers after the British had established Kenya as an overseas colony at the close of the last century. The grain was exported to Europe where it earned lucrative profits, which encouraged increased production as early as 1920. Under shifting cultivation, a piece of land is continuously cropped and when the yields start declining, a virgin piece of land is sought. So long as there was ample fertile land available, the system worked.

Population has tended to concentrate in fertile, well-watered parts of the country. Modern medical science contributes to further population growth. Natives who have come in contact with western civilization find their low economies do not lead modern ways of life. That is one of the factors that brought dissatisfaction and frustration, particularly after World War II. Misuse of land has resulted in depleted soil fertility, and tropical rains are so turbulent that already exhausted soil is washed away.

British administrators, foreseeing the danger, in 1940 set up a soil conservation team and sent a top official

to the United States to learn soil conservation methods. How were new methods to be applied when land was still owned communally? Natives say digging contour lines with a hand hoe is laborious and many do not understand benefits of doing it. Conservatism, too, plays a part when an innovation is introduced.

It was difficult for the government to force inhabitants to do the work. The responsibility of prosecuting offenders was through native courts where very little was achieved. Threats were sometimes used to get the work done, but they only created enmity between the people and the officials concerned. Politics also played a part in such matters; hence agricultural projects introduced by the government were opposed.

Some European economists, writing on African development in relation to agriculture, emphasized agrarian land reform as prerequisite to sound agricultural practices. This meant changing the land tenure system from communal to individual ownership, with legalized title deeds.

Under shifting cultivation, peasant

farmers emerged with fragmented fields scattered in an area. Modern farming methods cannot be efficiently applied under such conditions. In the course of agrarian revolution, it was discovered by land surveyors that one farmer in one of the populous, fertile, and well-watered areas had 43 land fragments that, when consolidated, totaled seven acres.

In 1954, the British came up with another plan named after Swynnerton, then the Director of Agriculture in Kenya. The aim was to carry out a preliminary land survey and consolidate fragmented pieces into individual economic units where intensified and sound agriculture could be practiced. Under this plan, the farmer was to practice mixed farming and crop diversification. Perennial cash crops, such as tea, coffee and fruit trees, would be located in appropriate areas on the farm. The blueprint plan showed that an economic farm unit of about 16 acres could support a family of nine members and provide a cash profit of \$300 a year.

Continued on page 7

A Department of Agriculture show stand at Mitchell Park, Nairobi, Kenya.





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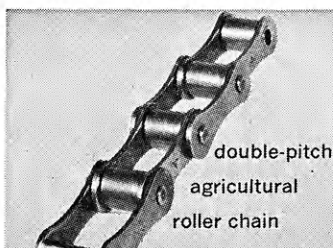
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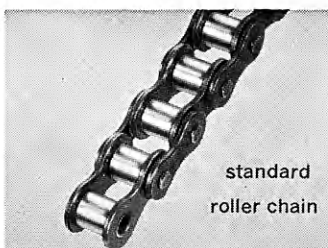
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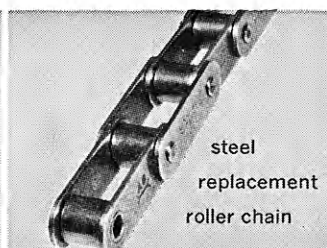
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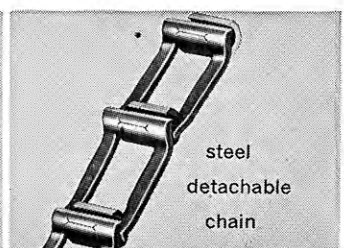
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standard
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steel
replacement
roller chain



steel
detachable
chain

Soil Conservation Is Needed

Continued from page 5

The success of the plan needed cooperation among various departments and, above all, the natives themselves. It was apparent that the natives would be critical of the plan, hence rendering it unworkable. During this time, a revolution known as "Mau Mau" took place. It had nothing to do with the land situation directly, but was an expression of political dissatisfaction over British rule and some organized group of natives seeking land that had been set aside for government use as well as that which lay idle and yet occupied by European settlers.

One might conclude that the proposed plan was going to fail under such circumstances. However, the rebellion only helped to implement the plan. Rebels who were captured were placed into concentration or detention camps where they were taught farming and other related industries. Villages were also set up in the countryside to protect loyal natives. After grouping people in the area where the revolution started, land was surveyed and plots allotted to owners accordingly. The system was then known as land consolidation.

Although the plan has met with opposition all over Kenya, its benefits already are apparent. Land and aerial survey required specialized people and money. Kenya people now give credit to the British because future economic planning based on what the British did made it possible to lay down plots for public use, such as schools, markets, and access roads.

