



Dakota Farm Show Slated For Vermillion

VERMILLION — Jan. 8-10 are the dates for the 30th annual Dakota Farm Show at the DakotaDome in Vermillion. Hours will be from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday, and from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. on Thursday.

Hundreds of vendors will be on hand. The admission and parking are free.

4-H Implements DNA Sampling For State Fair

BROOKINGS — Beginning with the 2012-2013 4-H program year, South Dakota 4-H is implementing a DNA sample process for all Market Animals intended for 4-H Division competitions at the South Dakota State Fair, says Rod Geppert, SDSU Extension 4-H Livestock Show Management Coordinator.

"This is a critical requirement that will be implemented during the upcoming 4HGreen Tag and Weigh-In events in your area," Geppert said.

Geppert explains that this new requirement has been added to ensure the integrity of the S.D. 4-H Livestock Program.

"We realize that this is an additional cost for 4-H families and may cause some financial burden; however, several surrounding states have gone to this process and we must make this change to ensure the integrity of the S.D. 4-H Livestock Program," he said.

Market Animals without a DNA sample on file will be rejected from entering 4-H Division competitions at the South State Fair, regardless of the youth's ribbon placing at a County Fair or 4-H Achievement Days.

So how will this new rule work? Geppert explains that during a County 4-H Weigh-In, 4-H members must Green Tag and have a DNA hair sample taken of all market animals they could possibly exhibit at the State Fair. Only animals that were DNA sampled by the ownership deadlines will be allowed to enter the 4-H Division livestock competitions at the State Fair; with the exception of some swine operations with 4-H market hogs, which will only be weighed, tagged and DNA sampled on an exhibitors' farm if the animals reside on a premise with a high level of bio-security or health status. Otherwise, all other market swine will be processed at the official county weigh-in.

The 2013 4-H DNA sample fee is \$6 per head and covers the expense of materials and handling. 4-H families must pay the per head fee to the County Extension Office at the time the market animal is weighed, green tagged and the DNA sampled.

"It is very important that 4-H'ers and their families decide at their county's weigh in, which market animals have the potential for 4-H Division Livestock competitions at the South Dakota State Fair," Geppert said.

To implement the DNA sampling process of market animals, South Dakota 4-H has partnered with AK-SAR-BEN to process the DNA samples and paperwork.

4-H members should be aware that this DNA process also gives privilege to nominate the animals for the AK-SAR-BEN Livestock Show with the same DNA sample. Members should plan to participate in DNA sample training with AK-SAR-BEN and SDSU Extension staff or take the training online via iGrow before arriving to your County's weigh-in event.

During the State Fair, all grand and reserve champions, plus division champions and reserves will have a DNA sample taken which South Dakota 4-H will submit to AK-SAR-BEN after the State Fair for DNA testing/matching. In addition, South Dakota 4-H will take random DNA samples during the weigh-in/check-in for 4-H Division Market Animal competitions at the State Fair.

For more information, contact Rod Geppert at 605-773-8120 or rodney.geppert@sdsstate.edu.

Pesticide Applicator Certification Meetings Set

PIERRE — The South Dakota Department of Agriculture (SDDA) is hosting Commercial Pesticide Applicator Certification meetings this January and February.

The goal of these meetings is to insure the safe and effective storage, handling, distribution, use and disposal of pesticide products. Pesticide applicators must take a test to become initially certified, but can re-certify by attending one of these meetings.

Once certified, commercial applicators must obtain a license, which is also valid for two years.

A commercial applicator license is \$25 and a re-certification class is \$50. Applicator and dealer licenses must be renewed by Feb. 28, 2013 or a \$50 late fee will be assessed.

For times, dates and places of the commercial applicator meetings, visit <https://apps.sd.gov/doi/ecat3/ApplicatorMeetingPrograms.htm>. Bring a government issued photo ID and your applicator license to the meeting for check-in.

For more information on SDDA's Pesticide Program, visit http://sdda.sd.gov/legacydocs/Ag_Services/Agromony_Services_Programs/Pesticide_Program/2011-07pesticide_program_brochurewebopt.pdf.

Row Crop Clinics Set For Watertown, Brookings

BROOKINGS — SDSU Extension will host Row Crop Clinics Jan. 9 in Watertown and Jan. 15 in Brookings.

These clinics are designed to provide the latest insight into growing row crops in eastern South Dakota. This year's clinics will focus on resistance issues and what growers should do differently when planting a crop after a drought.

