Agricultural Banquet
FIRST BANQUET
OF
The College of Agriculture
OF
The Ohio State University

SATURDAY, APRIL THE TWENTY-SEVENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN
BEGGS
Menu

BOUILLON

RADISHES

CELER

WAFERS

OLIVES

BROILED SPANISH MACKEREL

SARATOGA CHIPS

CHICKEN, FERRIS STYLE

RASHER OF BACON

CREAM GRAVY

MASHED POTATOES

CORN FRITTERS

ICE CREAM, EN FORM

WHITE CAKE

FANCY CAKES

CHEESE

TOASTED CRACKERS

COFFEE
Mental Menu

DEAN HOMER G. PRICE, Toastmaster

My Farm — — — Pres. W. O. Thompson
Make Hay while the Sun Shines — J. O. Williams
The Past — — — Prof. W. R. Lazenby
The Present — — — Howard Gerlaugh

A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men.—Anonymous — — — Prof. Alfred Vivian

The Future — — — T. P. White
Our Progress — — — Prof. C. S. Plumb
A Freshman — — — George E. Boltz
The Banquet — — — Maxwell E. Corotis
Committee

MAXWELL E. COROTIS
CLARENCE W. HENGST
ROBERT M. WILBER
HOWARD B. CAMPBELL
CHARLES E. SNYDER
ORMA J. SMITH
THE WISE FARMER

There was a man in our town
And he was wondrous wise.
He knew that if he wanted crops
He'd have to fertilize.

It's nitrogen that makes things green,
Said this man of active brain;
And potash makes the good strong straw,
And phosphate plumps the grain.

But it's clearly wrong to waste plant food
On a wet and soggy field; I'll surely have to put in drains
If I'd increase the yield.

And after I have drained the land
I must plow it deep all over;
And even then I'll not succeed,
Unless it will grow clover.

Now acid soils will not produce
A clover sod that's prime;
So if I have a sour soil
I'll have to put on lime.

And after doing all these things,
To make success more sure,
I'll try my very best to keep
From wasting the manure.

So I'll drain, and lime, and cultivate,
With all that that implies;
And when I've done that thoroughly
I'll manure and fertilize.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
VIVIAN
Dear Friend:

Better come and take the Winter Course in Agriculture Jan. 2 to Feb. 23. Write a card to the Dean College of Agriculture, Columbus, asking for a catalogue. Everybody says the course is fine and full of condensed practical information. Hoping to see you this winter.

Yours very truly,

Gail M. Finley, R. I., Ohio.
First Annual Roster

The Winter Course Association

of

Ohio State University
OFFICERS OF WINTER COURSE ASSOCIATION

ROBERT E. BUNGER, - - - - - - - - President
JAS. B. WYLIE, - - - - - - - - First Vice President
T. E. BOWSHER, - - - - - - - - Second Vice President
VERNE BENDER, - - - - - - - - Third Vice President
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# Winter Course Association

**Ohio State University**

**1907**

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<td>New York</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total: 138
Program

FOR THE

Presentation of Certificates

TO STUDENTS OF

The Winter Course in
Agriculture

The Ohio State University

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

February 27th, Nineteen Fourteen

2:30 o'clock
THE CLASS

Albery, Carl—Summit Station, Licking County.
Allyn, James Everett—Hiram, Portage County.
Ault, Rolland—Cardington, Morrow County.
Ayers, Cecil Dewey—Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County.
Ayers, George B.—Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County.
Axline, Donald Dwight—Trinity, Muskingum County.

Baker, Earl—Somerset, Perry County.
Battles, Geo. Washington—Niles, Trumbull County.
Beale, John Thompson—Beale, Mason County, W. Va.
Blair, Morton Boyd—Hillsboro, Highland County.
Bolig, Murray—Bellevue, Seneca County.
Bose, Harold H.—Fredericktown, Knox County.
Brackin, John Curtis—Carrollton, Carroll County.
Brown, Earl Stafford—Middlefield, Geauga County.
Buser, Oliver Jacob—Fresno, Coshocton County.
Buss, Clyde Micheal—Apple Creek, Wayne County.

Capper, Charles E.—Carrollton, Carroll County.
Carter, Charles—Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County.
Carson, Forest Mertz—
Catrow, Benjamin—Germantown, Mahoning County.
Chambers, Robert T.—W. Toledo, Lucas County.
Chaney, Wilmot Ray—W. Alexander, Washington County, Penna.
Chubb, Willard E.—Canfield, Mahoning County.
Clark, Edward Gail—Windham, Portage County.
Clark, Glen Clifford—Hubbard, Trumbull County.
Clements, Willard George—Mansfield, Richland County.
Coint, Tully Cremer—Jeffersonville, Fayette County.
Cook, Lyman Otis—Bryan, Williams County.
Conkle, Clair Raymond—New Waterford, Columbiana County.
Crowell, H. Howard—Lisbon, Columbiana County.

Crockett, Pliny Wheaton—Gretna, Henry County.
Cover, Fred Galvin—Newton Falls, Portage County.
Cowan, Carrie—Bridgeport, Belmont County.
Curtiss, Benjamin W.—Galena, Delaware County.
Cusac, Roscoe Dewitt—McComb, Hancock County.

Dammeyer, Irvin F.—New Bremen, Auglaize County.
Day, Llewellyn K—
Dickinson, Elbie W.—W. Mansfield, Logan County.

Edman, Forest E.—Wapakoneta, Auglaize County.
England, Walker B.—Forest, Wyandotte County.
Ervin, Dale Smith—Gibsonburg, Sandusky County.

Fausz, Erwin U.—Waterville, Lucas County.
Finney, Roy H.—Waverly, Pike County.
Flick, Louis A.—Elmore, Ottawa County.
Folck, Chester Blair—Springfield, Clark County.
Foote, Louis Brainerd—Brooklyn Sta., Cuyahoga County.
Francis, Ralph B.—Carlisle, Warren County.
Fulton, Bain E.—Kenton, Hardin County.

Galehouse, Harry Wilt—Doylestown, Wayne County.
Gridley, Lawrence C.—Clintonville, Franklin County.
Gruetter, Fred John—Millbury, Wood County.
Grussenmeyer, Clement W.—Dayton, Montgomery County.

Haines, Raymond Cedric—Pleasant Plain, Warren County.
Hall, Howard T.—New Waterford, Columbiana County.
Hall, Clarence—New Richmond, Clermont County.
Harper, Isaac LeRoy—Millersburg, Holmes County.
Hartsock, J. W.—Cardington, Morrow County.
Haskins, Albert Roscoe—Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County.
Hast, Fred William—Berlin Heights, Erie County.
Hawkins, John William—New Waterford, Columbiana County.

Havens, Willis Burdett—Fremont, Sandusky County.
Hite, James—Jamestown, Greene County.
Hopper, Harry Phelps—Andover, Ashtabula County.
Hoxter, Roger M.—Parkman, Geauga County.
Hublitz, William—North Dover, Cuyahoga County.
Huchison, Elmer Taggart—Washington C. H., Fayette County.
Huston, Harry Bushnell—Pleasantville, Fairfield County.
Hyre, David Frederick—Powell, Delaware County.

Ingels, William Vanden—Blazer, Gallia County.

Jagger, Frederick Ansel—Windham, Portage County.
Jerome, Horace Grove—Mayfield, Cuyahoga County.
Johnson, George—Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County.
Jones, Harry Owen—Youngstown, Mahoning County.
Jones, Ralph Maurice—Vanatta, Licking County.
Jordan, Lester Luhr—Hinton, Hardin County.
Judy, John A.—Springfield, Clarke County.

King, Wm. Dean—Lisbon, Columbiana County.
King, Heber Edward—Hillsboro, Highland County.
King, Nelson Levi—West Liberty, Logan County.
Kirk, Charles David—Columbiana, Columbiana County.
Klingemier, Clyde Wm.—Warren, Trumbull County.
Krohn, Lewis Albert—Grelton, Henry County.
Kuenzli, Homer Chew—Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte Co.
Lawrence, Albert W.—Harlem Springs, Carroll County.
Liffy, Wm. Edward—Cleveland, Cuyahoga County.
Linnabary, Ralph Phelps—Galena, Delaware County.
Lynn, Ralph Hiram—Canfield, Mahoning County.

McGuffey, John Grover—Groveport, Franklin County.
Menderson, Jacob—Cincinnati, Hamilton County.
Miller, Orville Otto—Oak Harbor, Sandusky County.
Miller, Harvey Ellsworth—New Waterford, Columbiana County.

Nethero, Byron Jacob—Millersburg, Holmes County.
Nichols, Howard Jonathan—New Richmond, Clermont County.
Nye, Fred Noble—Weston, Wood County.

Parrett, Charles Edwin—Lyndon, Ross County.

Patrick, Frank Doil—Warren, Trumbull County.
Peffer, Clyde Leroy—Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pa.
Pilliod, Edward Henry—Holland, Lucas County.
Pocock, William Horatio—Fredericktown, Morrow Co.
Poorman, Lloyd M.—Glenford, Perry County.
Poppe, Lewis J. C.—New Bremen, Auglaize County.
Plyler, Bishop Durham—Newark, Licking County.

Reilly, Francis Mathew—Suanders, Shelby County.
Renfrew, Alexander Tracy—Coshohcon, Coshohcon Co.
Richards, Lewis Samuel—Salem, Mahoning County.
Rimelspach, Lawrence—Fremont, Sandusky County.
Rinkliff, Fred Leroy—Chilliecothe, Ross County.
Rockwell, George Edmund—Wake man, Huron County.
Romeshe, George Warren—Wapakoneta, Auglaize County.
Runkle, Marie—Kinsman, Trumbull County.
Runyan, Everett Boyd—Lebanon, Warren County.

Saffey, Byron E.—No. Georgetown, Columbiana County.
Sargent, Roger E.—Cleveland, Cuyahoga County.
Scarborough, Roger B.—Newcomerstown, Coshohcon Co.
Schnabele, Henry Frederick—Deshler, Henry County.
Schutzberg, Paul Ernest—Haskins, Wood County.
Shaffer, Harold Wilkin—St. Marys, Auglaize County.
Sherry, Albert LaFayette—Mandale, Paulding County.
Shively, Burton Miller—Delaware, Delaware County.
Shoemaker, Geo. W.—Mt. Blanchard, Hancock County.
Sholl, Benj. Franklin—Bremen, Fairfield County.
Skove, Raymond Lawrence—Cleveland, Cuyahoga County.
Smith, Thurman Allen—Columbus, Franklin County.
Snodgrass, R. E. D.—Defiance, Defiance County.
Sowash, Elmer Wade—Millersburg, Holmes County.
Speer, Thomas Roscoe—Hanover, Daviess County, Ill.
Sponseller, Forest Otto—Convoy, Van Wert County.
Stackeljahn, John Herman—Millbury, Wood County.
Steiner, Harvey Waldo—Bluffton, Allen County.
Stillwagon, Roy Atwood—Niles, Trumbull County.
Stratton, Barclay Wm.—Winona, Columbiana County.
Sweeney, Walter Wm.—Youngstown, Mahoning County.
Tanner, Geo. Amor—North Dover, Cuyahoga County.
Tanner, Horace Albert—Napoleon, Henry County.
Thomas, Richard V.—Tiffin, Seneca County.

Vent, Otto Alven—Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte County.
Verbsky, Wallace B.—So. Euclid, Cuyahoga County.

Walker, Harry P.—Mansfield, Richland County.
Weinmann, Otto—Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas County.
Welch, Norris Thomas—Vermilion, Erie County.
Whitacre, Walter Scott—Blanchester, Clinton County.
Williams, Henry—Lockbourne, Franklin County.
Williams, Herbert—Hillsboro, Highland County.

Young, Austin Coleman—Massillon, Stark County.
Zinn, Herbert Wellington—Troy, Gilmer County, W. Va.
Officers and Committee

President. Lyman O. Cook, Bryan
First Vice. Harry P. Walker, Mansfield
Second Vice. William Pocock, Fredrickstown
Third Vice. George Fisher, Fostoria
Sec. Treas. R. E. Rogers, Bowling Green
Serg.-at-Arms. Paul E. Schutzberg, Haskins

Executive Committee

Ralph Lynn, Canfield
Wallace Verbsky, South Euclid
Clair Conkle, New Waterford

Program Committee

George Rockwell, Wakeman
George Johnson, Canal Dover
Ralph Snodgrass, Defiance
John Hawkins, New Waterford
Our Instructors

Prof. H. C. Price ...................... Dean
Mr. V. C. Smith ...................... Assistant Dean
Prof. Alfred Vivian .................. Soil Fertility
Prof. A. G. McCall ................... Crop Production
Mr. Malcolm Sewell .................. Crop Production
Prof. D. J. Kays ..................... Feeding and Breeding
Mr. William Hislop .................. Stock Judging
Mr. O. H. Pollock ................... Stock Judging
Prof. Oscar Erf ...................... Dairying
Prof. O. C. Cunningham ............... Dairying
Mr. Robert B. Stoltz ................. Dairying
Mr. J. C. Hedge ..................... Dairying
Prof. Wendell Paddock ............... Horticulture
Prof. V. H. Davis .................... Horticulture
Mr. L. C. Long ....................... Horticulture
Prof. Harry C. Ramsower .............. Farm Engineering
Mr. J. A. King ....................... Farm Engineering
Mr. T. D. Phillips ................... Farm Management
Dr. David S. White ................... Veterinary Medicine
Prof. F. S. Jacoby ................... Poultry

Roster

*Carl Albery ......................... Summit Station .................. Licking
Clyde L. Allenworth ................. Dennison ..................... Tuscarawas
*J. Everest Allyn .................... Hiram .......................... Portage
Rolland Ault ......................... Cardington ........................ Morrow
D. D. Axline ......................... Trinway ......................... Coshocton
*Cecil D. Ayers ...................... Auburn .......................... Geauga
*Geo. B. Ayers ...................... Auburn .......................... Geauga
*Earl Baker ......................... Somerset ......................... Perry
Mrs. A. H. Bancroft ................. Columbus ...................... Franklin
*George W. Battles .................. Niles ............................ Trumbull
Aloysius Bauman .................... Akron ......................... Summit
W. K. Blair ......................... Solon ............................ Cuyahoga
*Murray Bolig ....................... Bellevue ......................... Seneca
*Harold H. Booze .................... Fredericktown ................. Knox
B. M. Boyd ......................... Hillsboro ......................... Highland
*Curtis Brackin ..................... Carrollton ..................... Carroll
Farl S. Brown ....................... Parkham ........................ Geauga
*Oliver J. Buser ..................... Fresno ........................... Coshocton
*Clyde Buss ......................... Apple Creek ..................... Wayne
*Chas. E. Capper ..................... Carrollton ..................... Carroll
Mertz F. Carson .................... Wapskoneta ..................... Auklaize
*Charles Carter ..................... Mt. Pleasant .................. Jefferson

(*The Class of Nineteen Fourteen in the Short Course is composed of 199 men, women, boys, and girls. They represent the states of Illinois, Idaho, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Ohio.

(Asterisks indicate members of Winter Course Association)
*Benjamin Catrow ..........Germantown ....... Montgomery
*Robert T. Chambers........West Toledo ........ Lucas
*Wilmot R. Chaney..........West Alexander, Pa..............
*William E. Chubb..........Canfield ............ Mahoning
*Gail Clark ................Windham ............. Portage
*Glen C. Clark .............Hubbard ............. Trumbull
*Will A. Clark .............Pataskala .......... Licking
*T. W. G. Clements.........Mansfield .......... Richland
*Tully Cohn ................Jeffersonville ......... Fayette
*Clair R. Conkle ..........New Waterford ......... Columbiana
*Alexander J. Comerso ......Columbus .......... Franklin
*Lyman O. Cook ...........Bryan .................... Williams
*Mrs. Lyman O. Cook .......Bryan ............. Williams
*Fred Cover ...............Newton Falls ........ Portage
*Miss Carrie Cowan ........Bridgeport .......... Belmont
*Pliny Crockett ............Grelton .......... Henry
*Howard Crowell ...........Lisbon ............ Columbiana
*R. D. Cusack .............McComb .......... Hancock
Benjamin W. Curtiss ........Galena ........ Delaware
*Irvin Dammeyer ..........New Bremen .......... Mercer
*Paul W. Domon ..........Sharon Center ........ Medina
*Leo T. Davis ..............Newark ........ Licking
*Forest M. Day .............Sunbury ........ Delaware
*Kirkham Day .............Watertown .......... Washington
*Elbie W. Dickinson ......West Mansfield ...... Logan

*The Winter Course Association was organized by the last year's secretary, T. K. Perry, who followed a custom of former years by coming to the college during the first week for the purpose of continuing the Association.

Page Four

*Forest Edman ..........Wapakoneta .......... Auglaize
*Lester W. Eldridge .........Chardon .......... Geauga
*Walker B. England ..........Forest .......... Wyandot
*Erwin Fausz ..............Waterville .......... Lucas
*Roy H. Finney ...........Waverly .......... Pike
*George Fisher ..........Postordia .......... Hancock
*Louis Flick ..............Elmore .......... Ottawa
*Chester B. Polk ........Springfield .......... Clarke
*Louis Poole ..............Brooklyn Station .... Cuyahoga
Ralph B. Francis ........Carlsile .......... Warren
Bain E. Fulton ............Kenton .......... Hardin

Harry Galehouse ..........Doylestown .......... Wayne
George A. Goodwin ..........Aurora, New York ...
Seth W. Grine .............Johnston .......... Licking
Lawrence C. Gridley .........Clintonville ......... Franklin
Benjamin N. Grossberg ....Cleveland .......... Cuyahoga
*Fred J. Gruetter ..........Millbury .......... Ottawa
*C. W. Grusenmeyer ........Dayton .......... Montgomery
*Raymond C. Haines ..........Pleasant Plain .... Warren
*Clarence Hall ............New Richmond ......... Clearmont
*Howard T. Hall ..........New Waterford .......... Columbiana
*Mrs. Roy Harpster ......Millersburg .......... Holmes
*Mr. Roy Harpster ..........Millersburg .......... Holmes
*William G. Hartman .......Lancaster .......... Fairfield
J. W. Hartcough ..........Cardington .......... Morrow

*The ages of the members range from 16 to 68. This wide difference is well illustrated in the peculiar condition of F. O. Milligan of West Park, who has a son in the long course. Neither live on farms until two years ago.

Page Five
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>F. A. Jagger</td>
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<td>H. Grave Jerome</td>
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<td>John A. Judy</td>
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<td>Carl J. Ketchum</td>
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<td>Nelson King</td>
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*It has been said that the Short Course stock judging class was directed to a building not usually adapted to that kind of work. Very likely the amateur guides understood that they wished to see the poultry plant.*
THE NINETEEN FOURTEEN WINTER COURSE STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS, OHIO
The "Short Horn" students wish to express their heartiest thanks to Dean Price and Assistant Dean Smith, who arranged for the several Saturday excursions to various institutions in the vicinity of Columbus.
*Charles E. Parrett .......... Lyndon .......... Ross
*Ellis W. Patterson .......... New Burlington .......... Clinton
*Frank Patrick .......... Warren .......... Trumbull
*Morton M. Payne .......... Columbus .......... Franklin
*Edward H. Pilkid .......... Holland .......... Morrow
*William H. Pocock .......... Fredericktown .......... Auglaize
*Lewis J. C. Poppe .......... New Bremen .......... Auglaize
*Durham B. Flyer .......... Newark .......... Perry
*Lloyd Poorman .......... Glenford .......... Perry
*Frank Reilly .......... Swanders .......... Shelby
*A. T. Renfrew .......... Coshocton .......... Coshocton
*Lewis S. Richards .......... Salem .......... Mahoning
*Lawrence Rimelspack .......... Fremont .......... Sandusky
*Fred L. Rinkliff .......... Chillicothe .......... Ross
*Harry W. Robinson .......... Sidney .......... Shelby
*George Rockwell .......... Wapakoneta .......... Auglaize
*Charles P. Rogers .......... Casstown .......... Miami
*R. E. Rogers .......... Bowling Green .......... Wood
*George W. Romshe .......... Wapakoneta .......... Auglaize
*Miss Marie Runkle .......... Kinsman .......... Trumbull
*Evertt Runyan .......... Lebanon .......... Warren
*B. E. Saffell .......... North Georgetown .......... Columbiana
*Mrs. B. E. Saffell .......... North Georgetown .......... Columbiana
*James R. Sale .......... Columbus, Route 5 .......... Franklin
*George Sargent .......... Cleveland .......... Cuyahoga

This is the eighth annual roster gotten out by the Association. The newly-arranged three-year course in agriculture will take many short course members, yet we hope that the roster will be improved in the years to come.
Horace A. Tanner .............. Napoleon .............. Henry
Richard V. Thomas ............ Tiffin ................. Seneca
Morris M. Thompson ........... Cincinnati ............ Hamilton
Ora F. Trop .................... Russell ................. Highland
* Otto A. Vent ................ Upper Sandusky .... Wyandot
* Wallace A. Verbsky ........ South Euclid ........ Cuyahoga
* Harry P. Walker ............. Mansfield ............. Richland
Carroll Pratt Ward ............ Mt. Vernon ............ Knox
* Otto Weinman ............... New Comerstown ...... Tuscarawas
George J. Weber .............. Lima .................... Allen
* Norris T. Welch ............. Vermilion .......... Erie
* Scot Whitacre ............... Blanchester .......... Clinton
John E. Walsh .................. Newton Falls ......... Trumbull
* Otto G. Widdifield .......... New London ........... Huron
Henry Williams ............... Lockbourne .......... Franklin
* Herbert Williams ............ Hillboro .............. Highland
Lewis M. Williams ............. Cleveland ........... Cuyahoga
Clay Dewitt Wyman .......... Alexandria ......... Licking
Austin Young ................. Massillon ............. Stark
* Hubert W. Zinn ............. Troy, West Va.

Distribution by Counties

Allen ........................................ 3  Logan .................................. 3
Ashtabula .................................. 1  Licking ................................... 7
Auglaize .................................... 5  Mahoning .................................. 4
Belmont ..................................... 1  Mercer ..................................... 1
Columbiana ................................ 10  Miami ..................................... 2
Cuyahoga ................................... 12  Montgomery ............................. 2
Clarke ....................................... 2  Morrow ..................................... 3
Clinton ..................................... 2  Monroe ..................................... 1
Coshocton .................................. 4  Medina ..................................... 1
Carroll ..................................... 3  Ottawa ..................................... 2
Clermont .................................... 1  Portage ................................... 4
Delaware .................................... 5  Pike .......................................... 1
Defiance .................................... 1  Paulding .................................. 1
Erie .......................................... 2  Perry ........................................ 2
Fayette ..................................... 2  Ross ......................................... 2
Franklin .................................... 11  Richland .................................... 2
Fairfield .................................... 2  Stark ........................................ 1
Geauga ...................................... 6  Shelby ...................................... 2
Gallia ........................................ 1  Sandusky .................................... 4
Greene ....................................... 1  Seneca ...................................... 1
Hardin ....................................... 4  Summit ...................................... 1
Hancock ..................................... 3  Trumbull .................................... 8
Henry ......................................... 4  Tuscarawas ................................. 3
Hocking ..................................... 1  Van Wert .................................... 2
Holmes ....................................... 3  Warren ...................................... 2
Hamilton .................................... 2  Wood ........................................ 3
Highland ................................... 4  Washington .................................. 1
Huron ........................................ 5  Wayne ....................................... 2
Jefferson ................................... 1  Wyandotte ................................... 3
Knox .......................................... 2  Williams .................................... 1
Lucas ........................................ 6
Lake .......................................... 1
Total ........................................ 199
Association of Students of the School of Agriculture,

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY,

COLUMBUS, O., NOVEMBER, 1892.

To the Farmers of Ohio:

As students of the school of Agriculture in the Ohio State University, and as farmers anxious for the future of our chosen vocation, we address you this letter:

This Association was formed nearly two years ago, and ever since we have labored diligently to place the facts concerning the School of Agriculture in the University before the farmers of the State. We are glad to say that our work has been rewarded, for we begin this year with as many new students in the first year of the agricultural courses as there are in the other four years of these courses. We believe, however, that our work is scarcely begun, as there are some counties that have neglected to send even one student to reap the benefits of the free scholarship. One such scholarship, good for the
Short Course in Agriculture, or for the preparatory and freshman years of the full course, is offered each year to each county in the State. The University gives no other free scholarship; so that her liberality to the farmers exceeds that to the people of any other vocation. These scholarships have a cash value of about $65.00 each.

Those counties which have made no appointment for the present year should do so at once, so that the appointees may begin school January 4 or April 5, 1893. These scholarships will be good till the summer of 1894. Appointments for 1893 should also be made soon. These will be good from September, 1893, to June, 1895. Those who wish such an appointment should apply at once to their County Agricultural Board, or, if there be no such Board in their county, to the nearest Farmers' Institute in the county.

No county in Ohio can afford to have her agricultural interests lose the benefit of these scholarships. It is beyond question that every boy who intends to farm should have a thorough practical and scientific education; and whether he be rich or poor he can get that here. If he be poor, he should try to get the free scholarship, and then if he comes here with $50 or $100 cash, and with energy and push, he may reasonably expect to get through. It takes energy and push to succeed in any other line of business; and should we not be willing to pay the same price for success in farming?

There is not a legitimate and honorable employment under the sun which to-day offers better compensation to educated, earnest men than agriculture. It is a fact that there are as many calls at good salaries for men educated in the school of agriculture as for the graduates of any other school of the University; and the success of our graduates who are on farms of their own leaves no room for doubt as to the profit, in taking an agricultural course, to those who intend to farm for themselves.

The School of Agriculture of the Ohio State University is equal in Equipment and Instructing Force to any other School of the University. There is also a large farm well stocked, orchards, gardens, greenhouses, etc., affording the best possible means for practical instruction, as well as for earning money with which to pay board and room rent, and to buy books, etc. Then, almost exactly one-half of the students now in the School of Agriculture have previously been students of the University; most of them came with the intention of taking only the two years' course, but have since decided to complete, in addition, the full four years' course. This is evidence that they have found the course of instruction reasonably satisfactory.

We ask every farmer boy who reads this letter, if he has not already a catalogue giving full information concerning this School of Agriculture, that he send a postal card immediately to President W. H. Scott, O. S. U. Grounds, Columbus, O., or Prof. Thomas F. Hunt, 101 King Ave., Columbus, O., requesting "a catalogue of the School of Agriculture of the O. S. U." Don't neglect to write, if there is any further information you
desire. Ask questions; we are here, and will gladly answer them.

Farmers and farmer boys of Ohio, trusting that wise use will be made by you of this, your most excellent Agricultural School, when you but know the facts concerning it, which facts as students here, we have learned, and which facts, in justice to you, we shall earnestly strive to lay honestly before you, we are,

Fraternally yours,

for the elevation of our calling,

ASSOCIATION OF STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL
OF AGRICULTURE OF THE O S U.
Dear Friend:

The time has again arrived to be thinking seriously about the attendance in the Winter Courses at the College of Agriculture.

As a former student in these courses I know that you are personally interested in their success. I am therefore taking the liberty of sending you some posters advertising these courses with the request that you have them posted where you think they will be seen by the largest number of people who might be interested in coming to the College this winter. I am also sending you a copy of the Winter Course catalogue and will very much appreciate having you send me the names of any men to whom you would like to have one of these catalogues sent.

Do you not believe that it would be worth while for a number of the farmers in your community to come down and take one of these eight weeks courses? You doubtless realize that we attempt to make the instruction in this course as thoroughly practical as possible and we feel that the results of the past ten years have fully justified the maintenance of this brief course of instruction. May I ask you to help us in making the attendance at the Winter Course this year as large as possible and will you kindly send me any suggestions which you think will be of assistance in making the Winter Courses more worth while?

Let me remind you that the College of Agriculture is still interested in you and we shall be glad at any time to give you any assistance in our power. Please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Hoping that you may be able to assist us in making the enrollment in this year's Winter Course the largest in its history, and with kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Alfred Vivian
Montpelier Student Chosen Outstanding College Senior

Howard Shambarger Given Vivian Agricultural Award at Ohio State University

Columbus, March 8—A Montpelier student at Ohio State University, Howard R. Shambarger, was selected from the senior class of the college of agriculture as the men's recipient of the annual Vivian award. This is an honorary key given to the most outstanding and all-around co-ed and man senior in the class.

H. R. Shambarger is president of the All-Agricultural council, undergraduate legislative body; president of the University 4-H club; president of the Ohio State Rifle club for two years; a member of the varsity rifle team three years, a member of the University Grange, the Towshend Agricultural Education society, Phi Delta Sigma national honorary freshman scholastic fraternity; Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary agricultural fraternity, and Alpha Gamma Sigma, professional agricultural fraternity. Last summer he was first alternate for the United States Olympic rifle team.

Shambarger's scholastic average of 3.5 points out of a possible four points is exceptionally high. He has specialized in rural economics and agricultural education, and will be graduated in June with the bachelor of science degree. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shambarger.
Mention of the word "agriculture" brings to most minds the picture of a man behind the plow. But the curriculum in the College of Agriculture includes far more than instruction in the problems of tilling the soil.

Just as other industries have grown and expanded, so has agriculture. Around the still basic activity of soil cultivation have developed many specialized opportunities for the young man and the young woman.

It is now claimed, for instance, that the dairy industry in all its ramifications is first among U. S. industries, employing more people and creating more wealth annually than any other. Ohio State's College of Agriculture, through its various departments, offers a thorough training for the dairy industry, from the care and breeding of cattle to the manufacturing of dairy products.

Rural electrification is bringing great changes in agriculture, and by the same token new opportunities for young people. Ohio State's department of agricultural engineering is perhaps the best in the nation.

Agricultural education is an increasingly popular field, with teachers of agriculture in demand. Placement of home economics graduates is good, with more and more counties having home demonstration agents, more public utilities requiring the services of trained home demonstrators, and a new interest generally in better homes.

Similar reports on opportunities for young people might be given for other departments of the College of Agriculture—agricultural chemistry, agronomy, animal husbandry, botany, horticulture and forestry, poultry husbandry, rural economics, zoology and entomology.

The College of Agriculture is a leader in wholesome student activities. Most of its students come from the rural communities and small towns where a friendly spirit has existed, and that spirit is carried over to the campus. Moreover, the college provides its students with an opportunity to continue interests started "back home"—it has a 4-H club, a Grange, and other such groups which appeal to young people who have been active in similar groups before coming to Ohio State.

Its students have intercollegiate competition with teams from other U. S. agricultural colleges, in such fields as livestock judging, apple judging, dairy products judging. And usually the Ohio State entries are in the top rank in these contests.

The role of agriculture in the curriculum is evident in the name under which the University started its activities in 1873—the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Through the years, as the University has gradually expanded its program, agriculture has continued to be an important phase of the work, both in classroom and laboratory work on the campus, and in extension work covering every

(Continued on page 43)
county of the State. This year the College of Agriculture
ranks second in the United States, in student enrollment.

The first professor of agriculture here was Norton S.
Townshend, whose name and memory are perpetuated in
Townshend Hall and in the Townshend Agricultural Edu-
cation Society.

Influence of this college in bringing improved agricultural
practices have been felt literally around the world. Its first
graduate was William P. Bentley, who later spent many
years in China. In India another alumnus, Sam Higgin-
botham, has been teaching the natives the better ways of
agriculture. In Japan Mitsugi Satow is a leader in the
movement to increase the production and use of milk and
dairy products.

The college, both on the University farm of 900 acres,
and through its cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Ex-
periment Station at Wooster, carries on experimental work,
the results of which are passed along to farmers of Ohio
and other states.

Deans of this college have included: Thomas F. Hunt,
Homer C. Price, Alfred Vivian, and John F. Cunningham.

35
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OSU to Move Ag College West of Olentangy River

Building May Start in '48
University Farm Site for School

By JOHN YOUNG
Leo L. Rummell, dean of the Ohio State University College of Agriculture, announced last night that a new, enlarged physical plant for the College of Agriculture will be constructed west of Olentangy River on the present site of the university farm.

His announcement came in a talk before the annual banquet of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association in the Neil House, where he stated that the ground will be broken this year for three new structures for the college.

ENLARGE CAMPUS BUILDING

Part of these, he said later, will be west of the river and the other west of an extensive addition to the east on the campus proper.

Rummell said the Ohio Legislature last year provided the following amounts for the buildings:

- $300,000 for a new Agriculture Laboratory
- $200,000 for an addition to the botany and ecology building, including greenhouses
- $125,000 for a new dairy barn

Each said the first new building will be a 300-man research laboratory building.

By expanded College of Agriculture, with all departments except the Botany and Zoology and Home Economics, grouped together. He said:

"Ohio, where agriculture is now a billion dollar business, should have a College of Agriculture commensurate with that huge industry without any move to the campus proper, would be surrendered by the College of Agriculture and left for other university use," Dean Rummell said.

Plans for the new College of Agriculture, physically separate from the university proper, have been under consideration for some time. The statement last night of Dean Rummell, who assumed the deanship last fall, was the first concrete disclosure that such plans will become a reality.

Rummell is the first botanist to hold both the deanship in the College of Agriculture and the directorship of the Ohio State Experiment Station, at Wooster, & post he took Jan. 1.
Growth Is Theme of College of Agriculture

3 June 65

Don Scott Field Is Site For Scheduled Expansion

By ROBERTA HESS

The "westward movement" is scheduled to begin this year at Ohio State. When it is completed, most of the University's livestock barns will be located near Don Scott Field.

This relocation is indicative of the growing pains which face Ohio State's College of Agriculture, the third largest in the nation and the only school in Ohio to offer a four-year degree in agriculture.

"The present barns are antiquated and outmoded," according to Robert P. Worrall, assistant to the dean of the College of Agriculture. "I'm ashamed to show visitors through the dairy barns. We need better facilities and new equipment.

The new location for the barns will give the College the opportunity to build modern and well-equipped ones," Worrall said.

Growing University

The horse barns, located at the corner of Lane Avenue and Olentangy River Road, are the first to be moved. But the University's herd of registered Quarter Horses will only change one set of temporary quarters for another.

"The term temporary quarters can mean any length of time from one to twenty years," according to John H. Herrick, executive director of campus planning. "For instance, one department is now being moved to permanent quarters after being housed in temporary ones for twenty years."

The University's overall growth is a contributing factor to the relocation. Two new buildings are planned for areas now occupied by facilities belonging to the college.

The Center for Tomorrow, a $4 million facility, is scheduled for the corner occupied by the horse barn. The building will serve as a center for adult education and telecommunications facilities.

The University's two-year General College is still in the planning stage but it is to be located on agricultural lands on the west campus.

Relocation and the loss of land to other uses will direct the college toward concentrated production, one of the trends of modern agriculture.

One hundred years ago, one cow needed three acres for grazing. Today's cow may rarely see a pasture because the feed is often brought to the cow.

"These new methods still make for contented cows," according to Dr. Vern A. VanDemark, chairman of the Department of Dairy Science. "A cow will not produce unless it is satisfied."

Ohio State's dairy herd is the best in the state, and the student dairy science judging team recently won first place in international collegiate judging competition.

Some inconvenience will accompany the relocation program, but the departments involved do not expect to be hindered.

Transporting students to labs will be one inconvenience, according to Dr. George R. Johnson, chairman of the Department of Animal Science. "New time schedules for classes will probably be necessary, but it will cause no great problem."

The Dairy Science Department will not have this problem. It will continue to bring cows into the Plumb Hall Arena for classes.

Land, crops and livestock at the University are used for research and instruction. Most of the feed for the livestock is raised at Don Scott Field and supplementary purchases are made where necessary.

The Real Challenge

The real problems for Ohio State's College of Agriculture lie elsewhere, however. Roy M. Kottman, dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, believes the world population explosion is the real challenge facing agriculture, which must meet the challenge with research and education.
Brazil, India Get Educational Help

By WILLIAM ARTIS JR.

Ohio State's College of Agriculture has become part of an international program operating in two foreign countries to help raise the level of food production there.

The first of these programs began in 1955, when the United States Agency for International Development (AID)—then the International Cooperation Agency—sent a team of agricultural specialists to India to study possible sites for establishing modern agricultural experimental programs.

Included on this team was Dr. Thomas Sutton, associate dean of the College of Agriculture at Ohio State.

After studying the team's findings, the U.S. government designated five universities, among them Ohio State, to work in prescribed areas. Ohio State was assigned the two states of Punjab and Rajasthan.

"The purpose of the program is to help develop agricultural colleges combining teaching, research and extension service," Sutton said.

Land Grant Idea

The AID program is based on the land grant idea whereby colleges are given government land in exchange for agreeing to offer instruction in agricultural and mechanical arts. But India will receive financial and technical aid rather than land.

In addition to accomplishing the integration of the various agricultural services, the long-range purpose of the AID program is to increase food production in India.

"We are trying to raise the level of food production in India by remodeling their agricultural programs after those in the United States which are over-producing," Sutton said.

Improve Food Production

Ohio State team members abroad work with government, state and university officials both in India and Brazil.

"We work with the people in leadership positions only," said Dr. Raymond Cray, campus coordinator of the programs in Brazil and India.

"Our main duty is to assist them in finding the best ways to improve food production," he said. "As of now we cannot foresee the end of our programs."

Ohio State's agricultural programs at the Punjab Agriculture University have made such rapid strides that the Ford Foundation, which had an independent program of agricultural development in India, sought the services of Ohio State's Dr. Robert Stewart in 1963.

Stewart, chairman of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, said Ford wanted to establish a college of agricultural engineering because none had ever existed in India. The project is being financed by a $642,000 grant from the Ford Foundation.

Modern Techniques

"Ford wanted to make its program more comprehensive," Stewart said. "My principal duty is to advise the dean of the agricultural engineering college in India."

The goal of the Ford program is also to increase food and agricultural production through the use of fertilizers, controlled irrigation and drainage systems and many other methods requiring engineering knowledge and experimentation.

"The ox is being steadily replaced by tractors," Stewart said. "We are trying to raise food production by employing not only modern American techniques, but modern tools as well."
Much of the Ford grant is being spent on equipment, libraries and the teaching staff.
Stewart said the arrangement between Ford and the Agricultural Engineering Department was the only one he knew of in which a department within a university, rather than the university itself, was helping to establish a college.

Program in Brazil

The AID program conducted by Ohio State in Sao Paulo Brazil is only a year old and operates like the one in India, with special emphasis on establishing a firm educational basis.

"Our main objective is to help the Brazilian instructors find better and more efficient ways of teaching agriculture," Cray said.

"We feel that if this can be done they can implement their own research and extension programs and solve many of their own food shortage problems."

To accomplish this objective, Ohio State and the Brazilian government are establishing a graduate school there so that the Brazilian students and teachers can become more specialized.
Our Growing University

ANNOUNCEMENT that it has been definitively decided to construct a new physical plant for the Ohio State University College of Agriculture west of the Olentangy River presages a major advancement in the development of the college which already ranks among the foremost in the world in its field. It means much more than the mere development of a "second campus" at the university; somewhat far removed from, but nevertheless connected with, the well-known "oval" and its surrounding buildings.

The College of Agriculture long has needed new and adequate laboratories for its vital research in dairy technology and agricultural chemistry. It also has needed better and more modern classroom facilities and workshops. With the money appropriated by the Legislature for this required construction and the selection of a site unhampered by space limitations, the college now can take the steps which have been long delayed.

In the logical course of events, also, it may be expected that a new and modern College of Veterinary Medicine will one day grace the "agricultural" side of the magnificent university plant.

Release of present College of Agriculture buildings on the main campus of the university will give other colleges and departments much-needed class and laboratory space. Meanwhile, at the southern end of the campus, the university will be developing a medical center to rank with the best in the country.

Construction of a new medical college and a group of hospitals will constitute a health center of giant proportions in that area.

Coupled with the expansion of the College of Agriculture to the northwest of the present university campus are proposals to construct the new State Fairgrounds on adjoining land, so as to make some of the facilities of the college and the fairgrounds interchangeable in specific instances. There are easily recognizable arguments in favor of such a location for the fairgrounds.

While the location of the new College of Agriculture, the construction of the new health center and the relocation of the fairgrounds are of vital interest to the people of Columbus, who watch, with interest, the new construction and developments of their growing city and of its great and expanding institutions, these particular expansions reach far beyond parochial interest because of the potential service all of them will afford the welfare of the people of Ohio and of the nation.
Release on Receipt

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15. -- With plentiful food, Americans have been growing taller for years but there's a strong likelihood that future generations will be tall AND fat.

There are indications that doting mothers are unknowingly sentencing their children to obesity and heart disease in adult life by feeding them too much food, and the wrong kinds of food at that.

This is one conclusion drawn from a recently completed study of 3,444 children, aged from birth to six years, in 2,000 households in 12 North Central states -- Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The study was conducted in 1965. Programming of a computer with the mountain of data collected took three years.

The final report of the study is being prepared now. Agricultural experiment stations in the five states conducted the vast study, together with the (MORE)

The study was part of the North Central Regional Project NC 75, "Factors Relating to the Diets of Preschool Children of the North Central Region."

Prof. Virginia M. Vivian of the School of Home Economics at Ohio State University, who participated in the five-state study, said lifetime eating habits could be set in the first few years of a child's life.

"By the age of three years, many children have developed a dislike for certain foods or types of foods, notably vegetables," she said.

"Attention should be given to the present and future effects of the preoccupation of many mothers that their children are eating too little.

"They overestimate the amounts of food needed by preschool children and encourage overeating at this early age."

The study showed that children tended to copy brothers or sisters in dislike for vegetables. Up to three years of age, children disliked spinach, carrots, green beans and peas in that order.

"In preschool years, many more mothers were concerned that their children weren't eating enough than were concerned that they were eating too much," Dr. Vivian said.

Almost one quarter -- 23 per cent -- of the mothers surveyed used foods as rewards for good (MORE)
food - 3
behavior; 10 per cent used the deprivation of food as a punishment, and 29 per cent used food as a pacifier.

The use of food as a reward tends to set a pattern for the children for the rest of their lives, she added.

Foods used as rewards were baked goods and desserts, 75 per cent; sweets and candy, 39 per cent; fruits, 32 per cent.

Foods used as punishment by being withheld were the same. Percentages were close to the same foods used as rewards.

Mothers taking part in the study were asked to check a list of items which influenced their meal planning.

"Most checked the nutritive value of food, but this response might be a bias injected by their knowledge of the purpose of the study," Dr. Vivian said.

Apart from this possible bias, 81 per cent of the mothers listed their husbands' food preferences as an influence, 72 per cent listed the likes of other family members, 68 per cent checked food costs, 58 per cent checked the child's preferences, 48 per cent preparation time and 33 per cent listed family health problems as a factor.

"Emphasis on the husband's likes and dislikes has been observed by other researchers and re-emphasizes the need for nutrition education for men," she said.

-ecs-
Agriculture Dean to Ask for Revisions

This is the first of a three-part series on the controversy concerning the new College of Biological Sciences. 7-27 Jan 67

By HELENE CHALFIN
Laurel Staff Writer

The controversy is still brewing over the Faculty Council's 1966 reclassification of the departments of entomology and plant pathology to the new College of Biological Sciences.

Dean Roy Kottman of the College of Agriculture will argue for the return of the two subjects to his college at the Faculty Council meeting Feb. 14.

The departments of botany and plant pathology, and zoology and entomology were transferred out of the College of Agriculture last February, despite Kottman's objections.

At the upcoming meeting, Kottman will present two proposals giving reasons for establishing entomology and plant pathology as separate departments in the College of Agriculture. The proposals have already been reviewed and rejected by the Council of Academic Affairs.