The British relinquished their rule one year ago. Since then, leaders of the country have enthusiastically set to building on the foundation laid. Increased return from export trade is being realized and, since the country is politically stable, more foreign investments are attracted. The climate favors cultivation of tropical, subtropical and temperate crops.

Kenya is a multiracial country. Her economy for many years to come will depend on agriculture. Investors from advanced countries are encouraged by the progress made. According to reports made by bodies like Food and Agricultural Organization and others, those participating in assistance programs find it pleasant to work in the country and are hopeful.

Missourians to Kansas and Kansans to Missouri With No Nonresident Fees

Effective September, 1965, Kansas residents can enroll in the School of Dentistry, the School of Forestry, or the curriculum in Wildlife Management at the University of Missouri, Columbia, or in the curriculum in mining engineering at the University of Missouri, Rolla, by paying only resident Missouri fees.

Missouri residents can major in Feed Technology, Flour Milling Technology, or Bakery Management at Kansas State University, plus certain unique programs at KU or Wichita by paying only resident Kansas fees.

Dr. Duane Acker, director of resident instruction for the Kansas State University College of Agriculture, recommends that Kansans who have a confirmed desire to become foresters enroll as freshmen at the University of Missouri.

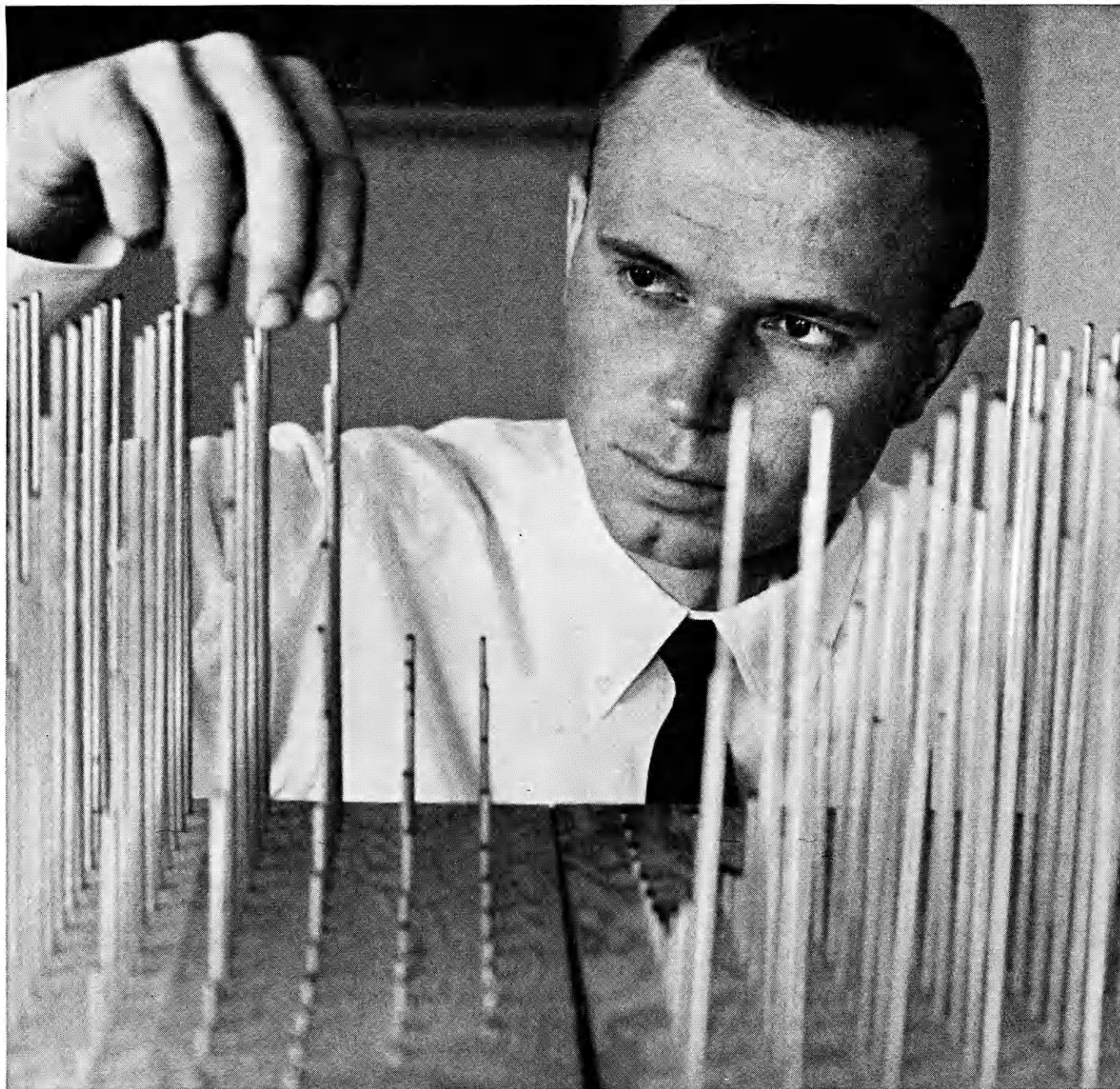
"If there is interest but some indecision," he said, "we recommend they enroll in the two-year pre-forestry curriculum at K-State, test their interest by summer employment in forestry work, and plan to transfer to Columbia as juniors."

