

Country Life Conference On UA Campus June 1-5

A charming lady models a cotton dress dating back to 3000 B.C. . . . An economist speaks on the growing urbanization of our society . . . A young mother complains that Junior never picks up his clothes.

These will be typical scenes at the 18th Town and Country Life Conference on the University of Arizona campus at Tucson June 1-5.

Who can go?

All Are Invited

"All the women of Arizona," answered Miss Jean Stewart, state leader of home economics extension in Arizona. "We're putting everybody on notice early so that they can make plans."

Miss Stewart promised that the conference will be a mixture of the glamorous and the practical. There will be the glamor and the drama of home life and its problems, and such practical matters as modern economics and the future of cotton in Arizona.

"This is university week for women. It provides opportunity to make new friends, gain new ideas and a new outlook on life, lift the morale, have fun and learning for self, family and community," she said.

What About Cotton

What is the place of cotton in

Arizona's future? What have we contributed to the cotton industry? What are others contributing to the industry through technology? Fashion designing? New cotton products?

All of these questions will come under the scrutiny of experts at the conference, said Miss Helen Church, extension clothing specialist.

"To acquaint you with the romance of cotton, a fashion show will be presented showing cotton garments dating from 3000 B.C.," said Miss Church. "Present day cotton garments, made of fine Arizona cottons, will be shown, too."

Lawanna Walker, home economist of the National Cotton Council, will be in charge of one of the classes. She

THREE GENERATIONS of one family attended the Town & Country Life Conference on the UA campus last year, proving that the program is of interest to all age groups. Below, left to right, Mrs. Ancel East, her mother, Mrs. Earl Larson, and at right, Mrs. Kenneth Thomas, daughter of Mrs. East. Mrs. Larson and Mrs. East are from Pomerene, while Mrs. Thomas lives at Warren.



will tell of new cotton finishes for cotton fabrics.

Mention a home problem and there probably will be something on it during the conference.

There also will be such classes as creative designs, tax equalization, keeping trim, learning to lead group singing and plant propagation.

Dr. Jimmie Hillman, head of the U of A Department of Agricultural Economics, will be among the speakers. He will discuss the rapid urbanization of our society and the resulting problems.

Expert on Family Life

Dr. Evelyn Millis Duvall of Chicago, family life consultant and author of widely used texts and reference books on family life, will be among the distinguished speakers.

Her talk on family problems will be followed by several classes such as keeping the channels open in marriage, the maturing teen-ager, planning for retirement, building values in children and getting acquainted with pre-schoolers.

The concerns of husband and wife, teen-agers, pre-schoolers and retirees will be emphasized.

"I haven't got a cent to call my own. I still wear the same clothes I bought with my own money before we were married. Would I be considered more valuable or have more prestige with my family if I got a job?"

Teen-agers pose such family situations as: "It's two hours past curfew; what happens now? . . . Junior never picks up his clothes . . . She stands in front of the mirror all day and combs her hair."

Pre-schooler problems: "Temper tantrums are something I can't stand. He never seems to want to play with anyone his own age. Should I send my child to a nursery school? My child doesn't hear me when I talk to him. How can I tell her about the expected baby?" These will be reviewed, too.

Problems of Retirement

The problems of retirement include such questions as:

"Must we retire at 65? We have lots of things we want to do after that."

"What will I do with my husband when he retires? He'll drive us both

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Arizona Farm Income Leads Nation

Elmer L. Menzie

Recent statistics show that Arizona is well in the lead in terms of farm income in the United States.

