

BICENTENNIAL

1976

PART III

County Home Extension Agent

A County Home Extension Agent is a woman who advises rural citizens of communities, about home-making and welfare matters.

If ever a problem in your home, you can always count on her to give you advice. She gives instructions in nutrition and a proper well-balanced diet. She will tell you the proper way to prepare and preserve foods. In a way, she is a counselor to many people, young and old. You could ask for advice on how to manage your home, and the proper care for your children.

Communications is one of her areas of interest, so she will be glad to help you.

If I want to become such an agent, I should study for a bachelor of science degree in home economics, at a college or university.

These agents are very helpful people and are always willing to help

Jori Reichardt

Airplane Pilot

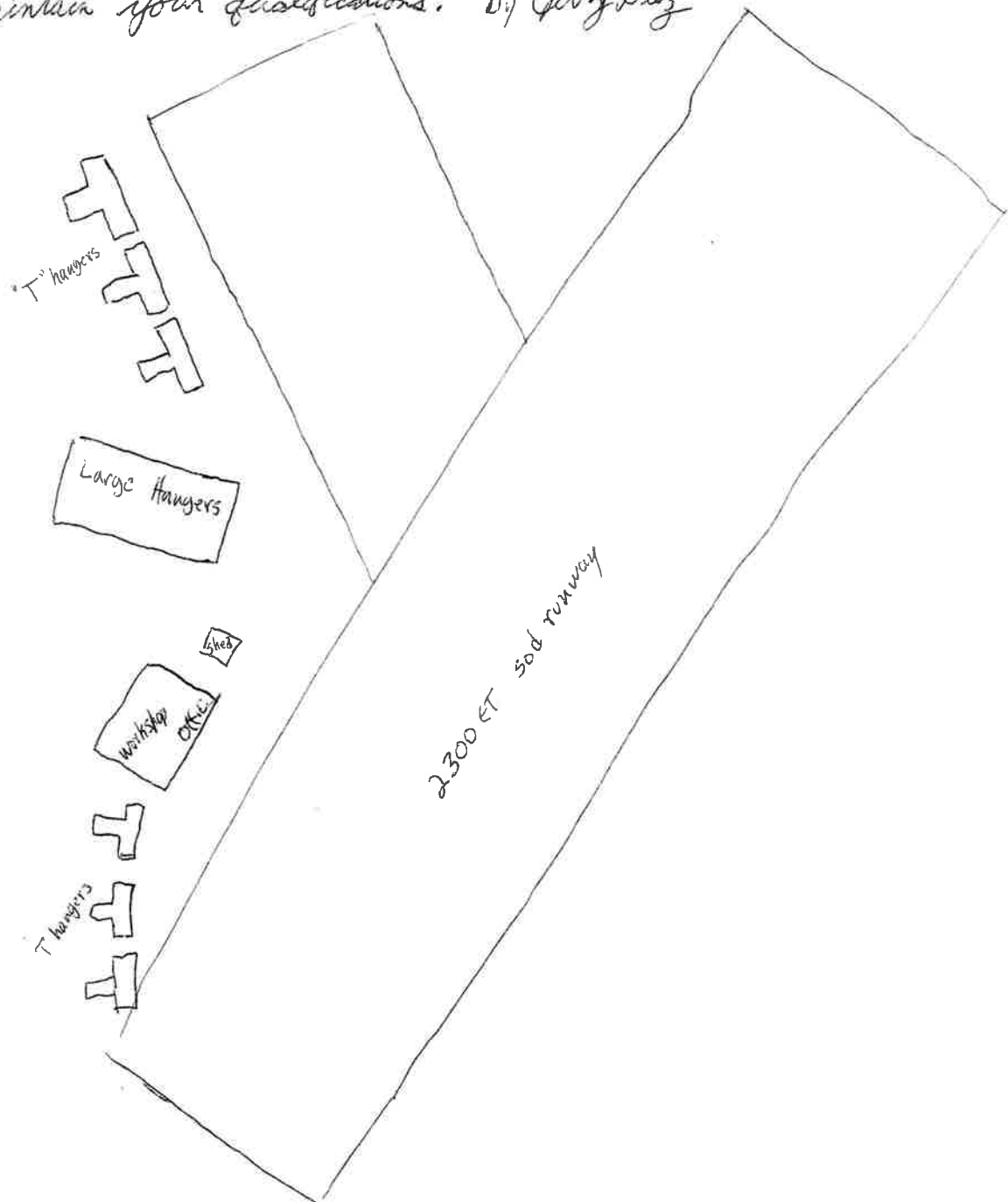
I am interviewing Gerald Howell, my step-father, on the subject of a airplane pilot since he has a private licence for a Cherokee 180. We live at 1110 Front Street in Garner. I asked him questions on how to become a pilot today.

What do you need to become a pilot qualification wise? Well first you have to pass a physical examination and then go to ground school to learn the basic principles of flight and understanding of the federal aviation regulations. Then obtain nine to ten hours of flying in the airplane with your instructor, then the instructor will give you your solo flight. After that you are given further flight training for advanced maneuvering, stalls, navigation, and cross country flying. During this training he's giving you instructions for forced landings and you are also placed "under the hood" for basic instrument flight training.

What do you mean by under the hood? It's a special headgear so that you can only see the planes instruments and not the outside of the plane.

After the instructor feels that you are ready, you can then be sent to a certified flight instructor for a flight check and then you will receive a private pilot licence, provided you have passed the oral and written examination.

How do you keep up your license? after
the years you have to have a medical examination
and you have to go back to your flight instructor for
a biannual check flight. You should also fly regularly
to maintain your qualifications. by Jerry Dietz



Garner Airport.

A Highway Patrolman

I interviewed my neighbor, Mr. Steve Loftus of the Iowa Highway Patrol.

In order to become a patrolman, there are a few things to do. First, you fill out an application form.

Then you send it to one of fourteen different posts in Iowa. He was closest to the Fort Dodge area, so that's where he sent his. If they want you, they will tell you to come to one of the posts and meet a sergeant or a lieutenant and they'll interview you. This was a very, very long procedure, even before you were accepted. You had to do some some physical fitness tests, such as: pushups, pullups, running in place ect... If you do O.K. here, you're sent to Des Moines. Here, you're quized on your I.Q., your memory, and General Knowledge tests. You have to have a certain percentage in order to pass. If you do pass, you're told

to see this board which consists of usually two or three patrolmen, two lieutenants, and one captain. They ask you many questions just to try and figure you out. They also give you a Lie Detector test, in order to see if you're honest, and to see how you react when something embarrassing is found out. If you do alright on that, then, you see another board, consisting of seven people: highway captains, and colonels, heads of narcotics, and fire marshels. They mainly want to know your views.

If you pass this, you're sent to Des Moines, with the others who were accepted. There were twenty-one troopers, four narcotics officers, two fire marshels, one vice-dept. (beer and liquor), and three B.C.I.'s. (Bureau of Criminal Investigation). Then, you are sworn in and they give a pledge you'll obey all state laws and you also get your date to start work at an academy (in

this case, Fort Dodge) where it's
like a boot camp for ten weeks.
If you get through all of this,
you graduate and get a certificate.
Then you're sent directly to a
place to ride around with an
experienced patrolman for four
months. After awhile, you're on
your own, and can get your
own patrol car. Then you're on
your own. He said, "It's a very
rewarding job!"

By

Mindy

Jakoubek

8C

Interview - Minister

I interviewed Larry A. Laskie, minister of Zion United Church of Christ in Garner.

How many years of schooling did you take to become a minister?

Seven years

Where did you get this schooling?

I went three years at Lakeland College in Sheboygan, Wisconsin and for four years at United Theological Seminary of the Twin Cities in New Brighton, Minnesota.

Where did you work before coming to Garner?

Laferette, Indiana

Fairmont, Minnesota

What does your work require besides preaching on Sunday mornings?

I counsel to people who have problems and who are getting married. I

perform weddings and funerals.
I do visiting to people in
hospitals and at home. I also
help create Bible Studies, teach
Bible Studies, train teachers,
help church consistories and
do community projects.

How long have you lived in
Garner?

4 months

What do you like about
Garner?

People, small town atmosphere,
the openness. you don't feel
hemmed in by factories and
houses. and the school system
is good.

Ruth Laskie

interview -

Dr. L. R. Fuller

I interviewed Dr. Fuller about his job as a Medical Doctor.

He was born in Jessup Iowa in 1925. His family lived on a farm of about 130 acres. By the time he was a sophomore in high school he had decided what his lifetime occupation would be.

Farm life was hard back then and his Dad didn't make enough money to support the rest of the family and send his son all the way through medical school. Dr. Fuller had to work summers baling hay and doing other odd jobs to make enough money to get through the school year on.

He was accepted as a med. student at "Iowa" when he was 22.

When he was through with medical school he joined the army and was married.

When he moved to Garner he bought a small office and went to work. When he was better established he built a new office.

He likes his job even though it may mean a 24 hour day and days at the hospital.

He likes to help people, and is interested in them. The people he cures and makes well show their gratitude in many ways, for example, one person painted a picture for him, and one person gave him deer steaks.

He worked hard for his medical degree, but thinks it was well worth it,

by John Fuller

Interview - Dentist

The main function of a dentist is keeping up the dentine of his patients' teeth. His work includes checking and caring for their teeth. The physical requirements for becoming a dentist are having good fingers and ^{hand} dexterity and being able to have your mind and hands working together. To get into a dental school you must have a 2.7 grade average and have taken all the sciences in high school.