The pre-forestry curriculum at Manhattan meshes with the accredited curricula at Missouri and six other universities. No credit would be lost in transferring, Acker said.

"Officially, the agreement is for two years, but we expect it to be renewed."

The agreement does not include elimination of out-of-state fees for Kansas residents who have entered the University of Missouri before September 1, 1965.

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After High School, What?

Thinking mostly of high school students, particularly seniors, Kansas State University students each spring present a triple show for the public. Six departments in the College of Home Economics and ten in the College of Agriculture prepare exhibits, skits, and programs to show what college is like, and many of the opportunities it affords those who go to college. The day's programs help those who attend acquire a modern definition of what "agriculture" and "home economics" mean—much more than most persons even imagine.

The style show is a highlight of Hospitality Day. The Little American Royal livestock show climaxes the day.

Best kind of guest to bring along, other than members of the family, is one who thinks he (she) knows what home economics or agriculture includes. Chances are more than 9 of 10 that his (her) ideas are not broad enough.

The day is planned especially for persons who are wondering "After High School, What?" It presents a lot of ideas most persons never have considered.

Plan now to attend the triple-event day.

AG SCIENCE DAY

HOME ECONOMICS HOSPITALITY DAY

THE LITTLE AMERICAN ROYAL

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Kansas State University, Manhattan

APRIL 3, 1965

Miss Wool of America Returns To Classes at Kansas State U.

By Joan Sistrunk

BEAUTEOUS Kansas State coed Suzanne ("Suzy") Beck embarks this semester on her last tour of duty as Miss Wool of America. The 20-year-old, green-eyed brunette was chosen for her honor last spring in San Angelo, Texas, and after thousands of miles of travel across the United States this past year, will crown the new queen of the wool industry in April.

Daughter of K.S.U. Dean of Agriculture and Mrs. Glenn H. Beck, Suzy is the first Miss Wool of America to come from the Midwest. Upon winning her title, she received a complete 47-piece woolen wardrobe, including accessories and luggage, during a two-week trip to New York City in June. Her long tour began in August, and she has been in 16 cities over the nation since then. She traveled by plane with a companion and 25 suitcases, trying to show people, through her wardrobe, "what is being done with woolen materials and to educate them as to what they can have in wool." To accomplish this, she participated in over 40 fashion shows, press conferences, radio and television appearances (between 60 and 70), all explaining fashion, color and design.

Learned to Appreciate Home

Suzy says the most important thing she feels she gained from her travels is "a real appreciation for home, life in a small town, and the way I was brought up." She had no bad experiences ("everyone was very helpful and friendly"), but met so many different kinds of people that she soon became aware of various ways of life unlike her own.

"It's interesting how different areas of the country seem to affect people," she says. "I think Kansas offers a very good environment—especially for bringing up children."

Is Pursued by Pirate

One humorous example of a brush with someone "different" came on a

street in New York City where Suzy was actually pursued by a pirate!

"I had learned about Seventh Avenue clothing design piracy in one of my home ec classes last spring," relates Suzy, "but I had no idea I'd ever get to apply the facts so well."

She was waiting for a taxi on a street corner, when she noticed a man looking at her very intently and evidently sketching her costume in detail. Her press agent advised her to try to hide quickly, so Suzy hurried into the nearest store, with the little man padding along behind her, still busily drawing in his sketchbook. She ran through the store, out the back door, into the alley, and back to the street again—but could not shake her pursuer until the taxi arrived and she escaped. "As we

drove away, I looked back to see him still drawing in his book," Suzy says, "and I was just sick. I knew he had copied my dress to sell to some cheap design house. It was an original design by a well-known designer, not to be released until fall, but given to me as a gift. I felt I had let him down."

However, she later found that the designer was not much worried by the stolen design after all, and did not hold her responsible for the pirate's trick.

During her two-week stay in New York, Suzy was honored with a Miss Wool of America day at the World's Fair. She took special tours of many exhibits, was officially presented at a Miss Wool luncheon, and raised an American flag over the fair—a unique



Suzy Beck, here as St. Patricia of KSU, now is completing a year's reign as Miss Wool of America

all-wool banner specially woven for Suzy by the Singer Company.