Topic and speaker lineup includes:

- Outlook 2013 — Dennis Today, SDSU Extension Climatologist;
- Market Outlook 2013 — Lisa Elliott SDSU Extension Commodity Marketing Specialist;
- Resistant Issues — Mike Moechnig, SDSU Extension Weed Specialist;
- Managing Crops During Dry Weather — Nathan Mueller, SDSU Extension Crops Specialist;
- Fertilizer Issues — Ron Gelderman, SDSU Extension Soils Specialist;
- Bring It All Together — Paul O. Johnson, SDSU Extension Agronomy Field Specialist.

The clinics will be held at the SDSU Extension Regional Center in Watertown and at the First Lutheran Church Activity Center in Brookings.

For more information contact Paul O. Johnson, SDSU Extension Agronomy Field Specialist at 605-882-5140 or paulo.johnson@sds-state.edu.

BY RITA BRHEL

P&D Correspondent

Especially here in the Midwest, diversity and discrimination are not topics that come up often in conversation. Yet, it remains that farming and ranching is largely relegated to a specific population segment and that this would not be an easy mold to break.

Julie Kleinschmit, clinical associate professor of social work for the University of Iowa, based in Sioux City, says this lack of diversity in production agriculture presents a significant challenge to the future of the industry in both South Dakota and Nebraska. She gave a special presentation at the end of December 2012 through the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program for the North Central Region, which includes South Dakota and Nebraska.

The agricultural industry — from equipment dealers to veterinarians to bankers to feed suppliers to grain buyers to meat packers — tends to operate on this principle: that the older, white man is the decision-maker in the farm business. Women are perceived as farm wives — the helpers, the person who may drive the truck or pick up the part or order feed or bring lunch out to the field — but not so easily as the primary farm operator. In the same way, many Hispanic Americans work in agribusinesses as employees but are less likely to be in leadership roles despite the fact that, according to the U.S. Census, minority races are growing faster than the white population.

"Land is primarily owned by white males, although women farmers are gaining, and organizations are largely run by white males," Kleinschmit said. At the same time, these white males are also getting older, with the average farmer only a few years from retirement, and the white youth population in either state continuing to decline rapidly, according to the U.S. Census. Likewise, the majority of the Hispanic population is under age 40, yet few own land or farm if they want to.

Kathleen Rutledge, former editor of the *Lincoln Journal Star* in Lincoln, Neb., summed it up when she participated in a 2008 panel on rural diversity known as "Covering the New Nebraska" for the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Strategic Discussions for Nebraska effort: "The old population is graying. The new population is immigrants."

These demographics demand a dramatic shift in the future of agriculture, says Daniel Lichter, a Mitchell native-turned-director of Cornell University's Population Center in Ithaca, N.Y., who spoke at South Dakota State University last October.

"The past decade has seen the large-scale movement of Hispanics — America's largest minority, immigrant, and urban population — into many part of rural and small-town America," he said. "Growing racial and ethnic diversity has a demographic and economic grip on rural America, now and into the foreseeable future. As the future unfolds, how will the American people, individually and collectively, respond to the nation's rapidly changing racial and ethnic mix?"

For this shift to happen, the rural white population will need to embrace its growing diversity, Kleinschmit warns. Most South Dakotans and Nebraskans don't see themselves as discriminating toward others, but it may be simply because they are surrounded by people who are mostly like them, she offered: "If you don't have to deal with it, you don't see it."

THE PROBLEM OF PRIVILEGE

"We tend to think of diversity being all about color, but there's so much more to it," Kleinschmit said. Diversity includes not only the mostly set aspects of age, physical appearance and abilities, ethnicity,



METRO GRAPHICS

race, gender, and sexual orientation but also a myriad of additional changeable qualities from education, marital status, parental status, smoker status, and military background to socioeconomic level, job type, religion, union membership, and more.

Privilege is defined as an advantage that is exclusive to a particular group, socially assumed, and unearned, Kleinschmit explains. For example, tallness has natural advantages in professional basketball or simply in being able to reach a tall shelf, but there are also privileges that come with height as well: Research shows that every inch of height amounts to a salary increase of \$789 per year, only three of 43 American presidents have been shorter than five feet seven inches, the taller of two presidential candidates usually wins the election, and shorter sperm-bank donors earn less money.