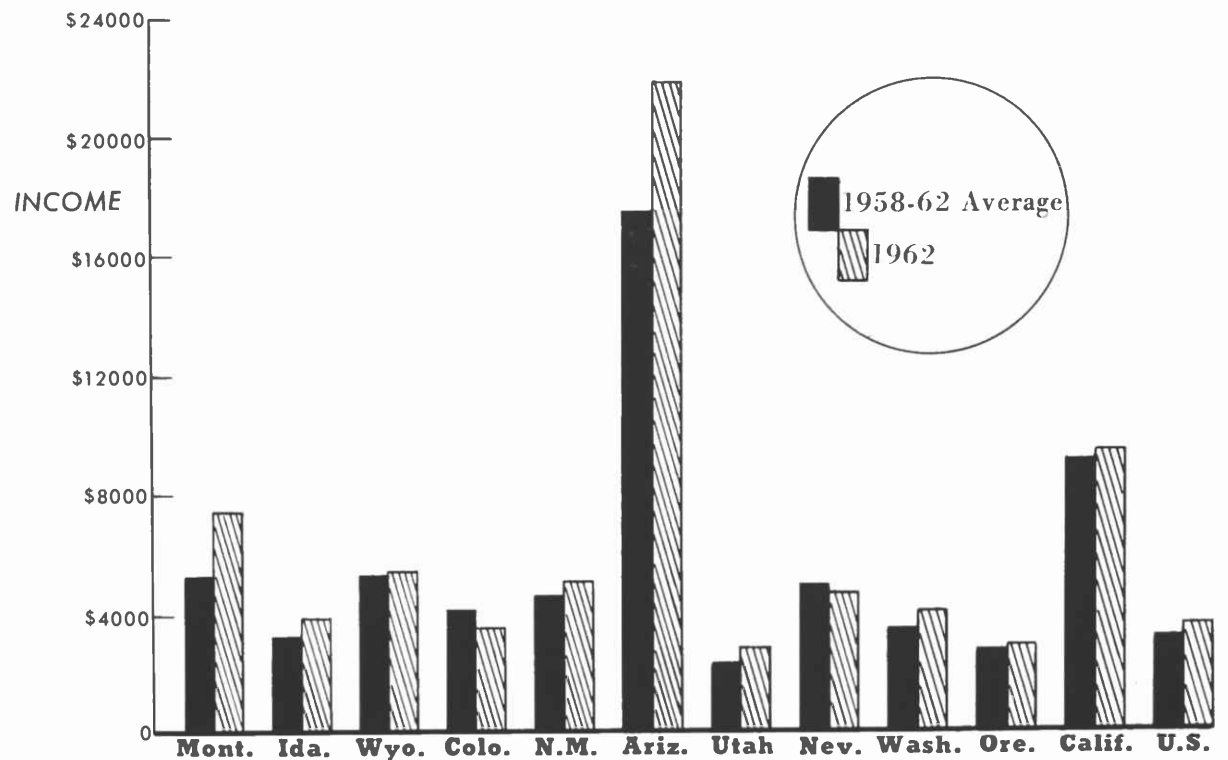
In 1962, realized net income per farm in Arizona was \$18,142. (Net income includes interest on owned capital.) The nearest competing state was California with \$8,476, or less than half the net income for Arizona. The United States average was \$3,414.

Differences were even more striking when inventory changes were included. Arizona's total net income per farm, including inventory changes, amounted to \$21,828, or just over three times the national average. The lowest level by states was New Hampshire with only \$1,541 per farm.

1962 Was Peak

In the 12 years since 1950, total net farm income in Arizona fluctuated between a low of \$13,717 in 1955 and the peak level in 1962. Variations in income for the period exceeded 50 percent. The national average varied between \$2,529 and \$3,602, or about a 40 percent change.

Total net farm income in Arizona in 1962 was \$165.9 millions, or about 32.5 percent of gross income. This relationship is approximately the same as for the nation, but gross income



per farm in Arizona, in 1962, exceeded \$65,000 while the national average was only about \$11,000.

Approximately 40 percent of cash receipts from farming in Arizona in 1962 was derived from livestock and livestock products. Most of the remainder came from crops, with one-third from cotton. Arizona farmers also received \$5.3 million in direct government payments. This amounted to about one percent of gross farm income or 3.3 percent of total net farm income. This compares with the national rate of 4.2 and 13 percent respectively.

Government Payments Low

These relatively low government payments in Arizona are at least partly a reflection of considerable concentration on production of nonprice-supported products. However, direct government payments do not include indirect subsidies such as price sup-

ports and export payments on cotton and other products. Export subsidies on cotton in recent years have been as high as 8.5 cents per pound.

While Arizona agriculture compares favorably with other areas of the U. S., income data tend to distort the relationships to some extent. The relatively large gross and net farm incomes are associated with larger units in general, using more capital inputs, including irrigation.

Is A Tremendous Investment

The 1962 estimate for the value of land and buildings per farm in Arizona was \$285,600 versus the national average of \$37,200. Based on an estimated 85 percent owned capital, approximately two-thirds of the total net farm income to Arizona farmers is required to return interest on the investment. While this accounting procedure still leaves per farm income

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Dr. Menzie is an assistant professor of Agricultural Economics.

Sources of data for this article: U. S. Economic Research Service, *Farm Income 1949-62: State Estimates*, FIS-191 Supplement, Wash., Aug. 1963; *Agricultural Finance Review*, Vol. 23, Supplement, Dec. 1962; *Farm Real Estate Market Developments*, CD-64, Aug. 1963.

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crazy wondering what to do with himself."

"I feel all empty inside with nothing to live for."

"My husband and I are such good friends now that the children have left home. We have time for each other again!"

"What do you do when there aren't children to care for anymore?"

"I am lonely since my husband died. Should I re-marry?"

"We are afraid to retire. Financially, we can't afford it."

The problems of mixed systems of values will be probed.

How, for instance, do you handle these situations:

"I smoke, but I certainly don't want my children to smoke!"

"Should we take that trip to Mexico or remodel the kitchen?"

"My husband doesn't go to church, but he wants the children and me to go."

"Jane Smith has a new dress for

nearly every occasion. I wear the same old things."

"My child knows nothing about how to choose his friends."

"We haven't much money, but we always let our children buy the books they want."

Dates of Town and Country Life Conference, again, are June 1-5, on the University of Arizona campus at Tucson. Your local county home agent already has programs, obtainable if you call or visit the county extension office.