Dr. Landon says his profession doesn't interfere with his home life, but he does get some calls after work. His weekly hours are: 8:30 to 5:00 on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and 8:30 to 12:00 on Wednesdays. Dr. Landon has 18 to 20 patients a day and on the average, 5 new patients a week. People come to him with the most common problem of a toothache.

He has two dental assistants to help him. He attended the University of Iowa State for four years. It took Dr. Landon about \$100,000 to get his business started. He feels he couldn't make more in a big city and prefers Garner. He would encourage more people to enter in this profession.

Shelley Draper

Interview - Rev. William Holzer

On May 17, 1976 I interviewed Reverend William Holzer, the priest of Saint Boniface Catholic Church in Garner, Iowa. In the church we have three Sunday Masses: Saturday at 7:30 P.M. Sunday at 8:00 and 10:00 A.M. On Thursday from 6:30 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. we have religious training. There are daily masses at 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday.

Interview

Question: When and where were you born?

Answer: October 7, 1927 in Dubuque, Iowa.

Question: When you were ordained a priest what qualifications did you need?

Answer: I had to have elementary education, high school education, college education, two years of philosophy, and four years of theology.

Question: When and where were you ordained?

Answer: On December 8, 1951 in the North American College Chapel in Rome, Italy.

Question: What places were you a pastor before?

Answer: For nine months I taught and was a pastor at Monticello, Iowa — Loras Academy in Dubuque, Iowa for one year — then I returned to Rome, Italy for more education — Mercy Medical Center in Dubuque, Iowa for one year — Dyresville, Iowa for five years — Cresco, Iowa and Harpers Ferry for four years.

Question: When did you move to Garner?

Answer: 1970

Question: What do you like and dislike about Garner?

Answer: I like the Fire Department, Lions Club, and the Ambulance Service. I don't really dislike anything about Garner.

Question: What is expected of you being a priest in Garner?

Answer: Doing the work of Christ and giving the sacraments of Baptism, Marriage, Funerals, Penance, visiting the sick and so on.

Question: How many:

Answer: →

families	230
people	850
students { grade	150
{ high	80
	230

Question: How has the church changed in the last ten years?

Answer: The altars have been turned, vestments lessened, fasting times changed during Lent and language changed from Latin. But the doctrine of the church cannot be changed.

Question: What is your opinion of the Nations Bicentennial?

Answer: The church played an important part of it and the history cannot be studied

without the Bicentennial.

Question: What is the main factor that interests you in the Bicentennial?

Answer: The ideals our founding fathers put forth when they wrote the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

By Suzan A. Young

Electric Service

1. How do we the people get electricity?

Electricity is made at power plants. Then it is transported by power lines to substations where the voltage is reduced and sent on by more power lines to small distribution transformers that reduce the voltage to its final rating. The voltage is desired by the customer.

2. How is service wire size determined?

Service wire size is determined by the amount of electricity that will be used by the customer.

3. How is electricity measured?

Electricity is measured at the house by a meter that records the number of watts used by the customer.

4. What are the worst enemies of electricity?

The worst enemies to electricity are bad storms and tornados. These are all natural enemies not man-made.

5. Why is the cost of electrical power rising?

The price is rising because the fuel that is used at power plants to make electricity is very high priced such as coal.

6. What is the worst danger in working with electricity?

The worst hazard in working with electricity is to get into series with an energized line. Getting into series means to complete a circuit through your body.

(Interview Bill Vileta) Bob Vileta

The Garner Leader

The Garner Reader was founded in 1873. The paper is 103 years old, It is a county seat newspaper, which means that all county board proceedings are published in it. Mr. Wiseman recently bought the Garner Leader from C. D. Elling.

The Garner Publisher has been a publisher for eight years, he has also been a publisher at Armstrong and at Ringstead.

At this time Mr. Wiseman has eight assistants, They are Jim Meyer. He sells advertising and puts mechanical portions of news printing and job printing together. Jim has been there for 29 years, full time. Leo Grieman does news writing and is the receptionist in the front office. Doug Zelmer is the news editor. He does a great deal of writing of the newspaper. Dorothy Jahnke sets the type for printing. She also does putting advertising together to make the pages. Kathy Shreeder puts ads together.

Brenda Halverson also sets type, but does a lot of other things. Helen Clark proof reads, Mrs. Wiseman does the bookkeeping as well as anything else.

News for the paper is brought in from clubs and social organizations. They go to city council meetings and school board meetings. They get sports news from coaches or students. As far as major news we cover it on the scene.

The procedure for printing the newspaper is simple. The type is set on what we call a copywrite junior. The result is a piece of paper in column form. Then we paste it on a layout sheet which is about the same size as an individual sheet of the newspaper. We locate our pictures where we want it. Then we paste them on. Then we take our paper to a printing plant in Forest City, Iowa. Then they make plates and do camera work. Then they put it on a

high speed press. Our newspaper
is printed 2,250 in 12 minutes,
They send our papers back, Then
we address them, Then we
bring it to the Post Office,
Then they will be mailed to
the people who subscribed it,

The Garner Leader and
Signal's circulation is 2,250.
Our normal circulation is
slightly under 2,000.

- Craig Johnson

Iowa Mold & Tooling Co.

I interviewed John Collins who is an employee at Iowa Mold & Tooling Co. (IMTCO). Iowa Mold & Tooling Co. is a manufacturing Company that manufactures specialized products with reference to mobil lubrication vehicles, giant tire service trucks, compressors, cranes, and mechanic trucks for the construction and mining industry throughout the world.

Iowa Mold was originated by Frances Zrostlik in 1960 and is the president. Iowa Mold makes nearly 10 million dollars a year in total sales production.

They sell three types of trucks. Tire service trucks are capable of going into a field and changing tires on equipment from a small truck to the largest, giant tire manufactured today. The size of the largest tire is 40.00 x 57-60 Ply tire that is 138 inches in diameter. It weighs 7,800 pounds. The lubrication vehicles are capable of going into a field and lubricating and fueling all types of construction equipment. A mechanic truck is a support vehicle for maintaining construction equipment.

John Collins' title is "Off The Road Equipment Specialist" which means that he manages the O.R.E. division with reference to sales and service. Due to his background of $8\frac{1}{2}$ years working with Firestone & Rubber Co. servicing tires on construction projects, he didn't need special schooling to work at Iowa Mold & Tooling Co. He has been with the company for $6\frac{1}{2}$ years.

There are 180 employees in the whole company. There are 35 that work in the office and 145 in the manufacturing area. It is a union shop and the production workers do belong to the union. They have about 50 distributors located in most major cities of the United States.

John Collins said that his main purpose for living in Garner is for his job. He said that he likes Garner because it's a small country town where everyone is friendly. We don't have smog or big city problems either. He said the only thing bad about Garner that it doesn't have good shopping facilities with particular reference to groceries, otherwise he likes everything else.

Misty Collins

Brock Bins

Question: How long has the business been in Garner?

Answer: We have been in business since 1965. We moved into Garner in 1971.

Question: When did it begin and where?

Answer: We start selling from our farm in 1965.

Question: Where is the factory located?

Answer: The Brock Bin factory is located in Melford, Indiana, about 15 miles south of Goshen.

Question: Who are the owner-operators?

Answer: John Schroeder president, Penny Schroeder Vice-president, Edwin Schroeder Manager, Jeanne Schroeder, Treasure.

Question: Who is the manager of the firm?

Answer: Edwin Schroeder

Question: How did you get into the business?

Answer: When John needed storage he couldn't find a local availability. When he purchased from a Brock representative he was asked if he was interested in selling to farmers, and decided to give it a try.

Question: Who are the main salesmen for Brock bins?

Answer: We have several farmers Salesman along with those in our place of business.

Question: How many other companies do you deal with?

Answer: We deal with many others, such as for Augering equipment, grain stirring equipment, drying fans.

By Tracy Schroeder

(I interviewed John + Jeanne Schroeder)

Present Telephone Service

He has been a Telephone man for 25 years. He help instale the Presdient telephone office, in 1962 was the year Garner went from operators service to dail service. The telephone men do not have⁴ to climb poles because the lines are underground. When my ~~dad~~ first started the coppany it took 2-3 minutes for long distance call know only 2-3 second.

Back 25 years ago they had the same color and shape telephone, but ~~now~~ now they have diferent colors and shapes. Families used to have only one phone now they have 2-3 phones, and some family have two different lines.

The biggest aduastment in the last century was the transter invited by Bell System. Rich VanDort

~~Rich~~

Interview of R-Motel manager

Question - How does your business work?

Answer - by advertizing in Road signs and hotel-Motel magazines.

Question - Why did you choose Garner for a place to run a motel?

Answer - It was our hometown.

Question - Would there be any training involved in running a motel?

Answer - yes, but not for a small motel.

Question - Do you like Garner? Answer - yes and Why? Good schools, Churches, safe place to live, good business and a lot to offer people.

Question - What kinds of problems do you have?

Answer - Very little of any kind of trouble.

Question - Are most of your customers travelers, tourist, workmen, business men?

Answer - business men and workmen more.

Question - Do you have many customers that ask for their money back or not like the motel?

Answer - no, some people come in and tell us if something is not working write.

Question - Do you have any trouble with breakage?