Kottman has asked that Faculty Council review the CAA's decision.

Kottman, who refuses to comment on the issue until the February meeting, said earlier it is more logical to retain the subjects in the College of Agriculture because "they are closely allied with the fields of horticulture, animal science and agricultural extension." These are all part of the College of Agriculture.

Foremost Part of Biology

Dean Ralph Johnson of the new College of Biological Sciences said, "Basic entomology and plant pathology are first and foremost a part of biology."

"In both colleges, there is the feeling that something will be missing if plant pathology and entomology are not included in their curriculum," according to John E. Corbally, vice-president of the University.

Opinions of faculty members in the departments of botany and plant pathology, zoology and entomology are divided. Most feel that their subjects could be organized more efficiently under the Agriculture College. A few disagree.

But the proposals that will be presented Feb. 14 were signed by 19 of the 24 "bona fide" entomologists, and 13 of the 16 plant pathologists.

"Agriculture is concerned with the products of food and fiber, while entomology and plant pathology are concerned with the diseases and pests that attack crops," said Associate Dean Richard Bohning of the College of Agriculture. "Therefore research in the subjects of entomology and plant pathology shades into their application—the protection of crops." Bohning said that for this reason, the two subjects should be related to the College of Agriculture.

Develop Proper Atmosphere

However, Bohning said that if the proper atmosphere developed in the College of Biological Sciences, then the two subjects could remain there.

"Entomologists and plant pathologists make use of certain facilities of the College of Agriculture that are vital to their work," he said. "For example, they use apple orchards for some of their experiments. The question is, would the College of Biological Sciences provide something like this for them?"

"I do not think the College of Biological Sciences will ever have apple orchards," Johnson said, but added, "I fully expect that Dean Kottman and I can resolve some of these points."

Johnson was a member of the Council on Instruction which presented a recommendation for a College of Biological Sciences to the Faculty Council last year.

Clause Left A Chance

Faculty Council approved the recommendation. However, it inserted a clause which left open the chance that faculty members in entomology and plant pathology could return to the College of Agriculture in the future if they wished.

The clause reads: "In recognition of the needs of the College of Agriculture, for some instruction and research in entomology and plant pathology, the faculty of the College of Agriculture shall be free to submit appropriate proposals to the Council on Instruction which would provide for these needs."

"When such proposals have been approved, the members of the faculty in entomology and plant pathology will be given the opportunity after consultation, and with the approval of the deans of both colleges either to return to the College of Agriculture, or to remain in the College of Biological Sciences."

Kottman immediately appointed two five-man committees to work on proposals. They worked on their reports for four and one-half months, and submitted them to the Council of Academic Affairs early in July, Rejected In December

The CAA rejected the proposals in early December. Corbally, head of the Council, said, "it was too early to take action on the proposals since the College of Biological Sciences had been formed so recently."

A member of the nine-man council, Professor Marvin Fox, said "Our action was a unanimous action. We studied the documents with great care."

Now, Kottman has asked that Faculty Council review CAA's decision.

The core of both proposals is the argument that the location of plant pathology and entomology in the College of Biological Sciences creates a "confusion" in the chain of command.

According to the proposals, in order to have strong, or outstanding departments of entomology and plant pathology, it is best to 'organize the functions of resident instruction, research and cooperative extension under a single administrative unit. This can be done by placing entomology and plant pathology in the College of Agriculture.'

"The entomologists' proposal states that the study of insects deserves special treatment, since it is important to agriculture, forestry and public health. 'The information concerning insects is hardly given adequate treatment when handled as a part of zoology or biology,' according to the report."

Mission Includes Research

"The mission of entomology in a land-grant institution includes research and extending it throughout the state. This makes most departments of entomology, different from most departments of biology or zoology, where the primary mission is just undergraduate and graduate education."

The plant pathologists' proposal states that graduate training will be handicapped because various aspects of the science are separated in the Biological Sciences program.

"The research staff is mostly under the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center at Wooster. Formal teaching is handled in the College of Biological Sciences, and
extension is under the College of Agriculture," the proposal says. "The best
faculty are attracted to a unified and independent department and such a
department is also the choice of the Ohio State students entering graduate
training. This committee believes that plant pathology can best be
unified within the College of Agriculture."

Another Criticism

Another criticism of locating plant pathology in the College of Biological
Sciences is its chances for getting federal support. Smith-Lever funds
for Extension and Hatch funds for research come to the College of Agri-
culture and the Research Center in Wooster according to the report. "We
believe that these funds are not likely to go to another administrative unit
of the University," the plant pathologists said.

One member of the plant pathology department at Ohio State said he
thinks, because of the confusion surrounding the formation of the new
college, the college is having trouble filling openings at the OARDC in
Wooster, and has lost some graduate students who went to other universi-
ties instead of Ohio State. He said, "Maybe in ten years, plant pathology
will be better off in the College of Biological Sciences, but right now there
is confusion."

He said the faculty in his department had foreseen the trouble; and
had hoped to avoid it by submitting their proposals for a separate depart-
ment before the Biological College was officially formed last July 1.

Another plant pathologist, however, said: "These two sciences are related,
and should not be separated."

Kottman said earlier that entomology and plant pathology were separ-
ated from zoology and botany and a part of the agricultural colleges in
most land grant universities in the United States. The entomologists' pro-
posal reports that there are 28 institutions with separate departments of
entomology administered by the colleges of agriculture.

Includes Two Letters

The proposal includes two letters advocating a separate department of
entomology administered by the College of Agriculture. One was from
Ray E. Smith chairman of the department of entomology at the University
of California at Berkeley. Another was received from David Pimentel,
head of the department of entomology and limnology at New York State
College of Agriculture, a contract col-

Smith wrote, "A large department of zoology and entomology is un-
wieldy. The applied aspects of entomology need a strong and continuing
base of fundamental studies in the systematics, physiology, ecology and
behavior of insects. This can best be achieved by an autonomous entomol-
ogy department."

When the Faculty Council approved the recommendation last year Ko-
tman said, the council had "chosen to flout the wishes of the members of
both departments."

"I don't see how the Council can justify that," Kottman said. But the
Chairman of the Department of Zoology and Entomology in the new col-

ger, George W. Wharton said, "If the truth were known, most of the
resident instructors at Ohio State would prefer to remain in the Bio-

logical Sciences College. Most of those
who wish to remain in Agriculture are at the OARDC in Wooster, but
there is a strong feeling that it would be best to keep the department all
together."

The proposal for a separate department of entomology was signed by
19 of 24 "bona fide" entomologists. There is no clear definition of who
is an entomologist, according to both Kottman and Wharton. "Bona fide"
entomologists are those who call themselves entomologists," Kottman
said.

The proposal for a separate department of plant pathology was signed
by 13 of 18 plant pathologists. Eleven plant pathologists work at the
OARDC, some with joint appointments teaching at Ohio State.
College of Agriculture
Oldest Branch on Campus

By LINDA VANCE
Lantern Staff Writer

Ohio State's agriculture college is more than animal barns on the other side of the Olentangy River. It is a complex of education, research, extension and administration that reaches far beyond its physical facilities in Columbus.

In the 1970 University centennial year, the College of Agriculture and Home Economics will actually be celebrating more of a 100th birthday than any other faction of the University.

College Expands

Ohio State has come a long way since those early years of its history. The expansion of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics' facilities and work is equally as impressive as that of the University.

More than 3,000 students enroll yearly in the college in the three areas of agriculture, home economics and natural resources.

The School of Natural Resources is a newcomer to the College, created July 1, 1968 by the University Board of Trustees.

The school is, moreover, an all-University effort to establish and offer programs leading to employment in resource management positions and related areas.

Natural resources activities formerly coordinated by the College of Biological Sciences are now in a period of transition to the agricultural college. The school's office, however, is still in Lord Hall and its students attend classes all over campus.

Research facilities are valued at nearly $20 million. The Research Center has an annual operating budget of nearly $6.7 million.

Cooperative extension work in Ohio is another way by which Ohio State is involved in programs.
University Plans Ag School Move

By RICHARD C. BETTS / Dec. 69

Lantern Staff Writer

The College of Agriculture will soon undergo a face-lifting of some of its facilities.

Tentative plans call for the removal of all livestock barns from the west side of the Olentangy River. New facilities have been proposed for west of Don Scott Airfield.

A 155-acre tract of land, valued at $6,000 an acre, will be purchased as soon as the money is made available. On Nov. 28, the Ohio State Controlling Board allocated the $930,000 for the purchase.

State Allocates Money

Money for the actual livestock facilities was appropriated through House Bill 531 after the 108th session of the Ohio General Assembly last July.

Four million dollars was allocated to relocate our livestock activities to other locations,” according to Robert Teater, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. Some $1.5 million of this money was for the purchase of land so the livestock would have someplace to move to.

Since most of the 1,100 acres at Don Scott Field, which is already owned by the state of Ohio, can best be used for agricultural purposes, more land adjacent to it would be a practical investment, according to Teater.

Funds Not Available

“At the present time funds for the facilities have not been made available since no bonds have been issued,” Teater said. “Once the bonds are sold, construction will begin.”

“The money is needed and will be used for modernizing undergraduate instruction involving dairy and beef cattle, sheep, horse and swine technology plus graduate study research,” he added.

The actual buying of land is being handled by the Office of the Vice President for Business and Finance. James Roesch, administrative assistant in business and finance, has been handling the personal contact with those landowners where the University wants to buy land.

“We have not had too much trouble persuading people to sell; the problem is that the money is not yet available,” Roesch said.

Option Runs Out in December

“The money is now in capital improvements. We will need to have the money soon because at the end of December our option to buy at the present price will run out,” he added.

“The land prices for Franklin County, and especially in the University area, have soared in the last couple years. If the University had acted and bought land sooner, the cost to the taxpayers would have been much less,” Roesch said.

Recent West Campus development has taken 206 acres of land from the agricultural phase of the University. This includes 60 acres for the planned Olentangy Freeway.

Barns Are Outdated

Besides being outdated for usefulness, barns west of the Olentangy River occupy space needed for new agronomy and agricultural engineering buildings. The new Horticulture, Forestry and Food Technology building has pigs, cattle and sheep pasturing the front and side lawns.

Once the new livestock facilities are available at Don Scott Field, the old buildings will be razed. A new agronomy building (estimated at $4.8 million) will be built behind Plum Hall. A new agricultural engineering building ($4.6 million) is proposed where the dairy barn is now located.
CENTENNIAL ACTION THROUGHOUT 1970

Dates To Remember in 1970

"Pathways to Progress" a series of 10 meetings throughout the state sponsored jointly by the College, OARDC and CES....Jan. 7-Feb. 5
Centennial Symposium.......Feb. 12-13
Dairy Industry Conference......Feb. 17-19
Midwest Workshop in Sanitary Science.....................Mar. 23-27
Ohio Food Distribution Conference..................Mar. 31-April 1
International Graduate Seminar in Soil Plant Relationships.....June 23-July 28
International Symposium Corn Viruses and Virus Diseases....June
Conference for U.S. Universities for Rural Development in India.July 20-21
American Institute of Cooperation....................Aug. 2-5
Society for Study of Animal Reproduction.................Sept. 9-11
Youth and Science Conference...Sept. 19
Farm Science Review Exhibits...Sept. 22-24
College Teachers of Food and Nutrition...................Oct. 9-10
Annual Conference for Home Economists....................Oct. 23-24
International Student-Faculty Dinner.....................Nov. 20

Plans You'll Want To Watch

—The School of Home Economics is planning a special centennial conference.
—A natural resources atlas is being prepared by the School of Natural Resources.
—Students of the College will form a centennial chorus of 100 voices to perform. The students will also arrange a farm equipment display, honor outstanding faculty, hold a fashion show and prepare a history of the organization of clubs in the College.
—Over 2,000 alumni have joined the College Alumni Association, which was recently formed. Any alumnus who wishes to join may do so by paying his membership fees of $2 and contacting Warren Weller, 112 W. North St., Worthington, O. 43085.
—Seventeen task force committees are preparing a long range plan to chart a course for agriculture, home economics and natural resources to the year 2000. This is a joint undertaking of the College, OARDC and the Cooperative Extension Service. Committee reports will be part of centennial programs.

COLLEGE AND ASSOCIATION CENTENNIAL OBJECTIVES

1. To assess our history, highlight our primary accomplishments, and discover the elements that led to their achievement.
2. To inform the people of Ohio and the nation about the nature of the College, its various and changing roles, its successes and accomplishments, and its hopes and aspirations.
3. To identify the areas of need to which we should address our efforts in the century ahead, both on and off the campus.
4. To initiate new and imaginative programs that will equip us more adequately for our primary tasks of discovering (research) and disseminating (teaching) knowledge for and to the people of Ohio.
CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM

"Life and Living: 1980-2000"

Mershon Auditorium and The Ohio Union
February 12 and 13, 1970

Featured speaker invited.

DR. CLIFFORD W. HARDIN
U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

MISS MERCEDES BATES
Vice President, General Mills

DR. JOHN A. HANNAH
Director, USAID

NEIL ARMSTRONG
Apollo 11 Command Pilot

Dr. Roy M. Kottmann
Dean, College of Agriculture and Home Economics
Director, Ohio Cooperative Extension Service
Director, GARDC

ACTIVITIES TO BRIDGE TWO CENTURIES

1. Alumni banquets by departments
2. Open house events by departments
3. Displays in various buildings on campus
4. Speeches by distinguished professors and lecturers
5. Career, guidance and recruitment programs of interest to youth
6. International exchanges among faculty and students, and sponsored international tours
7. Opportunities for centennial scholarships
8. Special programs to be held throughout Ohio to explore the University's second century—5, 25, 100 years in the future
9. Presentations of distinguished service awards and giving recognition and honorary degrees to faculty, alumni and other leaders

LITERARY GLIMPSES OF A CENTURY

1. Histories of the College, its schools and departments
2. Progress reports on current developments in College, GARDC and Cooperative Extension Service
3. Booklet of symposium presentations and lectures given during the centennial

Journey with us into an exciting new century 1970-2070

Throughout 1970 the College of Agriculture and Home Economics will remember past years and view new opportunities as it helps The Ohio State University celebrate its centennial. In short, its activities will bridge two centuries.

Spurred by the theme, "Agriculture, Home Economics and Natural Resources at the Center of Life and Living," we in the College will wrap up the wisdom gained through 100 years and attempt to predict how we will meet the challenges and promises of the next hundred. The centennial program will unfold in a constant flow of activities woven around the daily schedule of events.

In this leaflet you will find listed many of these planned activities. Actual events, dates and times will be announced as the plans become reality. Watch the news media and College releases for complete details so you can be part of the action as the University moves into its second century of service.

Agriculture, Home Economics and Natural Resources at the Center of Life and Living

Awards will be made honoring alumni of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The schools and departments of the College will also present related programs involving alumni and other leaders to review and advise about long time plans for the College.
Weather Cuts Alumni Association Crowd

By BILL ZIPF
Dispatch Farm Writer

Weekend travel conditions cut attendance at the first Alumni Day sponsored by the College of Agriculture and Home Economics Alumni Association in Ohio State University's Center for Tomorrow.

Ted Darrow, the college's assistant dean for student and alumni affairs, estimated slightly more than 200 of the association's 3,000 members had attended the college's 9-day-long session opening with a program including a talk by Dean Roy Kottman, on the future of agriculture, natural resources and home economics. A minimum of 400 had been expected.

Robert C. Evans, association vice president and an Iowa resident, was slated to be chairman for the morning program. Evans called Darrow Saturday morning to advise he and Mrs. Evans were unable to continue their eastward auto trip beyond Richmond, Ind., because of trucks blocking I-70.

C. William Swank, executive vice president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and the association's membership chairman, handled the Evans assignment.

Association president Max Drake of Tiffin, general manager for NOBA, Inc., was chairman for a luncheon program where John D. Millet, chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents, was presented the association's first Citation for Meritorious Service in Agriculture.

Two Centennial Achievement Awards were also presented during the afternoon session. One went to Mrs. Marion Stanfield of Westerville, widow of the late Doug Stanfield who held the position in which Swank now serves.

The other Centennial plaque was received by T. Scott Sutton, the college's associate dean emeritus and former animal science department chairman.

Dean Kottman handled recognition of distinguished alumni during a banquet program. Those honored were nominated by the schools of natural resources and home economics, and college departments. They included:
- H. Marion Everhart, Circleville, farmer, retiree from the Armour and Company division, and vice chairman of the Ohio Beef Marketing Program operating committee.
- A. L. Everitt, Delaware, former hatchery operator and a continuing Ohio Poultry Association leader.
- William J. Eyssen-Brunswick, orchardist and past president of the Ohio State Horticultural Society.
- Leslie W. Carver, West Des Moines, Iowa, retired as Massey-Ferguson product planner and now a farm machinery marketing consultant.
- Dorothy Renner Gehbach, Columbus, national foundation committee chairman for Phi Upsilon Omicron.
- Fred J. Greiner, Belpre, Ohio, executive vice president of the Evaporated Milk Association and director of public affairs for the Milk Industry Foundation and International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.
- Eldon R. Groves, Salem, editor of Farm and Dairy and an Ohio Farmer columnist.

Harold L. Porter, Pickerington, chief of the Ohio agriculture department's plant industry division.
- Harold L. Richard, Ashville, vegetable grower and vice president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.
- Warren C. Shaw, Beldingville, Md., assistant to the director of the federal agriculture department's plant science research division.
- Nancy Sholl Shives, Franklin, homemaker, high school teacher and naturalist.
- Donald E. Zehr, Columbus, general manager of the Central Ohio Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc., and former OSU extension dairy marketing specialist and Mercer County agricultural agent.

A slide presentation titled "Miracle on the Land," was supplied by the Stauffer Chemical Co. for Alumni Day's closing feature.

Bill's Fill

A DISCUSSION ON pruning during Thursday's Landscape Development and Grounds Maintenance Clinic in Ohio State's Agricultural Administration Building will be lead by extension landscape specialist Elton Smith.

GEORGE DEERING of Greenwich is the new Ohio Grain, Feed and Fertilizer Association president. Retiring president Kenneth Prebusco of Worthington is now board chairman. George Greenleaf of Worthington continues as executive vice president.

OHIO SOYBEAN Association president John Dimond, Hebron, will open the organization's annual meeting at 1 p.m., Friday in Sco's Inn at Lima. The session will include the first Ohio Princess Soya contest.

JOHN L. JACKSON of Delaware is charter president of the newly-organized District 11 of the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association. Members are Holstein breeders in Logan, Hardin, Union, Marion, Franklin and Delaware counties. Other charter officers are Dale Itausch, Plain City, vice president, and Frank Bomic, Qstrander, secretary-treasurer.
OSU Agriculture College Is Biggest in the Nation

By Bill Zipf
Dispatch Farm Writer

Dean Roy Kottman picked an Ohio Canners and Food Processors Association (OCFPA) annual meeting luncheon session to announce Ohio State's agricultural college is the nation's biggest.

He said enrollment in agriculture and natural resources at the start of the fall quarter was 9,400.

"ADDED TO THIS figure," he added, "are 1,000 students in home economics and close to 800 graduate students, plus 457 students at the Agricultural Technical Institute, making a grand total of almost 6,000 in our college."

Kottman later disclosed the other state agricultural colleges in the top five are Purdue, Texas A. & M., Iowa State and the University of California at Davis.

He said Purdue, in neighboring Indiana, and Texas A. & M. are tied for second place.

HE THANKED OCFPA members for their support of the college, particularly for securing Howlett Hall, the horticulture department headquarters. The building includes a pilot food processing plant for student training.

Following the formal session, Kottman credited the state's entire agriculture and agribusiness complex with bringing about an 88 percent enrollment increase over the last decade.

HE AGREED the expanded student total resulted, to a large extent, from such recruitment embellishments as:

- Keeping counselors at high schools and OSU regionals campuses informed of opportunities in farming and agribusiness.
- Emphasizing youth attendance at Ohio State Farm Science Review.

KOTTMAN TOLD those in his Imperial House-Arlington audience enrollment at the Agricultural Technical Institute (ATI) has exceeded all projections.

The ATI is in its third year of operation. It is adjacent to the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC) on Wooster's edge.

Kottman is OARDC director. He is also director of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service.

"WE URGENTLY need to construct the second phase of our physical plant for the institute," he claimed.

"This is a $4.6 million project and one which will be funded by the 111th Ohio General Assembly only if folks like yourselves work with your legislators to convey to them the need for these facilities."

Talking of the future, Kottman offered:

"AS OHIO competes in the national and international market place for the sale of additional food and fiber which we know will be needed, not only here in Ohio, but throughout the nation and the world in the next 10 years, literally thousands of new jobs will become available in production, in supply and service activities, in marketing and transportation, in processing, and in the distribution of Ohio's fruit and vegetable products."

During his summary, Kottman said he was convinced we will see far more progress in the nation's food industry over the next 20 years than has occurred since this century began.
Rural Report: Speakers Given Plaques

3 OSU Students Take Part In Groundbreaking For New Ag School Building

By BILL ZUPF
Associated Press

Shovelers during Tuesday's groundbreaking ceremony for Ohio State University's new Agronomy, Natural Resources, and Plant Pathology Building included three students.

Like others turning slices of soil under a big green and white tent, they were red carnations.

But none used an inscribed ceremonial shovel. The shiny shovel will hang in the new building's lobby when it is completed during the summer of 1979.

The students, their Ohio homesteads, and the College of Agriculture and Home Economics departments they represent are:

- Laura Hood of Sylvia, agronomy
- Don But of Avena Lake, natural resources
- Brian Young of Springfield, plant pathology

"IT CERTAINLY was an exciting ceremony," commented Laura.

"I just wish I could be around to be able to take advantage of the new building."

May 1 will, if I return to Ohio State for graduate work," said Don But.

Dean Roy Kottman conducted the program just south of Plum Hall along Coffey Rd. west of the Olentangy River. He is also director of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

State Sen. Oliver Sussen, D-Northfield, was the first speaker Kottman introduced.

"ANYBODY WHO knows me knows I will be hard for me to curtail my talk into the allotted three minutes," grumbled the president of the Ohio Senate.

He did, though, with a few seconds to spare after mentioning how the Ohio Senate is this week considering budget matters, including OSU appropriations. He concluded:

"What we are involved with today is really a salute to Ohio State, another step forward in the excellence of learning."

AN OHIO GENERAL Assembly appropriation of nearly $12.6 million paved the way for planning and construction of the new building.

C. William Bryant of Westerville is executive vice president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. He is also one of two ag businessmen on the Ohio Board of Regents, the counseling body for the state's higher education system. The other is Bob Evans of Rio Grande.

Swank earned an agricultural economics doctoral at OSU.

"Our college is constantly developing better technologies for farmers so they can realize better yields per acre to cope with current prices," observed the native of western Ohio's Darke County.

CONSUMERS BENEFIT from more efficient farming. Developing countries around the world need advanced food production technologies, said Bob Tester of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

He is a former associate dean and director of the agriculture college's School of Natural Resources.

"We are on the right pathway to the future," he said.

"We must manage these resources to the advantage of our state, our country, and the world," said OSU President Harold Eby.

Eby spoke of the "momentum and continuity" of the university.

"We are a money-spending institution in order for agriculture to be a money-making institution," he asserted.

Each speaker was presented with a wooden plaque carrying a linedarchitect's rendering of the new building. A plaque for House Speaker Vern Riffe, D-New Riffle, was delivered by Gease.

Legislative business prevented Riffe's appearance at the ceremony.

SIMILAR PLAQUES were received by Worthington's Garth Coyle, chairman of the agriculture department, and Bill Nagler, the university's government relations director.

"I'm sure Bill will be helping us obtain a new agricultural engineering building," said Kottman.

Many others were introduced before the program was over. One was State Rep. Gene Brumfield, D-Ohio. Brumfield operates a Linking County farm along with his brother and is a graduate of the OSU ag college. He is the lone farmer on the House Agricultural and Natural Resources Committee.

Having Demonstration Planned

William Henry Diley and Sons will host a hay equipment demonstration at the family's Violet Twin Oaks Farm between 1 and 5 p.m. Friday, weather permitting.

The Diley place is along Allen Rd. north of Rt. 33.

The field day is sponsored by the Canal Winchester Young Farmers Association with the cooperation of implement dealers.
Picketers condemn mechanical harvest

By Linda Bohmer
4-9-80

Chants of "Food for people not for profit," "Campbell is m-m-m bad," and "OSU is unfair to migrants; OSU if unfair to FLOC" were heard at noon Tuesday from picketers in front of the Agriculture Administration Building.

Eleven supporters of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) and its president, Baldemar Velasquez, were protesting the use of public funds by Ohio State to finance research and development of mechanical harvesters for Ohio tomato fields.

Because mechanization replaces migrant workers, FLOC says that OSU as a public institution should consider the "social consequences" of mechanization first.

The Ohio State College of Agriculture and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center at the Wooster Campus have developed hybrid tomatoes firm enough when ripe to be sorted electronically. Also, they have invented machines that harvest tomatoes by pulling the entire plant out of the earth.

This move toward mechanization has been stepped up during the past two years because of a strike by FLOC migrants demanding better wages and benefits from the growers.

Without the migrant workers to harvest the tomatoes, much of 1978's crop rotted in the farmers' fields. Last summer, because of the strike, mechanical harvesters were used to pick 55 percent, or 10,300 acres, of Ohio's tomato fields, which are concentrated in the northwestern part of the state. The previous summer only 17 percent of the fields were harvested by machine.

Velasquez said that this "economic adventurism" of the farmers has been forced upon them by the processors, who the farmers are bound to by contract. A farmer's tomato crop is often sold before they are planted, he said.

For this reason, FLOC, which consists of 1,300 dues-paying migrants, is boycotting the products of Campbell's Soup Co. and Libby and McNeil — Ohio's major tomato processors.

Support for the boycott has come from schools across the nation. Elementary schools are discontinuing Campbell soup label campaigns, in which they can get educational equipment for collected labels. Notre Dame University students on Feb. 25 passed a referendum declaring that the university would no longer buy Libby's or Campbell's products for use in its vending machines or food service.

At Ohio State, a FLOC support group has formed to help make the campus aware of the problems of the migrants, said Mary Joe Kilroy, an OSU law student and head of the student organization.
The Eldest College

East of the main portion of campus along the Olentangy River is a College which is as old as the University itself. The College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Now many still believe that this college just teaches about sheep, pigs, corn, beans, how to sew and cook, and trees. Today most agriculture has been computerized. New developments and research have increased the United States agriculture production. This has been accomplished by the graduates from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

The Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 funded the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College which was founded in 1870. This college's name was changed by the 1878 General Assembly to The Ohio State University.

Ag College is comprised by two schools and an institute. The School of Home Economics began in 1897 as a department. Vocational Home Economics, nutrition, textiles, house management and furnishings, household equipment, family life and child care are taught in the School of Home Economics.

Action by the Board of Trustees in 1968 established the second school—the College of Natural Resources. Instruction included outdoor and conservation education, wildlife and fisheries management, forestry, park administration, and natural resources.

Located in Wooster, the Institute of the Agriculture College was started in 1972, is the Agriculture Technical Institute (ATI). ATI specializes in technical education in agriculture for students seeking post high school education.

At ATI the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center is a vital part of the Ag. College. Research projects are studied at the Center. There are over 7000 acres for testing at Wooster and several test branches throughout Ohio.

Main Campus
Ten departments in the College of Agriculture include:

- Department of Agriculture Economics and Rural Sociology
- Department of Agriculture Education
- Department of Agriculture Engineering
- Department of Agronomy
- Department of Animal Science
- Department of Dairy Science
- Department of Food Science and Nutrition
- Department of Horticulture
- Department of Plant Pathology
- Department of Poultry Science

Fifty-one areas of study are offered within the College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

The Home Economics department offers bachelors degrees in all departments. Master and doctorate levels can be offered only in these areas of Home Economics.

Family Relations and Human Development

Home Economics Education

Home Management and Housing

Human Nutrition and Food Management

Textiles and Clothing

Four departments in the School of Natural Resources include Environmental Education, Fisheries and Wildlife Management, Forestry, and Parks and Recreation Administration offer the baccalaureate level. A masters may be obtained through only the major of Natural Resources.

The College of Agriculture and Home Economics strives to 1) Prepare men and women as useful individuals, family members, and citizens. 2) Aid students in developing the professional competency aid skills necessary for careers in the many fields of activity associated with agriculture, home economics and natural resources. 3) Provide for continuing intellectual growth, service, and leadership vital to agriculture and society. These objectives are listed in the Ohio State University Bulletin.

Besides the curricular activities many student activities and organizations are open to students enrolled in the college. Over thirty organizations from Agriculture Chorale to Wildlife Society can give an opportunity to students to further their education outside the lectures and bookwork.

As a reward to outstanding men and women honors pay tribute. The Agricultural Honorary include: Alpha Epsilon, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Tau Sigma, Pi Alpha Xi, and Towers Honorary.

For more information on the honors and organizations call 422-6891.

Students interested in a major in natural resources, home economics, or agriculture should visit the Dean's office, Room 100 of the Agriculture Administration Building.
Agriculture students to receive top honors

By David Ross
Lantern staff writer 5-4-83

The College of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Natural Resources Council will sponsor its 30th Annual Recognition Program at 5:30 p.m. Thursday in the East and West Ballrooms of the Ohio Union.

Raymond A. Miller, assistant dean of Agriculture and Home Economics, said the banquet will "recognize outstanding scholarship and leadership within the college." Also, faculty, administrators and retiring faculty will be recognized.

Thomas M. Ludwick, professor of Dairy Science and Animal Science for 30 years, and Fred O. Hartman, professor of Horticulture for 41 years, will retire.

The top three students in each class will be honored, Miller said. This year, there will be 36 recognized in addition to those students receiving leadership awards.

The Towers Agriculture honorary selects the outstanding faculty member in agriculture. The American Home Economics Association, comprised of a group of students in home economics, recognizes the top faculty member in the School of Home Economics.

Students, in cooperation with faculty, organize the program and plan the event around each year's theme. This year's theme is "A Tradition of Excellence.

The narrators this year are Brian Watkins, a senior from Kenton and the 1982 Homecoming King; Susie Barrett, a junior from Vincent and the 1982 Homecoming Queen; Mark A. Lelle, a junior from South Wayne, Wisconsin; and David Todd Kranz, a senior from Shiloh.
Home Ec School becomes college

By Mike James
Lantern staff writer

The School of Home Economics achieves a status it has sought for decades when it becomes a college July 1.

The OSU Board of Trustees Thursday approved the change after three years of committee work. Efforts to achieve college status in 1945, 1967, and 1972, all failed.

College status allows the school to govern itself, said Lena Bailey, director of the School of Home Economics. Because the school is currently part of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, it is represented for policy matters through the dean of that college.

With its own dean, the new college can better represent its needs to the central administration, Bailey said, in effect eliminating a middleman whose interpretation of priorities may be different.

To attain college status, the school had to meet a detailed list of requirements, including quantitative measures such as the number of faculty members, students, and departments, as well as budget size, Bailey said.

Other criteria specified the school must have the potential to develop a national reputation and must have faculty possessing national prominence.

Bailey said that the transition will take about a year. The new program will include courses in hotel management and an unspecified study on aging, she added.

Patrick McKenry, assistant professor and chairman of the college status committee, said he looked for growth in research.

"College status is equated with greater prominence" and will attract more outside research funds, he said.

Bailey said certain programs with the College of Agriculture will continue, including the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service, the Agricultural Research and Development Center, and some programs in food and nutrition.
OSU agriculture ranks nationally; courses, faculty key to success

By Valerie Lynn Quillin
Lantern staff writer

The College of Agriculture has maintained top-10 ranking in six educational areas, according to a national report.

The Gourman Report, published by National Education Standards, evaluates institutions' undergraduate, graduate and professional academic programs on various criteria.

Ohio State was ranked fourth in farm management; seventh in agricultural engineering; eighth in dairy science; ninth in horticulture; and 10th in both agricultural education and agronomy.

The report placed Wisconsin first in dairy science and Cornell topped the other five areas.

"I'm glad we are there, but I feel we should be even higher in these areas," said Kenneth W. Reisch, associate dean for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

"We would like the image of being ranked No. 1," he said.

OSU is recognized as one of the most prestigious agriculture colleges in the country and regardless of our ranking we want to always strive for improvement, Reisch said.

Reisch said the key to their ranking is being part of the North Central Region, which is recognized as one of the leading areas in the country.

Raymond A. Miller, assistant dean of student affairs for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, said the rating reflects on the faculty, students and the leadership of the college's deans.

"The ranking should be helpful for us in recruiting students," Miller said. "You never have to apologize for a degree in agriculture at Ohio State," he said.
Ag college enrollment declining

By Valerie Lynn Quillen
Lantern staff writer

Agriculture offers a cornucopia of careers, but the crop of agriculture students continues to dwindle.

College of Agriculture officials know the popularity problem of agriculture education is a national one. But they want to be sure students here at least have a look at the menu.

The student population in the OSU College of Agriculture has dropped 12 percent in recent years, said Raymond A. Miller, assistant dean of student affairs for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

"We want to turn that tide if possible," Miller said.

Kenneth W. Reisch, associate dean for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, said, "We are facing some real problems in enrollment here and nationally."

The figures for the enrollment decline at OSU are close to national numbers, he said.

Predictions indicate that by 1994 the number of students entering college agriculture programs will drop almost 1 million, Reisch said.

There are a variety of reasons for the decline, Reisch said.

"The press agriculture is getting is not favorable," he said. "Most stories you read are about bankruptcy."

Reisch said "The rural farm population, which has been a major source of students, is declining."

"Our biggest problem is our image in the high schools," Reisch said. Science oriented students have been going into other areas like engineering and medicine.

"We have opened some doors we haven't in the past," he said. People do not realize all the opportunities in agriculture, Reisch said. Most people acquaint it with agriculture farming.

Miller said, "We don't need the production people. Less than 3 percent of the U.S. population is involved with farming."

"We want high school students to consider other agriculture programs as viable careers," Miller said.

"We are specifically looking to tap the urban area students," he said.

Reisch said the cities are where agriculture is least known or understood.

The College of Agriculture has career opportunities in computers, government, business, financing, management, engineering, plus many other areas, Reisch said.

"We want to impress young people that they could be a computer jock in agriculture like in any other field," he said.
Agriculture seeks more students

By Valerie Lynn Quillen
Lantern staff writer 1-23-84

Enrollment declines in agriculture have created the need for local as well as national efforts to reverse the trend, Kenneth W. Reisch, associate dean for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, said. "We are trying to develop a national model," he said.

Raymond A. Miller, assistant dean for student affairs for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, said the U.S. Department of Agriculture gave the OSU College of Agriculture a grant in 1983 to fund a recruiting project.

At the Comprehensive Planning Seminar in December, one of a series of programs targeted at six audiences were developed, Miller said.

One program area is directed to OSU students who are enrolled but are undecided about a major, Miller said. "We are contacting high school counselors and vocational agriculture teachers," he said.

Miller said the college has developed an "Agriculture Ambassador" program that sends OSU agriculture majors to talk with high school students.

About 60 or 70 agriculture students participated in the program during Christmas break, Miller said.

The key to recruiting is face-to-face interaction and personal recruitment, he said.

"This phase of the program provides an opportunity for kids to get advice from their peers," Miller said.

Terry R. Krukemeyer, a senior from Bowling Green majoring in agriculture, said the program appears successful. "You can get a lot of things in the mail, but when someone takes the time to come and talk to you personally it leaves a lasting impression," he said.

Miller said community opinion leaders are another target area.

We are going to send information out to community leaders and see what response we get, he said.

Since science and agriculture are closely related, high school science students are another group targeted, Miller said.

Along with this, the College of Agriculture held a science expo where they invited science teachers to learn more about agriculture careers, he said.

"The Science Expo was a pilot for northeast Ohio," he said. "We hope to reach the students through their teachers."

"The last target audience will be parents," Miller said. "This is predominantly an important target area because parents are the most influential on students."

Ag college to get new chairmen

By Valerie Lynn Quillen
Lantern staff writer

Two nationally known committee
chairmen will bring innovative ideas and
experience to OSU's College of Agriculture.

Charles R. Curtis of the University of
Delaware and Joseph Havlicek Jr. of the
University of Maryland, will become the
new chairmen of two agriculture depart-
ments.

Curtis will replace Ira W. Deep July 1 as
the chairman of the Department of Plant
Pathology and Havlicek will replace David
H. Boyne April 1 as the chairman of the
Department of Agriculture Economics and
Rural Sociology, said Max Lennon, OSU
vice president for agriculture.

Lennon said Deep will be returning to the
agriculture faculty while Boyne's position
needed to be filled after he became the
associate provost with Academic Affairs
this year.

"We are extremely pleased to be able to
attract committee chairs of this caliber,"
Lennon said.

In addition to his extensive science
background, Curtis has valuable interna-
tional experience in his field, Lennon said.

On the other hand, Havlicek is viewed as
a national leader, Lennon said. "He is full of
ideas regarding the department of
agricultural economics.

"Havlicek's target areas are teaching,
extending the education program and
research," Lennon said.

"The chairmans' goals are to be the best
departments of plant pathology and
economics in the nation by 1990," he said.

Lennon said "There's nothing magic
about 1990, but it is a reasonable time period
for us to reach our goals."

Curtis said "I'm leaving Delaware with
great misgivings because Delaware has
been very good to me, but there are so many
more options available at a large school like
OSU."

Ohio State's capabilities for research are
wonderful, Curtis said. "Plus, the faculty is
top-flight."

Curtis said both Delaware and Ohio
agriculture are highly corn and dairy
oriented.

"We plan to aggressively pursue and
strengthen the basic science program and
science research," he said.

Havlicek said "I'm enthusiastic about my
new post. There seems to be great potential
in developing the economic research pro-
gram and the graduate program."
Fall 'plantings' are up at OSU's College of Agriculture

BETWEEN THE ROWS

Job recruitment of agriculture graduates is up, Reisch said, although starting salaries still lag behind those for engineering graduates.

Starting salaries for OSU ag graduates are averaging $16,000 to $17,000 a year, he said, compared with starting salaries in engineering disciplines of $20,000 to $30,000. Highest starting salaries, in the mid-$20,000 range, in agriculture are going to food technology graduates.

"IF AGRICULTURE businesses want the best, they'll have to pay more," he said.

Reisch thinks the improving job prospects in agriculture may be responsible for the sharp drop in enrollment at OSU's Agriculture Technical Institute at Wooster. Autumn ATI enrollment was 564, down from 739 last year.

"Job opportunities for ATI graduates are as good as they've ever been — 3-to-1 in some areas," Reisch said. Because ATI is a two-year technical school, Reisch speculates, some prospective students went directly into the job market. Reisch also said enrollment at most technical schools is down.

OSU's agriculture program also received a strong boost this year with a $113,000 federal grant to fund graduate-student work in agriculture engineering and agriculture economics.

The money will be used to entice the brightest undergraduates to enter graduate-level studies in agriculture at OSU.

The Department of Agriculture Economics and Rural Sociology will receive $100,000 for six student stipends, while the Department of Agricultural Engineering will receive $18,000 for one stipend.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture distributed $5 million in grants to fund 800 stipends at 63 institutions nationally.
Agriculture school enrollment up in '84

By Marilyn E. Cordial
Lantern staff writer

Enrollment in most agriculture schools across the country is declining, but for the first time since 1978, the declining trend of enrollment in OSU's Agriculture College is leveling off, said Kenneth Reisch, assistant dean of the college of agriculture.

University enrollment figures for autumn quarter 1984 indicate a 1.5 percent increase in undergraduate agriculture enrollment according to the last 1984 quarterly update.

The agriculture administration is taking a more aggressive approach and more personal interest in recruiting students, said Max Lennon, dean of the college of agriculture.

"We are trying to market the agriculture college to the public to attract prospective students," Reisch said.

One of the most successful programs developed from the results of the seminar is "Agriculture Day on Campus." High school students and their parents are teamed with current OSU students to visit the agriculture college, attend classes, tour the campus and talk with agriculture faculty for a day.

In 1984, more than 150 students participated in this program.

The College of Agriculture offers many scholarships as an added incentive to students. Reisch said they hope to add more scholarships to the current ones.

Reisch said opportunities in agriculture-related jobs are good. The food industry is one of the biggest fields students go into, he said.

"Food is the foundation and basis of our standard of living," Reisch said. "Agriculture is responsible for food in our supermarkets. If there is a threat to agriculture, there is a threat to all of us," Reisch said.

There is a high demand for food scientists, agriculture engineers and agriculture economic specialists, Reisch said. Job opportunities in these areas pay well and are in demand, he added.

In developing new programs and using a more personal approach, Reisch said he hopes this steady trend will begin increasing enrollment in the College of Agriculture.
OSU Ag College enrollment drought ending?

By Tom Sheehan
Dispatch OSU Reporter 5-13-85

OSU's Agriculture College has suffered through an enrollment drought the past five years, but college officials are optimistic that the future holds a more promising crop of students.

Assistant Dean Edward E. Darrow said enrollment has dropped 27 percent since 1980 — to 1,968 undergraduate students, from 3,105.

The two-year program at Ohio State University's Agriculture Technical Institute in Wooster, Ohio, has had to weather a similar enrollment drop, to 564 students, from 766.

But now, college officials believe the enrollment decline has started to level off, Darrow said.

The overall depressed state of farming in this country has played a role in the decline in students.

The drop in students at the main campus between last school year and the current school year was 189, smaller than in previous years.

In addition, preliminary indications from college-bound students show the main campus enrollment should hold around 1,900 to 2,000 students for the 1985-86 school year, he said.

"Generally, in colleges across the country, enrollment has been declining during the past four or five years," Darrow said.

He said the overall depressed state of farming in this country has played a role in the decline in students, but other factors have been of more significance at OSU because only 10 percent of its agriculture students go into farming.

Those other factors include a loss of interest in programs that in previous years had strong enrollments.

- The agriculture college's school of natural resources has seen its enrollment drop to 403 students, from 890 in 1980.
- The college's horticulture program is down to 190 students, from 348 in 1980. Darrow said economics appears to be the reason for the significant drop in those two areas.

"Students and their parents are interested in where the opportunities are and the high-paying jobs are," he said. "The booming interest right now is engineering science, computer science and business."

Natural resource programs that lead to degrees in wildlife management or parks and recreation administration don't offer salaries that are competitive with the booming fields, he said. There also are fewer job opportunities.

"There is also another element to the enrollment decline," he said. "It's the age-old misunderstanding of what the opportunities are for a graduate out of the college of agriculture. They just don't go into farming."

Undergraduates who enroll in the college have the opportunity to get degrees leading to jobs in agri-business, education, food science, food processing and other related fields, he said.

The wide-ranging programs offered in the college allow qualified students to continue their educations to get advanced degrees in such fields as veterinary medicine and law.

Darrow added that as more jobs become available for agriculture graduates, the law of supply and demand should attract more students.
To farm or not is youths' grind

By RANDY LIMBIRD
C-J Staff Writer

First in a series.

Bob Hauser pushed himself past sunset spreading fertilizer. He had driven the tractor past midnight the night before, and the fatigue was evident in his lowered voice.

"My dad told me, all you have to do is work. You gave a day's work and did all right. Today you'll go broke."

Hauser (not his real name) has four sons, ages 15 to 23. In early May he was still optimistic they would take up farming. "They're leaning that way," he said then, but the long hours he had spent on the tractor made him cautious.

"Are they willing to work for 50 cents an hour? Are they willing to stay out there all day? I'll give them opportunities.