Generally, there are significant privileges to being white in the Midwest, Kleinschmit says. White Americans usually have the best housing options. They can go shopping alone without assuming they'll be harassed, and their children are less likely to be bullied at school. Their ancestry is included in American history so children learn it in school. Their skin color doesn't determine their financial reliability. White Americans can swear, dress in second-hand clothes, and not answer letters without assumptions that these choices are related to bad morals, poverty, or illiteracy of a specific race. They can do well in challenging situations without it being called a credit to their race, and they're never asked to speak for all the people of their racial group. White Americans don't need to question whether reactions of others are due to racial overtones, and they can remain oblivious to the difficulties that others encounter because their race.

FARMING'S WHITE, MALE PRIVILEGE

There are similar privileges in the agricultural community of being both white and a man. A woman, as well as farmers of races other than white, is simply not seen as competent in the matters of farm business decision-making as the traditional white male. Age is also a concern to some extent, as the older man would be given more credence than a younger man in many circumstances.

An informal way to determine whether a person enjoys privilege is how easy it is for him or her to arrange to be in the company of like-minded people — what type of person is the popular choice. For example, it is easy for an older, white, male farmer to find other producers or agribusinesses who assume that the typi-

cal farmer is an older, white man.

It can be an uncomfortable experience for a woman, a Hispanic man, or even a younger, white man to navigate an industry that caters to the older, white, male farmer and therefore may need to be educated as to how a person of minority is as capable.

As a result, Kleinschmit explains, these minority groups often need to create special opportunities for themselves, perhaps through an association or conference. In addition, the media tends to see minority groups as on the fringe, furthering the privilege of the older, white, male farmer. Even university research, Extension education, and other resources readily available to the public tend to lean toward the stereotypical older, white, male farmer so that the minority groups continue to have difficulty finding reliable education and support.

The fact is, there are infinitely more factors to consider when diversity plays a part. For example, instead of recognizing only Christmas as a holiday, an organization would also need to recognize other religious holidays, Kleinschmit says. The discussions, and accommodations, get more complicated.

"That's what shuts down these conversations, and then we default to [the status quo]," Kleinschmit said. "But not everyone should be forced to a schedule that's not in line with their traditions."

THE SOLUTION

The roots of privilege and discrimination are in early social experiences, dating back to the parent-infant relationship, Kleinschmit says. In the beginning, a baby is born into a world where certain expectations of privilege are already in place, and the parents socialize the infant according to their values and beliefs. These values and beliefs are further shaped by outside institutions, such as education, religion, government, medicine, business, media, and social services. A system of rewards and punishments within society — not only laws but societal expectations — enforces privileges and discrimination. Unless a person is able to break past the ignorance, insecurity, confusion, and fear that form the core of privilege and discrimination, the cycle continues with the next generation.

It's usually a traumatic event

that wakes someone up to break the cycle of privilege and discrimination, Kleinschmit says. This incident forces a person to become introspective, to dismantle their previous value and belief system, and to break down barriers with others who are different and seek community. It's a complicated process, with the solution lying in changes of individual thinking, in time resulting in a societal shift of consciousness.

"Some people are resolutely unreachable with facts," said Steve Frederick, editor of the Scottsbluff (Neb.) *Star-Herald*, who also participated in the Covering the New Nebraska panel. "Where this becomes most damaging is in an issue such as immigration, where many people equate immigrants with Hispanics and don't differentiate between legal and illegal immigrants. The only way to bridge those gaps is to respect and reveal nuance, expose nonsense, highlight good role models, and spend less time getting pulled into political squabbles and more time emphasizing our common humanity."

This change in thinking can also start with an individual making the decision to learn about others' differences and to intentionally accept those differences, reframing them as aspects of the person rather than defects or novelties, Kleinschmit says. For example, a person might not say out loud that a woman or a Hispanic cannot be a farmer but by referring to a woman farmer or a Hispanic farmer, he is subconsciously assigning a minority role to these groups. Kleinschmit recommends paying attention to the assumptions made, the jokes told, even the "good news" stories of minorities overcoming challenges.

There is often a feeling of guilt or embarrassment or even anger wrapped in these examples made out to be anomalies. Once these emotions are identified and the status quo explained, then it's time to consciously make the decision to change the way of thinking that leads to discrimination, Kleinschmit says.

"Rather than say we have a black president, say we have a president because African Americans are just as able to be president as whites," she said. "And instead of saying she was a woman soldier, she's a soldier because women are just as able to be soldiers as men."

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