Meets President and Mrs. Johnson

The most exciting highlight of Suzy's trip to Washington, D.C., was meeting President and Mrs. Johnson. Her description of the event begins almost like a spy story:

"Well, first I was instructed to go to the southwest gate of the White House, making sure I was alone. There I showed every identification card I had—including my prescription for contact lenses—before they'd let me through the door. I went to three different checking stations, showing my identification every time, although they were all expecting me. Finally I was ushered into a long hall in the basement of the White House. The guard there chatted with me for about 15 minutes, and then a buzzer sounded three times.

15 Guards for President

"The guard straightened up, announced in hushed tones, 'It's the President!' and suddenly, about 10 or 15 doors opened on both sides of the corridor. An armed guard stepped out of every single door and stood facing me." Here Suzy's green eyes twinkled. "I couldn't help thinking, 'All these big strong men to protect Mr. Johnson from little me!'"

The President and his wife stepped off an elevator at the end of the hall, and came up to be introduced to the Kansas girl. Together, they all went into a brightly lighted interview room, followed by dozens of photographers who stationed themselves on one side of the room and started snapping pictures. Suzy was seated next to the President, who began asking her questions about her duties as Miss Wool of America.

Straightens Up for Lady Bird

"I never realized before that the President is such a tall man," Suzy remarks. "He had to lean 'way over to talk to me. Finally Lady Bird spoke out, 'Straighten up, dear, don't hunch your shoulders!' I am so accustomed to being ordered to sit this way or stand that way for photographers that I straightened up right away, and then Lady Bird said, 'Not you, dear, I meant the President!'" Suzy grins, recalling that the President simply ignored Mrs. Johnson's advice and went on talking.

"He told me about his daughters, and how he sometimes regrets not having more time to spend with his family. I found him to be a very charming man," says Suzy.

Goldwater Knows Wool

During the presidential campaign, she also met Senator Barry Goldwater in Cincinnati. "I felt it was quite an honor for men of his and President Johnson's importance to be interested in someone like me," says Suzy. "They were both very easy to talk to. Senator Goldwater seemed to know a lot about the wool industry, too."

Among the many other "firsts" she has recorded are seeing her first horse show in North Carolina; singing with a Dixieland jazz band in New Orleans; swimming in October (in the Shamrock-Hilton Hotel in Houston, where "the pool is big enough to water ski"); attending the American Royal in Kansas City; and "auctioning off my first sheep at the Ohio State Fair in Columbus."

Is Junior at KSU

Suzy is enrolled as a junior in home economics and nursing at Kansas

State, and plans to enter the University of Kansas Medical Center next September to begin work on her nursing degree. Although she worked three years as a nurses' aide while in high school, her main interest in nursing came from her older sister Ferol, who is now a registered nurse in Kansas City.

To Be Wed June 5

In addition to her nursing career, this charming and talented young lady also intends to become a housewife. She will be married June 5 to Mark Wright, pre-law and education senior from Sublette. Her fiancé plans to study law at the University of Kansas, "so we'll both be students for the next two years," Suzy says.

More traveling is on her agenda this semester, mostly short trips around Kansas, plus a week's K-State a cappella choir tour and one week at the Miss Wool contest in Texas. Besides her studies, Suzy works 30 hours a week as cashier at Scheu's Cafe, also gives some time as a member of Chimes and Pi Beta Phi sorority.

"It's a busy life," she says, flashing a bright smile, "but I'm enjoying every minute of it."



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Prepare for a Future in *Scientific Agriculture or Agribusiness* KSU Opens Doors to Success

Shown below, Weber Hall is one of the centers of agricultural learning at Kansas State University in Manhattan. It is named for a Kansas farm boy, Arthur D. Weber, graduate of the Atchison county high school at Effingham. His training at K-State helped his influence spread throughout the U.S. livestock industry, to India, South America and other countries. He and his classmates became leaders in Kansas agriculture and businesses related to agriculture.

From the agricultural halls at K-State will come tomorrow's leaders in agriculture and businesses related to agriculture.

These young men will be machinery dealers, formula feed dealers, managers of dairy manufacturing plants and bakeries, agricultural representatives of banks, specialists in foreign agricultural positions, teachers, researchers, scientists, extension agents, soil conservation men, feed dealers, seed dealers, fertilizer dealers, farmers, ranchers, livestock commission men, vocational agriculture teachers, and junior executives and administrators.

The U.S. Census Bureau figures show that a college graduate earns considerably more than \$100,000 more in a lifetime than a high school graduate, but the extra income is not the most important reason to go to college.

The College of Agriculture's professors and deans want their young people to graduate with broad educational training that fits them for responsibilities in community life, government, and industry.

*Plan to be one of them and
To go forward as one of them*



KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY'S COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Manhattan, Kansas

Weber Hall, KSU, Manhattan