"There is an easier life than farming," but farming offers "a pretty good family life. We work together. ... We all go to church. A farmer should be more God-oriented than anybody" because he's dependent on the forces of nature, he explained.

"I like that uncertainty. If I knew I was making $10 an hour (in a factory job) I wouldn't have the gumption I have now."

Yet Hauser, who had been farming in Ross County for 25 years, admitted that financial problems might force him out early. He asked that his real name not be used.

By summer, Hauser's gumption had worn thin...

"I'm as low as I can get," he said. He despaired over low crop prices, which would force him to sell at a loss. He worried that his sons were discouraged, too.
owing dilemma

But three of his sons say they still hope to go into farming, and the fourth says he's planning on a job in agribusiness but may return to farming. Yet all of them admit it's a risky business.

Hauser's story is being replayed countless times across Ohio and the country this summer. Farm families are caught in the vise of a falling farm economy, and although many of their children might hope to farm, the odds are they won't.

For every four farmers in the United States in 1955, now there is only one. Three out of 10 Americans lived on the farm then, now less than three out of 100 make the farm their home.

Most of the remaining farmers run part-time operations that account for only a fraction of America's food. About 28 percent of the farms account for 87 percent of the nation's farm production.

Economists say the current farm crisis, fueled by high interest rates, falling land values and depressed crop prices, has only intensified the attrition among America's farmers.

In the eastern Corn Belt — Ohio, Illinois and Indiana — one out of four farm workers has left agriculture since 1981.

But statistics and economic explanations don't address the human issue. In nearly every farm family, young people who in better days might choose to farm are now forced out. Those who remain face a Darwinian future: survival of the fittest.
Farm

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Hard work alone, as Hauser said, is not a recipe for success. The winners will be those who combine hard work, smart business decisions and good luck.

Why farm at all? For many who take the risk, the answer isn't found in dollar and cents.

"I was raised on the farm. I like the life," said Joe Corcoran, 21, who graduated six months ago from Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster and now works on his family's farm in Ross County.

"I never really thought about doing anything else. I just liked it that much."

But for his brother David, the insecurity of farming seems too great. David, 24, worked with his father two years on the farm then decided to study finance at Ohio State University.

"I like farming, but there's not much money in it. That's my whole problem," David said.

Another reason, he added, was the family friction when father and son become partners in business. He still hopes to farm eventually, but "I want to do it on my own." He plans to ease into farming while making a living from an off-farm job. He would prefer a job related to agriculture, adding, "I'll always stay close to it."

Joe and David are from a very large family—a total of 15 children—and obviously there's not room for all of them to stay on the farm.

But it's nearly impossible to start farming without family help. And many farmers today have less to help their sons with—they've had to sell off land to make ends meet, and rent crop land instead.

Jim Hastings, a farmer in Pickaway County, has three sons and one daughter. He helped his older two boys get started in farming, but "they're having some trouble," he said. "The money situation isn't good. It's hard to hold a third son in farming."

The youngest son, 18, plans to study business in college, he said.

But the ties to the farm are strong enough for many to forsake higher-paying jobs elsewhere. Farm families describe the farm as both a business and a way of life. "There is a bonding there," said one farmer as he described teaching his children to work on the farm.

The ties to the farm are reinforced by what Dennis Henderson, OSU professor of agricultural economics, calls "agrarian fundamentalism," the belief that farming and its way of life are favored by God.

Some farmers are overly religious about farming, like Hauser. Others state similar beliefs in other terms.

"It's basic—the dirt, where we all started," said Bud Wilgus, a farmer in Delaware County. "It's got to be born in you, you've got to be raised in it."

Perhaps no phase of farming takes greater devotion than running a dairy farm, a year-round, 7-day-a-week business that offers no seasonal respite.

"You can only be in it if you like cattle," said Dave Purkey, who has an 80-head dairy farm in Perry County. "There's a lot of satisfaction to breeding a superior dairy cow."

Yet the satisfaction has not infected his 15-year-old son, Doug, he admits. "He's got his mind dead-set against it. Farming's too much work, too long hours and too little pay."

Doug says his farm chores "are OK sometimes...but that gets to be a bother, getting up at Christmas and milking cows. I'd like to be rich. I don't think farming's too great a business for that."

The agrarian values are surprisingly strongest in those with smaller farms, Henderson said, and business values are emphasized more by operators of large farms.

Those in the middle—who depend on the farm as their main income but who are most likely to be caught short by a failing farm economy—are under the most stress to reconcile their values with hard times.

And some children may feel betrayed if their parents fail.

William Heffernan, professor of rural sociology at the University of Missouri, recently completed a study of families whose farms had failed.

"Some of the children understood what was happening. Some were very disappointed. They were unhappy with their parents, and felt they had wiped out their own possible career," Heffernan said.

Farming is "basic—the dirt, where we all started," says Bud Wilgus. He and his son Randy inspect soybeans on their farm near Delaware.
Agriculture grads leave f

By RANDY LIMBIRD
C-J Staff Writer

Second in a series

Nearly two out of three students at Ohio State University's College of Agriculture come from the farm, but only one out of 10 goes back.

That statistic illustrates the Catch-22 for agricultural education: Future farmers need advanced training, particularly in science and business, but students who take advantage of that schooling are likely to opt for higher-paying, less risky careers than farming.

"The image of agriculture is not too hot right now. A lot of farmers are discouraging their kids from going into farming," said Don Walsper, secretary of the college.

"It's a mistake to raise boys to be farmers. I tell them to get a degree and let them try the water elsewhere for a while. The boys are better off if they do something else for a while," said one Pickaway County farmer who has two sons, ages 17 and 12. If they still want to farm, he added, "The ones who are going to succeed are the ones with the best education."

Most farmers agree that the next generation will need more business skills than they themselves had when they began. As one Delaware County farmer put it, "The good managers can make more selling (crops) than they can growing."

From OSU to high school vocational agriculture programs, educators agree that more emphasis is needed on teaching future farmers to function in the marketplace and take advantage of new technology.

"We're precisely where steel was 10 or 15 years ago," said Max Lennon, vice president for agricultural administration at OSU. American farmers must take advantage of technology, he said, or face stiffer foreign competition. Universities have to take the lead in developing new ways to keep costs low, Lennon added.

"We're evaluating our possible involvement with several companies to develop a totally automated agricultural production system. The only question is, are we ready for it?" he said.

The automated farm may be many years away, but since the first tractor replaced a mule, farmers
arm for greener pasture

forced farmers to expand or get out of full-time farming.

In Ohio, for example, the number of farms of 1,000 acres or more increased from 1,118 in 1978 to 1,425 in 1982. During that time, the number of farms of 180 to 999 acres fell from 27,026 to 24,566, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Many of those mid-size farms were once prosperous enough to provide a full-time living, but now are part-time operations supplemented by off-farm income.

Agricultural educators are quick to point out that farming jobs are only a fraction of the careers for which they prepare students. At OSU, for example, agriculture majors range from communications to horticulture.

"The vast majority of opportunities are going to be in the off-farm agricultural sector," said Ray Miller, assistant dean of the college. Miller said about 35 percent of OSU agriculture graduates immediately go into agribusiness careers, and that figure rises to 50 percent within a few years of graduation.

"I don't know if interest in production agriculture has declined at all. The opportunities just aren't available," he said. He added that the percentage of graduates who do go into farming has remained at 8 to 10 percent in recent years. He said 60 to 65 percent of OSU agriculture students come from farm backgrounds.

Lennon said the entire range of agriculture and food careers has
See FARM Page 3
Farm

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held a steady 20 to 23 percent share of the civilian job market, despite the decline in farming jobs.

Enrollment of agriculture students at OSU's main campus has dropped from 1,623 in 1979 to 1,451 last fall, but officials said enrollment is now holding steady.

Enrollment has also dropped at OSU's Agriculture Technical Institute in Wooster, which offers two-year college degrees, and in Ohio's high vocational agriculture programs. Officials say the negative publicity about farming probably has hurt enrollment, but they add that only a minority of students in any of these programs plan on full-time farming.

As OSU's experience of one in 10 graduates returning to the farm illustrates, the more agricultural education a person gets, the less likely he is to go into farming. State vocational agriculture officials estimated that no more than half of the high school vo-ag graduates who do not go on to college go into farming. At ATI, only one-fourth of the students are headed for the farm.

The reason for the differences, educators say, is that those with more education have more career options. "The risks of production farming are enormous," Lennon said, adding that many students who start out with the intention of farming may later change course to an agriculture-related, off-farm career.

The current farm crisis has also dramatized "a fundamental structural change, an economic change" in agriculture, he added. Farmers are likely to find less of a safety net in government support programs, and face greater competition on the world market.

"A farmer has to be a good business manager. The marketing dimension becomes more important," Lennon said.

Lennon said innovation for the next generation of farmers is likely to be in the areas of biotechnology and information processing. Genetics research may revolutionize crop yields, and computers may become required equipment along with the tractor and combine.

Yet how do you keep them down on the farm after they've learned high-tech?

Faculty members at OSU admit there are few financial incentives for agriculture graduates to return to farming, except for the few who are destined to take over a thriving family farm. Others may be willing to sacrifice higher salaries in off-farm jobs to maintain the farming way of life in which they were raised.

Joseph Donnermeyer, professor of rural sociology at OSU, said many of today's college agriculture students come from families that have escaped the credit crunch, which has fallen hardest on younger farmers, who borrowed in the 1970s to buy land that has since plummeted in value.

Several of his students who still plan on farming have told him, "We are looking forward to farmers going out of business so we can buy their land," he said. Those students "have a high degree of optimism (that) they're going to make it."

On the other hand, the children of younger farmers who are most burdened by excess debt and high interest rates "are seeing the worst part of it," said William Heffernan, a professor of rural sociology at the University of Missouri who recently completed a study of families whose farms had failed. Those children, like the children of sharecroppers who fled to the cities for upward mobility, are likely to reject farming for their future.

"That's the tragedy — we're really losing two generations of farmers," Heffernan said.

Next: What's the future for those who decide to farm?
Undergrad Ag enrollment declines

By Brian Norris
Lantern staff writer

Undergraduate student enrollment in the college of agriculture has dropped about 50 percent since its peak in the autumn of 1976.

Since autumn of 1976, horticulture at the Columbus campus lost 65 percent of their enrollment. Agronomy lost 49 percent. The departments of Fisheries and Wildlife Management lost 73 percent. Resource development has dropped from 97 students to 19.

Last year was the first year the number of freshmen did not show a decrease from the year before.

"We leveled off last year... We looked at that as kind of bottoming out," said Kenneth Reisch, associate dean of the College of Agriculture.

The decrease follows an equally rapid increase in enrollment that occurred in the early and middle 1970s.

"That was the time of the big environmental and ecological movement in the country and every body was into it," Reisch said.

"Since that time the whole environment movement has waned and along the way we have lost enrollment," he said.

Reisch said the drop in enrollment has not affected the college too much. But what has affected the college has been the loss of student enrollment and the lack of student retention.

The science-oriented student in high school, the type we would like to have in agriculture, is going into engineering and computer science. So we're competing with higher salaries and also a bigger growth area.

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--Kenneth Reisch

"Even during that tremendous growth period, we didn't get a lot more faculty," he said. "However, the faculty is involved in more research."

The college has lost funding from the University since some funding is based on the number of student credit hours that the college accumulates.

"We haven't had a huge drop in funding but we haven't had any new money either," Reisch said.

Graduate school enrollment has not been affected as much. The number of graduates in the college declined only 10 percent from 1976.

The School of Natural Resources, which has five departments, suffered the greatest student loss. Its total enrollment of declared majors was reduced by 46 percent.

James Dowdy, assistant director of the School of Natural Resources said more jobs are available in natural resources than the public believes.

Dowdy believes that despite decreases in federal government jobs, there is still opportunity for employment in the private sector.

Reisch said a combination of factors have reduced the number of students in agriculture.

"The rural population in Ohio is declining as it is throughout the northeast and country. Many of our students had come out of that sector in the past."

In addition, more prosperous fields at Ohio State compete with the College of Agriculture for high school students—especially those with solid science backgrounds.

"The science-oriented student in high school, the type we would like to have in agriculture, is going into engineering and computer science.

So we're competing with higher salaries and also a bigger growth area.

Another reason Reisch cited for the reduced enrollment is the false idea that agriculture means just growing crops.

"Very few graduates go into farming. The majority go into the support areas—like agribusiness," said Reisch.

"The food and agriculture industry is the largest employer in Ohio and in the nation. It employs about 23 percent of the (nation's) work force. Currently that includes processing, marketing, storing and restaurants."

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, which encompasses that industry, is the only department in the entire college that increased its enrollment since 1976.

The Agricultural Technical Institute, an extension of the college located in Wooster, also fared much better than the undergraduate programs at Columbus. Last year, however, it dropped from 739 students to 564.

George Kreps, coordinator for the Enrollment Development Task Force, said the drop occurred because the industry was especially bad, the number of high school graduates was smaller, and the recruiting program was changed.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Wendy's International has committed $100,000 to the future of agribusiness in Ohio through a scholarship program announced Tuesday (10/22).

Twenty $1,000 scholarships will be awarded to students in The Ohio State University College of Agriculture this year and each of the next four years, according to R. David Thomas, founder and senior chairman of the board of Wendy's. First-year recipients were recognized Tuesday at Wendy's headquarters in Dublin.

"For the past decade, Wendy's has supported agribusiness in Ohio by purchasing the grand champion steer at the Junior Livestock Auction at the Ohio State Fair," said Thomas.

"Because of the higher cost of education and the need for greater technological knowledge in today's rapidly changing world, we believe the future of Ohio's agribusiness will be better served through these scholarships," said Thomas.

The scholarships will be awarded to students attending Ohio State's College of Agriculture or the Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster. Recipients must be members of the Ohio 4-H or the Future Farmers of America (FFA) and apply for the scholarships through those two organizations, each of which will grant ten scholarships.

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Experts say agriculture enrollment not down from farm folk decrease

By Jay Cooper
Lantern staff writer

Ohio agriculture experts say the declining farm population will have little effect on agriculture enrollment.

According to a report by the Census Bureau and the Agriculture Department, the U.S. farm population dropped 7 percent in 1985.

The experts say the poor farm economy and the attractiveness of other occupations are responsible for the decline in agriculture enrollment.

Edward E. Darrow, head of academic affairs in the College of Agriculture at Ohio State, said enrollment in agriculture has been declining but he doesn't feel the decline in farm population is the most important factor. Darrow said the recent popularity of areas like engineering, computer science and business probably have more effect on the declining enrollment than the population decrease.

Darrow said those in the agriculture department realized they cannot rely on the farm population for students. He said currently 40 to 50 percent of agriculture students do not come from a farm background.

Darrow said only 10 percent of agriculture students go back to a farm after graduating. He said this is one reason why the population decrease won't have the great effect some think it will.

"We recognized a long time ago we cannot rely on only 3 percent of the state population for our students," Darrow said.

John Stevenson, director of the Ohio Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, said because of the poor state of the farm economy "(in the future) it will be less attractive to go into agricultural vocations," Stevenson said.

He said farming is losing a lot of its younger generation and people cannot pass their farms onto their children as in the past.

Donald H. Walls, college secretary for agriculture administration, said as long as the farm economy continues in its present stage, he expects to see a continued decline in OSU's agriculture enrollment. From autumn 1975 to autumn 1985 the College of Agriculture's enrollment has gone from 1,702 to 1,371.

Robert Hostetler, a senior in agricultural education from Grandview, said his farm failed before he started at Ohio State. He said this was one reason he didn't consider going into an agriculture production oriented program. "I'm not willing to be in debt like that anymore," he said.
Acting agriculture dean announced

By Jay Cooper
Lantern staff writer

Frederick E. Hutchinson has been recommended to become acting vice president of agriculture administration and acting executive dean for agriculture at OSU.

If approved, Hutchinson will replace current vice president and executive dean Max Lennon, who is leaving Ohio State Feb. 7 to become president of Clemson University. The recommendation will go before the Board of Trustees for approval Feb. 7.

Hutchinson is new director of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center and will keep this position after taking on his new duties.

President Edward H. Jennings expressed confidence Hutchinson will continue to give integral leadership to the college of agriculture.

Hutchinson said his job as acting vice president will be to keep existing projects moving along on schedule.

"Two things of top priority are to continue to fill new (faculty) positions... and complete planning for phase two of Ohio 21," he said.

Ohio 21 is a program started by Lennon to improve agriculture in Ohio by providing funding for agricultural research and assistance programs to farmers.

Phase one of the Ohio 21 program is already funded and runs from July 1, 1985 through 1987. Phase two is supposed to start in 1987 and is currently being planned.

Before coming to OSU as head of the research and development center in July, Hutchinson was executive director of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

If approved, Hutchinson will be acting vice president and executive dean until a permanent replacement is found. A 14-person committee has already been named to search for a successor.
College of Agriculture emphasizes marketing as the way of the future

By Jay Cooper
Lantern staff writer

Today's farmers are facing continuing problems of where and how to sell their goods. This is why most agriculture experts, including those in the OSU College of Agriculture, are emphasizing marketing as the way of the future.

Max Lennon, executive dean of the College of Agriculture, said the college is focusing on marketing because "We are moving into a more market-oriented world." He said this move could develop into use of different research procedures and the possibility of joint ventures with private industry.

Eldon D. Baldwin, associate professor of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service, said farmers need to understand the underlying principles of marketing. This includes understanding the economic system and the various risks involved, he said.

There are three ways in which the extension service reaches out to farmers to help them marketing skills, Baldwin said. The service uses teaching materials distributed by county and district agents, written materials, and a radio broadcast over the Agri Broadcasting Network. Baldwin said the radio system reaches nine areas in Ohio with educational programs.

Franklin County Cooperative Extension Agent Thomas J. McNutt said, "We just have to work with (farmers) in the classroom and on the farm." Computerization will play a big part in the future of farmers because they need to keep up with information in areas like the financial market and the weather, he said.

McNutt said they must teach farmers how to make important and basic decisions. "It's back to the educational philosophy of getting facts before action," he said.

Walter T. Rhodus, assistant professor of horticulture, said marketing skills are very important in every day decisions made by farmers. For example, a grain farmer can use the futures market to establish a selling price for a crop above the cost of production. This way the farmer can insure a profit without relying on the market at the time he harvests, Rhodus said.

Rhodus said another thing that is extremely important in marketing is understanding consumer demand. He said that in an area like floriculture, the commercial cultivation of ornamental and flowering plants, it is important to ask, "Is the product the right size, shape, and variety?"

Marketing Specialist for the Ohio Department of Agriculture Martin A. Miller said, "As industry grows the need for marketing grows." He said farming is the only industry that doesn't produce, process, and market their own goods.

Miller said farmers can get help in marketing their products through activities the department runs such as farmer's markets and out-of-state promotion of fruits and vegetables. The department will also perform activities such as inspecting products and providing official USDA grades, he said.
Teleconferencing magic links OSU's campuses

By Tom Spring

Ohio State agricultural officials are optimistic that modern technology will aid communications between faculty at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster and their colleagues in the College of Agriculture in Columbus.

Also, with a new teleconferencing system, research faculty at Wooster can share their expertise with students at the Columbus campus.

The college faculty, joined by President Jennings, kicks off its first teleconference today, April 3, in Kottman Hall at Columbus and Fisher Auditorium at OARDC.

The Ohio Cooperative Extension Service has installed video production studios in the Kottman and Fisher buildings. Each studio has three cameras that will capture the meeting and telecast it simultaneously to those assembled at the other site through the Ohio Education Broadcasting Network's microwave communications system.

Over the years, various suggestions to improve communications between the two campuses surfaced among agriculture and OARDC faculty members. They talked of the old-fashioned pneumatic tube. They talked about a high-speed monorail that would send people the 120-mile distance between the two campuses in an hour's time. They talked about radio communications.

In the end, after all the pie-in-the-sky dreams and wishful thinking, professors settled for what they had always used – an automobile and a telephone.

"It's always been a struggle to figure out how to have effective communications so we don't replicate faculty and facilities," says Harold Bauman, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture and OARDC's fiscal liaison officer.

Today, thanks to modern technology and an agreement with the broadcasting network, the college is embarking on the new communications process that the faculty hopes will eliminate much of the problem.

The network happens to have facilities both on North Star Road in Columbus and a half mile from OARDC. The network gave Ohio State 16 hours a week of time on the microwave system in exchange for a long-term lease of University land to construct satellite dishes.

The system's potential is great, say College of Agriculture officials.

"It will allow our faculty to teach from Wooster a class that will be assembled here," in Columbus, says Larry Whitig, head of the Section of Information and Applied Communications. In the past, faculty drove to Columbus two or three times a week. Faculty in Columbus will be able to teach graduate students at Wooster, too.

Two associate professors of agronomy at OARDC have scheduled spring quarter classes using the system.

"Also, departments can conduct full-fledged staff meetings. We can assemble farmers in Wooster and here, and conduct workshops," Whitig says.

The facility also can be used as a teaching tool for faculty and students and to produce educational videotapes that can be shipped to county extension offices.
Wooster professor to teach agronomy class via television

By David M. Farrell
Lantern staff writer

It may not be as exciting as an afternoon soap opera, but some students will be watching television in class Tuesday when an agronomy professor lectures his Columbus students live from Wooster.

The Ohio Educational Broadcasters Network Commission will make it possible for James R. Holman, associate professor of agronomy, to televise his lecture from the Ohio State Wooster branch to Kottman Hall.

The system will enable students to watch Holman on a television set and ask questions even though he will be one hundred miles away.

The idea of two-way classroom communication was developed two years ago as a way of helping professors who had to teach both at Wooster and on the main campus.

The disadvantage of the program will be the lack of office hours, Holman said.

"It will take some experimenting to get used to it," Holman said. "It will be a lot different lecturing to a class that isn't there in person."

Kenneth W. Reisch, associate dean for the College of Agriculture, said the televised lectures will eliminate the need for the professor to drive back and forth all the time.

In each classroom there will be a set of microphones, cameras and television viewing screens. These devices are all tied into a microwave transmitter that sends a signal from the roof of each building to the commission's microwave broadcast station located at 2470 North Star Road.

The station will pick up signals sent from the microwave dishes on top of Kottman Hall and Fisher Auditorium where the class is being held, relay it to the transmitter/receiver on North Star Road, and then rebroadcast it.

Jeff Thomas, a graduate student in horticulture from Columbus and a student in Holman's class, said he doesn't mind being taught via television. "The class should stress interpretation, not actual calculation," he said.

Holman said he will be present to administer tests and can be reached by telephone during the week if a student needs to talk to him.

Agronomy 760, a soil biochemistry course, will also be taught this quarter using the same system, Reisch said.
Brutus, band play banquet

Honors given to Ag students, professors and contributors

By David M. Farrell
Lantern staff writer

Faculty members were honored by Brutus Buckeye, a brass band, and Alpha Zeta fraternity members singing “Rain on the Scarecrow” at the 3rd annual College of Agriculture and School of Natural Resources recognition banquet, Thursday night in the Ohio Union.

Approximately 650 people attended the program, which honored faculty and students who have contributed to the college.

The program started off with a visit from Brutus Buckeye and a rendition of “Hang on Sloopy” from a few members of Ohio State’s marching band.

Five retiring faculty members were recognized for their contributions and service in agriculture and natural resources.

They were: William F. Cohen, professor of forestry; Wilbur A. Gould, professor of food industries; Glyde A. Marsh, professor of poultry science; Howard A. Rollins, chairman of the Department of Horticulture; and Donald H. Walser, college secretary for the College of Agriculture.

During the ceremony, a few members of the Alpha Zeta agricultural fraternity performed the John Cougar Mellencamp song, “Rain on the Scarecrow.” The song, which deals with the perils of farmers losing their land, was performed with a big screen backdrop showing farm pictures. A picture of a large white farmhouse with a “for sale” sign in front of it was shown as the fraternity band finished the tune.

Roy M. Kottman, former dean of the College of Agriculture, was on hand to watch as six freshmen students received scholarships in his name for $1,000.

Several other faculty members received awards for helping students.

Outstanding young teacher awards were given to Carl Zulauf, assistant professor of agricultural economics and rural sociology and Kirby Barrick, associate professor of agricultural education.

Leadership awards were given to five students.

The program concluded with the top 20 seniors in agriculture and natural resources being recognized.
Agri-Naturalist still going strong
Magazine highlights job skills

By David M. Farrell
Lantern staff writer

The Agri-Naturalist farm magazine may be the oldest College of Agriculture student publication in the country.

"We're making quality improvements and trying to take a serious look at farm life," said Barbara Cooper, the adviser of the magazine's editorial staff.

Cooper said the publication tries each quarter to focus on a particular topic.

Last quarter the magazine took a look at Champaign County and the current financial plight of the farmers.

This quarter the publication will feature health and fitness articles.

Cooper said she hopes the magazine helps inform students about subjects other publications might not cover.

"We work hard at representing many areas of agriculture," she said.

The Agri-Naturalist currently has five students on the staff and a few more contributing reporters.

The students receive class credit for their work, she said.

"Focusing on a particular topic gives students the chance to participate as a group," Cooper said.

Even though the small staff gets the work done, she has thought about getting more students involved.

Cooper considered requiring agricultural communications majors to take the class, but a good percentage of the 55 majors already were.

The Agri-Naturalist is funded by fees from agriculture students enrolled and by advertisements in the magazine.

Cooper set up an advisory board of professionals in the agricultural communications field that meets with staff members.

The overall goal for students involved with the publication is to gain experience to help them get jobs, Cooper said.

Gail Caplinger, a former editor of the magazine, agreed with Cooper.

"The magazine gave me the direction I needed toward my career," she said. "I learned what my strengths and weaknesses were."

Caplinger is currently an editor for the Buckeye Farm News.

"Learning all aspects of magazine production was a big plus when it came to job finding time," she said.
Early retirements to hit OSU ag school

By Tom Sheehan
Dispatch OSU Reporter

The Ohio State University College of Agriculture will be hit hard during the next year by vacancies caused by faculty members using a new early retirement program.

Twenty-nine of "several hundred" faculty members in the college will retire by the end of the 1984-85 school year, said OSU Associate Provost David Boyne.

He said 120 of 500 OSU faculty members eligible for the program have signed up for early retirement. The next largest group is in the College of Education, where nine faculty members will retire early.

Boyne said it is possible that more faculty members will sign up for early retirement before April.

Max Lennon, dean of the agriculture college, said, "It will present a major challenge for us because we are going to lose so many outstanding people at one time."

He said there are several hundred faculty members in the college, including those serving as county cooperative extension officers and those working at the Ohio Agriculture Research and Development Center in Wooster.

He said the college will be able to absorb the faculty losses as long as it is able to attract high-quality replacements.

To be eligible for early retirement, a faculty member must be at least 50 years old and have at least 30 years of service; be at least 55 years old with 25 years of service; or be at least 60 years old with five years of service. OSU allows faculty members to work until they are 70 years old.

Boyne said OSU will pay about $4 million during the next three years to the State Teachers Retirement System to provide for early retirement for the 120 faculty members.

The early retirement program was started at OSU last April under legislation approved in 1983 by the Ohio General Assembly. Despite the money OSU must pay to the retirement system, Boyne said the plan won't financially hurt the university.
Women’s roles take

By David M. Farrell
Lantern staff writer

The College of Agriculture should not take women in agriculture lightly, said Fern Hunt, a member of a task force on Integrated Women in Development.

Third World countries and women’s roles in them pose special challenges the agriculture college should be aware of, Hunt said.

"Women do a lot of cultivation, vegetable growing, crop selling, and harvesting in other countries," Hunt said.

"New methods of farming introduced there may put women out of a job," she said. For example, if a new machine is introduced to plant rice, a traditionally female chore in some countries, women could lose their livelihoods.

"Women make an important contribution to agriculture," Hunt said. "In the USA it’s not unusual to see women driving tractors and harvesting crops."

Hunt and nine other members of the task force set up by the College of Agriculture spent five months reviewing the agricultural situations here and in India, Uganda, Brazil, Kenya and other countries.

To curtail the possibility of women losing agricultural jobs, Ohio State is rehabilitating, retraining and re-directing the

root in agriculture

agricultural manpower and technical training in food crop production for other countries.

The task force recommended emphasizing recruiting, training, and employing women agriculture students at Ohio State in professional roles and development programs.

The College of Agriculture is now training women in professional agricultural areas, said Ed Darrow, assistant dean for the college.

The most popular agricultural majors for women are agricultural education and horticulture, Darrow said. Only 33 percent of students with agricultural majors are women.

"Maybe a few more female than male high school students believe that there are not ... enough opportunities for them in agriculture," he said.

"The issues of equal access and equal opportunity for women were left behind in the ‘60s and ‘70s,” Darrow said.

The agriculture college is satisfied that it provides women with the same opportunities and access in the college as men, Darrow said.

"Now we address issues such as attracting quality people in high school for our program," he said. "It doesn’t matter if they’re men or women."
Farming center will be created

By Michael B. Lafferty
Dispatch Agribusiness Reporter

Gov. Richard F. Celeste yesterday announced that a $3 million center for agricultural innovation will be established at Ohio State University to help farmers increase profits.

He also announced that $500,000 will be spent to continue the Rural Rehabilitation Fund, which enables county extension experts to aid farmers with computerized farm-financing techniques. And he said that the Buy Ohio campaign will be expanded to include farm commodities.

Celeste made the announcements in a speech to agriculture leaders attending the 25th annual Midwestern Governors' Conference in Columbus.

CELESTE SAID the innovation center "will focus on helping farmers increase profit, not just production."

"It will help them find creative ways to improve farm income and put these ideas into practice," Celeste told farmers, farm lobbyists and state and federal agriculture officials in the Sheraton Columbus Plaza.

Celeste pledged $1 million from the state's next biennial budget, beginning in July 1987, and said the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation will raise the remaining $2 million from private and federal sources.

Celeste said the center is needed to help Ohio's 90,000 farmers "find creative ways to improve farm income."

"FARMERS ARE not just a unique part but an essential part of Ohio's social fabric. It is tragic that the more they produce the less they earn," Celeste said.

Computer equipment and software will be purchased with the $500,000 in state money earmarked for the Rural Rehabilitation Fund.

Celeste said the Buy Ohio program, in which the state gives preference to Ohio goods in making purchases, has resulted in $342 million in increased sales of manufactured goods and "we think it can apply to our largest industry - agriculture - as well."

While Celeste has taken the lead on the innovation center, credit for the idea apparently belongs to the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, the state's largest general farm interest group.

DEAN SIMERAL, vice president for public affairs of the federation, said the organization outlined the idea for the center in a letter delivered to Celeste on Friday.

Simeral likened the center to an endowed university chair that would be financed by interest from the $3 million investment.

Simeral and Celeste said details for the center need to be completed with OSU President Edward Jennings.

Simeral said the farm bureau might need up to three years to raise its $2 million but that OSU could begin the program and then be reimbursed. There will be no building and a large staff will not be hired.
Professorship to support farming innovations

By Tom Spring
Ohio State will be working with the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and the staff of Gov. Richard Celeste this summer to define a center for agricultural innovation to be located on campus.

The program, to be funded by $3 million in public and private grants, was announced June 17 by Celeste at the Midwest Governors Conference.

Frederick Hutchinson, vice president-designate of agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture, says University officials are thinking about creating a think tank with an endowed professorship.

"We felt that we could have an endowed professorship to bring a noted person in the field of program innovation into our state who could work with our faculty and agricultural organizations in the state," he says.

Thus, the center would not be a building or large group of new faculty.

Details have not been developed, but Hutchinson said the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology will play a major role in the program. Discussions with the Farm Bureau and the governor's staff are being planned.

"We need to get together, create a discussion group and give further definition to it. We will move on that immediately," Hutchinson says.

Sen. John Glenn has proposed using federal funds to create a program to develop new marketable uses for farm crops to generate more income for farmers. Hutchinson says that idea is slightly different from the state program.

"We're looking to see if things are worth doing," says Hutchinson. "I think out of this kind of initiative might come ideas for new product development that would lead to research."

Celeste says he is committing $1 million in state money for the center in the next biennial budget. Farm Bureau has pledged $2 million for the center.

"We agreed to try to secure these funds," says C. William Swank, executive vice president of the Ohio Farm Bureau.

"We have a strong feeling that a million of it can be raised from the American Farm Bureau Federation and an additional million can be raised from the Agricultural Research Service" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. "I think there will be private industry groups that might also come up with one million."

"It's the most exciting idea for agriculture in a long time because it focuses exactly on what farmers want to hear, which is to make money," says Swank.

Swank says he sees the center generating hundreds of ideas for new uses, new techniques and new markets.

"The nice thing about this is it will attract grants, attract students and get something done."

Celeste says the center should work closely with the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service and the Ohio Department of Agriculture to identify trends and needs in agriculture and address those needs where necessary.

"This center will focus on helping farmers increase profit, not just production," Celeste says. "It will help them find creative ways to improve farm income and put these ideas into practice."

The program was one of three he announced to deal with problems facing Ohio farmers.

Another is the expansion of the state's Farm Financial Management Program. Celeste committed $500,000 from the Rural Rehabilitation Fund to the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service. The money will support farm visits by extension faculty who will use a computer-generated program to help farmers improve their financial management skills and provide access to the latest management technology.

"The accelerated program will intensify the extension service's current efforts at providing computerized financial assistance to commercial farmers," says Michael Sprott, director of the extension service.

"It will help such farmers see the need for complete and accurate farm records, assist them in evaluating their farm financial management plans and aid the farm family in setting both business and personal goals."

The third program, the Ohio Agricultural Marketing Campaign, will be a joint effort between the state agriculture and development departments to help farmers find new markets for their products.

It is an expansion of the Buy Ohio program that encourages Ohioans to purchase products grown and manufactured in their state.
Ohio State may establish regional aquaculture center

By Tom Spring

Ohio State hopes to develop a regional facility for aquaculture as part of its new agricultural research and extension education center in Pike County near Piketon.

Frederick Hutchinson, vice president for agricultural administration and executive dean of the College of Agriculture, told the Board of Trustees July 11 that establishing and operating an aquaculture, or freshwater fish culture, facility is one of five major program areas being planned for the agricultural research center.

The College of Agriculture soon will recommend a 160-acre site for the research and extension center. The Ohio General Assembly has appropriated $4.1 million in capital improvement funds for construction of the center.

Hutchinson estimated that the operating budget will be slightly less than $1 million a year and that 20-25 researchers and Cooperative Extension Service faculty will work there.

Other program areas Hutchinson outlined for the new center are research into alternative crops that could provide south central Ohio farmers with new ventures, and research into tobacco; horticulture and a total water management program; evaluation of the impact of industrial and agricultural practices on a buried valley aquifer; and an expanded non-agricultural economic development program.

The latter program has not been defined, but Hutchinson said part of the emphasis will be on wood drying and research into the use of waste heat from the nearby Goodyear Atomic Plant.

Hutchinson also said college officials are considering endowing a chair in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology for what is being called the Center for Innovation in Agriculture. This center would be created to bring agricultural experts together to generate new ideas for agriculture.

Gov. Celeste has said he would recommend $1 million for the center in the 1987-89 state biennial budget and the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation has pledged to raise an additional $2 million.
Ag classes use new video link

By Crystal Benzies
Lantern staff writer

The Ohio State College of Agriculture is the first and only college to use a teaching instrument called a video communication link.

The link was used for the first time in three classes last spring said Jack Ference, audio-visual coordinator for the section of information and applied communication in the college.

The system consists of a control room and a classroom equipped with two cameras and several microphones stationed throughout the classroom.

The system was needed so professors in Wooster could teach their required number of classes without having to drive 90 miles to Columbus, Ference said.

"I think it's great. It saves two hours on the road, and we accomplish as much as if we were all together," said Lenny Rhodes, associate professor of plant pathology at the Columbus campus.

Last quarter all the video link classes were taught by Wooster professors and the students were from Columbus, Ference said. In addition to using the video link for classes, it is also used to hold meetings.

"It seems to work well because you can see the person you are talking to," Ference said.

The system works very well with only a few problems. One being the camera focuses mainly on the blackboard to view the writing, and students can't see the professor, said Jim Holman head of the statistics department in Wooster.

"As far as I know there are no other such systems in the United States. There are a lot of programs that use pre-taped classes to teach."

A signal from the satellite dish is beamed to the Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network and depending on where the signal originated, it is then transmitted to either Columbus or Wooster, he said.

The microwave network "allows us to use 16 hours that are not already occupied: from 8 to 9 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. and an extra hour on Fridays," said Kenneth W. Relish, associate dean of the College of Agriculture.

"This fall, the dish will send its signals to a satellite and then to Wooster so anyone can tune into, Ference said. The north central part of the country will receive the signal.

Classes using the system spring quarter were statistics, agronomy and plant pathology. Classes in dairy science will be added to the program fall quarter.

Relish said the equipment and facilities were funded through the College of Agriculture and the Ohio Agriculture Research Development Center.
Rapid changes planned for OSU's agriculture college

Every state has a college-level agriculture program, but Ohio State University Vice President for Agriculture Fred Hutchinson believes that won't be the case in the future.

Hutchinson plans some rapid changes for the OSU agriculture college to ensure his institution is not only just one of the survivors but also will continue to be a national leader.

HUTCHINSON HAS been on the job for less than a year. The former director of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center at Wooster succeeded A. Max Lennon as head of OSU's agricultural education, research and extension programs.

The agriculture industry is moving so fast, colleges are in danger of being left behind in meeting the new needs of farmers, Hutchinson said in a recent interview.

The key to survival for farmers is not so much higher production as lower costs. Diving farm incomes has pushed more farmers into town jobs to subsidize family incomes. There has been an influx of pocket farms of less than 40 acres, owned by people who work in town but live in the country.

"Fifty percent of Ohio's 90,000 farmers are working full time off the farm, yet many are keeping full-time farming operations going also. Their needs will be much different than those of the larger and larger commercial farmers," Hutchinson said. In addition, breakthroughs in biotechnology are poised to dwarf the giant production leaps agricultural science has already made.

Key to the future of the agriculture college will be a program creating an agricultural brain trust at OSU to identify and research issues and ideas that could help farmers boost their incomes.

Hutchinson envisions a think tank - a kind of agricultural Brookings Institution - to help arrest the rapid decline in agriculture. He wants the program running by 1987 and he's looking for a top-flight idea person - probably an internationally known agricultural economist - as its head.

HUTCHINSON calls the scheme the Program for Enhancing Agriculture. It's designed to follow up the Ohio 21 program that began modernizing and upgrading the college and its associated extension and research facilities under Lennon. Hutchinson unveiled the idea recently at the Agriculture Administration Building to about 100 agriculture and legislative leaders who, he hopes, will help raise $3 million in public and private money for the program. The enhancement program will be funded with the interest from the $3 million.

Hutchinson describes such changes as a repositioning, a shift in focus rather than a top-to-bottom reorganization. No matter what you call it, the OSU agriculture college will be much different in 1988 than it is today.

Breakthroughs in biotechnology research will far surpass the giant production leaps agricultural science has already made. Hutchinson wants OSU to be a leader in the field. Plant and animal technology groups have already been set up - an animal group at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center at Wooster and a plant group in Kottman Hall on the OSU main campus. The plant genetics program is also being sponsored by the College of Biological Sciences, an example of how future research will cross the lines of many disciplines.

One of Hutchinson's most immediate concerns is how to build enrollment. The pool of farm youths from which the college has traditionally recruited is shrinking. Enrollment dropped to 1,854 students in autumn 1985, compared with 2,714 in autumn 1977.

He described the college now as a college of applied biology. "We've got to reach a broader range of biology students. If we don't do that our enrollments will continue to decline," he said.

The depressed agricultural economy has turned students away from the field but Hutchinson says good, well-paying jobs exist. But he also said graduates should not choose a field of interest for salary. "You have to be one of the best. A person needs to get a good education and then go out and sell himself," he said.
Ag committee's goal: excellence in teaching

By Lynn Hamilton
Lantern staff writer

This is the Year of the Rabbit in China, but for the faculty of the OSU College of Agriculture, the 1986-87 school year is the Year of the Scholar. The concept came from the college teaching committee. "The Year of the Scholar program was created to say to the world that we want excellence in teaching and research," said Rodney F. Plimpton, professor of animal sciences and chairman of the committee.

"An impression was being created over the last three years that resident instruction was not as important as research," he said.

The committee's goal is to bring the total role of the scholar into focus, with equal emphasis on teaching, research and extension, he said.

A year-long series of lectures and workshops has been planned, Plimpton said.

The activities started fall quarter with an award recognition program at which the new dean, Frederick Hutchinson, addressed the faculty for the first time. Later in the quarter, a lecture on revitalizing the land grant university, and workshops on teaching and using classroom materials were held.

The winter quarter program will start Feb. 17, with the lecture, "Agricultural Technology and Society," by Charles E. Hess, dean of the University of California-Davis' College of Agriculture and Envir...
Assistant dean sees double as head of ag honor society

By Lynn Hamilton
Lantern staff writer

The College of Agriculture has a world leader on its staff.

Ray A. Miller, assistant dean for student affairs, is international president-elect of Gamma Sigma Delta International, an agriculture honor society. He was elected at the national conclave in June.

Miller said his office is a six-year commitment. He will serve two years each as president-elect, president, and immediate past president.

He was active as an officer locally, serving in five offices, ending with president in 1980.

"He is a unique individual," said James Papratan, past president of OSU's chapter. "He is always visible, and he can always be counted on to pitch in and help out."

Miller was responsible for starting several important activities, Papratan said. He coordinated the Academic Assistance Program in the Norton and Scott dormitories, offering a tutoring and faculty friend service to agriculture students.

The freshman orientation meeting to the College of Agriculture was another project Miller started, Papratan said.

"He is a very critical individual, not only to the College of Agriculture, but to Gamma Sigma Delta," Papratan said.

Ohio State's chapter is an active one, Miller said. It has been awarded outstanding chapter for the last two years, and has had three international presidents. Ohio State also started the first chapter in 1906.

"Ohio State has always been a forerunner in Gamma Sigma Delta," Papratan said. Miller's international status will make the chapter more visible not only at Ohio State, but internationally, he said.

"Our main function is the promotion of agriculture and the recognition of accomplishments students and faculty have made toward that end," Miller said.

This was evident at the chapter's annual banquet, held Tuesday evening in the Ohio Union. An outstanding faculty member was recognized in each area of teaching, research, extension and international programs, and awarded $500 each. The sophomore with the highest GPA was recognized and awarded $400.

Provost Myles Brand said Gamma Sigma Delta's awards and activities served the university-wide commitment of promoting teaching excellence.
Effects of agriculture discussed by dean

By Lynn Hamilton
Lantern staff writer

Even if you're not a farmer, agriculture affects you and your surroundings every day.

This is one of the main issues to be addressed by Charles Hess when he presents “Agricultural Technology and Society” at the Fawcett Center for Tomorrow Assembly Hall, scheduled for 8 tonight. Hess is the dean of the College of Agricultural and Environmental Studies at the University of California at Davis.

Kenneth Reisch, associate dean of the College of Agriculture, is familiar with Hess' views and commented about the topic of the lecture.

Everyone should be concerned about agriculture's current situation, Reisch said.

"About 23 percent of the workforce is employed either in (agriculture) or in companies related to the food and agricultural industry," he said. "And, of course, we all eat."

Many agricultural practices have recently become controversial, Reisch said. Pesticide use, migrant labor, mechanization and biotechnology are changing the industry, and society will have to deal with the results, Reisch said.