Answer - no people leave the rooms in.

good condition -

Question - How many units do you have?

answer - 22 units

Question - What size room do you have and how much are they?

Answer - Single rooms \$9.29 \$9.30 2 double beds \$12.00 to \$13.00 dollars.

Question - How many people do you employ?

answer - 3 housekeepers and 1 couple to receive us.

Question - How do you keep track of all the people who stay here?

answer - We have a card system.

- By Cindy Gamble

Interview with Nursing

What do you do?

Inurse and help people.

How many years did you go to college?

3 years and a year I another place.

Do you like your job and why?

Yes because I'm helping people.

What are your hour and are they about what you want them to be

3pm to 11pm and 6 to 4:30 pm. ^{same} yes they are.

How long have you worked there?

About 3 years at the most.

When you work at a Hospital do you meet very nice people?

Yes and no most people are nice but worried.

Lori Chirpich

Disposals

Garbage is another name for disposals.

Right now in the town of Garner, it looks pretty bad, it is ugly town. It looks bad because people litter. They throw garbage like: candy wrappers, and many different things. People still throw the stuff that is still good. The garbage men throw the bag in the back of the truck and it breaks and they take the stuff they want that is still good. They find baby cribs, toys, wheels, and etc.

In hauling the garbage they use compo sel trucks. Compo sel trucks you put it in and a bar comes up and takes it and smashes it. We have to take it up to Lake Mills cause ours is too small. They charge 1.10 per cu yd. to dump there. It costs \$3.50 a month and pick up 2 times a week.

Here is a chart of the waste disposals of the world. It is a 1969 estimate.

<u>Types of solid wastes component</u>	<u>percentages</u>
paper	50.7
food wastes	19.1
metal	10.0
glass	9.7
wood	2.9
textiles	2.6
leather + rubber	1.9
plastics	1.4
miscellaneous	1.7

by: Val ERDMAN

Iowa Department of Transportation

I interviewed my father, Larry Ackerman, who is employed at the Iowa Department of Transportation. There is no special training for this job.

In the wintertime he plows snow and when it's icy he salts and sands bridges and icy places on the main roads. In the summer he mows ditches, washes road signs, and takes care of equipment. Also, when it's very hot and roads blow up he repairs them.

He likes his job in a way and in another way he doesn't. He doesn't like it because he thinks some of the higher personnel don't realize how the tax payers money is being wasted. He likes it because the pay isn't bad for this size of town. His salary is \$9735.96 a year plus overtime which is paid in money or time off. He also likes the hours. They are from 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Monday through Friday. He likes the location because it is only a block away from our house. There is also good leave and retirement benefits.

- Michelle Ackerman

Interview With a Grocer

1. How long have you been in the grocery business in Garner?

18 years

2. Do you have to go through any special training before you become a grocer?

Well, you should go through at least a year in business college, and then you can learn the trade.

3. About how many people do you employ in your store?

4 check-out girls

2 stockboys

1 meat man

1 manager

1 produce man

4. How many family members work in your store?

4

5. What part of the week would you get your freight?

Tuesday

David Johnson

Interview: Rosalie Waddingham, R.N.

1 What persuaded you to become a nurse?

"I don't really know."

2 Where did you go to school?
St. Joseph Mercy School of Nursing
Sioux City, Iowa.

3 How long did you go to school?

3 year program

4 What do you like about your job?

Working with people

5 At what hospital do you work?

Hancock County Memorial Hospital
Britt Iowa

6 What do you like least about your job.

"Not being able to see patients get well such as terminal cancer patients."

7 What hours do you work?

8 If you have any special duties at the hospital what are they?
"In a small hospital such as Britt an P. N. covers all areas of the hospital, Emergency Room, delivering babies, caring for medical and surgical patients, secretary, telephone operator etc.

9 How do you feel about people dying in your care?

It depends on your faith. I don't remember how I felt when my first patient died. Sometimes it is a blessing that a patient dies, as they don't have to suffer and they are happy again.
Sheila Waddingham

Insurance - Interview

I interviewed James Gatchel. He is an insurance sales agent. I interviewed him on May 17, 1976.

QUESTION: What does your job consist of?

ANSWER: It consists of selling insurance to the public.

QUESTION: Do you have to go to a special school to sell insurance?

ANSWER: You don't have to go to a school but you have to take a test given by the Iowa Insurance Department for a license to sell insurance.

QUESTION: What is the main purpose of insurance?

ANSWER: The purpose is to protect a person from an act for which he is legally responsible or where there is negligence involved.

QUESTION: What is the average house insured for?

ANSWER: It is insured for for 25 or 30 thousand dollars.

QUESTION: What is the average cost of insurance?

ANSWER: The average is \$118 annually.

QUESTION: What does a policy consist of?

ANSWER: It consists of the declaration page, the insuring agreements, the conditions, and the exclusions.

QUESTION: Where is the policy typed at?

ANSWER: It is usually typed up at the branch office.

QUESTION: What are the kinds of companies?

ANSWER: The kinds are stock and mutual.

QUESTION: What is the minimum age limit to buy insurance?

ANSWER: The minimum is 16 years old.

QUESTION: What are the basic kinds of insurance?

ANSWER: The basic kinds are commercial, personal, health, and life.

QUESTION: What is commercial insurance?

ANSWER: Commercial insurance is for businesses.

QUESTION: What is personal insurance?

ANSWER: It is insurance for homes including personal belongings automobiles, farms and crops.

QUESTION: What is health insurance?

ANSWER: Health insurance is hospital and income disability insurance.

In this interview I learned some background information on insurance.

-Carol Gatchel

Police Mom

1. How is the job of a Policeman like?

It is a hard working job, a dangerous job, risky job, because when I get a call I never know what is going to happen to me or any body else.

2. How long did you have to go to college for this job?

You don't have to go to college unless you want to go for more education and better know how.

3. How many police man do you have right now?

2 counting myself and I have one that works part time on Friday night.

4. What kind of weapons do you use?

We have a sawed off shotgun in the car and we each carry a pistol.

5. What kind of equipment do you use?

We have a pair of handcuffs, mace, and
a club that we have with us.

Jeff Christians

(I interviewed the Police Chief
of Garner, Jerry Van Loan.)

Nursing

There are three different types of nurses, there is the 2 year associate degree, 3 year diploma degree, 4 year baccalaureate degree. Nursing is becoming more specialized but here are a few a few, there are obstetrics, pediatrics, geriatrics, there are nurses on medical floors, surgical floors and many other floors. A RN stands for Registered nurse and LPN stands for licensed practical nurse. They usually work under a RN or Doctor. The schooling for a LPN is 11 months.

More and more males are entering the nursing profession. It is nicer for the male patient, because they can relate better to them on certain matters.

After you graduate from college you have to take state boards before you are really a nurse. Untill you do pass the tests you are called a ~~LPN~~ RN or Graduate nurse.

Once a year you have to renew your licence, registered by number, and costs \$6 dollars.

Joel Zoll

I interviewed Kris Jackson

Flourist

I interviewed the owner of the Blossom Shop, Mary M^cMakon, and asked her some questions.

1. Question: Do you enjoy your line of work? Why or why not?

Answer: Yes, it's rewarding and it makes people happy.

2. Question: Have you gotten a lot of business in Harner?

Answer: Yes

3. Question: Why did you become a flourist?

Answer: I enjoy working with flowers and people.

4. Question: Have you had any strange experiences since you've been a flourist?

Answer: No

5. Question: Do you consider the people of Harner friendly or offish? Why?

Answer: They're friendly, they've always been nice and always have something nice to say.

6. Question : Do you get a lot of business?

Answer: Yes

7. Question: What kind of flowers do most people like and what kind do you carry?

Answer: Roses, Roses, Daisies and Carnations

Joleen Hackore

Harner Volunteer Ambulance Service

The Harner Volunteer Ambulance Service officially started in Sept. of 1975. They have had 112 runs since the service started and average about three runs a wk.

The Vehicles

The HVAS has two vehicles. The regular unit is a 350 cubic inch CID, and is a Chevrolet V-8 powered back-rank. It has an air conditioner and patient and operator compartments. It also has a 110 volt inverter for use when transporting electrical appliances such as an incubator. Three patients can be taken at one time along with the three crew members on duty. The back-up unit is a 1958 Cadillac.

SHIFTS

Call duty is arranged by a member known as the coordinator. Three members take calls from Mon. through Friday 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. or

from 6:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. or else
from 6:00 A.M. Saturday to 6:00 A.M.
Monday.

Membership Requirements

The membership requirements are
as follows:

- all must take and pass Advanced First Aid.
- all must be proficient in performing CPR - (Cardio pulmonary Resuscitation)
- Within a year of joining Service members are required to take EMT-A, (Emergency Medical Transportation-Ambulance), training when class is available - it involves eighty-one hours of classroom practice sessions and twenty hours of clinical hospital study, ending with a state certification test.

Members

Gene Miller, chairman of the board,
Mike Iselbrand, President, Roland
Peterson, vice president, Jackie
Van Loan, Secretary, Father W^m
Holzer, Treasurer, Pam Van Herpen,
Co-ordinator, Marge Bunkofske, Director

at large, Delb Roberts, director at
large, Gerald Van Loan, director at
large, Gerald Halverson, Historian,
Dave Hubbard, Advisor, Doctor L. R.
Fuller, Med. advisor, Bill Baggs,
financial advisor, Cathy Elstrand,
Sheri Dodd, Linda Webner, Earl
Webner, Dale Roberts, Judy Rappe,
John Van Herpen, Pat Suwerke,
Lynn Reason, Carolyn Steward,
Greg Poland, Steve Claud, David,
Suwerke, Bill Ayers, Al Van Note,
Lynn Peterson, Dan Peterson, Lyndon
Stromer, Jerry Suwerke, Rush
Quisting, Mr. & Mrs. Woodward,
and Lynn McCormick.