"We've gone from hand labor to horse power to mechanical power, which is progress as far as human beings are concerned," he said. "But as we develop the refinements and the mechanization to reduce human labor then (we) upset a certain segment of society because that's still their bread and butter."

Reisch said a lawsuit was brought against the University of California for research on mechanizing tomato harvesting, because it would put migrant labor out of work.

Another lawsuit was filed in California when a scientist wanted to test a new bacteria that would make plants more resistant to freezing. Citizens thought it would be dangerous to the atmosphere, and they wanted the testing to stop.

"Agriculture is one of the research areas endangered by societal concerns," Reisch said.

Hess will address these concerns, Reisch said, adding that he "has quite a wealth of knowledge on the national picture."

In 1982, Hess was appointed by President Reagan to the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation. He also served on the National Research Council to develop a strategy for biotechnology in agriculture.

Charles Curtis, professor and chairman of plant pathology, said that aside from research concerns, agriculture is also having economic problems. The trade imbalance and loss of export markets have turned the U.S. into the world's largest debtor nation, he said.

Tonight's one-hour lecture is free and open to the public. Wednesday, Hess will meet with College of Agriculture faculty as part of the college's Year of the Scholar program to further discuss current agricultural issues.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Thomas L. Parker of Columbus has contributed $500,000 to The Ohio State University Campaign as the lead gift for an endowed faculty chair in dairy foods in the College of Agriculture.

Parker, retired chairman of Big Drum Inc., has made the gift in memory of his father, J.T. "Stubby" Parker. The elder Parker was one of the founders and long-time chief executive of Big Drum and its predecessor companies. The Columbus firm produces rolled sugar ice cream cones and franchises "Frozen Drumsticks," "Push-ups" and other frozen dairy treats.

"My father was well known in the dairy industry throughout the world," Thomas Parker said. "This chair in dairy foods at Ohio State is a way of continuing his influence in a field to which he devoted his working life."

Ohio State President Edward H. Jennings said: "The university is very appreciative of this generous gift from Tom Parker. His contribution to the chair in dairy foods gives great impetus to the College of Agriculture's campaign and will enable Ohio State to continue its excellence in this very important field."

A volunteer fund-raising committee headed by Webb Jennings,
president of Sun Industries in Cleveland, is seeking additional private gifts to complete the $1.25 million endowment for the chair. Income from investment of the endowment will provide salary and program support for an outstanding teacher and researcher in the Department of Food Science and Nutrition.

James H. Martin, department chairperson, said the chair in dairy foods will be "a magnet to attract the top people in this field to Ohio State, not only the chairholder but also other faculty and students."

Martin said the dairy foods chairholder will tackle such industrial concerns as finding new uses for the approximately 12 billion pounds of surplus dairy products produced in the United States annually and creating better controls to protect milk products from bacterial contamination.

Thomas Parker said the Frozen Drumstick was created by his father's twin brother, I.C. Parker. "My uncle filled a sugar cone with ice cream, put it in a freezer, then rolled it in chocolate and peanuts. His wife Jewel said it looked like a (chicken) drumstick, and that's how it got its name."

In 1928, I.C., J.T., and their brother Bruce Parker started the Frozen Drumstick Sales Co. in Fort Worth, Texas. They began franchising the product in 1930. I.C. was not active in the company and Bruce died in 1942, so it was J.T. "Stubby" Parker who headed the growth and expansion of the company.

During the 1930s Stubby and his wife traveled the eastern half of the country selling the Frozen Drumstick to the dairy industry. In 1939, they moved to Columbus and their son Tom enrolled at Ohio State, where he earned a bachelor's degree in
business administration in 1943.

After World War II Tom joined his father in the business, and in 1947 they purchased the Cream Cone Machine Co. of Cleveland, which made rolled sugar cones.

That company had an Ohio State connection, having been established by Carl Taylor, who as an undergraduate engineering student worked at the concession at the 1904 St. Louis Exposition at which the ice cream cone was developed. Taylor roomed in Columbus with a machine shop owner who helped him build the first ice cream cone making machine. He went into business here in 1906, and four years later moved the company to Cleveland.

In 1948, the Parkers and Robert T. Wise, Carl Taylor's nephew, moved the company back to Columbus. The Frozen Drumstick franchise operation was moved to Columbus in 1956, and six years later merged into Cream Cone Machine Co. and went public as Big Drum Inc. Stubby Parker was chairman of the board of Big Drum until his death in 1968, when Thomas Parker succeeded him.

In 1980 Big Drum was sold to Alco Standard Corp., which continues its worldwide operations from its headquarters at 17th and Joyce avenues in Columbus.

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Contact: Professor James Martin, (614) 292-6281. Written by Ruth Gerstner. (Ruth/376)
Retired businessman funds new dairy chair

By Lynn Hamilton
Lantern staff writer

One-half a million dollars will buy a lot of milk.
It will also buy part of a $1.25 million endowed faculty chair in dairy foods for OSU's College of Agriculture.

Thomas L. Parker of Columbus made the $500,000 contribution to The Ohio State University Campaign as the first gift for the chair. Parker is the retired chairman of Big Drum Inc.

Several benefits are involved with the endowed chair, James H. Martin, chairman of food science and nutrition, said. More outside funding will come to the department for research. More students will be attracted to the department, and the faculty will be able to associate with one of the country's top scholars.

The chair will be named for Parker's father, J.T. "Stubby" Parker, one of the company's founders. The Columbus firm franchises "Frozen Drumsticks" and "Push-Ups".

"My father was well-known in the dairy industry throughout the world," Parker said in a news release. "This chair in dairy foods at Ohio State is a way of continuing his influence in a field to which he devoted his working life."

The search for a person to fill the new position hasn't started yet, because getting the needed funding comes first, Martin said. A 21-member committee is currently working to raise the remaining $750,000.

The department has been losing focus on the dairy food industry since 1971, Martin said. That year, the department of dairy technology was combined with the nutrition department to form the present food science and nutrition department.

The new faculty member, funded by interest from the endowment, will research problems concerning dairy product surplus and spoilage, Martin said. For instance, new uses must be found for the approximately 12 billion pounds of surplus dairy products produced each year in the United States.
Ag college teaches farmers by satellite

By Lynn Hamilton
Lantern staff writer

All of North America could see an OSU College of Agriculture program Tuesday evening.

For the first time ever, Ohio State transmitted a program via satellite, said Larry Whiting, head of information and applied communications in the college.

The program, "Grain Marketing: Policy and Options for Survival, Part I," was transmitted from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., and could be picked up by anyone with a satellite dish in North America. Part II is scheduled for the same time Tuesday, Whiting said.

The Ohio Cooperative Extension Service and the College of Agriculture collaborated on this project primarily to benefit Ohio farmers and agribusinessmen, Whiting said. "It's an educational program to bring farmers up to date on grain marketing technology."

To reach the farmers, satellite dishes were set up in the five district extension offices around the state, and in about 12 of the 88 county offices, Whiting said. Groups of farmers who don't have a satellite dish met in those locations to watch the program.

Eldon D. Baldwin, associate professor of agricultural economics, said, "The satellite gives us the opportunity to present a different teaching style on a very complex subject matter."

Parts of the program were pre-taped, in different areas of the country.

"With this technology, we can provide a broader and more in-depth picture than in the classroom," Baldwin said. "It's almost a '60 Minutes' format."

Whiting said satellite transmission time costs between $200 and $900 per hour, depending upon time of day. "But it's fairly reasonable compared to travel costs and expenses for people to come to Columbus for a meeting," he said.

But there is considerable time involved in getting a program ready to transmit, Baldwin said.

"For every minute of broadcast, you figure at least an hour's worth of production time."

The satellite transmitter itself was not cheap. The Ohio Educational Broadcast Network installed the system in September for $500,000.

Ohio State is the fourth university in the nation to provide satellite transmitted programs to its state, Whiting said. Oklahoma State, Kansas State and Iowa State have been the forerunners of this technology, he said.

Other colleges besides agriculture will also be able to use the satellite transmission, Whiting said.
Satellite widens coverage of extension programs

By Tom Sprig

Ohio State faculty members are addressing larger audiences these days.

It's not that classes are getting bigger — at least in the traditional sense. But faculty in the College of Agriculture are being seen as far away as the Dakotas.

That's because the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service has begun televising instructional programs via satellite. Anyone in North America with a satellite dish can receive the programs.

"Our number one objective is to produce educational programs for Ohio citizens," says Larry Whiting, head of Extension's Section of Information and Applied Communications. "People outside Ohio will find some of the things we do appropriate as well."

During classes in grain marketing that aired Feb. 24 and March 3, faculty received calls from several states. People gathered to watch at Ohio State, five district and a dozen county extension offices. Whiting says many farmers also gathered at the homes of friends with satellite dishes.

Also scheduled for public viewing is a teleconference discussion of the "killer bee" problem, to be aired 7:30-9 p.m. March 30 as part of Ohio State's International Conference on Africanized Honey Bees and Bee Mites. Also, a program on counseling for volunteers who staff 4-H camps in the summer is set for April 23.

These programs have applications to people in other states, says Whiting. For example, all states have 4-H camps.

Eleven other programs are scheduled and more are expected, but many are designed for the training of Ohio's extension field faculty and will not be promoted publicly.

Televising by satellite began as an audio experiment in late 1985. The purpose was to cut costs of sending specialists to meetings around the state but still share their knowledge with Ohioans.

The idea, according to Michael Spott, director of the extension service, was that rather than an agronomist speaking in Williams County to 40 people, he could speak to 4,000 gathered at several district and county extension offices.

Extension faculty taught courses from Columbus via an audio link with the Agri-Broadcasting Network, a statewide agriculture radio outlet. People in district extension offices with satellite facilities were able to listen to faculty from the Columbus campus, call in questions to the faculty and hear their replies.

Ohio State is the fourth land-grant university to telecast educational programs on agriculture by satellite. Oklahoma State, Iowa State and Kansas State are using the technology, too.

People wishing to see the bee program March 30 can go to 103 Kottman Hall or tune into Westar IV, Channel 19.
Student boasts fleet of tractors

By Betty Bohnor
Lantern Staff Writer

In 1979, Todd Stockwell entered an old John Deere tractor in an Independence Day parade. Eight years later, he has a collection of over 35 tractors and is one of only six professional tractor restorers in the United States.

Stockwell, a sophomore from Sunbury majoring in Agricultural Mechanics, also runs his own consulting business.

He said his interest in tractors stemmed from attending steam shows with his father and grandfather as a child and through his involvement with the Future Farmers of America. Raised on a small farm outside Sunbury, Stockwell's hobby of tractor work became more serious as each year passed.

This summer, Stockwell has an internship with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. He will be working with the agricultural artifacts collection. Stockwell, 20, said most of his collection consists of row crop tractors which he built in the 1930s, but his tractors range from as early as 1920 to 1953.

"I like the row crop tractors because they have typically been used in Ohio and in my home county of Delaware," he said.

The oldest tractor, which belongs to Stockwell's father, is a 1920 Fordson. Stockwell said the Fordson Company was a merger of two companies, Ford and Edsel, formed to build this tractor.

Unfortunately, this particular tractor was notorious for bad parts, he said.

Two tractors Stockwell has fully restored include a 1935 John Deere B, painted a bright green with yellow trim, and a 1946 Minneapolis Moline, which is bright yellow-orange.

Stockwell said the John Deere B has 92 percent of its original parts.

Each tractor, which he rebuilt and painted on his own, have won awards in several show competitions, he said.

Stockwell is a Battelle Memorial Institute scholar. He said the scholarship money pays for his tuition, so he is able to buy items for his collection with the money he earns from his part-time job for the OSU Department of Agricultural Engineering and from his consulting business.

Finding original parts is what his consulting business is all about, Stockwell said.

In his office space, set in a corner inside the family's bright red pole barn, Stockwell has names and phone numbers of people all over the United States who sell original tractor parts that are no longer manufactured by tractor companies.

He said he helps people who are rebuilding their own tractors locate tractor parts in a few hours. It would probably take them a couple of weeks if they did it themselves.

Stockwell said he is able to do this because he not only has an extensive collection of people to contact, but he also has purchased hundreds of original tractor manuals.

These manuals are individually wrapped in plastic and are neatly indexed in several metal filing cabinets. Stockwell said this enables him to help rebuilders find the type of parts they actually need and how to assemble them properly.

"I have a few parts of tractors stored in my Grandma's barn next door, but I'm not running a junkyard," Stockwell said.

Most of his collection of tractors and manuals was purchased from other collectors, steam shows and some individual farmers on a one-on-one basis.

He said the people restoring tractors are those who can afford the time and the expense. Many farmers cannot afford the hobby as a result of the farming crisis, he added.

Stockwell said he hasn't bought very many of his tractors from farm auctions because they usually sell for higher than the market price.

Standing under an old John Deere implement sign, which hangs from the wall inside his barn, Stockwell was like an open history book recounting the stories of his tractor collection.

He told of his 1947 Cockshutt made in Canada and the Co-Op tractors made by the Farm Bureau and sold in grain elevators. He also explained the reason steel wheels are so hard to find these days – because they were cut down and used for weapons during World War II.

Although Stockwell never enters tractor pulls, he said he likes antique tractor shows because they raise the standard of tractor restoration.

As a Smithsonian intern, Stockwell said he is going to Oklahoma to evaluate a 1918 Rumely thrasher and tractor which was donated to the institute.

He will also catalog tractor trade literature, operation manuals and advertisements in the Smithsonian's collection.

After he graduates in the Spring of 1983, Stockwell said he plans to stay in the restoration business and continue to keep an historical perspective on farm machinery by working at a museum or a university.
OSU joins research on 'low-input' farming

By David Smigelski
SNP Staff Writer

When it comes to production levels, American agricultural techniques rate highly.
Yet many scholars and farmers believe that today’s techniques, which rely heavily on the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, are damaging the soil, water and overall health of the environment.

In order to research more fully the claims made by groups on each side of the issue, professors from 11 different departments at Ohio State University have joined together.

Their aim is to pry loose some of OSU’s resources and apply them to the study of “sustainable agriculture.”

Professor Clive Edwards, chairman of the Entomology Department at OSU, defines sustainable agriculture as a system of farming that is less dependent on synthetic chemicals and energy, and less costly to the environment.

Implicit in this approach is the use of crop rotation and the return of organic matter to the soil so that nitrogen and other nutrients are built into the soil naturally.

It is more than just “organic farming,” said Edwards, stressing that such “low-input” agriculture involves a systematic approach to farming which takes into account many factors besides output or production.

“Universities have very little non-chemical advice to give to farmers because they have not explored the alternatives,” said Kamyar Enshayan, a graduate student in the Agricultural Engineering Department who is studying solar energy and its application to farming.

Even using the most conservative data available, there is substantial evidence that chemicals used in modern farming affect water and soil health, said Enshayan.

“It is no longer a matter of opinion. It is well documented. We have put so much stuff in the water that it is coming back to us,” he said.

But it should not be assumed that farmers will have to sacrifice high yields if they switch over to more natural methods of farming, said Edwards. Farmers all over the world are beginning to show that low-input methods of farming can maintain or increase current yields, he said.

And those yields mean more money to the farmer, who is spending less on fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and fuel for machinery, Edwards said.

Before coming to OSU, Edwards worked in Europe where demonstration farms were set up in several countries. The farms were divided in half with high-input and low-input methods used side by side.

He said it is possible that something similar could be done in Ohio, so that different methods could be studied side by side, and farmers could see on a practical level that low-input methods work.

But he hastened to add that the exact course of study remains unclear, and that funding has not yet been lined up for the program.

Edwards will present a report to the college of agriculture next month on similar things being done around the world, and after that the decision will be made on where to go.
College seeks accurate image

Enrollment drop prompts Agriculture school action

By JULIE VINSON
Lantern staff writer

In an effort to reverse the trend of declining enrollment, officials at the OSU College of Agriculture are stressing the need for a more accurate image.

"When you mention the word 'agriculture,' the image that you think of is someone who's out on a farm, feeding livestock, growing crops -- that kind of thing," said Ray Miller, assistant dean of student affairs.

In reality, only 8 percent of Ohio State agriculture graduates go "back to the farm," or into direct farm production, Miller said.

According to 1986 statistics, larger percentages of agriculture graduates go into other areas such as farm management and general business, he said.

Forty-one percent of the 1983 graduates went into agribusiness, which was the largest percentage to go into any one specific area, he said.

Agribusiness includes administration, farm credit and sales of agricultural products.

Miller said the nationwide trend in declining agricultural enrollment began in the late 1970s, when the general interest in agriculture went down.

In the early 1980s, the agricultural economy was such that the field received negative media attention, and as a result the narrow image of agriculture was reinforced, he said.

In 1977 at Ohio State, about 1,600 students were enrolled at the Columbus campus in agriculture. By autumn 1987, however, enrollment was down to 1,268.

Mary Widolff, an admissions counselor, was hired in November to help recruit students to the college. Widolff said she educates prospective students and parents about opportunities available in the modern field of agriculture.

"We're looking at people in a non-agrarian area who are once or twice removed from an agricultural background," she said.

Widolff said there is a need for people in the professional areas of agriculture, which include agricultural engineering, animal science, food engineering, plant pathology and agricultural communications.

To reach potential students, the College of Agriculture works with high school science teachers, vocational agriculture teachers, and 4-H programs, Widolff said. Students who express interest on their ACTs are also contacted by the college and sent publications, she said.

Miller estimates the college of agriculture has spent $75,000 to $100,000 in the past three years modernizing publications and developing videotapes for prospective students.

Widolff said after a student has expressed interest, the college plans special events such as "Ag Day on Campus" and "Ag Career Day."

Keith Birkhold, a senior from Antwerp majoring in horticulture, attended both an Ag Career Day and an Ag Day on Campus.

He said his interest in coming to Ohio State was confirmed when he attended some agricultural conventions held here.

"A lot of the faculty at Ohio State play key roles in sponsoring special events," Birkhold said.

Miller said it is too early to tell if the new-image approach and updated materials have increased enrollment in the college, but the number of entering freshmen has been fairly steady since the program began.

"On the whole, we've been pleased with the retention of applicants that we've had," he said.
Nationwide to donate $440,000 to OSU agriculture program

Nationwide Insurance will contribute $440,000 to Ohio State University's Program for Enhancing Income in Agriculture.

"Agriculture is a vital segment of our economy," said John Fisher, general chairman and chief executive officer of the Nationwide Insurance organization. "It is important that agriculture remains strong and vigorous. One way to assure strength and vigor is to develop new uses for agricultural products, which is the goal of OSU's farm enhancement program."

Creation of a center for agricultural innovation in Ohio was offered by Gov. Richard F. Celeste in his address to the Midwest Conference of Governors June 17, 1986. Celeste proposed that the center be funded by $1 million in state money and $2 million in funds raised by the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. "The governor had asked me what could be done to help farmers," said C. William Swank, executive vice president of 113,000-member Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. "I wrote him a letter on June 13 urging him to help farmers now and into the future by focusing on how to make money."

Nationwide's contribution plus $60,000 raised from private sources by the OFBF will help the program qualify for $500,000 in state matching funds. The state's controlling board will hold a hearing on the appropriation Feb. 8.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has committed $135,000 to the program through the recently enacted budget reconciliation. Another $600,000 in state funds is earmarked for the program in the second year of the budget period.

"Although we eventually need $3 million for this program, we're ready to move forward as soon as we have $1 million to activate the chair," said Fred Hutchinson, vice president for agriculture. "We will use the USDA money to name an interim director from the department of agricultural economics, to identify a few areas for projects, to fund some graduate students and perhaps to bring in some visiting faculty."

J. Michael Sprott, former director of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service, and Dennis Henderson, agricultural economist, are among those being considered for interim director, according to Hutchinson.

Meanwhile, OSU will conduct a national search for "a distinguished professor to conduct research and develop effective ideas for the agricultural sector to expand product markets and develop new products and strategies for making current markets more valuable."

The ideal person to head such a program would be a creative, free thinker, according to Swank. "I use the example of Lee Iacocca — someone who can look at a situation where you think there would be no way to make money, but through creativity gets the job done."

"Nationwide has an agricultural heritage," said Fisher. "Ohio farmers were the company's sole customers during its first two years of business. The company continues to maintain strong ties with the agricultural sector. Ohio Farm Bureau members constitute our largest insurance premium base."

OFBF founded Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. in 1929 to help reduce the expense of rural auto insurance. In 1955, because the scope of business had increased, the company changed its name to Nationwide Insurance.
Think tank to inspire new farm ideas

By JULIE VINSON
Lantern staff writer

Imagine heating homes with ears of corn.

Thanks to a $440,000 contribution from Nationwide Insurance, a program in the OSU Department of Agriculture can turn ideas like this into realities.

The Program for Enhancing Income in Agriculture will use the contribution, along with a $60,000 donation from the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, to help the program qualify for state money.

Nationwide will make the contribution official this week, said Lou Fabro, media relations director.

The program will be a “think tank” comprised of leading faculty members who will analyze new ideas in farm technology and profitability, said Frederick Hutchinson, vice president for agricultural administration.

Fabro said the company has always had close ties with the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and the university.

“Agriculture is very important to our economy, both in the state of Ohio and in the United States,” he said. “To find new uses for farm products is an important and major effort.”

Because the current trend in farm economy is down, farmers want to develop new uses for their products and make more money at the farm level, Hutchinson said.

Using corn as an energy source is an example of the types of issues to be discussed in the program, he said.

Research still needs to be done to develop furnace equipment that would effectively burn corn to heat homes. When these ideas are perfected, the demand for corn will increase and farmers will earn more money, he said.

“I feel that if we are able to get such a program (for income enhancement) under way, it will be unique in the United States,” Hutchinson said.

The goal for the program is $3 million. As soon as the endowment fund reaches $1.5 million, Hutchinson said he will ask the OSU Board of Trustees for the authority to hire a chairman for the program.

Ohio State will conduct a national search for someone who has the knowledge and leadership ability to make the program a success, Hutchinson said.

Kirby Hidy, public relations director for the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, said the program was the brainchild of C. William Swank, executive vice president for the organization.

Swank presented the idea for the program to Gov. Richard F. Celeste, who offered $1 million in state assistance in his address to the 1986 Midwest Conference of Governors, Hidy said.

Madison Scott, secretary for the Board of Trustees, said he expects the Board will look upon the proposal favorably.

“You don’t have to be a farmer to know there are enormous problems in agriculture today,” he said.
Students take business seriously

By JOAN SLATTERY
Lantern staff writer

While university administrators are working hard to develop a new liberal arts curriculum, OSU students are leaning toward a business-oriented education.

"Student generations develop certain types of interest. This is a business generation," said Joan Litzel, associate provost for instruction and curriculum.

Sharla House, academic counselor for the College of Home Economics, said enrollment for the college has steadily increased. From 1984 to 1987, enrollment has increased almost 42 percent. Those majors of special interest to students are hospitality management and consumer services, she said.

Ted Darrow, assistant dean of academic affairs in the College of Agriculture, said though enrollment in the college is not increasing, students are becoming more interested in the agricultural business programs. Currently 31 percent of the students in the college are enrolled in agriculture business programs.

INCREASED ENROLLMENT in business-related courses has forced some colleges to start enrollment management plans.

In 1980 the College of Business started such a plan. It was changed in autumn 1984, and the most recent changes will be in effect starting winter quarter 1989, said John Yutzev, director of the undergraduate program in the College of Business. Yutzev said instead of students finishing core requirements and maintaining a 2.0 grade point average for admittance to the college, they will be put in a pool when they finish the core courses and ranked.

"We estimate that, based on the current grade distribution, students are going to need about a 2.3 to 2.4 for entry," Yutzev said.

"We've been struggling with the size of the enrollment in the undergraduate program in trying to accommodate students as best we can to move them through to degree completion," he said.

YUTZEY SAID student performance has improved, student preparation has been stronger, and interest has been high among incoming students.

"The combination of factors has not brought the enrollment down to a manageable level," Yutzev said.

Currently 3,300 students are enrolled in the College of Business. This does not include the students enrolled in the pre-enrollment program within University College or students from other colleges taking business courses, said Ronald Racktor, associate dean of undergraduate programs in the College of Business. The business enrollment has remained steady during the past several years because of the enrollment management plan.

Sharon Brock, assistant director of the School of Journalism, said the school has submitted an enrollment management plan to the Council on Academic Affairs. She said at first, university administration was opposed to the enrollment management plan because at an open university, "everybody should have a seat."

BEFORE THE university's selective admissions program was put into effect in autumn 1987, students who mailed their applications in earliest had the best chances of acceptance. The post office was the means of selecting students, Brock said.

The School of Journalism is requiring students to earn at least a 1.7 grade point in prerequisite classes. The high drop rates for these introductory courses show that enrollment should be monitored, Brock said.

Paul Peterson, professor of journalism, said enrollment in the school has increased almost 108 percent since 1984. The reason for much of this increase is the advertising program. Students who previously developed personal study programs now enroll in the school's advertising sequence. Of more than 1,200 undergraduates enrolled in the school, nearly 43 percent are advertising majors.

Brock said advertising looks lucrative to students, but in reality the average starting salary is $13,000 to $14,000 - if students can even find jobs.

SHE SAID enrollment management plans are being put into effect because colleges don't want to lose a program's quality by adding too many students.

Beverly Davis, assistant dean and director of arts and sciences career services, said enrollment is increasing in the Capstone program in the College of Arts and Sciences. The program, which selects students through an admissions process, provides students with a general business background, in addition to the liberal arts major. Participation in the program increased from 13 students in 1984 to 148 students this year, Davis said.

"The businesses really are looking for liberal arts people for the positions that especially they assume will move into middle and upper management," Davis said. "They like the broad background of these students. But they also like the idea that the student has a sense of what their business is about and the structure of business," she said.

If a student plans carefully, he or she will graduate with two degrees in about 14 quarters, Good said. For example, the student could have a bachelor of arts in French and a bachelor of science in business administration.
Ag program will increase farm income

By Tom Spring

Ohio's corn could help reduce American dependence on imported oil and dramatically affect agricultural income.

That's the kind of research Ohio State intends to pursue as it establishes a program to help farmers boost their net incomes.

While a traditional part of research has focused on ways of increasing production, agriculture officials are beginning to concentrate more on ways farm income can be improved.

The College of Agriculture's program, "Enhancing Income in Agriculture," is to be funded with $3 million in state and private dollars. The money will be used to establish an endowed professorship in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology and to operate the program.

While the money is being raised — $1 million already has been promised this year — the department intends to appoint a faculty member to administer a complementary grant. The 1988 federal Agriculture Bill appropriated $133,000 to Ohio State to develop new uses for agricultural products.

"We can use this federal grant to get the income enhancement program going," says Frederick Hutchinson, vice president for agriculture and dean of the College of Agriculture.

Ohio State is to receive $500,000 in state funds appropriated in the current budget. Another $500,000 is to be included in the next biennial budget. Nationwide Insurance recently announced it will contribute about $440,000 and the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation is giving about $60,000, raised from various sources.

Farm Bureau officials said it would try

Continued from page 1.

to raise $1.5 million more.

Agriculture officials hope that by focusing on farm income, ways may be found to make more use of the bountiful harvests of American farmers, and return more money to their pockets.

Scientists have so successfully given farmers the ability to beef up production — through better plants, animals and cultural practices — that America has had large surpluses. Surpluses exist in many farm products — milk, corn, butter, for example — in the 1980s.

Coupled with shrinking markets abroad, once-burgeoning prices have tumbled in some commodities. Soybeans that sold for more than $10 a bushel a decade ago traded for a little more than half that in 1987. Corn prices fell to the price of oats, yet production of oats remained a tiny fraction of that of corn.

Agricultural experts are raising questions about how to improve trade policies, marketing and sales methods and the products themselves.

The professor who heads up the income enhancement program will be looking for answers to these and other questions.

The professor will conduct research to develop and nurture innovative ideas that the agricultural sector can adopt to expand markets, develop new products and make today's markets more lucrative.

Joseph Havlicek, chairperson of agricultural economics and rural sociology, says the professor will head up a "think tank" of agricultural experts in a program that will extend far beyond the department.

In fact, the program will reach across the campus and nation to find people who can lend their input and talents to create and study ideas about new products, markets, policies and trade.

Havlicek says the program will seek scholars and experts to participate in conferences and be members of the think tank.

"We want to bring them in and turn them loose to think creatively.

"That will range from looking at improving our trade posture to how to get a biochemist and marketing person working with a food processor to develop some product that could be used industrially," he says.

"Agriculture is a vital segment of our economy," says John Fisher, chairman and chief executive officer of Nationwide Insurance. "It is important to our nation's economy...to develop new uses for agricultural products, which is the goal of Ohio State's farm enhancement program."
Diversity draws students to careers in agriculture

As a Worthington High School student, Cedric Arrington II never once considered a career in agriculture. He went to Purdue University to study aeronautical engineering.

"I found chemistry and biology a lot more interesting than physics and engineering. And then I started hearing people talk about the opportunities in food processing. When I heard that Ohio State University’s School of Agriculture had one of the nation’s best programs in food technology, I transferred back to my home state.

"I’d like to pursue fermentation microbiology in graduate school. Once I get my degree."

ERNIE ROSS of Batavia, Ohio, grew up helping his uncle tend 100 cows, 2,000 hogs and 1,000 acres of cropland. He went to Wilmington College because he never considered any career but agriculture.

"First, I thought I’d go into ag business management, because of the good job potential. I changed to animal science because that’s my favorite subject and that’s what interests me. I’d like to work for a company doing embryo transplants when I graduate. Someday I’d like to have my own embryo transplant station."

Tell the truth, are those the kinds of careers that come to your mind when you are told that today is Agriculture Day?

Not likely, according to Kenneth Reisch, associate dean of The Ohio State University’s College of Agriculture. "Polls show that the public feels farming is an important industry, but when asked about farming as a career for their children, people placed it on par with a military career and daily ahead of truck driving in desirability."

Reisch sees two reasons for people’s misconception of agriculture.

"Much of the attitude of young people and their parents is due to the lack of the awareness of the diversity and opportunity in agricultural careers. They think of agriculture as farming, and farming is in trouble and holds little promise as a lucrative and glamorous career area."

Reisch blames the press for publicizing the plight of farmers who have left the farm. So does Harold Thiry, assistant professor of animal science at Wilmington College.

"WHAT HASN’T received enough publicity is the fact that agriculture as a whole is a growing industry here in the United States," Thiry said.

Attribute some of that growth to the food areas attracting students like Arrington. Ohio’s food industries employ about 750,000 people, according to Winston Hash, director of OSU’s Food Technology Center.

The value of food shipments from processors in the state total $6 billion to $8 billion a year. That’s enough to give it a share of second place as the state’s largest industry — tied with fabricated metals and machinery equipment industries and behind the transportation sector.

"Food technology graduates start at between $22,000 and $28,000 a year," Hash said. "And the jobs are stacked up."

A study by the U.S. Agriculture Department projects there will be a 10 percent shortfalls in agricultural graduates in the next 10 years. But the squeeze won’t come on the farm.

"We don’t need more bodies in production agriculture," Reisch said. "It’s the processing plants, laboratories and other agricultural businesses that are hurting."

The message has not been lost on farm-raised children. Only about 6 percent of the 1,675 OSU agriculture students will go back to the farm. About 25 percent of Wilmington’s 110 aggies will become farmers.

BUT THAT’S not turning farm kids away from agricultural studies. Thiry said 90 percent of the freshmen entering agriculture at Wilmington come from a farm. That compares with only 60 percent five years ago. Reisch said 70 percent of the agriculture students at OSU came from farm families.

However, enrollment of students from non-farm backgrounds has been dropping. The number of agriculture students at OSU has dropped from 3,174 in 1977 to 1,675 in 1987. "The challenge," Reisch said, "is reaching students from Upper Arlington and Worthington. Those are the students we need."

Arrington and Ross come from different ends of the agriculture spectrum. But there’s room for both — and a lot more in between.
Agriculture College enrollment drops

By Tonja D. Stewart
Lantern staff writer

Polls show that farming is thought of as an important industry, but most people don't think of it as a career, said Kenneth Reisch, associate dean of the College of Agriculture.

As a result, enrollment of students from non-farm backgrounds has been dropping in the College of Agriculture, Reisch said. The number of students has slipped from 3,174 in 1977 to 1,973 in 1987, he said.

"About 70 percent of the students in agriculture at Ohio State are from farming families, but only about 5 percent go back to the farm," he said.

Reisch attributes the drop in enrollment to the changing values of students.

"The attitude of young people today is due to the lack of diversity and opportunity in agricultural careers," he said. "They think that farmers do not have the income potential as many other occupations might have."

Winston Bash, director of the Food Industries Center in agriculture administration, said the drop in enrollment is caused by people not knowing all the opportunities available in the industry.

"Farming is just one of the aspects of agriculture. For example, graduates in food technology start at between $22,000 and $28,000 a year," he said.

"People generally feel that farming is just a matter of going out and slopping the hogs and milking the cows," he said.

"Today, that is really a pretty minimal part of agriculture with the technology that is involved, and the many segments of agriculture that are present and provide opportunities," Bash said.

Agriculture as a whole has not received enough publicity as a growing industry, he said.

"We (the university) in the agricultural areas have not done a good job of keeping our opportunities before the public," Bash said.

"We, as consumers, take for granted where our food comes from. Most of us recognize the names that are associated with our food, but we just don't tie in the whole food processing chain," he said.

A study by the U.S. Agriculture Department projects there will be a 10 percent shortage in agricultural graduates in the next 10 years.

The biggest drop in agriculture at Ohio State has been in horticulture, agronomy, and natural resources, which were the areas that grew the most rapidly in the 1970s, Reisch said.
Writing program to increase skills

By Laura Doerfer
Lantern staff writer

Students in the College of Agriculture are writing more in their courses Spring Quarter because of an experimental writing program initiated by the college office.

The college began its “Learning-Through-Writing” project to evaluate and improve the writing skills of OSU students.

A weakness in the ability to write is an affliction shared by the majority of students at Ohio State, said Ted Darrow, assistant dean of academic affairs in the College of Agriculture.

The college hopes to prove an increase in the amount of writing done in courses can increase student ability of expression through writing.

Darrow said modifying courses to include more writing has been his personal goal for about five years.

With the new curriculum revision underway, he said he was able to initiate the project in November 1986.

“This is a pilot project that the College of Agriculture felt the need to implement in an experimental way to see what could and could not be done,” Darrow said. “We are cutting new ground.”

The project began Winter Quarter with workshops offered to the faculty. The workshops were designed to help the teachers learn to incorporate and evaluate writing assignments in their courses with the help of resource people from the English department and the writing skills lab.

Six faculty members were selected to participate in the actual “Learning-Through-Writing” study.

About 200 students in the participating courses were given a pre-test evaluation the first part of Spring Quarter.

Throughout the quarter, students were required to complete writing assignments for their courses. At the end of the quarter the students will be given a post-test similar to the pre-test.

“It is good to try and establish writing skills, but I don’t like students being forced to participate in the study,” said Sandy Kuhn, a senior in agricultural education from Rockbridge.

“The students should have a choice of topics to write on during the test,” she said. “If the students have their choice of subject they could be better evaluated.”

ALL STUDENTS will write on the same two topics during the pre-test and post-test. The topics deal with the agricultural industry.

The committee will then read and evaluate the test papers, said Keith Smith, associate professor in agricultural education and a member of Darrow’s committee.

The evaluations will show the level of improvement in the students who had more writing assignments in their classes, Smith said.

The committee is working with Andrea Lundstorf, a professor of English. The evaluation process will be headed by Emma Lou Vantilburg, assistant professor in agricultural education.

The writing assignments in the courses should not create more work for the students, Smith said. In some cases a mid-term exam or other assignments have been eliminated.

Seventeen faculty members have changed their syllabi to require more writing since the workshops began, Darrow said.

The University Special Committee for Undergraduate Review is stressing the importance of students being able to write, he said.

The goal is not only to train the students how to write a good paper, but a good agriculture paper, Smith said. In addition to the punctuation and grammar skills, the content about agriculture is important.

This project is far more important than helping students improve their skills, Darrow said. The key point is engaging the students in the process of critical thinking.
Conference aim: Create sustainable agriculture

By Greg Brown

If we don’t eat, we don’t survive.
But what if we don’t eat well nutritionally? Or what if the process to grow and raise our food contaminates the earth and groundwater even more than now?

Will eating still be the key to survival?
This September, up to 1,000 scientific experts, administrators and farmers worldwide will gather in Columbus to discuss how farmers can grow crops more economically and with less adverse ecological effects than at present.

Ohio State is co-sponsoring an international conference on the status and future of “sustainable agriculture,” which stresses among other factors: more prudent use of chemicals to control insects and weeds; better rotation and mixing of crops; innovative cropping practices; gene engineering to produce insect- and chemical-resistant plants; and more reliance on organic fertilizers rather than inorganic chemicals.

“On the economic side, many farmers are doing very badly right now, with the high costs to them of producing food. At the same time farming has become so dependent on chemical fertilizers and pesticides for higher yields that our ground water and soil could suffer dangerous pollution,” says Clive Edwards, chairperson of entomology. He’s also leader of the Ohio State Sustainable Agriculture Program and one of the conference coordinators.

To be held Sept. 19-23 at the Radisson Hotel-North on Sinclair Road, the conference will examine elements of sustainable farming. The elements include crop rotation, alternative weed control, genetic crop breeding, conservation tillage, and major ecological concerns such as nitrates

Continued on page 11.
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in the water and soil erosion. As well, people from the world over will report how these methods and issues are handled in their homelands, particularly in developing countries.

“The main emphasis of sustainable agriculture is to reduce pollution and increase a farmer’s income,” Edwards says.

In addition to Ohio State, the conference is co-sponsored by North Carolina State University, Pennsylvania State University, the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Winrock International, the Rodale Institute, and the Farm Foundation.

The object of sustainable agriculture is to integrate farming methods for the best ecological and economic results. For example, most of its promoters are not out to end completely the use of chemicals, rather to prevent their overuse.

“A lot of chemicals are used needlessly as ‘insurance’ applications. This certainly is something the agriculture community could address immediately,” says Nancy Creamer, research associate in the Department of Entomology and conference secretary.

“One of the major pollution problems in Ohio is the overuse of fertilizers, and herbicides to control weeds,” she says. “Herbicides are showing up in our ground and surface water supplies.

“Methods should be developed to reduce chemical fertilizer use by practicing more crop rotations, growing green manure (legume) crops, using organic matter, and developing more precise methods of fertilizer application.”

Creamer is involved in a project at the University on two farms in Northeast Ohio testing how different farming methods impact pollution and crop yield. Still in the early stages, the project will study different combinations of chemical use, tillage and crop rotations.

An important aspect of the conference, Edwards says, is that each participant will stress how various farming systems interact with one another. “This will be a good step at getting people to hear more than just the concerns of their own discipline.”

The conference is open to the entire community.

For more information, contact Creamer at 292-3786.
OSU creates drought task force

By Michelle Raines
Lantern staff writer

OSU professors have established a special task force to help farmers cope with problems created by the current drought.

In response to the water shortage, Frederick Hutchinson, vice president for agricultural administration, formed the Drought Response Task Force to coordinate information to county agents and the media.

Members of the task force include professors from the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Fred P. Miller, chairman of the Department of Agronomy, will chair the committee.

Each of the 88 counties in Ohio have agencies to advise farmers on the most recent technological advancements to aid them through the pending crisis. The farmers in turn feed information, such as drought conditions, around the state and back to the task force through these agencies.

The primary function of the task force, according to Miller, is to network information and management advice to these agencies via the media.

Through news releases, radio broadcasts, a statewide computer network and special satellite television broadcasts, farmers are being advised of weather trends, livestock care, specific crop advice and other valuable information, said Larry Whiting, head of information and applied communications for the College of Agriculture.

"OSU Drought Update '88" was a live satellite broadcast that aired at 9 p.m. Thursday, June 16.

There was a panel discussion of the drought situation and its ramifications conducted by four Ohio State professors.

It included Miller, Jay Johnson, associate professor from the College of Agriculture, Stephen Baert sche, associate professor and extension specialist in animal science and Scott Irwin, assistant professor of Agricultural Economics.

Most farmers don't have access to cable television, but many have satellite dishes.

"There is no way to know precisely what our audience is," Whiting said, but he predicted the number to be about 12 percent of all farmers.

The panel addressed current weather trends, the possibility of replanting, livestock care, water testing, management practices, and the impact of the drought on food prices.

Toll free numbers were provided so farmers around the country could ask specific questions.

The task force has received many questions concerning what should be done to avoid the situation in future years.

"A stress year is not the time to be making long-term changes in a program," said Miller. "By looking at a hundred-year history, a drought can be expected every 25 to 30 years."

The members of the task force are Whiting, Mark Bennett, Department of Horticulture; Pete Cole, School of Natural Resources; Sherman Hanna, College of Home Economics; Warren Lee, Department of Agricultural Economics; Dave Miskell, Cooperative Extension Service; and Charles Parker, Department of Animal Science.
Satellite to view drought

OSU researchers will use data to guide relief

By David Lore
Dispatch Science Reporter

Ohio State University scientists hope to augment farm and field reports with satellite monitoring of the worsening drought in the state.

Orbiting sensors hundreds of miles above the earth won't bring rain or save a farmer's crop, the scientists say:

BUT THEY can improve the accuracy of reports and predictions on the severity of the drought and improve the way government relief aid is distributed to affected farmers.

The drought mapping project was discussed last week by John Koessler, director of the OSU Center for Mapping, and Agronomy Chairman Frederick Miller, head of OSU Drought Response Task Force.

The task force is composed of agricultural experts who will work with public officials, extension agents and the news media on getting out accurate information on crop, soil and water conditions during the crisis.

But Miller said the geologists and map makers also have a role to play, because they can use satellites and computers not only to assess crop damage but to provide base line data for comparison with the past and future.

The drought mapping proposal is being prepared by Thomas L. Woodzick, a remote sensing geologist.

One possible source of money could be the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster, Miller said.

WOODZICK SAID the Ohio project would have two objectives:

• Use of NASA Landsat satellite images and data sets to compare crop status and water resources in Ohio today to conditions in July 1988 before the dry spell began.

• Use of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration polar-orbiting satellite, the AVHRR, to monitor changes in the drought situation.

WORKING with Woodzick are geophysicist Ralph R. von Frese and William H. Anderson, associate director of the mapping center.

Anderson says satellite data combined with field reports provides information on such things as crop losses, plant stress and reservoir depletion than is possible through field reports alone.

Satellite data is also relatively cheap.

A Landsat image series of the state, for example, might cost $4,000 to $7,000, although that rises to $30,000 if the sensor data is on tape or floppy disk for more sophisticated computer analysis.

Although satellite data would largely be used at OSU for planning and research, Anderson believes it could have immediate and tangible benefits in getting any available federal aid to stricken Ohio farmers.

SATELLITE IMAGES could strengthen the state's case for disaster relief, he said.

They also can document crop damage in specific townships and farms in a way that the current reporting system, which is based on aggregate county-wide losses, does not.
Agriculture program first in Big Ten to unite food science and business

By Jane Schmucker
Lantern staff writer

Until this quarter, agricultural students interested in food science and research were confined to research-oriented courses, but that has all changed.

The College of Agriculture has introduced a food business management curriculum that combines business and food courses into a 4-year program. The program will educate future managers of food processing operations.

Mark Mountain, a junior from Brecksville, wants to manage a dairy processing plant. He said this program will give him advantages over economics or food science majors.

“I’ll know both, so it will make me shine a little more,” said Mountain.

David Dzurec, assistant professor of food science, said the program is one of a kind. Although most Big Ten universities have a food science department, Ohio State is the only one with a food science-business curriculum.

“This program will give our graduates the best of both worlds,” said Edward E. Darrow, assistant dean of academic affairs for the College of Agriculture.

Dzurec said, “We’ve had good programs to train food scientists, but scientists are often promoted to management positions. Trying to draw up budgets without accounting classes and dealing with labor unions without management classes creates problems for some food scientists.”

The program is similar to the agricultural business program that has been available for many years. But while the agricultural business program centers on production, the food business program focuses on taking products from the farm gate to the consumer’s shelf.

Students can choose animal science, food science and nutrition, horticulture or poultry science for their home department. However, all students following the new curriculum will take some courses in each department.

Dianne Marrison, a sophomore from Jefferson, likes the variety of courses the program offers.

Marrison was a food science and nutrition major before the food business management program was available. However, she wanted a job that wouldn’t confine her to a lab.

“Even when I was a freshman, I knew I didn’t want to do research,” Marrison said. “I was waiting for something like this to come along.”

The program has been in the planning stages since November 1985, soon after James H. Martin came to Ohio State as head of the food science and nutrition department.

“We didn’t have a program for food managers that the industry liked,” Martin said. “I wrote to 40 companies that interview students with ideas for a food business program. We got 38 responses back and they liked what we were doing.”

Previously, food processing companies needing managers had to choose. They could hire food science majors and send them to night school to learn business or hire business majors and attempt to teach them food science on the job, Martin said.
These photos may not be of OSU Buildings.
The rapid increase in the number of agricultural colleges and universities in the United States, and the corresponding increase in the number of students entering these institutions, have made it necessary for the agricultural colleges to give more attention to the training of future teachers. This is especially true of the State University of Wisconsin, which, in addition to its large number of students, has a large number of graduates who are teaching in agricultural schools throughout the state. The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, under the direction of Dr. A. A. Copeland, has made a study of the needs of the agricultural colleges in Wisconsin and has prepared a report which is now being issued. This report is based on a survey of the agricultural colleges in the state and on a study of the teaching of agriculture in the schools of the state. The report is intended to be a guide for the preparation of the agricultural colleges in Wisconsin for the training of future teachers.
Alumni Awards Dinner
College of Agriculture Alumni Association

Friday, November 4, 1988
The Ohio Union - East Ballroom
The Ohio State University
Alumni Awards Dinner
Friday, November 4, 1988

The Ohio State University's College of Agriculture Alumni Association is recognizing outstanding alumni achievements by presenting the Meritorious Service, Distinguished Alumni, International Alumni, and Young Professional Achievement awards. They will be presented at the Annual Awards Dinner on Friday, November 4, 1988, at the Ohio Union - East Ballroom, The Ohio State University.

You are invited to spend the evening reminiscing about your college days and to join with us in recognizing alumni who have made significant contributions to their profession and college.

Menu
Spinach Salad with Sliced Mushrooms and Onion Rings
Roasted Pork Loin
Tortellini with Asiago Cheese
Scalloped Apples
Peas with Pearl Onions
Sesame Baby Carrots
Dinner Rolls
Butter Pecan Ice Cream
Beverages

Reception - 6 p.m.
Dinner - 7 p.m.
Awards Program - 8 p.m.

The Ohio Union - East Ballroom
The Ohio State University
1739 North High Street
$14 per person

Awards and Recipients
Meritorious Service Award

Individuals who have been instrumental to the success of the College of Agriculture, the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, and the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service are recognized with the Meritorious Service Award. The purpose of the award is to give public recognition to non-alumni and/or alumni of the College who have been singularly significant in the College's quest for excellence.

Darrel D. "Cubby" Cubbison

Darrel D. "Cubby" Cubbison has devoted enormous support to Extension programming. As a politician, leader, and financial recruiter, his involvement and leadership in Extension is unprecedented.

Cubbison's professional involvement includes the following: the Muskingum County Extension Advisory Committee; District Extension Advisory Committee; State Extension Support Committee (vice chairman and chairman); State Extension Advisory Committee-Executive Committee (secretary, vice chairman and chairman); Extension's Long Range Planning Committee; Council on Agricultural Research, Extension and Teaching; National Extension Advisory Committee; and much more.

For the last 10 years, Cubbison has served as manager of member services for the Guernsey-Muskingum Electric Cooperative and developed a close working relationship with legislators, in which he has increased their awareness of Extension. For more than 20 years, Cubbison was the owner-operator of Cubby's Poultry (processing and sales of dressed poultry).

A life-time Muskingum County resident, Cubbison and his wife Carol are the parents of two children, Amy and Trent. They live on a farm, south of New Concord.

Fred W. Hower

Fred W. Hower has given outstanding service to the Department of Horticulture, the College of Agriculture, The Ohio State University. Through his devotion, the Department, College, and University have received numerous benefits.

Hower's professional involvement includes the following: OSU Alumni Association (life member); Research Support Committee, OARDC; Executive Committee, OARDC Support Council; Washington Legislative Visit, OARDC; Ohio Horticultural Council; Ohio State Horticulture/Floriculture Alumni Association; OSU College of Agriculture, Home
Economics, and Natural Resources Alumni Association Board of Directors; Ohio Chapter I.S.A. Board of Directors; International Society of Arboriculture; Society of Commercial Arboriculture; Columbus Landscape Association; Ohio Nurseriesmen’s Association; American Association of Nurserymen; National Landscape Association; and much more.

Hower’s 29 years of experience in the horticulture industry includes a 14-year career at Siemons Gardens, Inc., where he served as vice president and head of the Landscape Department. He is also the founder of Fred W. Hower, Co., specialists in landscape design, installation and horticultural consultation.

Hower was recently selected as the official spokesperson of the Ohio Nursery Stock Marketing Program, and will be promoting nursery stock through radio, TV, newspaper and personal appearances in Ohio.

Hower and his wife Jo’Del are the parents of four children and live in Worthington.

Bob Davis

Bob Davis is dedicated to the College of Agriculture, The Ohio State University. Through his commitment and support, Davis has brought the College and University national honor and recognition.

Davis’ professional involvement includes the following: National Association of County Agricultural Agents (NACAA) as vice president, president-elect and president; NACAA Public Relations Committee, North Central Region (vice chairman); Ohio Cooperative Extension Agents’ Association (president-elect and president); Ohio Cooperative Extension Agents’ Association, Board of Directors; NACAA 4-H and Youth Committee (chair); and much more.

An associate professor emeritus, Davis completed more than 30 years service as a county Extension agent, the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service. An agent in Hamilton County, he assisted farm producers, urban industrialists and multi-national agri-business leaders. A resident of Cincinnati, he and his wife Janet have two children, Teresa and Mark.

Murray H. Hawkins

Murray H. Hawkins, a recognized professional and community leader, has offered The Ohio State University outstanding service as a teacher and visiting professor. His credentials as a researcher in agricultural marketing are also an asset to business and provincial and national government. Hawkins has been a constant and enthusiastic spokesman for The Ohio State University.

Hawkins’ professional involvement includes the following: National Council, Agricultural Institute of Canada; International Association of Agricultural Economists (Councillor), Canada; Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry (Associate Dean, External Relations); Canadian Agricultural Economics and Farm Management Society (president); Advisory Board (chairman), Rural Education and Development Association; Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, University of Alberta; Consumers Association of Canada, Regulated Industries Program Committee; Edmonton Co-op (director); Grants Committee (chairman), Alberta Agricultural Research Trust; Expert Committee on Marketing and International Trade CCSES (chairman); and much more.

Hawkins is employed by the Department of Rural Economics, the University of Alberta, Canada. He recently was named Associate Dean, External Relations, for the University’s Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. Hawkins and his wife Pauline live in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

The Distinguished Alumni Award

The Distinguished Alumni Award gives public recognition to men and women who have brought distinction to themselves, their College, and The Ohio State University, through their participation, commitment, and leadership.

Rodger R. Carpenter

Rodger R. Carpenter has been dedicated to The Ohio State University for more than 25 years. As a frequent guest lecturer, Carpenter contributes to OSU academic programs and activities.

Carpenter’s professional involvement includes the following: OSU Alumni Association (life member); OSU College of Agriculture Alumni Association (treasurer); Employee Conduct Policy Development Committee, Farm Credit; Director Training Course Development Committee, Farm Credit; Credit Policy Development Committee, Farm Credit; Credit Risk Indexing Committee, Farm Credit; Ohio PCA Federation (treasurer); Ohio PCA Federation Scholarship Committee (chairman); Ohio Council of Cooperatives (trustee representing Ohio PCAs); and much more.

For the last three years, Carpenter has served as assistant vice president, Ohio Region 2, of the Farm Credit Association. He has also served as vice president, secretary and president of the Marion Production Credit Association.

Carpenter and his wife Carol are the parents of three children and live in Bucyrus.
J. Richard “Dick” Isler

J. Richard “Dick” Isler is devoted to the academic programs of the Department of Animal Science, the College of Agriculture, The Ohio State University, as well as the OARDC and the ATI. Through his concerns and diligent work, Isler has made major contributions and demonstrated excellence in his profession.

Isler’s professional involvement includes the following: Ohio Society of Association Executives; editor of Ohio Pork Promoter; Department of Animal Science Alumni/Industry Advisory Committee (chairman); Constitution and Awards Committees, OSU College of Agriculture Alumni Association Board of Directors; Advisory Committee, Department of Animal Science Chairperson Search Committee; Agricultural Hall of Fame Committee (chairman), Ohio Agricultural Council; OARDC Support Council; Ohio Pork Congress (coordinator); Key Advisory Committee, ATI; Swine Scholarship Committee, ATI; National Pork Producers Council Legislative Conference; American Pork Congress Review Committee; and much more.

For more than 11 years, Isler has been employed by the Ohio Pork Producers Council where he is executive vice president. He and his wife Linda are the parents of three sons, Bruce, Brent and Benjamin, and they live in Westerville.

Thomas A. Wilson

Thomas A. Wilson has led an outstanding career in public service, reflecting high standards of integrity and excellence. Through his professionalism and many accomplishments, he superbly represents the alumni of The Ohio State University.

Wilson’s professional involvement includes the following: National Committee on Testing Procedures for Dairy Products; Advisory Council, Cornell University College of Agriculture and Life Science; Agriculture Market Advisory Council (New York State Commissioner); International Association of Milk Control Agencies; American Agricultural Economics Association; American Economic Association; and much more.

For more than 14 years, Wilson has been employed by the New York/New Jersey Milk Marketing Federal Milk Marketing Order, where he serves as market administrator of the New York/New Jersey milk marketing area. His career has also included employment at the Ohio Dairy Products Association and the Department of Agricultural Economics, The Ohio State University.

Wilson and his wife Marian are the parents of two children and live in Scarsdale, New York.

Mitsugi Satow

Mitsugi Satow’s 66-year career has been dedicated to excellent leadership and service in industry, culture, education and society. His representation as an alumnus of The Ohio State University is exemplary.

Satow first came to the United States in 1919 to pursue higher education at The Ohio State University. Holding great respect for the University and the efficiency of American business and agriculture, Satow decided to devote his life to the development and advancement of the dairy industry, service to the community and promotion of international friendship.

Returning to Japan in 1924, Satow saw a vision of reshaping the agricultural and economic face of his boyhood home, Hokkaido, Japan. Satow saw a more promising future for Hokkaido—predominantly a crop farming land—in dairy farming, in which he founded Snow Brand Dairy Products, Co., Ltd., now the largest dairy company in Japan. Satow also devoted himself to agricultural academic development in Japan, in which he was instrumental in the foundation of Rakuno Gakuin, a system of private agricultural schools.

Satow’s professional involvement includes the following: International Milk Association (vice president); Board of Trustees, Hokkaido Management Association; Hokkaido Industrial Club (chairman of the board); Sapporo Shinyo Bank (chairman of the Board); Hokkaido Tourist Association (president); Hokkaido Advertisement Association (vice president); Hokkaido Police Academy (chairman of the board); Board of Trustees, Hokkaido Air Traffic Association; Hokkaido TV Broadcasting Company (president); Board of Trustees, New Chitose International Airport; Board of Trustees, Hokkaido Shinkansen “Bullet Train” Promotion Organization; Board of Trustees, Japan Private University Association; Board of Trustees, Japan-U.S. Farm Association; Hokkaido-Denmark Association (director); and much more.

He has been honored by the OSU Centennial Achievement Award, three Imperial Awards, a Norwegian Commander of the Royal Order of St. Olaf Medal, and numerous other awards.

Today, Satow lives in Ebersu, Hokkaido, Japan. He is the oldest OSU alumnus in Japan and attended the Alumni Association Meeting in Tokyo in 1985.
International Alumni Award

The International Alumni Award is presented to outstanding international agriculture alumni representing, supporting and promoting the College of Agriculture and The Ohio State University around the globe.

John S. Mugerwa

John S. Mugerwa is an internationally recognized scientist in the area of animal nitrogen metabolism and forage utilization. He is an acknowledged leader, educator and spokesman for agriculture in his home country, Uganda. His strong support of The Ohio State University was an important factor in OSU's success related to the pending five-year extension of the USAID project in Uganda.

Mugerwa's professional involvement includes the following: National Research Council; National Food and Nutrition Council; Education Policy Review Commission; Network for Africa (chairman); Agricultural and Forestry Education Committee for East Africa; Uganda YMCA (executive); Uganda Red Cross Society; and much more.

As Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry and Head of the Animal Science Department for Makerere University, Uganda, Mugerwa is recognized as the primary spokesman for the university as his country attempts to recover economic, political and agricultural systems. He recently represented Makerere University in the development and signing of the formal Memorandum of Understanding, designed for institutional linkage with The Ohio State University. This memorandum includes potential faculty and student exchanges as well as the development of joint or collaborative research programs.

In addition to his excellent research, Mugerwa is recognized as an outstanding teacher and fine example in the Faculty (College) of Agriculture and is identified as a role model by younger faculty members and scientists of Uganda.

Mugerwa lives in Kampala, Uganda, East Africa, where he and his wife are the parents of five children.

Young Professional Achievement Award

The Young Professional Achievement Award recognizes young men and women for their early accomplishments. This award provides recognition for these individuals and serves as a stimulus toward further effort by younger alumni.

Christopher J. Anderson

Christopher J. Anderson has provided valuable support to The Ohio State University's agribusiness program at both the undergraduate and graduate level. His dedication to agribusiness and his personal example as a capable businessman is an example to be recognized.

Anderson's professional involvement includes the following: Agribusiness Associates, Inc. (consultant); and The Andersons (senior market research, domestic corn merchandiser, administrative services manager, and strategic planning manager).

During the past four years, Anderson has written two Harvard Business School cases based on the formation of The Andersons. These cases were published by the Harvard Business School, and they are used as educational tools in business classes nationwide, including agricultural economics classes at OSU. Anderson is a frequent guest lecturer at OSU and has taught one of the Anderson cases to a Harvard Business School marketing class. Currently, he is a private consultant concentrating on general management issues in small and medium size companies.

A native of Toledo, Anderson is married and has three daughters. He is a Little League softball team coach and plays on the Greater Toledo lacrosse team.

Debra Susan Hedge

Debra Susan Hedge is recognized throughout Ohio and the Midwest for her performance in the fields of agricultural lending, farm management and real estate appraisal. Her participation in academic programs is a valuable asset to The Ohio State University.

Hedge’s professional involvement includes the following: Ohio Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Board; Southwest District Farm Management Committee, the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service; and Planning Committee, the Agricultural Lenders School.

After graduation, Hedge joined the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, serving as an agricultural loan officer. She developed a reputation for patiently exploring all reasonable options to help financially stressed borrowers remain on their farms when they faced financial crisis during the early 1980s. In addition to lecturing at
OSU, she is a frequent speaker at Purdue University, the Ohio Agricultural Lenders School, Extension meetings and bankers' workshops.

Active in church and civic organizations, Hedge is single and lives in Marysville. In 1985, she received the Young Career Woman of the Year honor given by the Business and Professional Women of Union County.

**Beverly Wagner Roe**

Beverly Wagner Roe actively participates in community service programs and is a recognized leader in journalistic communications. Her devotion to the College of Agriculture through LEAD programming is a great benefit to The Ohio State University.

Wagner Roe's professional involvement includes the following: American Agricultural Editor's Association; Ohio Agricultural Council; Animal Industry Advisory Committee; Agricultural Journalism Review Committee, The Ohio State University; and American Angus Association.

After graduation, Wagner Roe became the associate managing magazine editor and information director for the American Red Angus Association. She returned to Ohio to serve as information director for the Producers Livestock Association and later joined the staff of The Ohio Farmer for eight years. Leaving the magazine to start a Lutheran youth ministry organization, Wagner Roe was instrumental in establishing Tentmakers, Inc., throughout Ohio, where she served as a field consultant and as a junior high minister of youth.

Residing in Zionsville, IN, with her husband William, Wagner Roe is involved in restaurant operation. She is also owner of Roe Communications, which, among other services, produces a monthly newsletter for the Ohio Corn Growers Association and a bimonthly magazine for the Indiana Pork Producers Association.

**Alan R. Brugler**

Alan R. Brugler's innovative ideas and technical skill have made him a leader in the agricultural field and his profession. His involvement in LEAD activities has helped The Ohio State University reach Ohio farmers.

Brugler's professional involvement includes the following: Ohio Corn Growers Association (executive secretary); Ohio Agriculture Marketing Forum; AgriVisor Multi-State Advisory Group; Economic Advisory Panel, Ohio Office of Budget and Management; and coordinator of AgriVisor services in Ohio.

A founding member of the ACRES farm computer network that now encompasses 36 states and reaches more than 160 Ohio subscribers, Brugler was a valuable asset in training farmers in computer selection and operation, and he presently manages ACRES operations in Michigan. Brugler is also a registered commodity trading advisor and conducts numerous market education and outlook seminars. He is currently the director of Market Information Services, the Ohio Agricultural Marketing Association.

A resident of Worthington, Brugler is an active member of the United Methodist Church, the Columbus Computer Society, the Ohio Historical Society, and the Fundraisers Investment Club. Brugler and his wife Nancy have two children.

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**Reservation Form**

Please send me:

______ Awards Dinner ticket(s) at $14 per person

Total ________

Make checks payable to: The Ohio State University

Enclosed is my check for $ ________

Complete the following information (please print):

Name ____________________________

Address __________________________

City __________________ Zip ________

Home phone (___) __________________

Work phone (___) __________________

**Reservation Deadline — October 25, 1988**

Complete and return this reservation form with your check to:

The Ohio State University

College of Agriculture

Room 100V (Betty Gabel)

Agricultural Administration Building

2120 Fyffe Road

Columbus, Ohio 43210
Fewer students enter agriculture

Manpower shortage can lead to possible food shortages

By Greg Mannahs
Lantern staff writer

Decreasing agriculture school enrollment at Ohio State are contributing to a national trend that must be reversed soon, said school officials.

The alternative is a critical manpower shortage in agricultural industries that could lead to food shortages.

"The opportunity exists down the road some year in the future that if we don't have the necessary manpower available to work on (agricultural) projects now, and to be futuristic in terms of outlook, it could be devastating in terms of what happens globally in agriculture," said Raymond A. Miller, assistant dean of agricultural administration.

Miller's assessment echoed a speech given in Kottman Hall Oct. 19 by Al Young, director of the United States Department of Agriculture Office of Bioethanol.

"New talent is lacking and badly needed," Young said.

OHIO STATE'S Annual Statistical Survey shows that undergraduate agriculture enrollment on the Columbus campus has declined from 1,857 students in 1977 to 1,227 in 1986. The number of graduates has decreased from a high of 550 in 1979 to only 304 last year.

Miller points to a number of factors that have contributed to the decreasing enrollments.

"The decline since the 1970's has been basically in the urban and suburban populations," Miller said. "Part of that is due to a couple of different areas: a decline in interest in the pre-veterinary medicine program, which typically attracts a lot of urban and suburban students, and a significant decline in enrollment in the plant sciences area, specifically horticulture."

He also cites a decline in land values, financial problems among farmers, instability in agricultural industries and negative publicity about the plight of farmers as causes for the decline.

"On the whole, most of the things that we are working on are aimed at educating the general public about what agriculture really is today," Poling said.

"Most people's image of agriculture is that it is production farming - no money, hard, long hours, that sort of thing - when in actuality, less than 5 percent of our 1987 graduates went into production," she added. Statistics compiled by the college through a survey of graduates indicate that agribusiness was last year's largest employer with 30 percent of the graduates.

Miller said a USDA study done in 1986 looked at the supply and demand of agricultural graduates through 1990 and projected a 10 percent shortfall in manpower needed to meet the demands of industry for positions.

"The technical areas, the engineering areas, food science and the research areas were significantly short, as were some of the business areas, and that's where we have the real demand."

The college is also making an effort to draw more minority students into its fold.

"The primary emphasis of our minority recruitment is going to be on the black population," Miller said. "We have initiated as part of our affirmative action plan a program to develop a working relationship with some of the 1960's agricultural institutions in the South."

THE PROGRAM is designed to introduce graduate students and faculty members from southern universities to Ohio State through tours of the college's facilities in late November or early December, Miller said.

The hope is that they will act as ambassadors of Ohio State when they return home. The universities involved initially will be Southern University in Louisiana, Alcorn A & M in Mississippi, and Fort Valley State College in Georgia.

The USDA's Young summed the situation quite succinctly. "The opportunities have never been greater," said Young. "We recognize that we need 50,000 new college graduates at the bachelor's level every year in American agriculture."
Microwave technology used in Ag classrooms

By Greg Huggins
Latern Staff writer

The use of an interactive microwave television system coupled with self-produced educational satellite broadcasts, has made the OSU College of Agriculture a leader in television education, said faculty members.

Because of the microwave technology, professors at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster (OARDC) are involved in teaching agriculture at Ohio State because they are more accessible to students, said Kenneth Reisch, associate dean of agricultural administration.

The interactive nature of the technology makes it unique and particularly well adapted for teaching. Both teacher and student can see and communicate with one another instantaneously.

Ohio State has 26 faculty members with teaching appointments at OARDC. The 90-mile drive from Wooster takes about two hours, and agriculture faculty members estimate that the cost per person for a teaching trip to Columbus is $1,500.

"It's a rather arduous task for them to have to drive down and drive back two or three times a week, and it's fairly costly," Reisch said.

James Taw, associate professor of agricultural business technology in Wooster, agrees with Reisch's assessment of the situation.

"It's so much more tiring to drive down there," said Taw. "By the time you get to Columbus, you've already had a two-hour trip, you're tired out, and then you go inside and present a lecture.

"So we've made it easier for us to do these things locally, and I think the overall results of my lectures are better," he said.

Taw said he thinks the technology has improved his classroom lectures to live audiences by being able to reach them directly and by making him more relaxed and confident in front of live audiences.

Videotapes of his lectures also allow him to analyze his presentations from a student's point of view and to fine-tune them, he said.

Identically equipped classrooms in Room 248 Rottman Hall in Columbus and Room 221 Fisher Auditorium in Wooster are connected by a microwave signal. The signal is sent from a transmitter on the roof of Rottman Hall via the Ohio Educational Broadcasting Network to a state-owned transmitter near Wooster. A fiber-optic cable carries the signal from the Wooster tower to Fisher Auditorium.

The system operates 15 hours per day, 7:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m. How the time is used each year is usually determined each autumn, said Reisch.

The College of Agriculture and OARDC combined to make the initial $200,000 investment for the system in 1983, and the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service has contributed to the purchase of equipment and funding of technicians to run the system.

Another.

Professor Taw in Wooster participated in the satellite production on beekeeping and is enthusiastic about the technology.

"It was a very rewarding challenge for me, but it was stressful," Taw said.

"I'm not a movie star, and yet the viewing public expects somebody like Dietrich. You want to do it well, you want Ohio State to look good, and you want to do it the proper way. All that clearly relates to stress, but a positive and very rewarding stress," he said.

Taw has since done similar work with Toledo Public Television and says that based on that experience, he thinks the agriculture college productions are very professional.

Average cost for the production is $446 an hour, and most of them run one to two hours long. Each show requires 14 or 16 people involved in set design, camera, and audio board operation, production, and telephone work.

Presenters involved in the productions often answer toll-free telephone calls from audience members who have questions at the conclusion of a broadcast. These calls have been taken from as far away as Arizona and Colorado.

Topics for the 10 to 14 annual shows are selected from among faculty proposals on the basis of importance and breadth of audience interest, Whitting said.

Several of the productions have been done in conjunction with other universities, such as Oklahoma State and Iowa State, that have similar interests and technologies. Those institutions, however, must use their campus television stations and have less autonomy with their broadcasts, Whitting said.

Where is this renaissance in television education at Ohio State headed?

"I'd like to do something international," Whitting said.

He points to Soviet interest in satellite teleconferences about issues such as acid rain as a potential new direction for the broadcasts, and he sees the possibility of sharing research results and other knowledge with other European institutions as another...
FFA honors eight ag students at convention

Cream of the crop applauded with American Farmer award

By Jane Schmucker
Latern staff writer

Eight OSU agriculture students will receive American Farmer degrees at the Future Farmers of America's annual convention in Kansas City, Mo. this week. This is the highest honor of the organization.

John Davis, director of Agricultural Education for Ohio, said in order to get the American Farmer degree candidates must have participated in Future Farmers of America for at least five years, taken leadership roles and have outstanding farm or agricultural business experiences to get the degree.

"The American Farmers are the cream of the crop," Davis said. They also must earn and reinvest at least $5,000 in their projects, he said.

THE HONOR is given to less than 1 percent of the organization's 416,000 membership, Davis added.

The convention, held Nov. 8-12, will attract more than 23,000 members to compete in contests, receive awards, run for offices and take part in the activities of the largest youth organization in the nation, Davis said.

Warren Boerger, a junior from Ottawa, will receive his American Farmer degree and is Ohio's candidate for a national Future Farmers of America office.

"I've gotten a whole lot out of FFA. I want to put something back in," Boerger said.

The organization, founded in 1928, aims at promoting leadership and economic development among high school students and recent graduates interested in agriculture.

THE OTHER seven OSU students receiving degrees are: John Davis, a sophomore from Delaware; Julie Lemmerman, a junior from Tiffin; Dave Harriman, a junior from Jefferson; Todd Raines, a sophomore from Seneca; Jerry Stankovec, a junior from Paris; Todd Davis, a junior from Carrollton; and Aaron Spies, a sophomore from Wauseon.

Boerger, who is majoring in agricultural education and agricultural economics, said Future Farmers of America helped him to develop public speaking abilities and parliamentary procedure skills, make new friends, gain confidence in himself and manage money.

His dairy, swine, and corn projects enabled him to buy two grain bins, a combine, a car and pay his way through college.

"I probably missed going out with friends because FFA took so much time, but I don't think I'm any worse for it," he said. "I made friends in FFA." Boerger served as Ohio treasurer and was president of Fairbanks FFA chapter.

JOHN DAVIS, who is majoring in animal science, has already made several trips to the national convention as an award winner. His crop projects won him $1,000 and two three-week-trips to Europe.

The organization's national proficiency award winners tour European farms and agricultural industries each year. Davis won a national award for oil crops, such as soybeans, and a national award in the diversified crops category.

Davis first attended the convention when he was in elementary school. This year's convention will be the eleventh one Davis has attended.

"I gave up sports to do FFA things. I only played football my senior year in high school. I would have played football and basketball all four years if I hadn't been in FFA," Davis said.

Lemmerman, who is majoring in dairy science, decided to strive for the American Farmer degree after she received her state farmer degree her junior year in high school.

"IT WAS the excitement and honor and knowing that I would earn it myself that made me work for the American Farmer degree," Lemmerman said.

Lemmerman said she gave up participating in some sports and school clubs in high school to be involved in FFA.

She said the self-confidence, speaking abilities, knowledge of agriculture and friends she made in Future Farmers of America made the sacrifices worthwhile.

"I'm looking forward to getting my American Farmer degree. It's a chance to meet the most progressive people in agriculture today," Lemmerman said.

Marrison, majoring in agricultural education and agricultural economics, said he earned over $5,000 from his projects.

MARRISON MADE a goal to earn his state farmer degree his sophomore year in high school.

Raines, majoring in animal science, said he learned hands-on experience in Future Farmers of America.

No-till planting helped Raines win a state award for soil and water management. He said he also tilled fields to improve drainage and made sod waterways to prevent erosion.

"I set my priorities towards FFA," Raines said. "I probably gave up Friday and Saturday nights out on the town, but I gained so much through FFA."
Interest fades in farm studies

The Future Farmers of America voted not to call themselves “Future Farmers” at their national convention two weeks ago. The 416,000 high schoolers who participate in the program will now be members of the National FFA Organization.

Their yellow-and-blue emblem will no longer feature “Vocational Agriculture.” Instead, the words “Agricultural Education” will be stitched below the plow and the rising sun.

The changes come on the heels of a recommendation by the National Research Council to improve the “agricultural literacy” of American students. The council distinguished an education in agriculture from an education about agriculture.

“An agriculturally literate person’s understanding of the food and fiber system includes its history and current economic, social, and environmental significance to all Americans,” the report said.

The council urged agricultural educators to give students the skills needed to advance in careers such as agribusiness management and marketing; agricultural research and engineering; food science, processing and retailing; banking; education; landscape architecture; urban planning; and other fields.

In the FFA delegates’ description of the name change, the following comment was included:

“SOME MEMBERS will plan to pursue a career in traditional production agriculture; literally, they are ‘future farmers.’ However, a large percentage of our members will become involved in another of the over 200 careers in agriculture.”

The Ohio chapter of the organization made the same name change 16 years ago, according to John H. Davis, assistant director of Ohio vocational and career education. Davis says the new name won’t decrease the number of members who go into production agriculture, but it will open the organization to a large number of new members.

“The potential for expansion is tremendous,” Davis said. “Only 43 percent of the schools in Ohio offer agricultural education at this time. We have hardly touched the urban and suburban centers with our program.”

Enrollment in the Ohio FFA peaked at more than 24,000 members in 1978. The state organization currently has 17,105 members. The decline, Davis said, is the result of three factors:

- “First, it reflects the bulge in the Baby Boom generation. There were simply more students at that time.
- “Second, our numbers have decreased because college entrance requirements have been raised, leaving students less time for electives.
- “Third, the downturn in agriculture has probably hurt our membership. With the farms that have gone out of business, I’m sure there are some parents out there who are telling their children there’s no future in agriculture.”

The FFA changes will not directly affect the College of Agriculture at The Ohio State University, says Kenneth Reisch, associate dean of the college. However, with as much as 70 percent of the enrollment in the college coming from the ranks of the FFA, a broader base in the organization could increase the number of agriculture students in the future.

Such an increase would be welcome to Reisch. The number of OSU students pursuing agriculture, which includes a wide variety of subjects ranging from natural resources to turf grass, has steadily declined from a peak of 3,174 in 1977 to 1,624 in 1988.

“Much of the drop has come in areas I refer to as ‘plant sciences,’” said Reisch. “In the 70s students had strong concerns about the environment. Our natural resources department had 1,109, compared with 256 now. There were 850 students in horticulture then. We have about 100 today.”

There also has been a steep drop in agronomy — the study of crops and soils — which is the heart of an agricultural degree. In the heyday of the mid-70s, there were about 250 agronomy majors, Reisch said. There were 97 majors in 1985, and this year there are only 37 students specializing in agronomy.

“The decrease in agronomy is especially bothersome,” says Reisch. “But I think we have to view the 70s as an aberration. It has been described as a wart on the downward trend in agriculture. Actually, we might have been better off without the skyrocketing growth in enrollment during that period.”

The figure that has remained steady during the last 10 years is the percentage of OSU graduates who go into production agriculture. Although the majority of agriculture students were raised on farms, only about 6 percent return to farming. That would be fewer than 100 new OSU-educated farmers this year.
Minority instructors, students visit Ohio State

By Greg Hannahs
Lantern Staff writer

Minority students and faculty members from three southern universities are visiting Ohio State today through Friday as part of a Minority Visitation Program developed by the OSU College of Agriculture.

"The primary goal of this whole thing is to enhance black and minority enrollment and, consequently, black and minority faculty positions over time," said Kenneth Reisch, associate dean of agricultural administration.

This particular pilot project was designed to develop some linkages with these institutions, which are predominantly black," he said.

Reisch said the college's goal is to increase the current minority graduate enrollment of 23 by 20 percent within three to five years. Eleven percent of the current agriculture faculty is minority, and two of those faculty members are black, he said.

A total of 16 students and eight faculty members from Alcorn State University in Lorman, Miss., Fort Valley State College in Fort Valley, Ga., and Southern University and A & M College in Baton Rouge, La., are participating in the project, Reisch said.

The students participating in the program were chosen by their respective institutions based on their academic credentials, Reisch said. The accompanying faculty members are student advocates who have demonstrated a sincere interest in the development of and progress made by their students, he said.

Ivy Lyles, a black graduate administrative associate in agricultural administration, has orchestrated the program from its inception.

These institutions were chosen based on their enrollment, the various departments they had, the curricula they offered, success and failure we have seen in the past between Ohio State and these institutions, and other factors we looked at," Lyles said.

One OSU agriculture faculty member was sent to each of the universities in October and November to talk about opportunities and facilities available at Ohio State and to generate interest in the program, Lyles said. Each faculty member had a personal or professional contact already at the university, he said.

When they returned, Lyles said he developed a visitation agenda based upon their input and upon his own experience at Ohio State.

"I've done a lot of leg work to make sure the type of contacts they are going to make while they are here on campus are the appropriate contacts for a graduate student of any nature, but especially a minority graduate student," Lyles said. "We've been extremely selective."

The agenda includes meetings with OSU agriculture faculty, tours of the college's facilities, a broader tour of university facilities, and contact with the eight black students currently in agricultural graduate studies.

Larry Miller, a professor of agricultural education, was the faculty member who visited Alcorn State. He came away with very positive feelings about the experience.

"Any time you try to do recruitment activities, you never know what the eventual result is going to be," Miller said. "But I felt that we identified some people who are good prospects and who came highly recommended by their faculty.

"One of the unique observations I heard someone make was that they felt real good about it because they had very few people really come in and contact them that way," Miller said.

The OSU faculty visits also provided excellent insights into student preparation and course work, levels of practical experience, and research done on the respective campuses, Miller said.

If the program proves to be successful, Lyles foresees broader application of the lessons learned by the college of agriculture.

"It is a pilot program, so there will be mistakes made on the first go-around," Lyles said. "But if we are successful based on our evaluation of the activity, then next year we can expand the program to include other universities and, eventually, we can continue to develop activities of this nature to recruit more minorities within the college of agriculture.

"Lyles thinks that there are other colleges within the university and other land grant colleges throughout the nation might be able to apply the lessons learned from the experience as well.

If that is true, Reisch says we all might benefit from the program.

"Nationally, there is a great concern about expertise for the future of food and agriculture," Reisch said. "There is a growing shortage of professionals in the field, particularly at the graduate level. We're looking at it as one of the leaders in recruiting activities, and we share these ideas nationally, so we hope this project will help to alleviate that shortage."
Ag program helps writing

By Greg Hannahs
Lantern Staff writer

As the result of a new "Learning Through Writing" program, graduates of the College of Agriculture may one day approach prospective employers with tangible proof of their communication skills.

"We will begin to reach the objective when our students, at graduation, have a portfolio of papers with which they have written, with clarity, that they can present to a potential employer to demonstrate the kind of writing and communication experience that they have had at Ohio State," said Edward Darrow, assistant dean in the College of Agriculture.

The program is intended to develop ways for agriculture faculty members to incorporate more writing requirements into courses within the college, Darrow said. The desired result of this increased writing is very specific, he said.

"We're trying to encourage our students to do more critical, deeper, more intense thinking about issues, and we think that writing is one way to do that," Darrow said.

"We're trying to make the emphasis that learning is heightened and clearly enhanced if learning can be done through comprehensive writing," Darrow said.

Ohio State is one of only three universities in the country now incorporating this approach into agriculture education, Darrow said. The others are the University of Minnesota and the University of Missouri.

A writing instruction specialist in the English department, Professor Andree Lansford, has made significant contributions to the program's development, Darrow said.

"I have been helping them design the evaluative components of their project and, more importantly, have been helping them integrate sequenced writing, reading, and speaking activities into their individual syllabi," Lansford said.

As an example of sequenced activities, Lansford cited some long-term writing projects that are being assigned to students. Brainstorming sessions held to generate ideas are followed by group workshops designed to help refine the ideas. Students then draft thesis statements for the papers and write introductions for data presentation to support the thesis statements.

The writing projects proceed sequentially throughout the quarter, exposing students to constructive feedback from faculty and classmates during the entire process.

Lansford has also introduced agriculture faculty to what she calls "short and sweet" writing assignments.

"The agriculture faculty tended to think of writing as either only worrying about commas or as long papers," Lansford said. "We're trying to work up some good writing assignments and exercises that are not long papers, but that require some thought and some logical ability."

An example of such assignments is a microtheme in which students summarize, on a 4-by-6 inch card, the salient points of a chapter in their text with supporting details. The assignments are time-consuming, are easy for the professor to respond to, and require students to use their writing skills succinctly, she said.

Lansford said that studies conducted by the National Institute of Education and the Office of Educational Research and Improvement link systematic writing of these types with enhanced learning.

Keith Smith, associate professor of agricultural education, is the director of the program.

"The faculty we have on board this quarter are completely different than the five faculty that we had Spring Quarter," Smith said. "We like our total faculty in the college to be cognizant of the fact that writing should be an integral part of every course."

"A lot of the students are saying, 'I don't like writing, and I don't plan on doing any more since I've been involved in the writing project, but I know I need it,'" Smith said.

Budgetary constraints, the availability of graduate assistants, and class size are limiting factors in the growth of the program, Smith said. One graduate assistant can handle up to 50 students, and individual class size determines the number of faculty participants each quarter, he said.

Student reaction to the program indicates a grudging understanding of its value on their part.
Grammatical errors examined, corrected in writing workshop

By Jane Schmucker
Lantern staff writer

Students make writing mistakes, but the College of Agriculture is taking steps to improve their students' writing skills to make them more marketable.

Tuesday, two college committees sponsored a seminar on writing, called "Learning from Your Mistakes," for faculty, staff and students. The speaker was Andrea Lunsford, an English professor, who is vice chairman of the OSU English Department.

Today's college students are making as many mistakes as their parents and grandparents did, Lunsford said. She cited studies in 1917, 1930 and 1945 that found a ratio of errors similar to her recent study.

Although they're making as many mistakes, they aren't making the same ones. A study conducted 100 years ago concluded that the most common error students made was confusing "shall" and "will." Today almost no one uses shall. The rules changed, Lunsford said.

"Students often don't know grammar changes," she said. "They think Moses brought down the rules of grammar with the Ten Commandments."

Spelling errors with homonyms, words that sound alike but are spelled differently, are prominent in student papers because many students do not visualize words in their heads, Lunsford said.

Spell checkers on computers may eventually help student writing, Lunsford said. However, she has found students are often so fascinated with the clean computer copy that they don't check for errors.

Lunsford compiled a list of 20 common errors found in her study of 3,000 student papers from across the nation. Missing commas, vague pronoun references and wrong word usage were at the top of her list.

She said students who have the most writing problems often come from homes where the spoken dialect is radically different from American Standard English. Lunsford said those students face learning another language to write correctly. Often, students who have the best sense of grammar and style were read to as a child.

To improve writing, Lunsford suggested students make a list of their most frequent mistakes and drill on those instead of doing all the exercises in a grammar workbook.

The seminar sponsored by the Learning Through Writing and Teaching Committees in the College of Agriculture is part of a campaign to emphasize writing in the college. The college received a $50,000 grant from the provost for being the first to conduct such a campaign.

Keith Smith, coordinator of the Learning Through Writing Committee and chairman of the Teaching Committee, said the college identified writing skills as something students needed to improve and decided to do something about it. Smith is an associate professor of agricultural education.

Donald W. Larson, professor of agricultural education, said there is interest among the faculty to help students write better. He requires term papers in three of the classes he teaches.

"Some of the students write real well, but lots of them make the mistakes (Lunsford) talked about," Larson said.

Diana Morawetz, a secretary in agricultural education who attended the seminar, said she sometimes struggles with the differences in the grammar rules she learned in school, grammar reference books and grammar styles of professional journals.

"The best thing I heard was that errors are negotiable," Morawetz said.

Students, staff and faculty can get free writing help from the writing center in Dulles Hall.
1988 Alumni Award Recipients

Meritorious Service

Darrell Cubbison, Fred Hower

Distinguished Alumni

Richard Isler, Murray Hawkins, Rodger Carpenter, Thomas Wilson, Bobbie Davis

Young Professionals

Alan Brugler, Bev Wagner-Roe, Debra Hedge, Christopher Anderson

International Alumni

Paul Henderlong, Recipient John Mugerwa, Ray Miller

Congratulations !!

Fred Hutchison, Mitsugi Satow, Hugh Coffman, Mark List
Women explore agriculture

By Crystal Jones
Lantern staff writer

High school women interested in agriculture were encouraged to explore the field's career possibilities at an agricultural conference Wednesday.

The conference, entitled "Promising Young Women in Agriculture" and held in the Agricultural Administration Building, was to encourage and recognize young women in agriculture while promoting agriculture and Ohio State, said Mary Poling, admissions counselor for the College of Agriculture and coordinating adviser for the event.

More than 90 high school women, with the parents, 4-H agents and agricultural education instructors who recommended them, attended the conference.

The students listened to seven speakers and a panel of professional women in agriculture.

Jamie Cano, assistant professor of agriculture education, has worked on the issue of sex equality with female agricultural education teachers in public high schools. Cano said he realized the problem was getting women to study agriculture.

Cano and members of Sigma Alpha, a professional agriculture sorority, both went to Poling with the idea for a conference for women high school students. Poling is a chapter adviser of the sorority.

The program was organized by Sigma Alpha, the College of Agriculture and the Department of Agricultural Education.

Cano said, "The program was to acquaint (students) with agriculture careers and make them aware that there are jobs available in the field of agriculture for females as well as males."

Holly Stacy, county extension associate of 4-H in Sandusky County, said, "Women are more accepted in agriculture today than they had been in the past."

Stacy said scientists, engineers, managers, marketers, sales representatives or social service professionals have the best job opportunities.

Students in education, communication or agriculture production have fewer opportunities because of the higher number of graduates, Stacy said.

Lisby Beem, employment coordinator for Countrymark, said communications skills and the ability to listen and to make decisions are important skills students should have for interviews.

"The person with the best personality is the person most likely to get the job," Beem said. Attitude can be the most important quality that an interviewer looks for, she said.

Upperclass agricultural students introduced the high school students to agriculture and other OSU student clubs.

Rebecca Kilpatrick, a senior attending Westerville South High School, said, "I really enjoyed the program, especially the session on interviewing and the speech by Holly Stacy."
LISA popular as environmental concerns grow

LISA seems to be on everyone's guest list. A session on Low Input Sustainable Agriculture was well-attended by researchers and farmers last week at the Exploratory Conference on Farm Income Enhancement, hosted by The Ohio State University.

The idea behind LISA is to decrease the use of fertilizers and chemicals — the inputs a farmer uses to grow a crop — while sustaining a profitable level of production.

"The environment is a primary concern to farmers as well as the public," said Thomas L. Sporleder, who will assume the endowed chair for Farm Income Enhancement at Ohio State this summer.

"One of the hot areas of research right now is finding ways to increase the farmer's bottom line by managing inputs. That will improve farm income and protect the environment as well," he said.