-Julie Miller

(I interviewed Gene Miller)



GARNER VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SERVICE, INC.



Phone 923-3155

SERVING HANCOCK COUNTY

A DREAM BECOMES A REALITY

After a few months of planning and many hours of canvassing the City of Garner and the surrounding area, a 1975 Beck-Rank Ambulance was delivered to the Garner Volunteer Ambulance Service, Inc. From February 19, 1975, the date of the initial planning meeting, until June 8, 1975, many of the volunteers questioned the possibility of their dream to begin an entirely volunteer ambulance service in the City of Garner. They wished the service to be available to everyone that they might be able to aid in Garner and the surrounding area.

Through the generous financial support of Garner and surrounding area residents the newly organized service purchased the new vehicle and the equipment that was necessary to operate an efficient ambulance service. The initial fund drive to secure a goal of \$25,000.00 was successfully concluded in four months. The prompt and generous response of the citizenry was an expression of their understanding of the need for such an ambulance service in this area.

NECESSITY OF THE SERVICE

In a city the size of Garner an ambulance service is a real necessity. The surrounding area as well as Garner was being served from neighboring towns when an emergency arose requiring ambulance service, but their response time was necessarily slow due to the distance they had to travel. During the first three months of operation the Garner Ambulance Service responded to thirty-six emergency and transfer calls. Depending on the severity of the case, accident patients are taken to Hancock County Memorial Hospital, Mason City, Rochester or Iowa City Hospitals.

FIRST CLASS EQUIPMENT

The equipment that the Garner Volunteer Ambulance Service now owns is the finest available. It meets or exceeds all State and Federal Requirements. To provide complete 24-hour service, a back-up unit was purchased in October, 1975. It needed painting and minor repairs, but it will serve the area, when the main unit is on a major run to a distant hospital.

Both vehicles are equipped with two-way radios to provide communications with Law Enforcement Departments, Fire Departments and Hospitals. The ambulance crew members on call carry a pocket-sized pager that summons them into service from their home or work. The Pager System is activated from an Encoder located in the Hancock County Communications Center.

In order to provide State Certified Housing for the two ambulances, a new two-stall Ambulance Garage Facility was constructed on a plot of ground purchased from Garner Livestock at the corner of West Third and Division Streets in late November, 1975. Many of the Ambulance Service personnel donated many hours of their time and labor to get the building "Off the Ground". The new building has involved the Ambulance Service in an indebtedness of \$12,000.00. In view of past support from the people of the community, the service is confident that this debt will be quickly retired.

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

To be a member of the Ambulance Service is not too difficult. A genuine desire on the part of an applicant to help people in need is the greatest requirement. All members must take and pass Advanced First Aid before they take a call. They must also be proficient in performing CPR (Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation) on a patient whose heart and lung functions have ceased. Within a year of joining the service, members are asked to take EMT-A (Emergency Medical Technician-Ambulance) training when a class is available. This course involves 81 hours of classroom practice sessions and 20 hours in clinical hospital study and concluding with a State Certification Test.

ADVISORS

The Garner Ambulance Service is assisted with Medical, Legal and Law Enforcement Advisors who aid in updating the members of the service in matters that pertain to new techniques, laws and procedures in their respective fields.

SERVICE IS THE MAIN GOAL

The Garner Ambulance Service hopes to continue to provide ambulance service whenever and wherever it is needed. The volunteer crew is on call twenty-four hours every day of the year. Three members are assigned to a crew and respond immediately to an emergency call. Other members are always available, if a large scale emergency were to occur.

Call duty is arranged by a member of the service known as the Co-ordinator. A member takes call from Monday through Friday either from 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. or from 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m. or from 6:00 a.m. Saturday - 6:00 a.m. Monday. The members are rotated on the shifts. Members are housewives, office-workers, factory-workers, farmers, off-duty police officers, nurses, clergy and many other occupations. Employers of daytime personnel are very understanding with the service and allow their employees to be members.



Besides the care that the Ambulance Service is willing to provide, they are also eager to give demonstrations of their equipment, of First Aid or of any phase of their training that might be of special interest to any group in the community that might call upon them.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE WELCOME AND APPRECIATED

The members of the service are deeply grateful for the financial support that has been given to their efforts to provide the best in ambulance service. We realistically admit that we will continue to need this kind of support.

The public can be of further assistance to the service especially when one of the members of your family or one of your friends has a need for the service. Careful attention should be given to the manner of reporting the need for an ambulance. Prompt and effective response can be rendered -- IF

- 1) you give an accurate description of the accident or need;
- 2) you give good directions to the scene of the accident or need;
- 3) you give the number of the injured and the severity of the injuries in so far as you can determine; and
- 4) you leave your telephone number with the dispatcher so he can reach you, if further information is needed.

As a vehicle driver or as a pedestrian you should be aware that you must yield to the ambulance when it is on a run with red lights and/or siren in operation. If you note an ambulance en-route to an emergency, move your car to the right and allow the ambulance to pass. If you cannot move to the right, at least stop. It is helpful, if you avoid following an ambulance to an accident or emergency scene. This can cause delay and possible further injury to bystanders and people involved in the emergency.

You can further aid the ambulance service by understanding that each member has a full time occupation and after receiving a call, he or she must drop everything and help the person(s) in trouble. When a crew member responds quickly, the member can aid in saving a person's life.

GRATITUDE TO ALL

The members of the Garner Volunteer Ambulance Service are sincerely grateful to the hundreds of donors and to the many organizations that have so generously rallied to the support of the service in their appeal for funds. Contributions continue to be received from different persons and organizations and the service extends a word of thanks for this on-going vote of confidence. The kind cooperation and assistance afforded by the families of those already aided by the Ambulance Service is deeply appreciated by all of the crew members of the service. The sustaining moral and financial support of all who are served will keep the Ambulance Service in Garner responding quickly and efficiently to all of your emergencies.

NEED AMBULANCE SERVICE? -- PHONE 923 - 3155



*Members Of
The Garner Vol. Ambulance Service*

County Road Maintenance

A county road repairer doesn't have one big job, but many small ones. The workers main equipment is a gravel truck and a caterpillar.

The biggest job he does have ~~it~~ to put gravel on the dirt roads. The worker first goes to a gravel pit and loads up his truck. Then he goes the road or section of a road that needs the gravel. He pulls a lever in his truck and the back end lifts and dumps the gravel on the road.

He also makes driveways for people who are building a house. To do this he just gets some black dirt first and fills the ditch where they want the driveway. He then covers that with gravel for the top surface.

The worker also helps the state crew when they are working in his area.

In the winter he clears the road of snow with his caterpillar. A caterpillar is a big machine with blade as the bottom ~~the~~ throw the snow to the side of the road. It also levels roads.

Dave Engstler

Interviewing a Grocer

Scott S. 8A

I interviewed Parker Smith a grocer in Garner, Iowa. He is 42 years old and has four children. Of these four children two of them are working for him now. In all he has nine people working for him.

Mr. Smith likes being a grocer because it has always been steady work and you don't have to be worried about being laid off. He has worked in the grocery business for twenty years. I asked him if he had a chance would he do it over again. He said yes, because he liked the steady work.

I then asked Mr. Smith what was his leading seller in the meat department. He said it was either chickens or ground beef. I also asked what his leading seller in the produce department was. He said either lettuce or tomatoes. Of the cereals it was either Rice Krispies or Cheerios. Also, he told me they had special buys in the store so they could get more customers.

I asked Mr. Smith how much longer ~~to~~ he wanted to work in the store. He said at least fifteen more years.

County Care Facility

In the Bicentennial year of 1976 a new County Care Facility is being constructed close to the old home. The present home was built in 1899 and is a two story building. There are thirty-one residents in the present home. The new home will accomodate fifty-one.

The state of Iowa and state fire marshalls gave a list of improvements that had to be made to the present home. It was decided by residents of Hancock County to build a new one.

This County Care Facility provides a home for unwanted people. In other words, people who have no place to go. The ages of the people out there now range from twenty-two to seventy. Each person has a special job to do

around the home.

The present administrators are Karen and Mike Ruedger. They have been there about two years. They are very well liked so it looks like they will be there a few more years.

By
Pat
East

interview - construction worker

I interviewed Mr. Robert Nonnweiler, a construction worker for Nonnweiler and Reichardt Construction. Mr. Nonnweiler and Mr. Reichardt started their company in 1958. There are thirty-four now employed at the company.

Mr. Nonnweiler said that his largest project was at Parkersburg where they built a school. It took about a year to complete. The most expensive project was at Garner where they made an addition to the High School. They have done many projects in and out of town. They landscaped the Garner Town and Country Club. They built a condominium at Clear Lake and the Memorial Gardens at Clear Lake. They do many kinds of work. They lay brick, pour cement, build houses, and do repair work. Mr. Nonnweiler sold out his share in the company and is now working as an employee.

Todd Risius

Interview — Mr. Cataldo

For school, I had to interview a mortician. So I interviewed Mr. Cataldo on Thursday May 20, 1976.