The long-term sustainability of agriculture is very much on our minds," said Frederick Hutchinson, vice president of Agricultural Administration at OSU. "Whatever we do has to help farmers' efficiency and profitability. Sustainable agriculture ties in nicely to farm income enhancement."

HUTCHEON and Ohio State are leaders in the area, according to J. Patrick Madden, a California-based agronomy consultant in charge of administering the LISA funds for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He also helped give LISA her name.

"The term 'low input' had been used when Congress was talking about helping farmers avoid bankruptcy by trimming costs," Madden said in a telephone interview Friday. "When I first put together the acronym LISA, it was rejected by USDA as too flippan. A couple of months later Dennis Oldenstadt, director of the experiment station at Washington State University, came up with the same abbreviation. When we told USDA it was his idea, they accepted it."

ALTHOUGH THE LISA grants total $4.5 million, Madden describes the sum as "a vapor in the bucket of agricultural research."

Applications for the funds doubled this year, he said. Last year, Ohio State had three small LISA grants. This year, Madden said, the committee would award larger grants to fewer applicants.

Clive Edwards, chairman of the Department of Entomology and coordinator of sustainable agriculture programs at OSU, said there have been eight major conferences on the topic this spring.

"It is really catching on," he said. "We have had calls from many farmers who want information on how to make the transition from conventional farming to low-input sustainable methods."

In addition to the studies with LISA grants, Ohio State is examining sustainable agriculture at three test farms.

WITH RESEARCH associate Nancy Cremer, Edwards is testing 11 different levels of fertilizers and pesticides at the Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center in Wooster. The tests range from no fertilizer or pesticides to maximum applications at regular intervals. Some plots use cover crops or companion legumes instead of chemicals.

"We are gathering a wide variety of data from soil organisms and organic matter to soil structure," Cremer said.

Last fall, Edwards and Cremer set up a working demonstration on Tom Cult's 400-acre farm near Lexington, Ohio. "We want to show the various stages in the process of converting a large-scale farm from conventional, high-input practices to a low-input, sustainable system," Cremer said.

OSU researchers also will be testing LISA-type methods at a 100-acre farm that the university has leased in Union County.

There may be more. Sen. Dick Shafrath, R-Loudonville, has introduced a bill to fund research on low-input sustainable agriculture.
Changes proposed for agriculture curriculum

Classes in the College of Agriculture are a changin'. A special committee with representatives from each department released the second draft proposal for the Bachelor of Science curriculum winter quarter.

More writing and natural science requirements are key proposed changes. Others included more attention to international issues, social diversity, quantitative and data analysis, historical perspectives and contemporary world issues and problem solving.

Bernie Erven, professor of agricultural economics and rural sociology and chairman of the committee, said there has not been such a good opportunity to reassess goals and evaluate curriculum in the College of Agriculture since the 1950s.

"The college is making excellent progress on the curriculum revision," Erven said at a recent faculty and staff meeting. "But the issue is taking more time and is becoming more complex than we ever could have imagined. I think that means we are on the right track."

The reasons for curriculum review go back to an address to the University Senate by President Edward Jennings in October 1985. Jennings goal was to "identify a basic body of knowledge, thoroughly grounded in the liberal arts, that each of our students would be required to achieve."

In 1987 Provost Miles Brand appointed the committee to review the undergraduate curriculum in agriculture, propose a model for general education in agriculture and oversee the review of majors in each agricultural department.

Each draft of the proposal is sent to faculty, administrators, Alumni Board of Directors and Agriculture & Natural Resources Student Council members. Agricultural faculty will vote on the final draft proposal for curriculum change.

Interest in the proposal is running high. More than 35 written responses, meetings with several departments and numerous informal conversations gave the committee additional input on the first proposal.

If you would like a copy of the proposal or wish to comment on changes contact Bernie Erven, Room 318 Agricultural Administration Building, 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210.
Agriculture banquet honors students, outgoing faculty

By Amy Snow
Lincoln Staff Writer

Twelve retiring faculty members, invited to the Agriculture and Natural Resource Recognition Banquet tonight, have given the Colleges of Agriculture and Natural Resource 224 cumulative years of service.

Students are also invited and will be recognized for their accomplishments, ranging from animal judging to outstanding academics.

The banquet will be held at 5:30 this evening in the Ohio Union Ballrooms and is dedicated to Kenneth W. Reisch, who was dean of the College of Agriculture from 1972 to 1989. Reisch devoted much of his time to the improvement of teaching in the college, said Co-chairman Jane Schmucker, a senior from Wooster majoring in agricultural communication.

Towers Agricultural Honorary Society will recognize retiring faculty and alumni members who are dedicated to students and show outstanding ability to work with students in and out of the classroom, said Co-chairman Gary Wortman, a senior from Zanesville majoring in agricultural economics.

Schmucker said this year an assistant professor and an associate professor will be honored with Outstanding Young Teacher awards for their dedication and commitment.

The Meritorious Service Award will be given by the Agriculture and Natural Resource Council to someone outside the college. The winner will have served the students through lectures, job opportunities, financial support and other extracurricular activities, said Ray Miller, assistant dean of Student Affairs in the College of Agriculture and faculty adviser for the banquet.

THE OUTSTANDING Academic Adviser Award will be presented for excellence in undergraduate academic advising, Wortman said.

"Scholarship is part of being named one of the top students, but primarily its emphasis is on involvement and activities," Miller said. "The top 20 seniors in both colleges will be recognized and then at the end of the program this list will be refined to the top 10 seniors."

Schmucker said the senior with the highest four-year academic record will be presented the Award of Merit by the Ohio chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, an international agricultural honor society.

Gamma Sigma Delta will also be awarding the Undergraduate Writing Awards for the outstanding research and term papers turned in as class assignments, she said.

Wortman said $1,000 Kottman Scholarships will be presented to six freshmen and two sophomores. The Kottman is awarded during the freshman year and then renewed the following year if the grade point is maintained and if the student is in the upper 25 percent of his class.

ONE STUDENT will be awarded the Médard A.J. Reuhle Memorial Scholarship for leadership, scholarship and personal qualities, Wortman said.

He said the Natural Resource Alumni Student Leadership Award will be given to the outstanding student in the school's five areas: forestry, fishery and wild life management, environmental education, parks and recreation administration, and natural resource development.

Schmucker said the college organization which created the best new activity will be awarded the New Activity Award.

Alpha Mu, the Agricultural Mechanization and Systems Honorary, will recognize the Student Honorary's members, and Gamma Sigma Delta will be recognizing their new members. Various judging teams will also be acknowledged, Schmucker said.

Thirty students have been designing and organizing the banquet since February. The students are working with a budget of about $5,000 for the entire program. Miller said some of this money comes from contributions but most comes from ticket sales.
New department proposed

By Crystal Jones
Lantern staff writer

A proposed combination of three departments in the College of Agriculture will unite students and faculty in the food sciences.

The proposed food science and technology department will combine the food science areas from the department of animal science, the department of food science and nutrition and the department of horticulture. It will replace the existing food science and nutrition department.

The target date for starting the department is Oct. 1, 1989. Robert Warmbrod, acting associate dean for the College of Agriculture, said the proposal for the unified department was ratified May 9 by the University Council on Academic Affairs and is pending the approval of the University Senate and the Board of Trustees.

"It will lead to improved and expanded teaching and research programs in foods, food processing and nutrition," Warmbrod said.

"The new department is obviously a step that is needed at this university," Warmbrod said. Major universities across the nation have combined food science and technology programs.

Fred Hutchinson, dean and vice president for Agricultural Administration and recently named provost and acting vice president for Academic Affairs, appointed eight faculty members to the Committee to study the future of food programs in the College of Agriculture in July 1987.

This committee made the recommendation for the new department and surveyed the faculty of the College of Agriculture.

Of the 591 faculty members in the College of Agriculture, 369 responded to the survey with 349, or 95 percent, in favor of the new department and 20 against it, Warmbrod said.

Mike Mangino, associate professor of food science and nutrition and a member of the committee, said the efficiency of the new department will provide a more coherent program for students and eliminate duplicate courses.

The combined department will tie research projects together, generate new ideas from a larger number of people and create positive interactions between people, Mangino said.

to unite agricultural fields

Warmbrod said, "A priority of the college is that an addition will be made to Howlett Hall and the Animal Science Building combining the two departments." This facility would house the new department.

Until then, the existing department buildings will continue to house the faculty for the proposed food science and technology department.

Mangino said there is a different emphasis in agriculture today. "It's no longer how much we can produce, but how we can take what we produce and make it more valuable," Mangino said.

He said the new department will prepare students to satisfy the industry's focus on making a higher value product from a lower value product through processing.

"More utilization of our time and efforts will not only help us but help the students as well," Mangino said.

As of autumn quarter, 95 undergraduate and 78 graduate students were enrolled in the various OSU food programs in the College of Agriculture.

Diane Marrison, a junior from Jefferson majoring in food business management, said, "It will be a lot better having the students and faculty in one department working together."

Samantha Johnson, a junior from Somerset majoring in food business management, said it will be easier to go to one department instead of trying to choose one of the three departments.

"The broader base in food studies makes students more marketable to corporations," Johnson said.
Experts discuss benefits of using livestock manure

By Amy Snow
Lantern staff writer

Agricultural experts at Ohio State want to educate the Ohio farmers on how to handle, use and apply animal manure so it becomes a resource instead of waste.

"We like to think of animal waste as a natural resource that can be used instead of chemical fertilizer," Gene Isler, Ohio State Extension Swine expert said.

A session was held last week to examine information on animal waste processes that are successfully being used in other states' programs and discuss possible education programs, said Donald Pritchard, acting assistant director in Agricultural Industry.

Allen Bandel from the University of Maryland and Doug Beagle of Penn State University talked about the management programs they have in their states. Professors from Ohio State also discussed possible solutions for animal waste management, Pritchard said.

He said there has been talk of proposed state legislation that was not introduced this year but might be next year.

The agricultural community at Ohio State decided to take a pro-active look at waste management, instead of waiting for legislators to propose a bill that would be a major economic burden to Ohio farmers. Agriculturalists decided to find a way to educate Ohio farmers and meet the problem head on, Pritchard said.

Edward Naber, professor emeritus in poultry science, said the main problem is pollution. Excessive amounts of manure applied to the land add nitrates and phosphates that can get into the drinking water and cause human health problems.

"Education programs are necessary to alleviate the problem in this area," Naber said.

Animal waste problems are not much different than the problems Ohio is having with its landfills, only wastes are more dispersed. There is a need to find the most effective and environmentally safe means of disposing of the waste, Naber said.

Isler said Ohio farmers need to be educated on the proper rates of application for maximum production. Swine and animal waste is an excellent way of keeping up the fertility in the land.

With the rising cost of fertilizer, using natural resources is a great value, he said.
Southeast Ohio perfect for chestnuts, state thinks

By Alan Johnson
Dispatch Statehouse Reporter

The Ohio Department of Development, having planted the seeds for better strawberries and raspberries, is going nuts over chestnuts.

The department has recommended awarding a $181,849 research grant to the Ohio State University College of Agriculture to develop "improved clonal propagation and peeling technology for chestnuts." (Translated, that means to develop a better chestnut to grow in southeastern Ohio.

State development officials hope to prop up a faltering chestnut industry that is almost non-existent in Ohio and the United States. A blight about 50 years ago wiped out most of the chestnut trees in Ohio and elsewhere in the country.

The grant to be considered Monday by the State Controlling Board will come from the state's Thomas Edison Program, a $250 million public-private technology research program linking Ohio universities with industry.

OSU will work with Empire Chestnut Co. of Carrollton, Ohio.

"If this works, we'll have a new strain of chestnut growing in southeast Ohio," said Christopher Coburn, executive director of the Edison program.

"Everyone thinks Ohio is a manufacturing state, but we're strong on agriculture, and that involves a lot of new technology," Coburn said. "We're trying to get small companies up and going and build new industries."

The grant will allow a husband-wife team, Gregory and Diane Miller, to develop a method to propagate chestnut trees and a machine to shell and process the nuts.

Miller is the owner of Empire Chestnut Co. His wife is a horticultural researcher at OSU.

About 500,000 tons of chestnuts are harvested annually, worldwide, most of them in Europe. Only about 100 tons are produced in the United States.

About 10,000 pounds of U.S. production comes from Empire, one of the largest growers in the country.

A pound of chestnuts, which are usually available in stores only around the Christmas holidays, costs about $2.50.

"We want to get other people growing chestnuts so it becomes a new crop, especially in the Appalachian part of Ohio," Mr. Miller said.

He said the acidic soils there, including reclaimed strip-mine areas, are particularly suited to growing chestnuts.

Mr. Miller said that after the blight, about 20 chestnut hybrids were developed. He will attempt to develop a hybrid that is hardy and grows easily.

He said chestnuts in the United States are eaten as a nut and that in Europe, chestnuts are also used as ingredients in soups and in sauces for such things as ice cream.
Ag college plans career show

By Susan Westbrook
Lantern campus reporter

OSU students can explore and possibly secure jobs at the Agriculture Career Fair to be held Wednesday, Nov. 1, from 1 to 4 p.m. in the Agricultural Administration Auditorium.

Representatives from 41 companies will be on hand to talk with graduate and undergraduate students.

The following day some companies will conduct follow-up interviews and recruitment, said Ray A. Miller, assistant dean for student affairs.

This is the College of Agriculture's fifth year to offer the fair and 600 to 600 students are expected to attend, Miller said.

"I also encourage faculty to attend to get a feel for career opportunities available for graduates," Miller said.

Although juniors and seniors usually make up the attending majority, Miller encourages freshmen and sophomores to attend to explore future career opportunities and internship possibilities.

The fair is held the same week as the Arts and Sciences Career Day, which is Tuesday, Oct. 31, because some companies attend both, Miller said.
AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS AND STAFF TO RECEIVE FFA AWARDS

By Susan Westbrook
Lantern city reporter

OSU students and professors will receive many of the top honors at this year's National FFA convention.

The convention, held annually in Kansas City, is expected to attract 22,000 to 25,000 students, professors and special guests from business and industry, said Jim Scott, state FFA executive secretary.

FFA is a national organization for students studying agricultural education in high school. Membership can be maintained through age 22. FFA membership totals 409,000 nationwide.

Bennett to speak

Convention activities will include speeches from William Bennett, director of the National Drug Council; Mamie McCullough of Dennis Water Enterprises and Terry Bradshaw, former Pittsburg Steelers quarterback.

Additional activities include touring agricultural enterprises, participating in FFA business sessions and taking part in the awards ceremonies, Scott said.

Vice provost honored

Acting Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost Frederick Hutchinson will receive the Honorary American FFA Degree in recognition of his contributions to agricultural education and the FFA.

"He has always provided through the College of Agriculture excellent support of the FFA at OSU," said Ray A. Miller, assistant dean for student affairs in the College of Agriculture.

Hutchinson was instrumental in bringing the state FFA convention and the FFA judging contest to Ohio State by providing faculty support and facilities, Scott said.

In a recent poll, OSU agricultural students said their initial contact with Ohio State was football first and FFA second, Scott said.

Hutchinson was nominated by the Ohio Department of Education, Division of Vocational and Career Education, Agriculture Education Service. At the time, he was vice president of agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture.

"The American FFA Degree is an award given to the top one half of one percent of the membership," Scott said. "It is awarded to the elite of the elite."

Degree candidates have successfully earned or invested a minimum of $5,000 through an agricultural enterprise and have kept a record of the process. They have been FFA members for at least five years and have participated in FFA, community, school, and leadership activities and their high school scholastic record, Scott said.

"However, a member could meet all the minimums and not get the degree," Scott said.

STUDENTS AWARDED

Of Ohio's 27 recipients, five are OSU students. Susan Lokai, Dan Schroer, Mike Hamilton, Travis Fleishman and Lori Zenos will receive their awards place Friday, Nov. 10.

Susan Lokai, a junior in agricultural education from Springfield, earned her degree through agricultural business rather than production agriculture. She is manager of the Andersons Flower Shop.

"I have a strong background in agriculture - it has been the line of my family," Lokai said. "I was a little tomboy type. I thought I could do everything and had to prove it to the world."

"Lokai plans to teach high school agriculture.

"I have received so much from agricultural education and I want to add something to someone else's life," Lokai said.

Lokai sees agricultural education as a way to impress upon high school students that every subject they take is important.

Dan Schroer, a sophomore from New Berlin majoring in agricultural education and agricultural economics, earned the degree through agricultural production. He worked on his parents' farm and in a greenhouse and dairy farm in his community.

Hamilton plans to teach high school agriculture.

Dan Schroer, a sophomore from New Berlin majoring in agricultural education and agricultural economics, earned the degree through agricultural production. He worked on his parents' farm and in a greenhouse and dairy farm in his community.

Hamilton plans to teach high school agriculture.

Travis Fleishman, a freshman from Sabina majoring in agricultural education raised Suffolk sheep and managed a small vegetable garden on parents' four-acre sheep farm. He also worked in a greenhouse and dairy farm in his community.

Fleishman attributes his beginnings in agriculture to his father. His father was his high school agricultural education instructor and his basketball coach.

"He opened the doors for me and I just had to walk through them," Fleishman said.

"My younger brothers and sisters picked up where I left off," he said.

Fleishman plans to teach agricultural education at the high school level.

Fleishman is also a candidate to be one of two representatives selected nationwide for the American Royal Student Ambassador Program.

Concluding with the National FFA Convention is the American Royal Rodeo and Livestock Show, one of the largest in the nation. Although not a part of FFA, many of the students involved in the show are FFA members.

Candidates chosen

Travis Fleishman and Bonnie Haws are Ohio's candidates for the American Royal Student Ambassador. Each state selects one male and one female candidate.

The two students selected will serve as spokespersons for the American Royal, hosting the American Royal Rodeo and spending the week following the National FFA Convention in Kansas City. They will also visit civic and American Royal and agriculture.

Haws, a sophomore in agricultural communications from Portage, grew up on a two-acre farm where she raised breeding sheep, angora goats, hogs and veal calves in her FFA projects.

"I've been raised on the family farm since birth," Orr said.

After completion of his two-year degree, Orr said he plans to return to the family farm or continue his education at Ohio State with a major in agricultural mechanization.

As part of the competition, Orr faces an interview with professional farms in forage production.

The finalists will receive a 17-day trip to Europe.
Cognition, motivation topics of banquet

By Susan Westbrook
Lantern campus reporter

Cognition and motivation, two variables that may work together to affect student performance in the classroom, will be the topic at the Annual Honors Banquet for the College of Agriculture and School of Natural Resources.

David Marrison, a senior from Jefferson with a dual major in agricultural education and agricultural economics, will present the results of his honors project which explored cognition; the mental process by which a student takes in information.

He also explored motivation, or the value a student places on the task at hand, and how the two variables work together.

Marrison examined how an instructor, knowing these variables for a particular student, might be able to adjust teaching style to yield the student’s optimum knowledge intake.

An example of an adjustment an instructor could make is using small group discussion or independent study rather than a lecture format, Marrison said.

Although cognition and motivation have long been recognized as working separately within the learning process, a recent study at the University of Michigan has shown that the variables work together, Marrison said. Part of Marrison’s research is to repeat the study to see if it is transferable.

Mark Dilley and Diane Straub will also be presenting their honors projects, academic counselor Kathy Pruckno said.

“The honors program lets the student go beyond what they learn in the classroom,” Marrison said. “You get to set up your own curriculum, within guidelines. It gives you a taste of what graduate work is like.”

The banquet, which has been sponsored each year by the Ohio Grain and Feed Association, is in its 27th year. Pruckno said it will take place Nov. 8, reception beginning at 5:15 p.m. in the Ohio Union main lounge.
Employers flock to Ag schools

Agricultural employers are beating down the door for workers at Ohio's Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster, Ohio. The two-year technical school, linked to The Ohio State University, trains students in 15 program areas.

"I wish we had another 1,000 students," said Fritz Reibe, the institute's financial aid coordinator and employment record keeper.

In some of the more popular programs, such as horticulture or landscaping, there may be as many as 30 jobs per graduate, he estimated. The situation is so severe that Reibe sometimes has had to cancel employers' recruiting trips.

"It's embarrassing," he said, "but there's no point interviewing a bunch of students who already have made their job choices."

About 1,250 students are enrolled in the College of Agriculture at Ohio State this year, according to Raymond A. Miller, assistant dean of agricultural administration. That's more than it was two years ago, but some of the increase is due to the School of Natural Resources. Enrollment is well below the peak of about 1,800 in 1979.

"We were placing about 84 percent of our graduates in the mid-1980s — when the agricultural economy was so tough," said Miller. "The last three years, we've placed 90 percent of our students either in full-time positions or graduate school."

The largest group, 33 percent, went to agribusiness positions where starting salaries averaged about $20,000 a year. The highest average salaries were earned by students going into food sciences. They averaged $23,400 per year in 1989.

About 25 percent of the agriculture graduates of Wilmington College will go into farming, according to Monte Anderson, chairman of the Department of Agriculture.

"What's different today is that more and more people are starting to see agriculture as more than tractors and plows and cattle and sows," Anderson said. "Today's student is hedging his or her bets. They may be majoring in agriculture, but they are minoring in chemistry or economics. If ag is good, they'll go that way. If not, they have the business sector to fall back on."

Students and businesses have been taking advantage of summer internships, Anderson said.

"Companies like Monsanto or Ciba-Geigy can see what kind of a person a student is before they consider hiring him the next year," he said. "The students come up with some very attractive summer jobs and find out that the things they are learning in school do apply in the real world."

Anderson said Wilmington will have no problem placing graduates this year. However, he warns a warning flag.

"I've had a surprising number of alumni call ... to ask about work," Anderson said. "It concerns me when people who have been working for a company for 10 years call and say they have lost their job ... . Agribusiness may be undergoing tougher times than some people are willing to admit."

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### Fewer graduates, more money

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*The Agricultural Technical Institute is a two-year degree program associated with The Ohio State University.*

Source: Agricultural Technical Institute

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Dispatch chart
Ohio farmers use organic methods

By Tracy Mack

Some Ohio farmers do not treat soil like dirt. They get to know it, spend extra time caring for it and preserve it for future crops.

Soil erosion is the number one environmental problem facing the planet, said Scott Williams, Ohio Ecological Food and Farm Association executive director. "Soil is lost now than during the Dust Bowl era," said an OSU researcher.

Organic farmers are among these stewards of the land. Of the 80,000 farmers who work 10 million acres of land in Ohio, about 100 of them are certified organic farmers.

Kamal Enshayan, a researcher with Ohio State University's Sustainable Agriculture Program, said organic farming is for people who do not want to use agricultural chemicals found in synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and weed killers.

Organic farmers minimize what they add to the soil and maximize internal resources. The result is a healthier soil not dependent on chemicals, he said.

Soil can experience chemical withdrawal symptoms during the first two years a farmer switches to organic, said Scott Williams, Ohio Ecological Food and Farm Association executive director. "Crops yield drops and weeds and insects sometimes appear. Once the soil becomes fully organic, usually after three years, yields improve," Williams said.

Williams said organic crop yields can be lower than conventionally treated crop yields. Lower yields do not mean lower profits. The market for organic food is growing rapidly and can sell for prices 25 percent to 50 percent higher than other crops.

The public seems willing to pay higher prices for food grown without synthetic chemicals, he said.

Organic farmers do not have the added expense of chemicals and fertilizers, he said.

Traditionally, land-grant universities such as Ohio State have considered organic farming as backward, Enshayan said. "Five years ago you couldn't mention the word 'organic' in the Department of Agriculture."

When agricultural chemicals come on the market after World War II, a search on natural ways to improve soil and control weeds and pests was put on the back burner, he said.

Williams said men's control over nature was a powerful concept. The ecological food and farm association supports a group organization that certifies organic farmers and encourages them to work with nature rather than fight it, he said.

The Ohio Department of Agriculture defined organic farming for legislation that passed last year. Farms must be chemical-free for three years and remain that way to be considered organic, Williams said.

Organic farming takes more time and expertise, he said. "To control pests organically, farmers monitor the fields, looking for bugs, and then release 'good' insects to kill the harmful ones," Williams said.

Healthy soil contains microscopic insects that can fight off destructive bugs. Pesticides kill the harmful and protective insects in the soil, he said.

Organic farmers use certain crops every other year as natural fertilizers, such as soybeans and clover hay. They also spread manure to increase soil fertility. Conventionally farmers apply fertilizers made from petrochemicals to add nutrients, Enshayan said.

Crop rotation prevents soil from being drained of the same nutrients year after year. Also, clover hay crops help hold down the soil so it will not erode, he said.

Today, most farmers simply add fertilizer when their top soil erodes. Because fertilizers come from oil and gas, which are nonrenewable resources, farmers should not count on having fertilizers forever, Enshayan said.

Organic farmers tend to have weed problems. Farmers expose weed roots by stirring up the soil to combat the problem. Conventionally farmers plant crops with herbicides to kill the weeds, he said.

Barbara Egan, education coordinator for the Franklin County Soil and Water Conservation District, said the public's growing concern with ground water quality is drawing more attention to agricultural chemicals.

Chief of Ohio EPA division of ground water, Carl Williams, said many problems with agricultural chemicals leaking into ground water supplies are reported.

The agency has been concerned about agricultural chemical runoff for the last 12 years, but has not had the resources to address the issue, he said.

This year Congress set aside grants for ground water analysis. The EPA will start two small projects this spring to start looking for agricultural chemicals in water, Wilhelm said.

Other states think they have found these chemicals in water supplies. It is good sense to look for problems in Ohio, he added.

Roland Jenkins, of the Ohio Agriculture Department, said animal manure and synthetic fertilizers contain nitrates that can leak into water. Even organic fertilizers can pollute but not as bad as synthetic ones that wash away easier, Williams said.

Though some people think the state land-grant universities lag behind and do not support organic farming research, Ohio State is not opposed to the techniques, he said.

Chairman Frederick Miller, OSU Department of Agronomy, said he has no problem with organic farming except that its proponents suggest no other systems are good.

"This department stands behind anything that can be validated by science. Clearly some organic farms stand the test of scientific scrutiny," Miller said.

Ohio State provides extension services through the school's Department of Agriculture for Ohio farmers. County agents employed by the department advise farmers on land management techniques, he said.

Ohio State has limited resources to serve 80,000 farmers, each one operating a unique farm. Miller said. The department can not afford to take away research funds for mainstream farming techniques to research organic techniques. There is no great cry from the farmers for organic farming information, he said.

Instead, Ohio State's experimental station, the Ohio Agriculture Research and Development Center, is working on disease-resistant seeds.

Over 50 percent of Ohio farmers also have jobs off the farm, Miller said. They are looking for farming methods that require minimal labor and management, Miller said.

Although some organic fertilizing techniques have 70 years of data supporting their effectiveness, many farmers do not want to change their lifestyles to meet the time demands of organic farming, Miller said.

John Schreider, a commercial farmer from Shelby, said organic methods are not feasible on a large farm. To manage the 6,000-acre farm organically would take much more time and labor, he said.

Schreider said he might experiment with organic farming if more research is done and more efficient methods are developed. He is not against new methods, but he can not afford to take risks, he said.

Schreider said he is concerned with chemicals contaminating local water supplies. He recently bought a $25,000 facility to help prevent runoff, he said.

Extension agents encourage farmers to take into account natural nutrients in soil and to supplement them with chemicals. Some farmers take the easy way out and just spray on chemicals without consideration, Miller said.

For the government subsidies for farmers are a hard incentive to overcome, Miller said. Most organic farmers take the easy way out and just spray on chemicals without consideration, Miller said.

For the government subsidizes for farmers are a hard incentive to overcome, Miller said. Most organic farmers can not receive subsidies because of conflicting crop rotations.

To receive subsidies, farmers must plant what the government tells them to, said Robert Schuler, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Last year, farmers received $10.5 billion in subsidies. In 1990, the federal budget allotts $8.2 billion for subsidies.

"Federal farm programs have locked farmers into using chemicals and fertilizers on a few crops," Williams said.
Deep roots vital to sustain land, economy

By Greg Brown

Thinking we can solve any problem with just a little more knowledge paradoxically could unravel the western world. Our reliance on rationalism distances us from the lessons of nature — lessons that if learned could enhance the earth and the creatures on it.

So says Wes Jackson, philosopher, farmer, geneticist and director of the Land Institute near Salina, Kan.

Because we’re so busy doing and not listening we rarely anticipate how our intrusion of nature can come back to haunt us, he says.

For example, he points out we’re smart enough to build the high technology of a modern-touled, chemically laden farm. However, we did not foresee how these same farming practices would ruin topsoil and poison land and water.

Jackson is the father of sustainable agriculture, which promotes low- or no-chemical use farming, stressing ecology alongside economic viability. He spoke on May 4 to some 200 people in the Agricultural Administration building’s auditorium on the subject, “The Marriage of Ecology and Agriculture.” His talk was sponsored by Ohio State’s sustainable agriculture program, among others. He challenged many commonly held precepts and took aim at universities as well.

“We (Americans) are poorly educated. Almost the whole university is illiterate on the subject of where natural resources are, at what rate we use them up, and the implications of this. It’s inexcusable for a people who say they value knowledge so highly to be so ignorant.”

Worship of the rational mind and a large dose of unchecked greed have brought the United States to the brink of economic devastation, he contends, as we take our place as the world’s leading debtor nation.

Jackson returned to the University where he first outlined the Land Institute’s work and presented a paper “Toward a Sustainable Agriculture” during a conference at the Fawcett Center in 1978. It was this paper, and much of his subsequent work, that is forcing people to rethink how well we grow our food.

Now he wants Americans to rethink our economic order, and finally, how we view community.

It’s all a matter of roots: How deep they penetrate determines the strength of the “plant’s” fiber.

He calls sustainable agriculture the midwife leading us from the “extractive economy” of exploitation, to one which puts community needs above profits. It’s an issue with spiritual dimensions for Jackson who quotes Job, Virgil and Spenser (who saw nature in part as teacher).

“As scientists we must be dealing with larger issues than just our own experiments. Universities must educate people to go back home, if not literally, then at least to learn how to dig in and commit to work for the good of the community in which a person lives. A student needs to see how his or her small effort can make a difference.”

“But instead of this” now universities mainly educate people for upward mobility.

“We’re not doing students any favors making them think they can consume at this rate endlessly, he notes. But society-wide we are under the false illusion that our economic expansion knows no bounds. Jackson contends that many incorrectly are calling the fall of Eastern Europe from state communism a victory for America — proof that we won the Cold War.

“We spent $5 trillion fighting the Cold War. Did we win? That money could rebuild our infrastructure. With the fall of the Soviet empire we’re seeing the failure of collective capitalism. The failure of our individual brand of capitalism isn’t far behind.”

A new economic order is vital, Jackson says, to wean us from the “liquid, portable fuel” economy with the car and other resource-gobbling items so central to our lifestyle. We extract these finite, natural resources at such a pernicious rate that we gallop toward their depletion.

This is the opposite of a sustainable economic order, and is doomed, he notes.

Jackson paints the picture of a sustainable agriculture as the metaphor of a sustainable economy.

He talks about “mimicking nature.” At the Land Institute, researchers mimic the prairie to see how nature grows food and prevents soil erosion at the same time. Jackson, and his work there, was featured as the cover story of the Atlantic in its November 1989 issue.

About 100 acres of prairie land serve as a model for the institute, which began 14 years ago. On this prairie, diverse grasses and grains, including wheat, grow undisturbed by a harvest. There’s a burn each year, but the soil’s never dug for replanting. Consequently, the plants develop deep, powerful roots protecting the soil from erosion.

On other plots of land, Jackson mixes the grasses and grains in such a way that they mature in different months. Some of these are harvested, others left to wilt and become natural fertilizer, but the ground is not tilled and the plants assume their perennial nature. Topsoil doesn’t erode, and the vibrant plants don’t need chemical “protection.”

The grains have been used in small batches of breads, and someday could find their way into the larger market.

Jackson thinks of his work over the long haul, 50-100 years from now. He says his research will prove critical because farmers apparently must learn to grow food with less intrusive methods. Today, farmers use eight times the amount of insecticide they did 40 years ago, yet lose double the percentage of crops to pests. Our chemicals have bred heartier bugs and weaker plants. Furthermore, erosion is taking topsoil at a greater rate than in the dust bowl days, according to Jackson.

Roots of the economy need deeper grounding as well, he says. Investing dollars and time in people and projects that benefit local communities, and then give back to the larger economy, are necessary beginnings. “Ecologists should become our economists.”

Jackson’s vision is one where humans supplant the notion of dominating nature with learning about nature. “With 1992 coming up, what if we declare this as the end of colonization, and the beginning of the era of discovery. We could invite back wild plants and animals.

“It may be our last best chance to discover America.”
New Selective Admission Policy

Begins at OSU with Fall Quarter

Ohio State's selective admission policy has undergone some changes that may affect enrollment in the College of Agriculture. Selective admission policy now is effective for this autumn quarter at the Columbus campus. In 1991, it will become effective during autumn, winter and summer quarters for freshmen and transfers applying to the Columbus campus. Spring quarter is an exception.

Ray Miller, assistant dean of student affairs in the College of Agriculture, says that course requirements for incoming freshmen are still the same, but as the applicant pool becomes more competitive, students with higher class rankings have a better chance of being admitted. If a student's class rank is lower than that of other applicants, the admissions committee still will take other admission factors into consideration.

According to Mary Poling, admissions counselor for the College of Agriculture, the selective admission policy first was implemented to allow students an equal chance to apply to Ohio State. Before 1986, applications were accepted on a first come/first served basis. It became a race to be the first to apply. As a result, students were finding that they had to apply during their junior year in high school in order to have a chance at enrollment. In 1986-87, the selective admission policy was implemented to curb that race. Since that time, academic improvements can be seen in incoming freshmen. Students are coming in better prepared. For example, 65 percent of first quarter freshmen met selective admission course requirements in 1986. In 1989, 83 percent of incoming freshmen met the same course requirements.

"Ohio State has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars providing remedial courses for students who should have taken and passed those subjects in high school," says Miller. "By requiring college preparation courses in high school, we have reduced the number of course offerings we had to make at the remedial level. The selective admission policy helps reduce the cost of education here at the university."

Freshman enrollment in the College of Agriculture has remained steady since the selective admission policy was implemented in 1986. Will the new restrictions cause a decrease in enrollment? "If enrollment levels in the College of Agriculture become sufficiently low," says Miller, "I am sure there will be some exception spaces granted. If there is any significant impact on any college, the admissions committee will make special considerations. Their intent is not to force colleges out of business."

Miller does not feel that having a different set of requirements for agriculture students is in their best interest. "If the selective admissions policy were different for the College of Agriculture, students interested in other areas might use it as a back door entrance to the university," says Miller. "Nor would we do our image any good if we have a different set of criteria for our students. Agriculture is now business and science related. It is going to require individuals with intellect and the ability to solve problems. We would like to have the very best of those kinds of students."

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Dewey Allen Adams, professor of Comprehensive Vocational Education in the department of Agricultural Education, had some doubts when selective admissions first was implemented. He felt that students who opted to follow a high school vocational program would be hurt because they would not have the college preparation course requirements. However, he said he has since changed his point of view. He now feels that selective admissions has had a positive effect on students coming into the College of Agriculture. "The selective admission policy has forced career centers, vocational schools and high schools to adapt their curriculum so that vocational students also can take college preparation courses," says Adams. "Students are coming into our college both vocationally and academically prepared."

With the applicant pool having higher class rankings, can a student from a small class, rural high school hope to compete with students from urban schools? Competitiveness of a student's high school is taken into consideration. James Mager, director of admissions for The Ohio State University, claims that rural high school students rank just about average, if not above, when comparing them to urban high school students. The university as a whole has seen an increase in the percentage of students ranking in the 60 percentile or better—69 percent in 1986 to 84 percent in 1989. If a student does not meet the class rank requirement, other admission factors taken into consideration can actually adjust class rank to a higher level. "There is no specific class rank number or percentile that we work with," says Mager. "The student's class rank is considered with and adjusted by several other factors. However, the applicant pool is becoming more competitive as students are coming in better prepared. It is this fact that is making it difficult for a student with a low class ranking to be admitted."

Admissions makes sure that there are no major shifts in the representation by county. "We are doing everything we can to offer options and openings for students," says Mager.

But if an agriculture student does not make the cut, what options does he/she have? "We are very sensitive to the fact that Ohio State has the only four-year public agriculture college in Ohio," says Mager. "The student who doesn't make the cut still has options. They may apply spring quarter or any quarter at a branch. The only restrictions will be for freshmen and transfer students applying to the Columbus campus during fall, winter, or summer quarters. " Students also have the option of applying at another university, taking some general classes, then transferring to Ohio State.†
OSU receives grant for pesticide study

By Dave Wherle
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State has received a grant for more than $335,000 from the Department of Agriculture to conduct a research program assessing the impact of pesticide use in the North Central Region of the United States.

This annual program will study the extent and economics of pesticide use, the risk of exposure and the risk to water supplies and environment.

The protective clothing and equipment for application will also be examined.

The program will fund 18 projects chosen from proposals in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Ohio.

The USDA will contribute the results of the studies to the Environmental Protection Agency for its benefit-risk evaluation which focuses on pesticides of current concern.
Ohio State offers agri-cultural experience

By EJ Johnson
Lantern staff writer

Experience overseas for credit hours is now offered through a variety of programs designed to give OSU students a better understanding of the world.

The Department for International Studies has study-abroad programs in the Dominican Republic, mainland China and Poland. Agricultural students can fulfill their international experience requirements at a cost that is almost the price of paying tuition and living in the dorms for a quarter.

"These programs are a component of the new curriculum which we hope will give students a cross-cultural experience in a non-English speaking country," David Hansen, director of International Programs in agriculture, said.

Students participating in these programs will take classes dealing with the culture, the agricultural economics and the overall development of the country they are visiting, Hansen said.

There are other opportunities for undergraduates in most majors to travel abroad earning credit hours, said Dennis Zeedyk, a sophomore from Defiance County, who plans to go to Australia.

"I thought that a trip like this was way out of my reach," Zeedyk said. "But then I thought hey, I'm only here four years and if I'm ever going to do anything very different this is probably my only chance."

Zeedyk, the only OSU student going to Australia to take classes, will spend 16 weeks there.

The Dominican Republic program will include a six-week study agenda of Dominican history and culture, agricultural economics and integrated rural development worth 15 credit hours. Students will live in the dorms at Instituto Superior de Agricultura in Santiago where they will also eat and take classes.

"I don't expect the students to come home speaking fluent Spanish, but I would expect them to know how to ask for a beer," Hansen said.

"I thought that a trip like this was way out of my reach. But then I thought hey, I'm only here four years and if I'm ever going to do anything very different this is probably my only chance."

— Dennis Zeedyk, a sophomore planning a trip to Australia

This autumn, Charles Parker, chairperson professor in animal science, said he hopes to send 10 undergraduates to mainland China for an intensive study program in Beijing.

The six-week study program worth 15 credit hours involves field trips and classes in Manderin, Chinese agriculture and Chinese culture.

"Students would be housed with a Chinese student to provide an excellent cultural exchange," Parker said. "The living facilities in Beijing are very acceptable."

Ohio State in cooperation with Michigan State, will have a four-week study-abroad program in Poland this summer worth six credit-hours.

"Students need to really appreciate the opportunity that exists here for their educational enrichment," Parker said.
Ag college gets use of farm land

Ohio State's holdings soon will grow by more than 1,000 acres. The Board of Trustees on Feb. 1 approved the purchase of a 1,102-acre farm in Madison County for use by the College of Agriculture.

Eventually, six livestock facilities now at the Columbus campus will be moved to the farm on State Route 38 three miles north of London.

The purchase is known locally as the Yoder Farm and contains about 952 tillable acres in addition to a residence, barns and other agricultural buildings.

The Yoder Farm will be used to expand the Farm Science Review into an innovation center with modern crop and livestock research and demonstration areas, according to John Ellinger, assistant vice president for agricultural administration. The land purchase will give the University a variety of options in future agricultural programs, he says.

The livestock facilities in Columbus will be phased out by the University. The Waterman dairy complex on Lane Avenue just west of Kenny Road will be converted into a main campus teaching center to include all livestock species. The livestock facilities at Don Scott Field also will be phased out and eventually turned over to the University Airport for future runway construction.
OSU buys farm to centralize livestock facility

By John Seewer
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State has purchased a 1.102-acre farm in Madison County, beginning a long range plan to phase out livestock facilities in Columbus and create a main campus teaching center for the College of Agriculture.

Acquiring the land will improve the livestock teaching facilities on campus, said John Ellinger, assistant vice president for agricultural administration.

The Waterman dairy complex on Lane Avenue will be converted to a teaching center for all livestock species, Ellinger said.

All livestock housed on campus will be moved to the Madison County farm and transported to the Columbus facility for teaching and research.

"It will be a lot easier to move the animals than move the students," Ellinger said.

Livestock facilities at Dan Scott Field will be eliminated and the area will be turned over to the university airport for future runway lengthening, Ellinger said.

The poultry operations, 674 W. Lane Ave., will be moved to the new teaching center, Ellinger said. The land is programmed for the Chadwick Arboretum.

However, a time table has not been set for the improvements, he said. Changes will only occur when money becomes available from the capital improvements committee.

Ellinger said the facility relocation will also depend on upcoming budgets for building construction and renovation. The transfer of animals to the recently acquired land will also depend on appropriated funds.

The purchase of the land, approved by the university board of trustees, will cost about $1.8 million. Ellinger said. The property is owned by the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, he said.

The land will be funded by profits from the College of Agriculture's annual Farm Science Review during a 10-20 year period, he said. The farm is adjacent to the university's 992-acre Molly Caren Agricultural Center site of the annual Farm Science Review.

About 951 acres on the new site will be farmed by four to six agriculture students and the Farm Science Review staff members, Ellinger said.

"This will more than double our crop production," said Craig Hendrick, manager of Farm Science Review and farm operations.

Hendrick said the additional land will expand the area to 1,600 acres. Profits from the land will go to the Farm Science Review, he said. Students are paid an hourly wage for their work.

The newly acquired land allows the Farm Science Review to increase the number of field demonstrations, Hendrick said. Diversity of previous demonstrations had been limited because of a lack of land.

A natural wetland also exists on the land. Biological science students might have the opportunity to use the area for research, Hendrick said.
Current livestock facilities to be phased out

OSU considers Madison Co. land purchase

By Susan Crowell

COLUMBUS — Purchase of land in Madison County by The Ohio State University signals a major change for the university's livestock facilities.

The university board of trustees approved the purchase of 1,102 acres adjacent to the Molly Caren Agricultural Center, home to the Farm Science Review Feb. 1. According to John Ellinger, assistant vice president for agricultural administration, the property will be expanded into a modern livestock research and demonstration area.

The farm, owned by the Prudential Insurance Company of America, is located on Route 38 approximately three miles north of London and 27 miles from campus. It will be purchased for an amount not to exceed $1.6 million. Approval must now come from the Ohio Board of Regents and the State Controlling Board. Discussion of the purchase began last summer.

A house, two grain bins and two storage sheds located on the property are roughly valued at $100,000 to $125,000, Ellinger said. There are 951 tillable acres.

The land purchase holds direct meaning for the main campus agricultural facilities, Ellinger said. There are eventual plans to discontinue use of the six existing livestock facilities in Columbus as well as facilities near Don Scott Field.

The Waterman dairy complex on Lane Avenue will be converted into an "in close animal temporary holding and teaching facility" for all species, Ellinger said. Livestock needed for teaching purposes will be brought to the temporary holding facility on campus only as needed.