Here are the questions I asked him:

① Why did you pick your profession? I had an interest in helping others. And I also knew friends entering this field.

② How long have you been a mortician? About fifteen years and served one year of apprenticeship in Fort Dodge Iowa.

③ If you ever had the chance, would you change this profession? No, I feel that this will offer many challenges to me.

④ Are you required to have some sort of a degree? Associate of Mortuary Science Degree.

⑤ If there is some schooling involved what courses are you required? 2 years of Pre-mortuary Science, 1 year of mortuary Science and heavy influence of Science and Business courses.

⑥ What does the state of Iowa require you to do as a mortician? Well, we have to pass licensing Exams and renew license every year.

⑦ What responsibilities does a mortician have?

- 1 Help the bereaved in their time of emotional stress
- 2 embalming
- 3 Make all necessary arrangements.
a Opening of grave.
- 4 Be fair and understanding.
- 5 Be willing to work whenever the demand is made.

⑧ Which is the most difficult to prepare, an infant or an adult? an infant. Why? It can be very emotional. They feel they have their life to live.

⑨ How do you set up a funeral? I set them up according to family wishes.

- 1 Visitation rights 2 nights
2. Funeral usually in Church
- 2 arrange for pallbearers
- Cars, Minister, Singers, Organist.

⑩ Is there some special clothing you have to wear for this process? suits.

⑪ What tools do you use? A variety of scalples, organism needles, brushes. Fluids? Foam-aldehyde base fluids.

⑫ What is the difference between restores and preserves?

② Restores - to put the dead back to original form as in accidental cases.

Preserves - by firming of proteins so it can last for centuries. As in egyptian mummies.

by Lois Gouge

Co-Op Farm Service

My interview was set up with a representative of the Hancock County Co-Op (Pete Cropley). Here are the questions and the answers from that interview.

Question: How long have you worked for the Co-Op?

Answer: "Four years."

Question: What kind of services do you offer?

Answer: "We have fuels, oil, L.P. gas, paint, and tire services in town and on the farm."

Question: How many towns do you serve?

Answer: "We serve Garner, Ventura, Klemme, and Belmond."

Question: How long has Garner been served by the Co-Op?

Answer: "The first services were offered over 40 years ago."

Question: How many employees do you have at the present?

Answer: "We have 20 men working for us, now."

Question: Has the Co-Op expanded much in the past few years?

Answer: Yes, we have a new fifty by one hundred foot warehouse. There is a new bulk plant in Hamme and a new office in Belmond. Sales are increasing every year, too.

Stuart Copley

Interviewed Co-op Society

I interviewed my dad on May 19th, 1976 on the Farmers Co-op Society.

Question: What is your job and what do you do down there?

Answer: He is the head of fertilizers, chemicals and seeds.

Question: How long have you had your job?

Answer: About ten years.

Question: What do you like about your job?

Answer: I've had good success and I like it because you get to meet a lot of people down there.

Question: When is your busiest time of the year?

Answer: In the summer because of the farmers.

Question: What do some of the other guys do down there?

Answer: Sell lumber, grain feed for farmer's livestock, and help spray the plants.

Question: What is a Co-op?

Answer: They are not private business and everybody is together and buys a share of it.

Question: What products do you sell?

Answer: Farmland Industries and Land O Lakes products

Jeff Brunson

Implement Dealer

I interviewed my father, Joe Huinker who is an employee of Massey Ferguson co. in Garner.

Massey Ferguson is a global corporation that manufactures and sells farm machinery, construction machinery and engines. It is a company retail outlet.

There are five men employed at Massey Ferguson.

There are three mechanics, one person who works in the office, and my father who sells machinery and has the title of Salesman Supervisor.

He started working at Massey Ferguson in 1962 and was a mechanic for six months before he became the salesman. It didn't take special schooling to work here because it was on the job training.

He says the reason he took the job in 1962 was because he liked the town of Garner.

On the town of Garner he is the president of the Lions Club and is a volunteer fireman.

He says he likes the town of Garner because it's a small friendly town where you know everyone.

Things he thinks could improve the community are to fix the streets, build a theater, and lower their grocery prices.

Darsi Huinker

Service Station Manager

I interviewed Don Bell a station manager.

He got started when he worked for another service station. Then he went into the service. When he got out he worked at the station again until the station he is in was available for lease.

He has been in the business for 14 years.

He has 1 full time and 3 part time for his employees.

His hours are 7:00 A.M. till 9:00 P. M. and 7 days a week.

His services to the customer are: tune-up, car starting, car wash, air conditioner repair, brake work, water pump repair, tire repair, oil, lube job.

The changes he has seen over the years are higher gas prices, unleaded gas. smaller cars, there are more luxury cars,

government pollution protection,
and more things of safety.

Vicky Bell

Truck Transportation

What do you haul? I haul all kinds of thing from wire fencing to telephone poles. How much education do you need to get a truckers job? All you need is a scholarship, experience, and a little bit of Truckers school. Do you make very much? It really matters on the loads and how many I can deliver.

Do you like this job? Yes, because on the road I can be my own boss and you have all the freedom in the world. When you go to big cities do have some kind of weapon to protect yourself and the truck? Yes, I have a billy club to protect myself. Have you ever thought about quitting? Yes, I have but I came back to it.

By Randy Schiernbeck
I interviewed my father
(Dale William Schiernbeck)

Impliment Dealer

Mark P.
2011

My dad started out as a welder, just for a hobby. Then he recieved more and more buisness. With the buisness, we grew more and more, so we added on more and more. Then we became a corperation with Allis-Chalmers.

~~After~~ After being in buisness for six years, we have five men working for us plus my mom. We sell parts, machunery and used equipment, and service what we sell.

We're open Monday thru Friday from eight to five thirty. And Saturdays from eight until noon.

It is pretty hard and fustrating work. Because most of the time you get customers that come in after closing hours to get something. Even though, it is an interesting job and I hope that it will continue for a long time for the sake of the farmers.

Winnabago

You got to be tough worker
if you want to work there there is
many kind of jobs when you work
at minnabago you can put side
on minnabago and be a borman
you can bring chases in there
put in sinks, stove, beds, Bath-
rooms they work you hard up
there you start a seven o'clock
and work till three o'clock at
twelve o'clock you get an half
~~an~~ hour break to eat something
and there is a roller you have
to wear plug over your ears
that they are so loud you
could lose your hearing
you have to go and be on cement
and put holes in the side
of the minnabago

Tom Keenan

An Insurance Salesman

I interviewed my dad, Gary Mahen, an insurance agent of Garner.

QUESTION: Describe Garner as you see it.

ANSWER: a small friendly town which is nice to live in and raise a family. It is at the same time a progressive growing community.

QUESTION: What do you think Garner will be like in the next two hundred years?

ANSWER: Judging by the changes in the last twenty years, I believe it would be quite impossible to imagine Garner in the year 2176

QUESTION: What companies do you write for?

ANSWER: We write insurance primarily for Hancock Mutual Ins. An association which is a county mutual insurance company. They specialize in Farm Insurance and town dwellings. Also we write for other state wide companies.

QUESTION: Where are they located?

ANSWER: The Hancock Mutual is located right on main street in Garner. Most of our other companies are in Des Moines such as AID and I.M.T.

QUESTION: Describe how you would write up an auto policy.

ANSWER: First we would need to know who the principle operator of the car was and how his driving record was. Then how the car is used, pleasure, work, or business. Finally, we would need to know where the car is operated, cities, farm, or other? And then we take into consideration what kind of car we are insuring and what coverage is needed.

QUESTION: How much is the normal amount placed on, home, life, and auto?

ANSWER: Home: Most generally at least eighty percent of the cost to replace it.

Life: It depends on the individual.

Auto: It also depends on the individual and his worth.

QUESTION: How do you think your business will change in future years?

ANSWER: It has enjoyed a good growth rate in the last few years. Growth is important in the insurance business as well as others. We are also faced with increased cost so it is necessary to do more volume to keep up with inflation

By Scott Malen

Winnnebago

Winnnebago is a very popular place to work at. Many people work at Winnnebago.

There are many places you can work at in Winnnebago. Some of those places are First Aid Department, Chassie Prep Department, and Final Final Department. These are just three departments that you can work at.

The First Aid Department takes care of any injuries and all injuries that either comes to the office or that they go to the place where the injury is at. You need quite a bit of training to do this kind of job.

Chassie Prep Department assembles the front steel roll cage, put it in a fixture and weld it up, pull it out of the fixture and finish welding it. To do this job you have to be a certified welder.

Final Final Department Road Test to do this job you have to put new batteries in, screw on wind shield wipers, put the side reflectors on,

put the jack and the jacker in, check the oil, check the water, check the transmission fluid, check power steering fluid, drive onto the road tester, turn the road tester on to see if the brakes are pulling, and put in gear to see if speedometer works. You don't have to have any experience to do this job.

These are some of the places there are to work at Winnebago. There are many, many more places to work than just these three departments.

Interviewed are: Gail Reese
Rich Fiebelkorn
Jim Isaac

Interviewed By: Pam Reese

²⁰ A Fireman

I interviewed my father, Arvil Stille on May 20, 1976. He was a member of the Garner - Fire - Department.

Question: What is the name of your organization?

Answer: The Garner - Volunteer - Fire - Department.

Question: How many members are there?

Answer: There are 24 members.