Although final plans have not been made, the dairy herd will be moved from its current site. It is possible, he said, that individual departments will explore other university-owned sites in the state to move their livestock. In that event, a small number of that species will still be maintained for teaching purposes.

Ellinger, who chairs an ag facilities committee, said the first proposal for building phaseout, renovation and construction will be completed within the next few weeks. It will then be available for faculty and student groups' comment.

The current ag facilities have long felt the squeeze from other university departments and expansion. For example, when the state computer center was built on west central campus, it eliminated 40 acres used to produce corn silage. Ellinger said.

The 40 acres was not the entire crop area, "that's 40 acres on top of 10 here and 15 there a sooner or later, we don't have enough land produce corn silage for our dairy operation.

"Matching it (land purchase) with Molly Caren Agricultural Center gives us a total of abo 2,100 acres in one operation," Ellinger said. "It land capabilities will allow us to move existing livestock units there or to have enough land support them."

Students will not be required to travel to the facility, he said. Animals needed for teaching purposes, or for the Little International, will be brought to campus.

Proposed expansion of the Ohio State airport is forcing the close of the facilities at Don Scott. Ellinger explained. The university approved master airport expansion plan in February 1995 which includes the lengthening of the north and south main runways. If approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), regulation restrict the height of structures near the end of the runway.

The airport expansion would eliminate the current beef pastures to the east of the main runway and the beef, swine and horse buildings to the west, Ellinger said.  

CON'T ON PAGE 5
The ag facilities on Lane Avenue were constructed in 1972, he added, and are "obsolete facilities for modern practices and we need to be looking at the replacement of those facilities."

"We're looking at a way we can accommodate our livestock and animal needs for all of our departments and at the same time have sufficient land to support them," Ellinger said.

The announcement coincides with a university-wide curriculum review, which has been underway for more than three years. The review proposal is expected to be refined by this summer. OSU curriculum was last revised in 1968.

Funds for the purchase will come from earnings of the Molly Caren Agricultural Center over the next 15 to 20 years, Ellinger said.

R. Craig Fendrick, who manages the 993-acre Farm Science Review site, said those funds are not generated by exhibitor fees and Review admission. He forecasts potential annual income from crops on the new property will be between $350-$400,000. The Molly Caren Agricultural Center crops currently have an annual revenue of $200,000, Fendrick said.

He expects the Farm Science Review to oversee the Yoder Farm (as the property is known locally), however separate operating budgets will be used.
A RICH ENDOWMENT

The endowed chair for farm income enhancement is the third richest at The Ohio State University, according to George Greenleaf, coordinator of special projects at the College of Agriculture.

The post is backed by $2.4 million, including $1 million from the state of Ohio, and more than $500,000 from Nationwide Insurance Co. Additional federal funding will eventually push the endowment to more than $3 million.

Farm income enhancement continues to be a critical concern in agriculture, according to Thomas Sporleder, who holds the chair. More than 300 people turned out for the second national conference this week.

"I'm pleased with the turnout and pleased that the program offered suggestions for the two aspects of farm income enhancement," Sporleder said.

The next challenge may be finding ways to get the ideas to farmers. Only about 25 farmers attended the conference. Sporleder said sponsorships to cover the $120 registration fee might be a solution.
OSU ‘sustains’ natural farming

By Jennifer Rieck
Lantern staff writer

Chemical use in farming increases food production, but the excessive use of chemicals is destroying the soil.

"Whether they be pesticides, herbicides or whatever, excessive use is harmful," said Rattan Lal, professor for the department of agronomy. "We don't want them misused - they should be used according to prescription and sustainable agriculture is the prescription."

The OSU Sustainable Agriculture Program promotes an energy conserving, environmentally sound agriculture through the study of natural rather than chemical farming methods.

"Basically little chemicals were used and crop rotations were used until World War II," said Clive Edwards, professor for the department of entomology.

There were a number of pesticides developed during the war because Europe and the United States had a great need for food and wanted to produce more, he said.

"Chemicals have been very good in that sense," Edwards said.

In the 1980’s farmers were in trouble as a result of chemical use because crop yields increased and forced food prices to fall, he said. By lowering chemical input, farmers could make a better profit.

Sustainable agriculture is something that helps the earth and cares for people," said Kamyr Enshayan, education coordinator for the sustainable agriculture program.

"I think the role of the university is to provide a range of farming options, but we're only providing chemical options," he said. "I'm not saying we should scrap chemical use, but we should provide alternative choices," he said.

We need all kinds of research into biological, non-chemical choices and alternatives, he said. "I don't think a lot of people at the university have acknowledged there is an agriculture problem, he said.

"People are becoming more aware of agricultural problems so sustainable agriculture is becoming more important," Edwards said.

"It's moving quite fast now," said Edwards. Since 1985, the number of people involved has grown from 50 to 800 he said. "We are also involved internationally in some of the developing regions such as Central America, South America and Africa," Edwards said.

"Those advocating sustainable agriculture are dissatisfied with agriculture the way it is now," said Enshayan. There is tremendous soil erosion and rural community decline he said. "The agriculture we have has created a great output of food, but at what costs?" Enshayan said.

Enshayan said the land won't last long so alternatives are being sought. "We're searching for biological rather than chemical alternatives."

He said research people involved in the program study natural processes that happen on farms, soil microorganisms and organic matter turnover.

A statewide project, The Farmer to Farmer Mentorship Project, is an educational part of the Sustainable Agriculture Program, Enshayan said.

Its goal is to provide interested farmers with ideas which can help them reduce their dependence on purchased petrochemicals said Enshayan.

"We believe farmer-to-farmer mentoring is an effective means for sharing practical, local knowledge of farming with reduced dependence on costly inputs," he said.

"We want to take the best of the old alternatives and add to it new things," said Edwards.

Agriculture has to be economically sustainable as well as environmentally sustainable, Edwards said.

"I think the relationship between the university and the farmers is one way, a top-down relationship," Enshayan said. The university thinks they should be the ones to teach the farmers he said. "What we're doing is turning things around," he said.

"We're viewing farmers as knowledgeable beings and we are learning from them."
SEARCH COMMITTEE NAMED FOR OHIO STATE'S AGRICULTURE DEAN

COLUMBUS -- A search is on for the next dean of The Ohio State University's College of Agriculture. President E. Gordon Gee has named a 17-person committee to identify outstanding candidates for vice president for agricultural administration and executive dean of the college.

"Miller B. McDonald Jr. has agreed to serve as chairperson of the committee," Gee announced. McDonald, of Dublin, is a professor of agronomy who served on a similar search committee in 1986, when Frederick E. Hutchinson was promoted to the post.

"In addition, a number of constituents from agricultural industries will be appointed as advisory committee members to assist in the consultative and interview process of finalists for the position," Gee noted.

J. Robert Warmbrod has been acting dean since July 1989 when Hutchinson became acting vice president for academic affairs and provost. Hutchinson is now senior vice president for academic affairs and provost.

The appointment of a permanent dean has been delayed because of changes in the provost's office and the presidency during the past two years. McDonald said there is no timetable for the search and selection process.
"Time is not a constraining issue. Identification of an outstanding individual to fill this premier academic position is the principal objective. Nominations will be received until April 30 or until a suitable candidate is selected," he said.

Once the nominations are received, the committee will narrow the list to qualified candidates.

"Representatives from the agricultural industry will have the opportunity to interview the final group of candidates as the nomination list is narrowed," he said.

The vice president for agricultural administration serves as academic dean of the College of Agriculture, which includes the School of Natural Resources, the Agricultural Technical Institute and 10 agricultural departments.

Administrative responsibilities also include the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, headquartered in Wooster, and the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service.

The College of Agriculture has an enrollment of 1,624 undergraduate students, including 314 in the School of Natural Resources, and 535 graduate students. The Agriculture Technical Institute in Wooster has 732 students enrolled in its two-year programs. There are 590 faculty members and 1,062 staff.

The university's agriculture budget totals $107.2 million, including $38.5 million for the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service and $37.3 million for OARDC. The college has an endowment of $28 million. Ohio State's agricultural operations encompass 12,000 acres scattered across the state, and activities and programs are held in all 88 counties. Research activities

-more-
extend across the world. The university's Farm Science Review, one of the nation's top agriculture expositions, is held each September at the 2,000-acre Molly Caren Agriculture Center near London.

The search committee is seeking candidates with broad academic experience with a record of administrative and leadership abilities that would be fitting to the complexity of a large land-grant university.

Other members of the search committee are:
- John B. Allred of Columbus (43220), professor of food science and technology;
- John M. Ellinger of Upper Arlington, assistant vice president for agriculture administration;
- Earl F. Epstein of Columbus (43206), professor of natural resources;
- Gary L. Floyd of Columbus (43220), dean of the College of Biological Sciences;
- Michael O. Garraway of Worthington, professor of plant pathology;
- Joan E. Gritzmaker of Worthington, professor of human ecology education;
- Michael Knee of Upper Arlington, professor of horticulture;
- Bob D. Moser of Dublin, director of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service;
- Karl E. Nestor Sr. of Wooster, professor of poultry science and associate chairperson of OARDC;
- Joy L. Pate of Pataskala, associate professor of dairy science;
- Alan J. Randall of Westerville, professor of agricultural education and rural sociology;
- Linda J. Saif of West Salem, professor of veterinary preventive medicine with the Food Animal Health Research Program at OARDC;
- Glen H. Schmidt of Lithopolis, chairperson of the Department of Animal Science;
- Royce B. Thornton of Apple Creek, assistant professor of animal science industry at ATI;
- A. Pieter VanDeventer of the Netherlands, graduate student in the Department of Agricultural Engineering; and
- Karen M. Wagner of Celina, an undergraduate student in the Department of Dairy Science.

Contact: Miller McDonald Jr., (614) 292-9003.
Search to begin for agriculture vp and dean

By Tom Spring

A search is on for the next leader of the College of Agriculture.

President Gee has named a 17-person committee to identify outstanding candidates for vice president for agricultural administration and executive dean of the college.

Miller B. McDonald Jr. is chairperson of the committee. McDonald, professor of agronomy, served on a similar search committee in 1986, when Frederick E. Hutchinson was promoted to the post.

"In addition, a number of constituents from agricultural industries will be appointed as advisory committee members to assist in the consultative and interview process of finalists for the position," Gee notes.

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— Miller B. McDonald Jr.

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April 4, 1991/onCampus/3
Club aids minority agriculture majors

By Estela G. Cornejo
Lantern staff writer

Minorities make up only three to four percent of students pursuing a career in agriculture, said Gwendolyn Mitchell, vice-president of Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences. She is presently working on the recruitment and retention of minority students.

Mitchell said minorities also make up less than one percent of the faculty in the College of Agriculture and School of Natural Resources at Ohio State, and approximately three percent of the professional workforce is composed of minorities.

"Minority students tend to feel isolated in the college because there aren't too many in any one department," said Eugene Jones, co-advisor of the group. "We want to help them feel more at home."

Jones said getting to know each other will help minorities feel better about choosing agriculture as a field of study.

"Recruitment efforts are centered on changing the image minority students have on agriculture," Mitchell said. Students should not always think of farming when they think about agriculture, he said.

Jones has one theory as to why there are not many minorities studying agriculture. "Both blacks and hispanics have a history of working on farms, blacks as slaves and hispanics as migrant workers," he said.

People need to be made aware that agriculture also includes science, engineering, food, communications and environmental quality, Mitchell said.

Mitchell said parents of minority students have a strong influence over their children's career choices and they too need to be educated and exposed to the new direction the field of agriculture has taken.

"Parents don't encourage kids to pursue a major and career in agriculture," Mitchell said. This is a long-term recruitment effort because people do not change their opinions overnight, she said.

Another function of the group is to help the students with any problems they may be experiencing on campus. Jones said the organization brings guest speakers from all areas of campus to speak to the students and provides information on available resources, such as tutors.

"There are problems they can help you solve that other groups can't help with," said Angel Manuel Jiminez, 18, an animal science major from Puerto Rico. The club will give a student a better understanding of international people, he said. He has been a member since September 1990.

The role of this group is to create a support network for minority students and to assist the college with recruitment and retention efforts, Mitchell said. "Club members, in essence, are the ones who take the touring students to the different buildings and different departments," she said.

Creating an atmosphere that minority students would want to and feel like they can come to should increase the role that minority students will play in agricultural programs, Mitchell said.
Panel starts search for agriculture dean

By Estela G. Cornejo

Lantern staff writer

A 17-member committee has begun the search for a permanent dean and vice president for the College of Agriculture to replace the acting dean and vice president.

The committee has developed a position description, started requests for nominations, and advertised the position in national journals. Although they would like to select a candidate by the middle of Autumn Quarter 1991, there is no time frame or deadline in the search.

"We will not sacrifice quality in the search in order to bring it to closure," Madison Scott, vice president for Personnel Services said, "but there is a sense of need to get on with the business."

"President Gee is attempting to round out his team," Scott explains. "It's appropriate to move ahead to fill that position on a permanent basis."

The position was vacated almost a year ago when Frederick E. Hutchinson was appointed as provost and vice president for Academic Affairs. J. Robert Warmbord was named as acting dean and vice president.

The College of Agriculture has been served well for almost a year by Dr. Warmbord, Scott said. However, permanent leadership is always important when working at a complex enterprise such as the Ohio State University.

"Permanent leadership is really able to assess, evaluate and provide vision and direction for programs and colleges based on tenure," he said.

Warmbord would not comment on the search.

In the role of vice president, the new individual will serve on the president's cabinet and represent agricultural concerns; and in the role of dean, the individual will be in charge of academic programs and issues, Miller B. McDonald Jr., chairperson of the committee, said.
Funding cuts lead to leaner times for OSU’s agriculture programs

Agricultural educators and researchers at The Ohio State University will see their belts a little tighter in coming years, according to J. Robert Warmbroad, acting vice president for agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture.

“It is clearly clear that continued downizing will be called for,” Warmbroad said. “It’s not unique to The Ohio State University or the state of Ohio. We are not the worst case, but we are certainly under severe pressure.”

The good news is that the Ohio legislature seems to be in a more generous mood toward funding agricultural education at OSU than the governor. Both the House and Senate have returned some of the funds that the governor recommended to cut.

A conference committee will decide the budgetary fate of the College of Agriculture, the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service, the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center and the Agricultural Technical Institute.

Even if the most favorable funding formula is chosen, however, the school’s agricultural programs will have to continue to pinch pennies in coming years, Warmbroad said.

The College of Agriculture has been asked to submit plans to deal with a 5 percent, 5 percent or 7 percent reduction in its budget, Warmbroad said. The college was rocked by a 5 percent reduction in the 1988-1990 biennium. The $500,000 cut was linked to a 30 percent enrollment decrease in the 1980s.

“In the fall of 1990, our enrollment was 9 percent higher in 1989,” he said. “I hope that means the downward trend has turned around.”

The budget of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service was cut 3.1 percent under the governor’s executive order in February. The governor called for another 5 percent reduction for the year beginning July 1.

The governor called for another 5 percent reduction for the year beginning July 1.

The Ohio House increased the governor’s funding by $1 million and the Senate topped that with another $500,000. If the new proposal survives the conference committee, the service’s budget will be slightly higher than it was last July 1.

The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center had its budget reduced 5.1 percent by the governor’s order. The governor proposed to chop another 5 percent beginning July 1. The result would be a budget that is 9.8 percent less than in 1990.

The House mixed the governor’s suggestions and added $600,000 to the center’s budget for 1991-1992. The Senate added $500,000 to that figure and $1.5 million for the second year of the biennium. If the committee keeps the changes, the center’s budget will be the same in the coming year as it was last year. It would be $1.5 million higher next year.

Only the Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster, Ohio, faces the prospect of a budget increase July 1. The two-year training center is supported by the Ohio Board of Regents at a specified formula. The formula favors schools that show growth. It will mean a slight increase in funding for the institute this year, Warmbroad said.

The coming year promises some changes in leadership in all branches of the college except the extension service.

Warmbroad has been acting vice president and dean since his predecessor, Frederick E. Hutchinson, was appointed acting provost in 1989. A search committee is expected to offer OSU President Gordon Gee a list of three to five potential candidates for the job by Sept. 1.

The delay in appointing a new vice president has been “unfortunate,” according to Hutchinson.

“Since I was acting provost, I presumed I would go back to being vice president for agriculture,” said Hutchinson, who had the “acting” removed from his title in 1989.

Hutchinson returned to work full time about two months ago following a heart attack and bicycling accident. He denied that the delay in naming a new vice president would have long-term impact on the college.

“No doubt, any time there is a change of leadership, there is a bit of a setback,” Hutchinson said. “I think the college is now positioned for the future.”

The Agricultural Technical Institute will begin a search for a new director soon. Dan D. Garrison recently announced he would retire Jan. 1.

A search will be started for a new director of the research center in Wooster, too. Kirklyn Kerr resigned this spring, citing philosophical differences in the downizing of the center. The resignation raised some rumors that perhaps the university would part with the research center.

“The rumors that we are going to get rid of OARDC are ridiculous,” Hutchinson said. “They make no sense. There is no way we would ever do it.”

There are now five land-grant universities looking for leaders. The group includes Michigan State University, the University of Wisconsin, Utah State University and the University of Delaware.

“Ohio State is equal to any school in that group,” Hutchinson said. “We have a strong history of support for agriculture.”
Cuts equal less for Agriculture students

By Stewart Hughes
Lantern staff writer

There will be fewer instructors, work-study students and programs in the College of Agriculture as the result of upcoming cuts in the higher education budget.

The most noticeable changes will be in faculty and student employment, said Robert Warmbord, acting vice-president of the College of Agriculture.

The cut in money available for wages will affect mainly work-study students in support positions, Warmbord said.

"Professors will have to do things they don't normally do, which will take time away from preparation," he said.

Warmbord said faculty vacancies will be filled only if absolutely necessary.

"My faculty is concerned, but not in panic," said Kirby Barrick, chairman of the Agricultural Education Department. "We'll just have to reallocate our available money."

Warmbord also said some departments will have to do without special allocations, affecting many graduate students.

The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center budget for this year has been cut 5 percent, and the 1991-92 budget submitted by Gov. George Voinovich will reduce the center's budget by another 5 percent, Warmbord said.

The Cooperative Extension Service budget has been cut 3 percent this year and would be slashed another 5 percent by Voinovich's proposed budget.

"I don't want to sound like gloom and doom," Warmbord said. "I'm just stating facts."

The upcoming budget cuts are going to affect almost all programs on campus, but the College of Agriculture's losses will be short term, Warmbord said.

Barrick said the substitutions will improve the agricultural education program. Growth by substitution has made the department look at what should be done rather than what has been done, Barrick said.

Barrick said the future re-appropriation of funds will cause the loss of a faculty member and a secretary, but has forced the department to look at its priorities.

Students in the college said they were concerned about the budget cuts.

"The curriculum change and the budget cuts are almost too much change," said Brian Kremer, president of Delta Theta Sigma Fraternity, an agricultural fraternity on campus. Kremer is a sophomore in Agricultural Education/Animal Science.
OSU AG COMMUNICATORS WIN

Agricultural Communication majors at The Ohio State University won big at the National Agricultural Communicators of Tomorrow national convention held in Lake Geneva, Wis., this summer.

OSU's student-run agricultural magazine, the *Agri-Naturalist*, placed first in the magazine division contest. Senior Sue Mantey, Marion, earned four first- and second-place awards in the photography division. Jenny Searcy, a sophomore from Bucyrus, placed first in the prepared public speaking contest, and senior Alice Orchard, Danville, was elected national president.
FARM TO MARKET

Ridge tillage credited for drought survival

Farmer Nate Andre is using an unconventional tillage system that cuts the amount of weed killer he needs, reduces soil erosion and limits soil compaction.

It's called ridge tillage, and Andre thinks it also conserves soil moisture during the drought.

Ridge-tillers build ridges or mounds of soil in rows, usually in midsummer. The Andres' ridges run 3 inches to 6 inches high, with sandy soils getting the shorter ridges. The following spring, they plant their crop on top of the ridges.

Once the ridges are built, farmers do not plow the land. Instead, they build up the ridges with a cultivator each summer.

While fewer than 1 percent of Ohio farmers practice ridge tillage, the Conservation Technology Information Center, located in West Lafayette, Ind., says it's gaining a faithful following in Ohio and across the Midwest. The center estimates that national ridge tillage acres will quadruple by 1995 to 11 million.

Andre and his wife, Trish, who farm about 1,000 acres of corn and soybeans near Wauseon, Ohio, like ridge tillage mostly because they've been able to cut herbicide costs by one-third to one-half since implementing the system six years ago.

The Andres apply herbicides in a 15-inch band on top of the ridge, rather than over the entire field. Weeds that sprout between the ridges are controlled mechanically at cultivation.

Fertilizer also is applied in a band at planting. They tailor fertilizer applications to what each field and soil type requires, Trish Andre said.

The drought diminished yields to nothing on the Andres' high sandy fields, but lower fields look near normal. The Andres believe they are better off than conventional growers.

"When we get a rain, we trap the moisture in the furrows. Then when we cultivate, we create a dust mulch," Nate Andre said. "The 2 inches of dry dirt on top prevents capillary water from coming up and evaporating. We don't get cracks as early as in conventional fields. Cracks are like a chimney, letting all the moisture out."

Ridge tillage also helps the Andres practice "controlled traffic" in their fields. That means every time they drive through a field — at planting, cultivation or harvest — their wheels ride over the same spot.

Trish and Nate Andre display soil samples from a ridge tillage field on their farm near Wauseon, Ohio. Trish's sample shows compacted soil from under the wheel track areas; Nate's shows looser soil from where the plants grow.

Compacted soil is limited to only 15 percent of their field, Trish Andre said. Compaction can affect the way plants root, and their ability to pull nutrients and water out of the soil.

Because the firmer wheel track areas let ridge tillers get in the fields sooner in the spring, there can be yield advantages to the system, said Randall Reeder, agricultural engineer at The Ohio State University.

On research plots at the university's Northwest Research Center, corn yields were 25 percent below the county average before ridge tillage was implemented. After ridge tillage, yields were 25 percent above average, Reeder said. The ridges warm up sooner in the spring, allowing earlier planting.

The Andres spoke at a recent national ridge tillage conference sponsored by OSU and coordinated by Reeder.

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Tuesday
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Gee picks new OSU agriculture dean

By Suzanne Steel
Dispatch Agribusiness Reporter

The director of The Ohio State University’s Cooperative Extension Service has been chosen as OSU’s new vice president for agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture.

Bobby D. Moser will take over the positions Tuesday, OSU President Gordon Gee said in a news release yesterday. The appointment must be approved by trustees.

Moser will earn $128,500 annually. He will supervise an operating budget of $102 million, 2,200 faculty and staff members and 2,900 students statewide.

Moser, 48, succeeds J. Robert Warnbrod, who has been acting vice president and dean since July 1, 1989. Warnbrod announced Friday that today would be his last day on the job. He is returning to the department of agricultural education.

Moser’s appointment follows a seven-month international search by a 17-member committee, on which Moser originally served. He was nominated for consideration early on but withdrew. The second time the search committee asked him to become a candidate, he agreed, then left the committee.

“I spent a lot of time traveling the state with (Moser) this summer and saw firsthand his knowledge of Ohio, its agriculture industry and its people,” Gee said in the news release. “Combine that with his outstanding academic record, and I know he will provide the leadership needed for the future.”

“Bobby Moser brings the vitality, youth and enthusiasm that we need to bring OSU out as a leading agricultural college,” said Miller McDonald Jr., chairman of the search committee and professor of agronomy at OSU.

In an interview yesterday, Moser said his first priority is to “bring stability to the college’s leadership.”

A national search will begin immediately for a new director of the Extension Service, a position Moser has held since July 1, 1988. A search also will begin for a new director of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

In addition, Dan Garrison, director of the Agricultural Technical Institute at Wooster, will retire March 1.

“I look at (the openings) as an opportunity to bring in top people from across the country,” Moser said.

Moser’s challenges will include the $5 million deficit at the research and development center, McDonald said. “The person coming in somehow will have to find a way to implement new, innovative programs while paying off the debt,” he said.

Moser also must improve cooperation between the College of Agriculture and the research center, said C. William Swank, executive vice president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. As the research center was integrated more into the college over the past decade, hard feelings developed, he said.

“I think Bobby Moser can give the necessary leadership,” Swank said. “He’s been through challenges as the head of extension.”

Before coming to OSU, Moser, a native of Oklahoma, served as associate dean of agriculture and director of the agriculture extension program at the University of Missouri. He earned a bachelor’s degree in animal science and a master’s degree in animal nutrition from Oklahoma State University and a doctorate in animal nutrition from the University of Nebraska.

Bobby D. Moser, new agriculture dean, visits OSU’s field on Kenny Road.
New ag dean's mission reflects concern for environment, education

As Bobby D. Moser begins his first day today as vice president of agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture at The Ohio State University, he takes the reins of a changing college.

"The agricultural agenda has broadened," Moser said. "We've always been concerned with improving technology and farm efficiency.

"We're still concerned that practices are economical, but we're also looking at how practices affect the environment. We have to provide an economical, profitable and safe food supply." That broadened agenda is evident in the Darby Creek watershed where Franklin, Union, Champaign and Madison county extension offices are cooperating on a water quality project, Moser said. Agents are working to reduce the sediment in water supplies while maintaining profits for farmers, he said.

"It's an example of the importance of a close relationship between research and extension," Moser said. Moser oversees the College of Agriculture, the Cooperative Extension Service, the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center and the Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster.

As dean, Moser will be looking at new ways to attract students to careers in agriculture. Undergraduate enrollment dropped 42 percent from 1980 to 1990, from 3,100 to 1,800 students.

"I'm very concerned about the teaching program," Moser said. "When I see students, I see the future leaders. We have to be sure the curriculum challenges them technically and prepares them for leadership."

Moser plans to look for potential students in unconventional places. "We have students from traditional backgrounds - farm and rural areas. We need to also look in the urban area, the student service clubs, and attract that person to agriculture. A student interested in basic sciences could apply that interest to biotechnology or food science in agriculture," he said.

The college is going through a curriculum reform to reflect new career opportunities in agriculture, Moser said. Every department is looking at its curriculum and revising it to reflect career demands, he said.

He sees strong job demand where there have been increased enrollments in the food industry, turfgrass industry and natural resources.

"We have an opportunity to develop environmental science, to blend good science with a concern for the environment," Moser said.

Moser thinks the college can enhance learning by cooperating with other colleges within the university. He sees opportunities for students to combine classes in agriculture with biological sciences, business, engineering and medicine.

"Food safety and rural health issues show a real need to blend medicine with agriculture," Moser said.

He also wants to foster cooperation with other universities through satellite hookups. This year, L.H. Newcomb, associate dean and director of academic affairs in the college, will teach a course "all the way across the U.S.," Moser said.

OSU students will be able to take a course taught by Neil Harl, agricultural economist at Iowa State University. "It's a way to exchange professors without them ever leaving the state," Moser said.

The technology is also used in extension, and Moser sees potential

for researchers to hold seminars and transfer information via satellite.
Agricultural dean sets solid priorities

By Stewart Hughes
Lantern staff writer

Providing stability in leadership and projecting a broader image of agriculture to main campus students are the two main goals of Bobby D. Moser, recently appointed vice president and dean of the College of Agriculture.

"Our resources are limited," Moser said, "but by planning and setting priorities, we should have a solid plan for the School of Natural Resources and College of Agriculture by Jan. 1."

There has been significant leadership turnover within the college during the last several years, Moser said.

But L.H. Newcomb, dean of student affairs in agriculture, and Mohan Wali, director of the School of Natural Resources, are good building blocks for the future, Moser said.

Showing other facets of the agricultural industry besides farming could help the image of the agriculture campus and attract more students, Moser said.

Moser has been looking around campus to see exactly what image agricultural students have on main campus, he said.

"The agriculture program here is comparable to any college at this university," Moser said. "ACT scores of agriculture students are mostly above the average of all students (at Ohio State)."

Moser said the agriculture college produces quality students. The adviser program is one of the best at helping students with their career and educational goals, he added.

Many students come to Ohio State with no idea what they want to study and might not know about the opportunities the agriculture and natural resources programs have to offer, Moser said.

"Regardless of your background, you can find a place in areas like food science," Moser said. "Microbiology and chemistry are important in this area."

Environmental issues are growing concerns, and students interested in those issues might want to look into the School of Natural Resources, he suggested.

"The (Olentangy) river ought not to be a stumbling block between campus opportunities," Moser said.

"The 'We Mean Business' slogan holds true," Moser said. "The college uses in the brochures does a good job depicting the broad image of agriculture."

Moser said he wants to stress that students who have not decided on a major should come to the agricultural college and receive training. He added that those students usually have a good chance of finding a job.

One suggestion Moser had for unifying the main and agriculture campuses was inviting main campus students to agriculture campus club meetings. Moser said the students organizations are very important in a college education.

"Classes provide the technical training and experience," Moser said, "but student organizations develop the total student with leadership skills needed to be successful."

Moser is from Oklahoma and received his bachelor's degree in animal science from Oklahoma State University. He then served as a county 4-H agent in Oklahoma.

Moser returned to Oklahoma State and received his master's degree in animal science. He received his doctorate and taught for 12 years at the University of Nebraska. Moser moved on to the University of Missouri and in 1988 became the director of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service.

Moser said his job is unique compared to others like his around the country.

"The dean and vice president are one and sit on the (OSU) president's cabinet," Moser said. "That shows Ohio State recognizes that agriculture is important. This is really the best agricultural administration position in the country."
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE SET

Sustainable agriculture, integrated pest management, food safety and water quality are the topics for the International Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, Sunday through Nov. 13 at the Holiday Inn on the Lane, 328 W. Lane Ave.

Four speakers will open the conference at 1 p.m. Sunday with discussions on global sustainability, energy, forestry, and the social impacts of industrial forestry.

Clive Edwards, director of the Sustainable Agriculture Program at The Ohio State University and organizer of the event, said the best day for farmers is Monday when five concurrent sessions run from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with about seven speakers on each of the conference's topics.

Registration is free for the first 200 OSU students who apply, and farmers can attend all four days for $25, or one day for $10. The charge for others attending the conference is $60 per day, or $165 for the conference.

For information, call Edwards at 292-3786. To register, call Pat Gardner, 292-4230.
SEARCH UNDERWAY FOR OHIO EXTENSION, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH LEADERS

COLUMBUS -- Robert J. Gustafson and Fred P. Miller, department chairs in The Ohio State University College of Agriculture, will lead national searches for new directors of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

"One of my first objectives as vice president was to initiate the search for the OCES and OARDC directors," said Bobby Moser, who was named Ohio State's vice president for agricultural administration on Oct. 1 after serving as the extension director.

The committees are to complete their work no later than July 1, 1992.

Moser said he wants to build stability in the agricultural leadership at Ohio State. The search committees will be looking for outstanding professionals and administrators of vision with a strong philosophy of teamwork.

The same can be said for candidates in the search already under way for the director of the Agricultural Technical Institute, the College of Agriculture's two-year instructional program in Wooster. The current director, Dan Garrison, is retiring Feb. 29.

David A. Munn, associate professor of agricultural business technology at ATI, is chairing the search. He said the committee
has advertised the position and hopes to have applications in by Jan. 10. Candidates will be screened in February to select those who will be interviewed in March on the Wooster and Columbus campuses. The goal is to fill that position by July 1, also.

Gustafson of WORTHINGTON, chairperson of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, heads the search for the extension director. On the committee are:

* Joyce McDowell of WINCHESTER, associate professor and home economics agent in Adams County.
* Kathryn Beckham, COLUMBUS (43204), assistant professor of family relations and human development.
* Bill Henderson of LIMA, Northwest District 4-H extension specialist in Findlay.
* Lawrence G. Anderson Jr. of JEFFERSON, associate professor and agricultural agent in Ashtabula County.
* Patrick E. Lipps, of LAKEVILLE, associate professor of plant pathology.
* Karen M. Williams, CINCINNATI (45237), assistant professor and Hamilton County home economics specialist.
* William T. Grunkemeyer of WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, assistant professor and agent for community and natural resource development in Fayette County.
* James R. Helt of MOUNT GILEAD, assistant state director for 4-H and associate professor.
* Linda Johnson of DUBLIN, business manager for the extension service.
* Lou Forman of MARIETTA, director of the East Extension District in Caldwell.
* Dorothy Montgomery of ZANESVILLE, chairman of the State Extension Advisory Council.
* Maurice L. Eastridge of WESTERVILLE, associate professor of dairy science.
* Jo M. Jones of COLUMBUS (43214), extension personnel development leader and assistant professor of agricultural and home economics education.

Keith L. Smith of HILLIARD, associate director and professor of agricultural education, is acting director of the extension service.
Miller, of HILLIARD and chairperson of the Department of Agronomy, leads the search for the OARDC director. The committee consists of:

- James H. Trotter of SMITHVILLE, superintendent of research operations at OARDC.
- Lynn E. Willett of WOOSTER, professor of dairy science.
- Chris Cordle of CENTERBURG, chair of the OARDC Support Council, and manager of immunology research and development at Ross Laboratories, Columbus.
- Elizabeth J. Kinney of WESTERVILLE, administrative assistant in horticulture.
- Mo Saif of WEST SALEM, chair of the Agriculture Faculty Council, Faculty Council and professor of veterinary preventive medicine with the Food Animal Health Research Program.
- Bernie L. Ervin of COLUMBUS (43235), professor of agricultural economics and rural sociology.
- Larry Phelan of WOOSTER, associate professor of entomology.
- Steve Loerch of WOOSTER, associate professor of animal science.
- Daniel B. Houston of WOOSTER, associate professor of natural resources.
- Jean T. Snook, COLUMBUS (43212), professor of human nutrition and food management.
- Sylvia McCune of DUBLIN, associate professor of food science and technology.
- Stephen T. Nameth of DUBLIN, associate professor of plant pathology and head of the plant disease clinic.
- Richard F. Edwards of WOOSTER, assistant director for fiscal affairs at OARDC.
- Mark Headings of WOOSTER, chairperson of agricultural business technology at the Agricultural Technical Institute.
- Robert G. Holmes of UPPER ARLINGTON (43220), professor of agricultural engineering. 1228 Langland Drive.

James H. Brown of WOOSTER, associate director and professor of natural resources, is serving as acting director of OARDC.

Written by Tom Spring.
Agriculture wants to entice students into growing field

Agricultural students and graduates are becoming an endangered species.
That has led some in agribusiness to wonder where they are going to find their next crop of employees.

"A big push in our association is where do we find good, qualified people," said Brian Peach, director of services for the Ohio Grain and Feed Association. "There are jobs out there...how are we going to fill them?"

A study conducted by Purdue University and the U.S. Department of Agriculture backs up the association's concern. It estimates an 11 percent shortage of agriculture graduates through 1995.

The shortage is more acute in agricultural marketing, merchandising and technical sales at 18 percent, the study forecasts.

"There is a need for hands-on individuals," Peach said. "We need people on the front line who are educated and trained."

To encourage students to consider a career in agriculture, the Ohio Grain and Feed Association and Ohio AgroBusiness Association produced an eight-minute video for vocational agricultural classes. It will debut in January at the Ohio Agro Expo and will hit high schools by March, Peach said.

"We're looking to stimulate that student who wants to further his career and let them know that technical schools are one way to go," Peach said. "We need students to pursue an education culminating in a career in agriculture. Industry, especially the big companies, are going to business schools to help fill their needs."

Part of the reason business schools are the source of new talent is the declining enrollment in agricultural majors. The Ohio State University's College of Agriculture saw a 42 percent decline in undergraduates from 1980 to 1989, with the biggest drops in horticulture, plant pathology and agronomy.

Like business, OSU is seeking ways to attract more agriculture students, but officials there are taking a different approach.

"When we go to high schools, we talk about ag in its broadest sense," said Ray Miller, assistant dean of agriculture. "Agriculture is a business, it is a science, it is food, it is environmental, it is engineering, it is communications."

Miller's goal is to convince students interested in those broader subjects to study them in the context of agriculture. He is focusing efforts in high school science classes and science fairs.

Holding down enrollment numbers is the rough ride farmers experienced in the 1980s.

"When we talk with rural students who are not looking at agriculture, they often are getting a lot of parental push away from it," Miller said. "Their parents feel there's got to be a better way to make a living than what we've experienced in agriculture. We've been facing this attitude for the past 12 years."

To combat the poor image, Miller talks starting salaries, revamped curriculum and financial aid. OSU agricultural graduates receive $21,965 on average at their first job, which is comparable to most other colleges in the university.

A revamped curriculum better prepares students for the job market, Miller said. Students now take 89 credit hours out of 201 in a declared major and minor.

Financial aid worth $2.35 million for loans, work-study programs, grants and scholarships are available to OSU agriculture students every year, Miller said.

Even the Future Farmers of America is working to attract young people interested in a career in agriculture. "Our organization is expanding, to include careers beyond production, including technology, science and communications," said Jodi Hall of State College, Pa., who is secretary of Pennsylvania's FFA chapter. "Agriculture is not just farming."

Rick Mead of Kenton, Ohio, who is District 4 vice president of the group, plans to study agricultural economics and agronomy when he enters OSU as a freshman next fall.

"With the trade barriers going down, I can see working with international agriculture when I graduate," he said.

Mead did not grow up on a farm, but an adviser encouraged his interest. "Everyone has to eat," he said, "so I believe there will be a future in agriculture."

Suzanne Steel is an agribusiness reporter for The Dispatch.

FFA officers Jodi Hall and Rick Mead plan to stick with agriculture as a career.
Administrators find ways to trim costs in wake of cuts

Across campus, offices and departments are already taking cost-cutting measures in anticipation of University directives to reduce the current budget by $14.5 million.

Bobby D. Moser, vice president for agricultural administration, has asked chairpersons and directors to develop tentative plans to make cash payments to the Office of Finance amounting to 4 percent or 6 percent of their annual state appropriations.

Academic and service departments will participate in the cuts, Moser said in a memo to faculty and staff. One of the 6 percent cuts affects the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, which had an earlier budget deficit and has been working to pay back a University loan.

In addition, Moser:
* Advised all department chairs and service unit heads to limit or stop spending on state accounts.
* Decided to hold open all state-funded positions as they become vacant and put a hold on filling state-funded positions already posted.

He noted that positions funded from earnings, the Research Foundation or development accounts will continue to be posted and filled.

"We decided to do some advanced planning," says John Ellinger, assistant vice president for agriculture administration. "There are a lot of rumors going around about what is and what isn't. It's better for us to give some information and allow people to know what we're thinking about and keep them informed."

In University Communications, Malcolm Barway, executive director, also has put a hold on filling two vacant positions. A third vacancy had not been filled to make up an earlier anticipated shortfall in postage and mailing accounts.
Agriculture issues topic at forum

By Susan Mantey
Lantern staff writer

Care and health of animals used in agriculture was the focus Tuesday night at an educational forum held at Ohio State on animal welfare and protection.

Sandy Rowland, Great Lakes regional director for the Humane Society of the United States, and J. Fred Stephens, professor of poultry science at Ohio State, presented their views on animal agriculture issues to about 100 students.

The forum was intended to inform students about current opinions on the subject, said Stewart Hughes, moderator of the forum. To accomplish this, speakers presented their views followed by a brief question-and-answer period.

The forum was not meant to be a debate on whether or not animals should be used in agriculture, said Hughes.

"There is a perception that... those involved in production agriculture are only interested in maximizing profits and have no feeling for the animals involved," Stephens said in his opening statement. "No sane, profit-making agriculturalist is interested in abusing animals."

Stephens teaches an interdisciplinary class on issues concerning use of animals by humans.

There is a relationship between how well the animals feel, how well they are cared for and how well they perform, Stephens said.

People found guilty of abusing animals should be prosecuted, he said.

Animal production practices are based upon good animal husbandry and economics, which are not mutually exclusive, Stephens said. Decisions on what is the best animal care belong to people who work directly with animals.

The Humane Society of the United States is an animal protection organization with about 1.5 million members across the nation. It is a separate group from county humane societies.

"The duties of our office include investigating major animal cruelty activities that are so big in magnitude that local societies can not possibly deal with investigating and prosecuting," Rowland said.

The Humane Society of the United States advocates a sustainable agriculture program, Rowland said. Sustainable agriculture promotes decreased use or no use of artificial means such as chemical fertilizers and feed additives.

"Large businesses took families from our farms," Rowland said. "I like to say we are a consumer advocate for safe, healthy, agricultural practices."

Some farmers are absolutely para-noid about the animal rights movement, but they should not be, Rowland said.

Last year, Ohio farming lobbies aggressively fought a bill in the state legislature that would have made animal neglect illegal. Farmers feared it would interfere with farm practices, and eventually the bill was written so farmers were exempt.

The Humane Society of the United States is a moderate group in its views, said Regina Sanford, president of OSU chapter of Protect Our Earth's Treasure.

"My strongest reaction from the forum was in response to the legislative issue," Sanford said. "People in agriculture should come together and be promoters of legislation and get the language they want and get the bad people out of business."

"We can all agree animals need to be well cared for, but until we get legislation on the books so they can prosecute offenders there are going to be continued abuses," Sanford said. "Farmers who are practicing good farming and treating animals for their best welfare in mind have nothing to fall back on."

Agricultural Communicators of Tomorrow, a student group, co-sponsored the program with the OSU Sustainable Agriculture Program.
Satellite technology sends classroom lessons across the country

What do rock stars and a Columbus agriculture professor have in common? Both use videos to reach a broader audience.

Ag-Sat could be termed the MTV of the agricultural crowd. Rather than television broadcasting, it uses satellite technology to beam courses taught in one location to classrooms across the country. Ag-Sat stands for Agricultural Satellite Corp., based in Lincoln, Neb.

L.H. Newcomb, agricultural education professor and associate dean and director of academic affairs in the College of Agriculture at The Ohio State University, is the first at OSU to teach a course with the technology.

Newcomb’s “Methods in Teaching Agriculture” graduate course is transmitted live Wednesday nights to 11 other locations from coast to coast. Just 14 students are enrolled in Columbus, but 181 students are taking the class nationwide, from New York to Texas to Oregon.

The technology gives universities a way to continue offering courses when only a small number of students are interested, Newcomb said. “It could be that a university could no longer afford to teach a course for three or four students,” he said.

With satellite teaching, “gaps in the curriculum can be plugged,” Newcomb said.

The technology also gives students a chance to learn from top-notch professors. Last fall, OSU students studied under Neil Harl, a well-known agricultural law professor at Iowa State University, Newcomb said. Next fall, OSU will offer a beekeeping course by James Tew, a nationally renowned expert with the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

Newcomb’s class features two bookcases with fake books and a homely-looking fake window with blinds, a small table with a plant and two chairs. While Newcomb teaches, two cameramen wave signals to indicate which camera he should look into and how much time is left.

In an adjacent room sit four other crew members at controls. A fax machine and toll-free phone line connect the 12 classes.

Newcomb found he had to adjust to all the hubbub and restrictions the setup brings. “My normal way of teaching is to walk out into the classroom, have a lot of interaction,” he said. Newcomb is hooked to a portable mike, but the chance of transmission problems limited where he moves to a few feet.

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“It’s an enormous amount of work. It probably takes twice the amount of time of a regular class, but it’s as enjoyable a two hours as I spend all week,” he said.

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Class participation isn’t any easier at the Columbus location, said Scott Biggs, assistant professor of horticulture. Cameras swing around and focus on the students.

“It makes me want to comb my hair and make sure I’m not eating anything. It’s sort of intimidating to know you’re in three different time zones at once,” Biggs said.