Question: How much do you get paid?

Answer: Each man gets \$2.00 for every fire they go to.

Question: What courses do you have to take to become a fireman?

Answer: First aid and Iowa State University Extension course.

Question: What do you have for equipment?

Answer: 4 trucks, a city pumper, a 1000 gallon tanker, and a minni truck carrying 150 gallons of water.

Question: How many fires do you go to each year?

Answer: About 35 fires a year.

Question: How do the firemen know when there is a fire?

Answer: The police department rings a special telephone at every fireman's house and also blows the fire whistle uptown.

Question: How much does a firetruck cost?

Answer: We have just ordered a new pumper from the city and it cost about 35,000.00. Incidentally we ordered this truck 1½ years ago and it will be delivered soon.

Question: What are some of your worst fires you had in the last couple years?

Answer: They are all bad but we always feel when a human life is taken it's worse. We had one fire death in the country this year and another a couple of years ago when a elderly lady died in a house fire at the corner of 8th and Allan in Garner.

Question: What are some of your major causes of fires?

Answer: Children playing with matches, poor wiring in the house, and over heated furnaces.

Debbie Stille

Truck Driver

I interviewed my dad on May 18, 1976, on his career as a truck driver. Here are some of the answers I got from the questions I asked him.

When did you start driving truck? I started driving truck when I was 17 in 1953. What made you want to be a truck driver? I wanted to be a truck driver because my dad was one and he needed help. How long have you driven truck? I have driven truck for 23 years.

Who did you first start driving truck for and who do you drive for now? I first started driving for my dad and now I drive for myself. What did you first start hauling and what do you haul now? I first hauled corn. Now I haul meat and freight. How many wrecks have you been in? I've been in about 5 wrecks.

Even though my dad is a truck driver he says there is always the danger of a wreck or getting robbed.

Ricky Sankey

(I interviewed my dad Truck Sankey.)

The Banker

The banker's responsibility is to be nice to everyone and help people with their financial problems. He gives loans to people who he thinks can pay back their loans in within a reasonable amount of time. People who don't pay back have to suffer the consequences, like their homes or property taken away from them.

About 7½% interest is charged, and that money is used to build homes, buildings, and loans for other people.

The banker also gives advice to people. Sometimes he will spend all afternoon talking to a person and giving him advice. This will help the customer by giving him an understanding of how banks are run.

The banker handles money and puts it back into circulation smoothly. If the banker was not efficient, the town and community would suffer.

— Crystal Greiman

(I interviewed my father, Clayton Greiman, manager of Home Federal Savings + Loan, Harner, Iowa.)

Railroad

My dad has been in the railroad for twenty-one years. From these years my dad has had many different experiences. In these next few paragraphs I will explain what the life of a railroad man is like.

The qualifications for this job is to learn from advanced men before you. My dad first started learning from a guy in Garner. A railroad's man life is also moveable. My dad's first job was in Charles City, then he relieved men on vacation for two years, till finally Reliance, South Dakota.

This work is not actually routine. Sometimes they work with the telegraph, keep books, check the yard, etc.

Sometimes this job can be very interesting, but other times it can be boring.

The job of a Railroad man

is very interesting. This job is also a good job because it's good paying. The life of a railroad man is good.

B4
Johnna Danklan
(I interviewed my father,
Gene Danklan)

Regular Day In School

Our weeks are run by cycles and days. The cycles are used for band lessons. On odd days the eight-C class has P.E. (physical education) and on even days has home economics. Eight-A class and Eight-B class go to different classes because of the semesters.

Every other day the eighth grade classes have Study Hall the fifth period. On days we don't have Study Hall we have chorus.

The last period from 2:20-3:15 we have a study hall if you're not in sports. Sports practices are during school time from 2:20-3:15.

Band practices are combined seventh and eighth graders. The band lessons are run by cycles.

We have dinner for twenty minutes from 12:00-12:20.

We have four classes in morning and one class in the afternoon.

Sam Jensen 8th

The Junior High School Band

The Junior High School Band is made up of the seventh and eighth grades. Our band consists of seventy-three band members: 13 flutes, 13 cornets, 20 clarinets, 2 bass clarinets, 4 alto saxophones, 3 tenor saxophones, 1 baritone saxophone, 7 trombones, 1 tuba, 2 baritone horns, 4 French horns, and 5 drummers. Our band director is Mr. Howley who also teaches the fifth and sixth grades. In the fall, we have marching band. During marching band we usually march at one football game. We have two main concerts, one at Christmas and the other in the spring. At our concerts we play a march number, a serious number, and some popular tunes. Around February contest time comes up. Each member choses to do a solo, duet, trio, or maybe even a quartet. Most of the time we travel to Mason City to be judged. We also have a contest where the whole band plays. This year we went to Algona and received good ratings.

Jacki Best

Instrumental Music

The Garner-Hayfield Junior High has a good instrumental department. We have many different instruments that give the band a good sound and tone quality.

Before I could join band, I had to take a music test to tell whether I could read music or not. I was then allowed to blow on different instruments to see if I could play it or not.

After I had decided, I had to buy the instrument so I could play in band.

In fifth grade lessons start. I had a series of music books in which to practice and learn from. Each lesson improved the tone quality and playing ability. Soon it was time for our first concert. We would practice long hours for those concerts. Everyone would be really scared but they usually went well. Some were terrible and we would feel awful afterwards. Most of the time they were good.

In fifth grade, only the fifth grade band was together. In sixth grade, it was the same. In seventh and eighth grade, the two bands were combined. In my opinion, seventh and eighth grade band has been the most fun.

- Lisa Schmidt

Vocal Music

Vocal Music is not a course that you have to go out for but it is one of the funnest classes we have.

We have Chorus just before dinner so those of us who have cold lunch bring them with us. Sometimes when we're late for Chorus Mr. Moore, our teacher, excuses us a few minutes late so, sometimes, we're late for lunch.

There are about forty kids out for Chorus, most of them girls. Of the boys that are out we have six bass and eight or ten tenors. The rest of the Chorus is made up of girls. About half of the girls are sopranos and the rest are altos, however, some of the altos are sometimes put on the soprano part. Kathy Prokash, Tammy Young, and Patti Pace take turns playing the accompaniment on the piano.

We have Chorus in the art room. We stand on risers in front of the windows that are on the north wall. Two windows have been broken this year. We bases stand in the middle of the back two rows of the risers. In front of us stand the tenors, to our

left the alto, and to our right the soprano. Mr. Moore stands in front facing us while the piano faces us a bit to the left.

When Mr. Moore gives us a lecture, we sit down on the risers. He allows us to talk while he is working with another part as long as we don't talk too loud.

We keep our music folders. We always have our music memorized for programs. Only once, in our boy's small group, we used music and that was because Mr. Moore didn't know his part.

The only difference (besides where we stand on the risers) between 7th and 8th grade is that 7th has two part music and 8th has four part music.

Mr. Moore has often told us that we are one of the best 8th grade choruses he has ever had.

Steven Hawlee
P.B.

Hay

Hay is a crop that is sort of over looked in the U.S. Hay is selling anywhere from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a bale.

Hay is the only crop that can be harvested three times a year. A Hay field can be used five years before it starts to wear out.

An average five acre field should produce between 150 to 200 bales a cutting.

To cut the hay you can use a mower. the mower has a cycle in it which moves back and forth to cut the hay.

after mowing it take a sickle bar mow to put the hay into windrows for easier baling.

Next use a loader to pick up the hay and put it into bales. The bales weigh between 500 and 1000 depending on your loader.

After baling haul your hay in on a trailer and store it in the barn for better use.

The hay should last up to three years before spoiling. Hay is a crop that America will never over grow.

Tom Hormanek

Grain Farmer

Being a grain farmer in 1976 can be very expensive. Land is now selling for about 2,400 dollars an acre. They say that Iowa land is the best land, it must be.

That isn't the only thing that is expensive. A big combine could cost more than 50,000 dollars. Seed grain costs plenty too. A bushel of soybeans will cost around 9 dollars a bushel. Grain dryers are often purchased so the grain does not develop mold on it, that cost a mere 10,000 dollars.

I guess you about break even at fall anyway, if you get a good crop. This is a grain farmer in 1976.
Marty Bachman

May 21, 1976

page 1

Raising Registered Holsteins

This is an interview of Kenneth Heller, a Garner, Iowa farmer by his son Jon Heller. Mr. Heller raises some registered Holstein cattle as well as some other type of cattle.

Question: What is a registered Holstein?

Answer: A registered Holstein is a purebred Holstein with papers to prove it that is registered with the American Holstein-Friesian Association.

Question: When did you start dealing in purebred Holsteins?

Answer: Oh, about 1952.

Question: Do you have a lot of registered Holsteins?

Answer: Well, not all of my cattle are registered Holsteins, I have about 30, mostly though I raised heifers and sell them as springers.

Question: Who are some of the men you do a lot of business with, buying and selling cattle?

Answer: Once in a while I buy and sell with Earl Katter of Klemme and Paul Casper of Britt.

Question: What is the price range of purebred cattle?

Answer: They cost anywhere from 500 dollars to 3000 dollars, a good one from 1500 dollars up. At some large sales in Wisconsin they paid as sometimes as high as 10,000 dollars.

Question: Have you ever been to Wisconsin to buy or sell cattle?

Answer: No, I've never had the time to go up there, I felt I had to stay home and watch the place.

Question: Do you have many milking cows of the purebred type?

Answer: I only milk about five or six at a time. Mostly, I sell long hifor calves for calves.

Question: Where do you get these calves from?

Answer: I raise either born right here on the place or I buy them someplace. I'm always looking for hifor calves but with my luck, I almost always get bull calves. And then I take them up to the sales barn and sell them for about 20 dollars whereas a hifor calf would be worth 500 dollars.

Question: Why is the price contrast between hifor calves and bull calves so great and why would you rather have hifor calves?

Answer: To keep on a dairy herd of cattle and you can't very well milk a bull!

Jon Heller

Farm Machinery

Farm machinery is getting bigger and better all the time. The machines are bigger, better, longer, and wider than in years gone by.

Tractors on the American farms range from fifteen to six hundred horse power (not including tractor mowers). The tractors, gas and diesel, are two-wheel drive and four wheel drive.

Planters range from a two-row to a four-row to a six-row to an eight-row to a twelve-row. They plant conventional rows (wide rows) and narrow rows. Planters are more accurate than they were with the new monitoring system.

Plows, cultivators, chisel plows, field cultivators, drags, and discs get bigger with progress, as does everything else.

Harvesters get wider for faster harvest and are better for cleaning the grain and saving more of it.

The modern machinery to me is big, but the machinery of tomorrow could pass us in no time at all.

Rob Legge

Farming

A mile East of Hayfield there is a middle size farm, which is owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Rayhons.

In an earlier inter-view they were asked questions dealing with their farming procedure. Mr. Rayhons owns a 430 acre farm which is now worth about 2,000 an acre. He has divided his ground into 4 main crops, corn, beans, oats and hay. I was just curious on how long it takes to grow these certain crops, he said it takes 120 days for corn, 100 days for beans, 90 days for oats and 4 crops of hay a year. Corn, beans and some oats are his main cash crops.

To plant and harvest he uses six row 30 inch swaths. On a normal farm machinery in all costs up to 100,000, and planting costs around 100 to 150 an acre. He also milks around 40 dairy cattle which he sells the milk to Anderson Erickson in Des-Moines. To go along he has another setup in which he gets baby calves and grows them till they are ready for market. He also feeds hay, oats and corn to all of his cattle.

(This has been an inter-view with
Mr. and Mrs. Rayhons of rural Garner.)
May 21, 1976

By Dale Rayhons

The Raising of Hogs

I interviewed my dad for this information. The Robert Klesel farm is located at R.R. 1 north of Garner, Iowa.

In the hog business most people started by picking a hog out of their dad's bunch and my dad was no different. He picked a sow and bought it for forty dollars. He started with one sow and he has now reached one hundred sows and gilts.

The best time to breed a gilt is when they are nine months old. Our sows farrow four times a year and they farrow all year around. Most people use crates because they help to save the pigs. They save pigs because the sow is in the middle and the pigs are on each side of her and she cannot lie on them. Through all of our sow's farrowings, the sows average ten pigs per litter. The sows farrow between 100 and 115 days after breeding. They use swine gestation tables to determine this also. The first day after a sow farrows we give her ~~then~~ water, then give small amount of feed until the

they are eating properly. The best time to wean or take the sow away from the pigs is five weeks. The pigs teeth have to be clipped if the litter is too big.

The three main breeds of hogs are York, Hamp, Duroc or a cross between the three breeds

Dave Kiesel

Hogs

Hogs are a big industry. Some people raise hogs for a living, also some people raise sm for show

Hogs like muddy areas so they can splash around in it, and to coat there self so the flies and mosquitoes off and to keep cool in in the sun

Sows farrow from 110 day to 115. When sows farrow they haff to be watched alot will farrowing. Sows have from 5 to 14 pigs, 10 pigs is a good bunch of pigs.

Hogs sell around \$1.00 a pound. 230 pounds is a good whewght to sell at.

Hogs after been weaned they don't take a look of looking after

Hogs eat all kinds of things like, corn, oats, beans.

Spencer Clement

Raising Chickens

I live on a farm in Hancock County. We raise cattle, hogs, and chickens.

We have seven-thousand chickens.

We keep one flock of chickens for fourteen months.

After fourteen months we sell them to Hy-Line Company and we get a new flock.

The new flock is about five months old when we get them. They do not start laying eggs till about three weeks after we get them.

When they start laying they lay around 6,000 eggs a day.

Some chickens lay one egg a day and some lay one egg every other day.

We keep the chickens in cages. The cages are 18 by 20. There are three or four chickens in each cage.

The chickens have to be fed once in the morning and once at night. We use a feed cart to feed them. We stand on the feed cart and steer it and it drops the feed into the feeder.

About two chickens die in one day.

By the time we sell them about one-thousand chickens have died.

We usually pick the eggs twice a day but sometimes once.

As the chickens get older they go down in egg production.

This flock is just about ready to sell and they lay about three-thousand four hundred eggs a day.

Our chickens have to lay 85% to 90% eggs a day.

After we are done picking the eggs for a day we put the eggs in a insulated room. We keep the temperature at 50 degrees. We pick the eggs with carts. These carts are about 4 feet long

and two and one half feet wide. We push these carts along and pick the eggs and we put them in cartons.

We have four cement walks to walk on.

We sweep them about two times a week.

We take out the dead chickens every other day.

We have to brush the nests that the eggs roll onto.

We clean the bulbs with a wet cloth.

There are windows and fans all the way down the chicken house.

We turn the fans twice a year. In the summer we turn them so the air comes in and in the winter we turn them so the air stays out.

I have told you all the main things in raising chickens.

By Bob Chizek

Rabbitry

I raise domestic rabbits like New Zealand and some wild colored rabbits. You can use these rabbits for fun and for meat or just for pets.

You can buy or make your own cages out of scrap wood or you can make Rabbit huts with two floors or three like a house.

The female rabbit is called a doe and the male rabbit is called a buck. The female rabbit or doe will have up to seven babies at the most maybe more. In breeding put the buck with the doe for about a day or longer then take him out if you leave him in until the doe has the babies the buck will kill them. It take three months until the babies are born. When the babies are born she pulls out some of her fur and makes a little nest for her babies to sleep in.

You can raise rabbits for a company or for your own private enjoyment like for pets.

Angora are mainly pure learing rabbits used for making coats and clothing.

Kevin Dickson

Beef Producing

I wrote on the topic of Beef producing. And I had to interview my father on this topic.

How did you happen to get started in this field of work? Because my father raised them so I just kept it up.

Why do you especially like this field of work? Because it is easy to keep up on.

Do you plan on staying in this type of work? Yes so far it just depends on how much of a profit they get me.

What is the greatest amount of cattle you have ever had? It has been about 200 because that was all I could put in my lots.

Do you think that this

Hogs

There is a lot of excitement in the hog buying business. By weighting hogs by 200 to 230 are tops and a lean hog type hog. The best weight to sell a hog for is 200 to 230 pounds a hog. Price of hog, is 48,000 Cwt. at this time, 1976. Then he said he liked the place were he was he buys, sells, he said yes, good roads, lot of young farmers that have alot of hogs. He averages 2,500 hogs a week. He gets different kinds of Breeds like hamp, yorkshire, drough, cross breeds. Grade and Yield means, if you have a exceptionally good hog, you will get more money.

How did I get started ~~to~~ in Highschools. He said hogs are a good thing to get into. and for the next few years in the long run there want be many hog buyers. The price of hogs have went up since my Grandfather had it and my father it was 15¢ at one time.

Jiff Lemmon

Life On a Dairy Farm

About a mile and a fourth out of Hayfield Iowa on a blacktop there is a Dairy Farm.

I get up at six o'clock sharp, get some clothes, go outside, get the cows in and chain them in. Then we milk and feed them in the barn.

In the summer they get hay ~~and~~ and corn each cow gets a separate amount of corn.

In the winter they get silage and Haylage outside in automatic augers.

Every morning they get silage and Haylage outside but in the winter they get silage and Haylage inside at night.

Calves when they are first a baby they get milk until it is 2 months old then they go on dry feed until a year and a half old then they are breed then silage, corn, and haylage.

by: David Trca

Sheep Raising

In Sheep Raising you start out by buying a buck, which is a male, and a ewe, which is a female.

It has to have freezing weather before a ewe can become pregnant. When a ewe becomes pregnant it takes 147 days^{or} for a baby lamb is produced. They usually have one to three lambs. Baby lambs when born should be in a warm place.

When the ewe doesn't accept the baby lamb she would leave it and then you would have to take the baby lamb and feed it on a baby bottle or if the ewe had more baby lambs than have nipples on her you would have to feed the lamb with a bottle but probably when you take the lamb she will still want her lamb, some ewes might not though. To feed the lambs you would use a formula something like this: one teaspoon of Karo corn Syrup, to one-third cup commercial powdered milk, directions on sack too.

When a lamb is probably about a week old you can cut the tail of the baby lamb's off. When the lamb is a month old mother ewe will wean her baby lamb. It takes a lamb about one year to be full grown. A fat lamb is one hundred and ten pounds.

When you go up to look at the lamb the mother ewe will warn you by stamping one of her legs and that means you have gone far enough or gone too far.

When a lamb is full grown it is called a sheep. The sheep are fed whole oats and cracked corn. A lamb has to be sheared once a year.

When a sheep is chased by an animal it will run until it is tired and then the sheep will lay down and die. Sheep are very nervous.

Sheep are raised in big herds usually in the West. Sheep are raised for their wool, milk, meat, and for eating up grass and weeds.

From my father's experience he says that Black-faced Ewes are the best mothers.

Some breeds of sheep are: A Border heicester ewe, cheviot, Dorper ewe, Black head Persians, merino ram, South-down ram are are some of the breeds.

Mary Jo Engstler.

One Spring day in Farming

We get up in the morning about 6 o'clock to go do chores.

We go out and do our chores which are feed the cattle and hogs.

Then we go into the house and eat breakfast. It takes us about a half of an hour.

Then after breakfast we go out and get the tractor. We hook the spring tooth up to the tractor and go get the field ready for planting corn and beans.

After we have got the field ready we go up and get the planter and pickup to haul corn and fertilizer out to the field.

Then we fill the corn and fertilizer boxes so we can plant.

Then when it is about 5 in the afternoon we go up and feed the cattle and hogs again.

That is a spring day in farming.

- Lloyd Bier

Machinery of the Mid 1970's

Machinery used in the middle 1970's. ROW CROP5" For breaking the ground in the spring for planting row crops, farmers use tractors, which are used for pulling most machinery. They use a disk to loosen the dried ground. Farmers use a field cultivator to break the ground also. They then use a planter with chemical spray and fertilizer attachments to kill the weeds. A harrow is used after planting before the crop comes up. in dryer conditions to incorporate chemicals into the soil and to kill any little weeds that have just come up. A rotary hoe is used to break the crust and kill small weeds after the crop comes up.

On the summer when the crop comes up, a cultivator is used to kill any weeds and to loosen and aerate the soil.

In the autumn when farmers harvest the crop, they use a self-propelled combine to collect the grain. The grain is then dumped into wagons or trucks. It is then sent to a dryer

to be dried. To store the grain in storage bins, the farmer used an elevator or an auger to get it in the bin.

If it is corn ground, a stalk cutter is used to chop the stalks. Then a chisel plow is used to loosen the soil or the moldboard plow is used to turn over the soil.

OATS "For harvesting oats after they've been sowed with an oats seeder, farmers use a mower and a side rake or a windrower. The mower is used to cut the oats down and the side rake is used to put the oats in a windrow. Farmers may use a windrower which does the job of a mower and a side rake together. Then a combine is used to collect the oats and separate them from the straw. Then a baler is used to bale the straw for using the straw for bedding. The oats are put in a storage bin."

HAY "For harvesting hay they use a windrower or a mower and a side rake. Then the farmers use a baler or a stacker. A stacker stacks the hay instead of baling it.

Joe Grotlik

My Interview with a Hog Producer

I interviewed my Dad on hog producing. He started hog producing right after he got married. Now, my Dad my brother and I work on our farm. We raise chiefly nine-hundred chickens and a few cattle. We raise about five-hundred hogs. We farrow the hogs in our barn and hogs houses. The farrowing hogs are kept in farrowing crates. We usually average about ten pigs to a sow, when the small pigs are about seven to eight weeks old we ween them from their sow. Then they are called feeder pigs. We sell some as feeder pigs. And we raise some to butchers. We sell them to butchers when they are about two-hundred thirty pounds. We get about 48 dollars to a hundred. We take them to Rodger Schmidt's Livestock market. And that's the life of a hog and that's what we do.

- Jerry Reising

Feed

Feed in my opinion helps the United States farmer produce better yields in Cattle, Hog, and poultry. Example from 1950 to 1975 there is a 60% change in protein 25% less fat.

There are many different ways feed comes in Sack, Bulk and Liquid. Sack feed comes in Pellet, Crumbles, Mash, and cubes. 50lbs are the weight of each bag 40 makes a ton. Bulk does not come in sack but in open form.

It is weight and put into a mobile tank that will deliver it. Liquid is in the water form is weight by pound and is put in a smaller tank to be transported.

I know this information because my dad runs the Miller Store and sells feed.

- Tim
Hem

Raising Corn

The way to plant the corn is by having a tractor and planter. A planter is a piece of machinery that plants things. When we fill the planter full of corn in the planter containers we should be ready to go. Then when we get to the field we start planting in rows. After that when we're done, we put the machinery away until its time to cultivate the corn. That is usually around the last of May and the first of June. A cultivator is like pitch forks going between the rows and taking the grass out.

When fall comes, its time to combine the corn. The husk must be grayish-brownish before we combine. A combine is a piece of machinery that picks and shells the corn in the field. When the combine gets full, we unload it into a wagon or truck. The wagon will get full eventually. So when it does we take the wagon with the tractor and dump our load. We keep doing that until the field is finished.

My favorite activity in raising corn is hauling the corn. Once when I was at my Gramps, we had an accident hauling corn. So it can become very dangerous hauling corn, too.

By: Denny Clark

Grain Farmer

In Garner farming is one of the main occupations. Corn and beans are the most likely crop but oats is planted mostly for the straw to bed the livestock.

A grain farmer is a busy man getting his crops in and out of the field.

The machinery that the farmer uses varies a lot. Some of the bigger farmers use four-wheel drive tractors but most of the farmers still use two-wheel drive tractors.

Many of the farmers around here use from 15 horse to 190 horse power tractors. With one of these tractors you can pull a 32' to 36' field cultivator at six mile an hour.

In the fall some farmers chisel the hills and plow the rest. With a six bottom plow you move along at six mile an hour.

The planting season is the most important time in the year because this is the time you put all of your crop in on time before it gets too late in the season. The biggest planter around Garner is a 12 row but there are bigger ones made.

Brent Reaser

Beef Producer

How many head of cattle do you have now?

About 300 not counting our show cattle.

How many head of cattle are you feeding out in your feedlot now, and what breed are they?

About 110, and 99% of them are Angus and the other 1% are cross-breeds.

What is the market like now?

It's about \$40.00 a 100 for prime choice, and they are on the hoof.

Why aren't the farmers getting paid like they should be for their cattle?

Because there are some guys that are raising these exotic breeds

from Italy and those countries. They also don't have the quality as the purebreds over here do.

And now for your breeding cattle.
How many do you have?

About 190.

What kinds of cattle do you
have in your herd?

Well, we have about two Charlois, and a few crossbreds, and the rest are purebred Angus.

- Cory Greiman

Cid interviewed Cliff Greiman, part owner of Greiman Angus Farms

Feed Selling

Feed selling is getting the finished product from the manufacturer to the consumer. The purpose of salesmanship is to explain the merits of the feed program and how it will benefit the consumer. In servicing the consumer we can also assist in management of specific types of livestock.

To be in feed sales one can receive training through school and on the job experience.

The oldest feed selling company is Moorman and it dates back 90 years. Feed manufacturing and sales was started because of the need for better livestock health and nutrition.

Livestock nutrition has benefited the nation's livestock producer in that he can produce a finished animal with 70 per cent less total farm produced grain. If it took 70 per cent less total farm grains the farmer could produce more grains for food.

Feed manufacturing is bringing together various ingredients such as combinations of proteins, minerals, and vitamins to form a supplement which is used to assist farm grown grains to build meat.

Fish meal is carried by ship and barge. Local ingredients that are found in the United States use railroads. The finished product is then transported by railroad and truck.

- Mark Anderson

(My interview was on feed selling and I interviewed Dale Anderson of Moorman's Mfg. Company.)

Dairy Farming

I'm interviewing a dairy farmer.
Sir what is your name? Alan O'ville.
What do you do for a living? I'm
a dairy farmer.

How many cows do you have?
I have 21 cows in my herd. How
many cows do you milk? I milk 10
of the 21. What about the other
11 cows? Those cows are going
to have calves.

Do you do your own breeding done
or do you have it artificially done? I
do my own breeding. What kind
of bull do you have? I have a
registered Holstein bull. What kind
of cows do you have? I have
Holstein cows.

What do you put your milk in?
I put my milk in a bulk tank. What
grade milk are you? I'm grade B
milk. How much do you get for
grade B milk? A little over 8 dollars
per hundred weight.

Did you always use a bulk tank?
No, I've been bulk for about 2 years.

Do you raise your own calves?
yes, I do.

How do you milk your cows?
I run 3 units, what do you mean
by units? Three machines.

What time do you milk
your cows in the morning?

I milk at 5:00 Am, what time
in the afternoon? I milk at 4:30 pm.

How long does it take to milk?
It takes about one hour.

Ricky Wille

Farming Field Work

Field Work is preparing the soil for planting, then planting after that rotary hoeing to cultivate small corn next cultivating corn and beans with a cultivator. When the corn and beans are big and ready to harvest you combine them. Then you chop stalks, disk, and finally plow.

Field work is long tiring work sometimes you work late at night constantly going back and forth time after time with nothing for company but the radio and the dull roar of the tractor. One nice thing is you have time to be alone and think. And if it wasn't for the tractor field work would hardly ever get done.

Mike Nyaan

Am a Sheep Producer

My report is on sheep producing for a 4+H project.

I breed my sheep so that they will lamb in February. My lamb crop is usually 1 to 2 lambs a year per ewe but this year one ewe had four live lambs.

After the lambs are a week old I build a creep feeder that has pellets, hay, and water in it for the lambs.

In April I wean the lambs and put them on a little pasture and one pound of grain per lamb.

In June we shear the lambs that are going to show in late July. After the fair we take them home and sell the rest of the lambs with the show lambs.

Greg Gormanek