Newcomb took steps at last week’s class to encourage participation. He assigned the distant sites to call in for specific discussions, and teased a Texas A&M student about the improbability of the Texas class having a brainstorm. He had Columbus students demonstrate the difficulty of lecturing without visual aids by having one tell another how to tie a tie, without using hand gestures.

Satellite teaching has its problems, Newcomb said. Technical difficulties have twice delayed transmission, and distant sites had to catch up by viewing video tapes.

Larry Whiting, head of information and applied communications in the college of agriculture, thinks the technology will be used more in the future. “As things tighten up in terms of budgets and the number of faculty dwindle around the country, there will be a greater need for sharing resources,” he said.

At $500, it costs less to receive a course than to teach one, Whiting said. However, the 37 universities that belong to Ag-Sat pay $10,000 to be a member.

OSU received $15,000 for production costs, but the course is not a money-making proposition. Whiting said. Some of that pays for the uplink fee to the satellite. The satellite time is paid by Ag-Sat.

The class has brought OSU a bit of notoriety. Newcomb is considered among the best at teaching with the medium. “There is an electronic bar-

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FARM-TO-MARKET

Suzanne Steel
A teleprompter scrolls Newcomb’s lesson plans, and a board lists each student’s name so he can personalize his lectures.

Newcomb’s “Methods in Teaching Agriculture” graduate course is transmitted live Wednesday nights to 11 other locations from coast to coast. Just 14 students are enrolled in Columbus, but 181 students are taking the class nationwide, from New York to Texas to Oregon.

The technology gives universities a way to continue offering courses when only a small number of students are interested, Newcomb said. “It could be that a university could no longer afford to teach a course for three or four students,” he said.

With satellite teaching, “gaps in the curriculum can be plugged,” Newcomb said.

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L.H. Newcomb, an OSU agriculture professor, gives his lesson, broadcast across the country via satellite.
Cuts to College of Agriculture may be stiffer than most

By Brent Smith
Lantern staff writer

The OSU College of Agriculture faces tougher cuts than other colleges on campus if proposed budget cuts for fiscal 1992 are approved by the state.

The Ohio Cooperative Extension Service and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, two entities of the college, are separate line items in the state budget and have historically received higher cuts, said Matthew Filipic, vice chancellor for administration of the Ohio Board of Regents.

A state budget analysis by the Legislative Budget Office indicates higher education and other budget items will have to be cut an average of 23 percent each to make up the $700 million to $750 million state budget deficit, Filipic said.

If the instructional subsidy is cut less than the 23 percent average, Ohio's agricultural industry, Smith said, OCES will likely be cut by a greater percentage to bring the average cut to 23 percent, Filipic said.

The Ohio Cooperative Extension Service is organized to allow OSU researchers to share current information with county agents who are OSU faculty. The agents then share the information with citizens of the county or counties they serve, said Keith Smith, acting director of OCES.

OCES has lost several faculty members and staff to early retirement and, if there are more cuts, OCES would probably not be able to fill many of the vacant positions, Smith said. Several positions would be permanently cut from the OCES budget.

As a result, the sharing of information by county agents with communities, particularly farmers, would be adversely affected. That would have an adverse impact on OCES's agricultural industry, Smith said.

There might have to be a consideration of the elimination or consolidation of programs in the college, said Bobby Moser, vice president for agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture. Significant cuts would also impact research efforts because of staff reductions.

Beginning July 1, floriculture will not be taught or researched because of faculty resignations and retirements, Moser said.

The college has lost its grape researchers for the same reasons. If these positions cannot be filled because of budget cuts, research in these fields would be significantly affected, Moser said.

The grape industry and the floriculture industry account for millions of dollars in the state economy. National Agricultural Statistics Service data shows the 1990 Ohio cash receipts for the floriculture industry were $218.8 million, and cash receipts for the grape industry were $234 million.

The agricultural industry looks to the College of Agriculture for research in such areas, Moser said.

"We are the major source of agricultural education and research in this state. Because we are the major source of information, these budget cuts will affect the state's ability to maintain a competitive edge in agriculture," Moser said.

Lawrence H. Newcomb, associate dean of the College of Agriculture and director of academic affairs, said budget cuts to date have meant more closed and canceled courses, less money for educational materials such as class handouts, reduced library hours and fewer library acquisitions.

"If there are double-digit cuts, these things will become commonplace," Newcomb said.

Budget cuts would also mean less financial aid for graduate students.

Fewer graduate associateships would be offered and some graduate associateships in his department would have to be eliminated, said Forest Muir, chairperson of the department of poultry science. The poultry science department would protect faculty first, Muir said.

Glen Schmidt, chairperson of animal sciences, said cuts might mean the elimination of some educational facilities. The college would have to evaluate whether such things as its livestock units should be eliminated.

Currently, the college uses cattle, horse, swine and sheep livestock units for classes and research, Schmidt said.

Schmidt said he would protect faculty first. Any personnel cuts would be in support staff and graduate assistants.

The proposed cuts would also mean reductions in the college's work force. "The cuts the governor wants will require reductions of faculty and staff via attrition and reductions in force," said John Ellinger, assistant vice president of agricultural administration.
DEATH of a SACRED COW

Ohio keeps losing farmers, while the Ag Ed establishment carries on business as usual. Created to promote "a sound and prosperous agricultural and rural life," does the old Land Grant College of Agriculture at Ohio State serve only itself today?

BY GENE LOGSDON

The book that Ohio State University librarians say is one of their most oft-consulted references is kept on special reserve behind a locked door. Why the door is locked is something of a mystery to the visitor, for as soon as he presses a button beside the door, as the sign bids him, a librarian immediately ushers him inside, although she has never seen him before and does not know that he is a spy from CFR, the Contrary Farmer's Revolution, of which he is the only member. He asks for "that book that gives everyone's salary," and, without ado, she pulls the two-volume set from a shelf and sets it before him. As Abraham Lincoln hoped, when he signed the Land Grant University system into law in 1862, Ohio State is still one of the "the people's colleges"—if you know which buttons to press.

The Contrary Farmer has been interested in professorial salaries ever since he heard about an OSU professor from the College of Agriculture who recently addressed a group of farmers. Sad as it might be, the Ag professor told his audience, more of them would have to face reality and go to town to get a job. Upon hearing that, the Contrary Farmer saw red. By Heaven, he declared, if farmers were going to have to face the reality of continuing land consolidation into mega-farms, then when were Ag professors going to embrace the free-market principles they so avidly promoted. When would they get off the tax dole that protected them from reality? When would they vote to consolidate Ohio State, Purdue
and Michigan State into one mammoth Ag college? When would two-thirds of the Ag school employees go to town and get a job?

But the Contrary Farmer would never have declared war on this mystifying breed of academic farmers if it were not for the underlying irony of their situation. As Ag professors go on “serving” agriculture, the number of Ohio farmers keeps dropping and so does the number of students at the OSU College of Agriculture. Ohio lost an estimated 4,000 farmers in 1990, more than any other state, and is now down to about 80,000. Ohio 21, an Ag college publication, points out in the March 1991 issue that the Ag college’s undergraduate enrollment dropped 42 percent between 1980 and 1990. Milton Friedman’s Law of Bureaucracy is in effect: As output falls, input increases.

The decline of rural society and a shaky agriculture that has to be propped up with subsidy programs is bringing a chorus of angry criticism down on the university from others besides the Contrary Farmer. By the terms of the Morrill Act of 1862, Congress specifically prescribed that Land Grant Colleges (for the purpose of financing the colleges, thousands of acres of public land were given to each state based on its number of senators and representatives in Congress) were “to promote a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life as indispensable to . . . national prosperity and security.” The Contrary Farmer, for one, does not believe that our rural society is the decline of rural society. He respects the scientists he has worked with and does not want to lose their friendship. But he is not going to let the college walk away, arrogant and blameless, from a cultural tragedy for which the university must take some of the blame. In what he calls the “forsaking of farming,” the Contrary Farmer believes that the Ohio State Ag school and its fellow land grant schools elsewhere are abandoning their principal role of moral and philosophical leadership. The land grant colleges have not only stood by without protest, but have consistently espoused technology and tax policies that guaranteed the destruction of moderate-sized family farms.

Finding the salaries of professors in Agriculture at Ohio State is not that simple for the Contrary Farmer, even with the figures in front of him. Most Ag school salaries are split between two and sometimes three different funding sources: the Columbus campus, the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC) at Wooster and the Cooperative Extension Service, which is the organization charged with the job of disseminating agricultural and home economics information generated at the college to the public.

The Contrary Farmer almost swoons when he adds up the totals. From his lower middle-class perspective, where making $30,000 is a good year, the Contrary Farmer was guessing that a full professor

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Kottman Hall (above) is the largest of eight academic buildings on the OSU Agriculture campus.
of, say, Agricultural Economics, would make $50,000 to $60,000, and be overpaid at that. In his experience, economists, like weather forecasters, merely give testimony to what is happening, and then make guesses about the future that are usually wrong. To the Contrary Farmer's amazement, OSU Ag Economist Luther Tweeten, who is known for giving farmers speeches full of market prognostications anyone could read in the Farm Journal for free, makes $101,104. Some department heads make more than that, as does one of the associate deans. Bobby Moser, the new vice-president for Agricultural Administration and dean of the College of Agriculture, makes $128,508.

As in the other colleges in the university, the research and teaching staffs are divided into four levels, not counting department heads and administrators. In general, instructors make from $25,000 to $35,000; assistant professors, $35,000 to $50,000; associate professors, $50,000 to $70,000; and full professors, $55,000 to over $100,000. Tenure usually comes at the assistant or associate level. Counting Cooperative Extension Service personnel out in the counties and at various branch experiment stations around the state, there are about 2,200 faculty and staff, with Moser overseeing an operating budget of $99.3 million for resident instruction, extension service and research programs.

All these funded programs, plus projects supported by grants, gifts and endowments, are so numerous that no magazine article could begin to do them justice. They involve everything from breeding an improved wheat variety to advising homeowners on how to select a microwave oven to working with NASA on satellite sensors that can help the government and grain dealers keep an outer-space eye on crops worldwide. On the other end of the global scale, there's a grant to Robert Gustafson (salary, $90,000), chair of the Agricultural Engineering department, for "Technical Assistance to Moroccan Participant Driss Massahou on His Dissertation," which apparently required a trip to Morocco.

The college offers degrees in various Ag science disciplines on two campuses. OARDC's farm and test plots outside Wooster are considered the main research center, but the Columbus campus still retains the remnants of a research farm, too. Some of the school's once-verdant cow pastures are marked off for football parking and soccer fields nowadays, an apt commentary on what is happening to the Ag college. OARDC, 90 miles from Columbus, operates not only a research center, but is also home to a two-year technical college, the Agricultural Technical Institute (ATI). The Contrary Farmer asked an ATI staffer if it seemed strange to him that a college of agriculture would have to spawn a second college that also teaches agriculture. "Well, there was some concern that the four-year programs at Columbus were not fulfilling the needs of students who really wanted to learn how to farm," he explained. Oh.

Ironically, most credits at ATI do not transfer to Ohio State, a situation that upsets ATI students who decide to go on to Ohio State and also upsets some professors in the Agricultural Education department. When the Contrary Farmer asks Dean Moser why the credits were not accepted, he says, "We're working on that," without giving an explanation. Rosemarie Rossetti, an assistant professor in the Department of

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Agricultural Education at Ohio State, is more frank. “There is still a notion that vocational education is inferior, not really on the same level with college work. But I keep arguing that all our education is vocational, whether we’re training lawyers, chemists, farmers or concrete-block layers.”

At any rate, economist Tweeten makes over $100,000, while Allen Lines, one of his colleagues in the Ag Economics department in Columbus and an academic whom farmers tend to favor because he takes the time to listen to them, makes “only” $61,000. When the Contrary Farmer tries to find out the reason for such a great disparity, he learns that Tweeten holds a chair endowed by The Andersons, a very large agribusiness company headquartered in Maumee, Ohio, dealing in the national and international grain business. Joseph Havlicek, another OSU economist, who for a number of years was head of the Ag Economics department, defends such an arrangement. “Andersons gave that money no strings attached, and has never tried to tell us how to use it. In fact, it was my idea to suggest to them using the money to endow a chair in economic policy as it relates to international trade. Nobody was specializing in that. Andersons agreed to that proposal.”

Allen Lines was one of the very few Ag school professors and the only economist to attend the “Ohio Farm Crisis Rally” last October, when farmers gathered at OARDC to protest their economic misery. Had other Ag professors attended, they would have heard farm leaders like National Farmer’s Union President Leland Swenson say “current agricultural conditions are deplorable and totally unacceptable.” Or they would have heard anecdotes like that told by Sister Christine Pratt, a nun who is president of the National Catholic Rural Life Directors Association. She said that she did not want to have to climb up into a grain combine cab again to talk a farmer with a gun out of killing himself.

The Contrary Farmer asks Dean Moser how he could justify paying his professors so much more than Ohio’s private colleges pay. First Moser says that he did not know if faculty salaries at public universities were much higher. Assured that they were, he says he has to compete with other tax-funded Big Ten schools and private industry for the best people. The Contrary Farmer says he was tired of hearing that answer—that he doubted mightily that most of the highly paid professors could get from private industry the kind of money that they were being paid now. The Dean stares at him. The Contrary Farmer knows that stare: He had seen it years ago from another dean when, as a student, he had tried to argue that graduation ceremonies were stupid. Hush your mouth, you naughty boy.

On top of exalted salaries, professors at OSU enjoy a gold-plated benefit and retirement program for which the taxpayer foots a healthy share. Retiring at the age of 65 with 30 years of Ohio service and a salary of $100,000, a professor’s pension comes to approximately $63,000 a year, and the contribution that the professor pays into that fund during his or her working career is matched by a greater amount from the employer, in this case, the taxpayer. After retirement, county agents and professors sometimes get jobs in consulting or public relations for private business, adding new earnings to their retirement pay and Social Security income.

While farmers are having a hard time finding affordable health insurance, the professors enjoy generous coverage from the university that costs a full-time faculty member $21.53 a month, $43.05 for two, and $67.31 per family. “Even the students on the university health plan have to pay more than that,” says Kamir Enshayan, who received his doctorate in agricultural engineering in 1989 and now works as a research associate in the Ag college’s Sustainable Agriculture Program, where he has become a genial gadfly for university reform. His salary is not listed in the official compilations because he is on “soft” money—grant funding from an outside source. He makes $21,000, roughly, he says, what an office secretary makes.

Tenured professors do not have to meet payrolls every week, nor do they have to pay office overhead. They do not have to worry if drought, flood, freeze, hail, or falling market prices ruin the crops they have so uncannily advised farmers to grow. If they are economists or practitioners of various other voodoo sciences, as the Contrary Farmer calls them, their first priority is to pretend that they understand what’s going on and pray that everyone has a short memory. Luther Tweeten ended his contribution to the 1991 Ohio Outlook Guide, published in November 1990, by writing, “In summary, agriculture will remain strong in 1991 but not do as well as in 1990.” In fact, 1991 net farm income was at its lowest since the bottom of the farm recession in 1986.

Such statistics, unfortunately, have an effect on flesh and blood farmers. These statistics take their toll on families and in rural communities, although, by and large, the Ag school isn’t all that interested. One professor
“To try to resurrect rural America through agrarian-generated wealth is an exercise in futility.”

at OSU who has published research reflecting concern for the decline of rural society is Linda Lobao; in her book *Locality and Inequality*, she gives careful and almost tediously thorough evidence on the effect of the decline of the family farm. Lobao, a sociologist in the Ag school’s awkwardly named Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, points out that we are now losing not just “fringe” farms but mainstream commercial family farms. With their loss, go local supporting industries, too. The result is that the ag economies of more counties are dominated by corporate agribusiness farming. Such counties tend to have slightly higher levels of unemployment and poverty and lower levels of income compared to counties with higher numbers of full-time family farms. “The bad effects of corporate farming aren’t huge,” she says, “but corporate farms are definitely not as good for the community as family farms.”

But most professorial reaction to such news is a hopeless or helpless shrug. Kismet. Ag scientists believe that what is happening is the result of some iron rule of economic determinism to which we must all eventually bow (except, of course, highly paid administrators). “We should not be overly concerned,” says Joseph Havlicek. “Many of these people are not going completely out of farming, just partially. I don’t mean there aren’t some very sad cases, but many [of those] getting out of farming will be better off for it.”

Fred Miller, chair of the Agronomy department (salary, $102,708), is often dismayed at the Contrary Farmer (Miller and Havlicek are kindly men—in fact, everyone in the College of Agriculture is extremely nice, and trying to argue with them is like trying to punch a great big foam ball), but he always responds patiently. “For you, me, OSU, or others to buck this economic force through appeals to stewardship and ethics for a system that does not substitute for these expensive resources, or to try to resurrect rural America through agrarian-generated wealth, is an exercise in futility.”

To which the Contrary Farmer barks back that the substitute resources aren’t cheaper in the long run and he is not trying to resurrect anything, but only wants some way to keep megafarmers from continuing to outbid smaller, family farmers when land comes up for sale.

Along with faith in the god of economic determinism, the professors seem to nurse a childlike trust that science will come to the rescue. When the Contrary Farmer tries to talk about ethics to Dean Moser, Moser says, “Science is what we’re involved in.”

“You mean you do not have to concern yourselves about the ethical ramifications of your science?” snaps the Contrary Farmer.

“Don’t you put words in my mouth,” says Dean Moser. “I’m saying society decides the ethical standards. We just supply scientific facts.”

Fred Miller says, “Sure, fossil fuel-based systems can’t be sustained, but until the scarcity of this resource is reflected in increased prices and the need to develop alternative fuels in agriculture, there’s no incentive to change. We will change when prices dictate, not when authors of books and philosophers demand it should change.”

The Contrary Farmer, who has been known to author a book now and then and to philosophize most of the time, barks again. Okay, so out of practicality, let the technology of monopoly continue to carry us toward consolidation until, as history always proves, the consolidation collapses of its own weight, like the Soviet

CONT’ON PAGE 6
Union or GM. Are humans so stupid that they are doomed to a constant gyration between consolidation and collapse in the name of short-term profit and so-called scientific fact that changes every ten years? Is it not, in any event, the role of the university to stand adamantly against this lunacy instead of getting in the hog trough for its share of the short-term loot?

Some professors deny there is a problem. Privately one of them responded to the fomentations of the Contrary Farmer by pointing out that some farmers without debt are doing well. These large-scale farmers are piling up bumper harvests and bidding up the price of land, which means that somebody is making money in agriculture. "The free market is working very well," he said.

Hearing that, which the Contrary Farmer believes to be a monstrous untruth, he can control his wrath only by remembering that there are economists elsewhere, like Harold Breimyer and his colleagues at the University of Missouri, who have spent their careers pointing out the fallacies of that view. Breimyer once told the Contrary Farmer, "The forces that affect our structure of agriculture are neither 'free' nor 'market.' The decisions of who will control agriculture, and control is the key word, and what form agriculture takes, cannot be made strictly on economic grounds." At the end of his career, frustrated by our government's rural economic policies, he confided, "One can wonder if the system is rigged against family farms."

Wendell Berry, a working farmer, poet and professor of English at the University of Kentucky, is the critic who most provokes the ag professors of land grant colleges by turning free-market arguments onto their salaries. In his book What Are People For? Berry charges, "The land grant universities, in espousing the economic determinism of the industrialists, have caught themselves in a logical absurdity that they may finally discover to be dangerous to themselves. If competitiveness is the economic norm, then how can these institutions justify public support? Why... should the public be willing to permit a corporation to profit privately from research that has been subsidized publicly? Why should not the industries be required to afford their own research, and why should not the laws of competition and the free market, if indeed they perform as advertised, enable industries to do their own research a great deal more cheaply than the universities can do it?"

Sister Christine Pratt has a Master's degree from OSU in rural sociology, but she minces no words in her criticism of the university. "When I became interested in rural ministry, I didn't know much about agriculture, having been raised in the city. So I went to OSU, and I'm glad I did. I learned the system and learned I didn't like it much. A few months ago, I went to a marketing session being offered by the Extension Service. One of the Extension fellows asked me why I was there, as if I didn't need to know anything about economics. "Aren't you that nun who goes around holding failed farmers' hands?" he asked me. That's the kind of put-down I have to deal with. It irks me now, as I work with families who are in despair over losing their farms, to hear ag economists going around the state giving speeches that always begin with a kind of disclaimer—"Yeah, we know that farmers are human beings, but we have to consider farming as a cold, hard business. To me that's hypocrisy. They don't seem to extend that cold, hard business attitude to their own tax-paid salaries. Besides, we're not here to serve economics, but to make economics serve people."

Later she returns to the point. "Sure, some farmers who go broke have made bad business decisions or aren't very competent in a business way. But often it is just a matter of timing. They do what the successful guys do, but at the wrong turn of the market or of the weather, which are both unpredictable factors. And some of them were trying to follow instructions from OSU when they went under. I have noticed that failed farmers as a rule have excellent nurturing instincts and great sensitivity for environmental problems, but there is little room for that in the ruthless arena of competitive agribusiness."

Did she have any professors at Ohio State who presented her viewpoint in class? "No," she replies. "Actually there was so much competition and backbiting between staff members that anyone who did agree with this philosophy was afraid to say so out loud."

Kamyar Enshayan has had much the same experience. "In spite of much lip service to the contrary, there's little reward at Ohio State for good teaching compared to research and writing," he says. "It's assumed that if you are a good researcher, you will be a good teacher. Even those who want to work at being good teachers complain that so much emphasis is placed on research and publishing that they don't have the time to devote themselves properly to teaching. Two of the only three really good professors I had as a student here were not tenured, and left."

Confronted with this accusation by the Contrary Farmer, Dean Moser almost showed emotion and flatly denied that students were not given special and close attention in the College of Agriculture. "I can't speak for other colleges, but this is something we pride ourselves in and I intend to make it an integral part of my term as dean. I will continue to initiate programs that will reward good teachers—and where it counts too, in salary."

Whatever the truth in this argument, it is hard, at least for an outsider, not to regard much of the research undertaken by professors as self-serving and without redeeming social value. For example, in both 1983 and 1984, Lawrence H. Newcomb, associate dean of Agriculture and director of Academic Affairs (salary $102,900) received grants, one of $7,300 and the other of $7,917 (chicken feed by university standards), to do an "Analysis of Burnout Among Faculty in Agriculture." Through 1985 to 1989, Newcomb received $55,760 for an "Assessment of Levels of Cognition of Instruction in the College of Agriculture."

Keith Smith, associate dean and acting director of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service (salary before recent appointment to acting director, $88,032), received in 1988 grants of $23,280 and $23,240 to fund a "Learning Through Writing Project." Along with two other colleagues, Smith received, also in 1988, a $16,000 grant for a "Study of Stress and Turnover Among Extension Directors and Administrators." Perhaps
the most ludicrous study in the Ag Education department was done in 1987–1988 by Larry Miller (salary, $81,600) entitled “Perceptions of the Future Farmers of America as Held by Significant Others.” Educators everywhere are being criticized for their impersonal approach to their data. “With few exceptions, most studies of economics, education and social studies in agriculture are based on quantitative analysis—ignoring much of the inherently unquantifiable, qualitative aspects of human life,” says Kamyar Enshayan. “Farmers and rural people are simply ‘data’ or ‘vocational groups’ and the rest of us ‘consumer units.’ These educators think they can reduce the depth and diversity of human interactions and experiences to a bunch of numbers. They think that makes their research look more ‘scientific’ and therefore more respectable. I have a friend who says they suffer from ‘slide-rule envy.’ But there is a wealth of talent in the College of Agriculture,” says Enshayan. “We just need to change priorities.”

The problems facing the College of Agriculture are not all philosophical. The school has been hit by budget cuts in addition to slumping enrollment (See “Slaying the Fatted Ivy,” pg. 15). The one fees on the other. “Not all the slump in enrollment can be credited to lack of student interest,” says Rosemarie Rossetti. “As part of the budget cutting process, the university has decided to limit freshman enrollment, go after a more elite student and raise tuition. This hits the College of Agriculture especially hard. Rural kids have less money in general, so it would appear that fewer of them will be coming to Ohio State. This policy seems to me in direct conflict with the concept of the land grant college.”

Miller says, “We’ve been struggling with these issues for two decades. We are economizing, consolidating, cutting back where we can. You know we have to meet accreditation standards: and if we limit curriculum offerings too much, accreditation is forfeited. We’ve been downsizing through retirements and other departures since 1989. Extension downsized itself in the late 1980s. We’ve made dramatic shifts in the Agronomy department in focus and priorities, including environmental science and molecular biology. and done it with fewer faculty. We do share resources with Purdue, Penn State and Michigan State. The University of Kentucky ser-

“Not one of the trustees, least of all the three on the Agricultural Affairs committee is a practicing farmer.”

vices much of our tobacco extension needs in southern Ohio.”

“We had a deficit of $7 million dollars at OARDC before this last cut came along,” says Moser. “Now we have to cut six percent more from our annual budget, and take that all out of the second half of the year, so it’s really like a twelve percent cut. We’re cutting back on operational budgets and not filling positions.”

To counteract the decline in enrollment, the college is making a strong pitch to urban students, offering more courses in biotechnology, food science, environmental science and other “non-traditional and nonproduction” fields of agriculture. Critics say these subjects would be better taught in other colleges like biological sciences because ag researchers are too biased in favor of farm systems that are harmful to the environment. “There’s always been a myth that somehow the College of Agriculture is a little bit second rate,” Havlicek says angrily. “We’re as damned scientific as any other college in this university. Our economics department is respected worldwide. Serving production agriculture is what we will always do, but that is really only a small part of what we do. We need to expand into other areas faster, or quit. I want to change our name to ‘Food, Agriculture and Environmental Science.’”

Through all this poor-mouthing, the Contrary Farmer waits to hear some-one suggest cuts in salary. but no one ever does.

A look at the trustees of Ohio State suggests why the industrialization of rural countryside is de facto university policy. Not one of the trustees, least of all the three currently on the Agricultural Affairs committee, is a practicing farmer. John Kessler is a developer of farm land into suburbs; he owns The New Albany Company. He is also a director of Banc One Corporation. The Limited, Inc., and Rax Restaurants. Ted Celeste, the chair of the agricultural committee, is founder, chairman and president of Advanced Interactive Video, Inc., plus being president of Celeste & Santer, Inc., a residential real-estate brokerage firm. Michael Colley, who is the third member of the ag committee, is a lawyer. Other board members are a former ambassador, lawyers and bank directors, real-estate and investment people, a clothing tycoon (Les Wexner, who has given millions to the university), the president of a communications firm and two students, who, common campus wisdom believes, are on the board as a matter of tokenism. Where are the farmers, whom the College of Agriculture supposedly serves?

Another example of turning away from the emphasis on farming can be seen in the Agronomy department. Several recreational-turf specialists (golf courses and lawns) are now on staff but not one forage specialist, a fact that would have been unthinkable just a few years ago. “But we are going to hire a forage specialist,” says Moser. “That’s in the budget.”

“Yes, we are heavy into turf,” says Miller, “because half our undergraduate students are in our turf program. That’s what they want. Lawn care and the recreational-turf business is over a $2 billion a year industry, and these people pay taxes, too, and want their slice of the pie. The landscape business is equally important. Should our plant science efforts be concerned only with agricultural crops and stop at municipal borders? Likewise, should our veterinary school not serve the urban cat and dog population?”

“More and more of what we did in the past will be given up,” he continues. “and in all parts of the university. There will be screams of protest when we do. There will be more programs supported by endowments or direct income. I’m working on an endowment for the Agronomy department now. This trend puts us at risk to criticism of being in

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CON'T FROM bed with too many special-interest groups. But the fact remains that we and most other land grant institutions have passed from being state-supported to state-assisted institutions. Our faculty have been turned into entrepreneurs, 'grant and gift-getters.'"

Slowly, the Contrary Farmer finds that empathy for the professors is replacing his anger. The Bottom-Line Demon that has turned the natural world of farming into a chemically soaked frenzy for money has also infected the once quiet "halls of knowledge." Now the house doctors of philosophy have become "entrepreneurs" waiting, like buzzards for a road kill, to see where big government and big industry will dump their next rounds of funding. The stress, the constant pressure to find more money haunts everyone. Bobby Moser tells the Contrary Farmer he has been on two retreats in January. Intrigued, the Contrary Farmer wants to know why. "We have to get away from the university for some quiet time to think," Moser says. The Contrary Farmer remembers when that's what the university was for.

The College of Agriculture still thinks it can help position Ohio's farmers for the future. The name of its magazine, Ohio 21, proclaims that faith. The Contrary Farmer asked Dean Moser to describe what farming would be like in the twenty-first century. He won't fall for that trap. "I don't know," he says. "Well then," says the Contrary Farmer, "how can you position yourself for it?" Again the naughty-boy stare. "We have to plan as best we can to plan ahead," said Moser.

To prepare, the Ag school is moving into new areas. The Cooperative Extension Service, for example, has a continuing priority to "develop strategies for retaining and expanding industrial firms in communities with the goal of absorbing displaced farmers." In short, Extension agents are being re-treaded as "economic development agents" to hasten rural industrialization. Leaving no stone unturned, Extension (and the Nuclear Engineering Program) has applied for a grant to educate Ohioans about low-level nuclear waste dumps. So that, as Moser tries to explain to an infuriated Contrary Farmer, the people can make up their own minds about whether or not they want such a dump in their county.

"You mean that you believe a rural community needs to be told by the Extension Service why they don't want a nuclear dump in their county?" the Contrary Farmer asks in utter disbelief.

"Well, they need the facts to decide why they don't want it," says the Dean.

"There's no community in the world that is going to accept a nuclear dump willingly, and they don't need the Extension Service to make up their minds," the Contrary Farmer replies. And then, dumbfounded, he hears Dean Moser's response:

"People need to look at both sides of low-level waste sites," he says. "It could mean a lot of jobs, you know."

And so, here is the final forsaking of farming; the farmers having been displaced, their land is now ready to be used as a dumping ground so the poor souls can have jobs.

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The Contrary Farmer, Gene Logsdon, is the author of fourteen books and countless articles on farming and the rural American scene. When not writing, Logsdon works his small farm near Upper Sandusky, where he experiments with sustainable agriculture. Asked what his most recent notable achievement was, he replied, "I got my sheep sheared this morning."

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OHIO MAGAZINE
MAY 1992

Slaying the Fatted Ivy

The response of an Ohio University student sitting in the Baker Center lounge one evening to a television news clip of Governor George Voinovich, looking rather wild-eyed as he exhorted Ohio's state universities to "work harder and smarter, to do more with less," will not be printed here. If the governor has his ear to the ground at his alma mater, he knows what the student said anyway. It seemed an expression of frustration, rather than of anger; of hopelessness, not incredulity; anger and incredulity having been all used up when the Governor last exhorted the state universities to work harder, etc., etc. "There's a method to this governor's...er. actions, maybe," Governor "Hamlet" said in January, when pressed by reporters about the latest round of higher-education budget cuts. "We're getting them to trim out all the fat and really think creatively, getting them to really dig down and be smart."

Ohio's state colleges and universities are, by most accounts, growing weary of the governor's talk about fat; he is beginning to sound more and more like a butcher, and the universities are feeling more and more like fatted calves, or perhaps sacrificial lambs. From the universities' point of view, three successive budget cuts in one budget cycle have taken care of most of the fat and a good bit of muscle and bone.

At Ohio State, for example, the newest fat-trimming amounts to $14 million, coming after a loss of $4 million last summer in the budget negotiations and $12 million in cuts ordered by Voinovich last February. One cut, for example, eliminated most of the campus bus service, which quite a few commuters were surprised to learn was fat, not meat. In fairness, there are fewer reasons to try getting to class on time anyway, since OSU will also give up seventy faculty positions (at a time when enrollment is growing) by not replacing retirees and resignations. The over-enrollment problem, which at Ohio State already bordered on the baroque, has become positively medieval. For Spring Quarter, 14,000 students were closed out of OSU courses already full, enough students to start a middling-sized university. Because of the increasing closed-course situation, it's becoming more difficult for students to complete their degrees and graduate in four years.

University faculty have long known that they are considered, especially at budget time, as an annoying and wasteful expenditure of state monies—pure fat—and that universities would be much cheaper to operate without them; the governor contributes to this notion at every turn, responding to questions about fat (gubernatorial press conferences these days sound like conversations behind the meat counter at Kroger) with the fractious cordiality of a grocery store owner asking the bag boys to take a pay cut.

If there still fat in colleges and universities after the latest trim? "You bet there is," said Voinovich. "Many of those universities have done a good job, but I can tell you there's a whole lot more out there." More, that is, fat. As an example, the governor went straight to the heart of the matter: "How much time do people spend in the classroom?" he asked. "Our professors—do we ask them to put three more hours in?"

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To the intense puzzlement of the governor, who wants them to work harder and smarter, in January Ohio's universities trimmed some $57 million (as directed), but mostly from the ranks of those not yet hired or tenured, rather than trimming the time professors are supposed to be doing other things and asking them to teach more classes. At Bowling Green State University, they have 75 fewer faculty and staff positions; Wright State has eliminated 100 faculty and staff positions; OU will lose at least 30 faculty positions, perhaps more.

The reason for this form of budget-cutting is as obvious on campus as it is apparently opaque at the Statehouse: Not hiring a new assistant professor saves money spent on salary and benefits right now, while a professor teaching an extra course saves nothing. And universities have not been asked to be more efficient (other than the "harder and smarter" homily, which simply causes deans and provosts to shake their heads), but to cough up dollars. This is why, for example, hiring freezes are in place at most of the state campuses, why faculty and staff lost to retirement and attrition are generally not being replaced, why travel monies are frozen, study abroad programs cancelled, photocopy machines turned off (at OU, Acting President James Bruning directed that the publication of newsletters, posters, general announcements and other "non-critical materials" be suspended until re-approved by a dean or vice-president), raises in salary eliminated or curtailed, and in at least two cases, academic departments simply closed up.

That the immediate result of many of these decisions is to make it harder for a student to take classes seems lost on the killing floor. When OSU eliminated 144 course sections for the current academic year, it did so because it costs dollars in hand to staff those classes, dollars that they do not have. In personnel-intensive departments and colleges, where as much as 90 percent of the budget goes to pay the faculty, coming up with the cash to cover the shortfall is only attainable via eliminating class sections.

This is the case because all of the easy, and most of the not so easy, cuts have been made. The ruthless fact exists that universities are what economists call "labor-intensive," but that while it's true you can teach, say, an economics class in a tent without benefit of chalk or blackboard, you can't teach a class without a teacher. So, when Bowling Green freezes salaries and requires faculty and staff to ante up a higher percentage of their insurance premiums (as it has this year), it saves a few percentage points of a large but fixed cost. When Ohio University eliminates some part-time faculty salaries (because they are not bound by contract to pay them), it saves a pittance, because a part-time salary is a drop in the bucket compared to what it costs to care for and feed a full-time professor. Or, administrators can be called back into the classroom to teach a class in, say, administration. All this adds a few, or few dozen, sections, but doesn't address the problem. Some class sizes can be increased, if the rooms are big enough (there are apocryphal—perhaps-stories of Ohio State students who already spend so much time sitting on the floor that they bark when called on in class).

It is certainly true that, over time, requiring that faculty teach an extra course (or two, or five) would save money; so would, for example, simply forgoing salary increases for those who work in higher education, as Senator Eugene Watts (R-Galloway) has suggested. In a state that employs some 12,000 college professors, there is bound to be some fat in there somewhere. If universities could count on the same exhortation two years in a row, they might have a better chance at finding it. But the governor wants his money now, which puts budget planners and faculty alike way behind the curve.

When OU summarily froze travel monies in January, with few exceptions, assistant professors who had dutifully agreed to attend an academic conference and deliver a paper (which is what, in less lean academic years, faculty are exhorted to do), found that they had the choice of forgoing the trip or paying for it themselves. Those who forgo the trip can't in good conscience list the paper as an achievement; those who pay for the trip themselves will be wary in the future about traveling anywhere to represent the brilliance of the faculty at their institutions, and can be forgiven for saying "life of the mind and advancement of knowledge" (which is what universities are supposedly dedicated to) only ironically. Those who, out of frustration, give up their other professional activities are likely to be asked to teach an extra course, since they aren't writing any papers these days.

The present higher education cuts are thus a sort of water into wine process, but in reverse: muscle into fat. Thus, faculty who teach extra courses at the expense of professional achievement are then ripe for future trimming when the boss comes around again emphasizing "quality" in Ohio's faculty. OSU President E. Gordon Gee has pulled every string, symbolic and real, to highlight and improve OSU's reputation as an academic institution, and to compete with the "serious" Big Ten academic champions; good faculty, Gee knows, must be recruited, nurtured and encouraged, and those who are not won't be in Columbus much longer. The unspoken fear is that they will go to Ann Arbor or Evanston.

Likewise, Ohio University and Miami University, guided by vigorous and thoughtful administrations who made retention of students a priority, have done fabulously well at retaining students—more entering freshmen at these schools go on to earn their degrees (rather than dropping out, or transferring) than at any time in the schools' histories, which is good. More students staying around, however, means more students, which means a need for more faculty, which means in lean times such as this, hundreds of closed classes and thousands of disappointed students. This is bad. In toto, Ohio universities enrolled more National Merit Scholars this year than they ever have (which is good), but the National Merit Scholars are finding that the classes they want to take are full (which is bad). The deans at the University of Cincinnati are on record as declaring they will reward professional excellence in their faculty (which is good), but that reward may well turn out to be a pink slip for faculty, however professionally excellent. Which is bad. Regardless of what the governor thinks he's saying, what the universities are hearing is that doing what they were told by the state was good turns out to be bad. There seems to be, in these hard times, a failure to communicate.

From the point of view of the universities, and in the language so favored by the governor, it seems as though Governor Voinovich chooses to emphasize not the size of the trimmings already cut away and thrown in the pot to be rendered, but the amount of fat that must surely be left in such a large and robust beast. And if there is no fat left at all, one scrutinizes the viscera with a jaundiced eye.

Thus, while the liver, it is reliably reported, is the heaviest organ in the human body, only the most shortsighted weight-loss program would advocate its removal. No matter how much one would like to slim down. Likewise, atheric universities, while positively svelte, have been found to perform less well than they did prior to such a loss. This is the difference between meat cutters, who may heedlessly fillet the liver and sell it for broiling without a worry for the eventual fate of the herd, and ranchers, who may not.

—MARK SHELTON
Minority interest sought in agriculture

By Chris Davey
Lantern staff writer

When one thinks of agriculture, one might think of milking the cows, slopping the hogs, earning little money and sitting on the veranda on hot summer evenings drinking lemonade.

Robert Agunga, assistant professor of agricultural education, said the biggest obstacle he and others in agriculture deal with is the lack of communication and technical understanding of agriculture by the general population. He said his basic goal is to educate people of the opportunities in agriculture.

"People today only associate agriculture with farming," Agunga said. "You don't have to go back to the farm. There are many opportunities in business and communications that pay well without being stuck out in the fields."

Gwendolyn Mitchell, a graduate student representative on the national board of Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences, agrees that minorities have a negative perception of agriculture because of their ancestry.

"Parents don't promote agriculture," said Mitchell, an agricultural education Ph.D. student at Ohio State. "There is a negative cognition of agriculture. It's a matter of educating the population on agriculture and the opportunities it holds."

Agunga, from Ghana in West Africa, said that growing up on a farm made him want to stay in agriculture, because that is what he knew best. Agunga received his undergraduate degree in agriculture in Ghana. He then completed his master's degree in journalism and his doctorate in mass communications at the University of Iowa.

Agunga is currently a communication consultant to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, which is based in Rome. He said that one of its main goals is to educate people on the importance of communication in agriculture.

"It's important to help Third World countries discover the benefits of advances in agricultural research," Agunga said. "We must help combat hunger and increase revenue in these countries."

Agunga thinks there will be more minority and international students enrolling in agriculture if the word gets out of the opportunities it holds.

"Minority enrollment may increase if they get to hear about it more and find that there are opportunities in agriculture for them," Agunga said. "Many may not know that they do not have to go back to the farm."

Agunga also said colleges must seek out students in high school and explain the opportunities and benefits of a major in agriculture.

"There needs to be more education in high schools of agriculture and the degree programs offered, finances, loans and scholarships," he said.

Mitchell agreed that minority recruitment is needed. She said that to become diversified, people must become aware of the program.

"Agriculture companies are hiring more women and minorities," Mitchell said. "There's focus of not going back to the farm, but actually getting a job or internship. It's a matter of education."

Mitchell said the MANRRS program was started at Ohio State to help get the word out about the opportunities in agriculture and as a support group for those minorities already in the College of Agriculture.

Gary Thomas, a senior in food business and a member of the OSU MANRRS chapter, said most minorities won't give agriculture a chance because of the farm label.

"Since I'm not from an ag background, I had no idea of the careers in ag," Mitchell said. "My sister is in ag, and she is the one that introduced me to the opportunities."

Mitchell was instrumental in establishing the OSU MANRRS chapter in 1990. The national organization was founded seven years ago and has more than 30 chapters nationwide.

Thomas and Mitchell said the OSU MANRRS chapter is doing its part to promote agriculture to minorities and the population in general. Guest speakers have come to meetings to discuss opportunities for scholarships and internships, trying to interest minorities into the profession, Mitchell said.

She said MANRRS is planning a program for this summer to be presented at the Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster. The program is for high school students who will be the first generation of college students from their families. During Spring Quarter, MANRRS will be going to high schools presenting their organization and promoting agriculture opportunities.

"We will also be hosting a state career day for urban high school students to introduce the opportunities in agriculture," Mitchell said.

Thomas explained that with a degree in agriculture, there are jobs for the USDA, food processing, health and nutrition, economics, journalism, radio and television broadcasting, Wall Street, teaching, laboratory research, advertising, public relations and many more.

Thomas said there are groups all over the nation pushing for a better understanding of agriculture for minorities.

"I think it will grow. Too many people associate ag with farming," Thomas said. "There is a future out there. There's a lot of ignorance out there too."
**Correction**

The story headlined "Minority interest sought in agriculture" in Monday's paper was written by Chris Norman, not Chris Davey.
Students, faculty honored at annual awards banquet

By Brent Smith
Lantern staff writer

The College of Agriculture and School of Natural Resources held their annual recognition banquet Thursday to honor students, faculty, staff and members of the agricultural industry.

Faculty, staff and members of the agricultural industry were honored for their contributions to higher education.

Senior students and underclassmen received awards for their academic achievements and other accomplishments.

"It is the one time during the year when we can stop and say congratulations for a job well done."

--Bobby Moser, vice president of agricultural administration and dean

"It is the one time during the year when we can stop and say congratulations for a job well done," said Bobby Moser, vice president of agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture.

Among those honored were the top 10 seniors who received Top Seniors Awards plaques. These students were selected by a committee of faculty and students for their academic accomplishments and for their participation in activities, said Ray Miller, faculty advisor for the event.

Among those honored was Susan Mantey, a senior in the College of Agriculture. For Mantey, the award was a reward for everything she has done on campus.

Also honored was Peter Spike, associate professor of Dairy Science, who received the Outstanding Young Teacher's Award. Spike was awarded a certificate and $500.

Spike said he was very pleased with the award, and the marvelous...
Cutting the roots
Agriculture programs suffer from state funding cutbacks

By Suzanne Steel  
Dispatch Agribusiness Reporter

Don't eat your seed corn.  
That farmer's adage ensured future harvests. Civilizations throughout history have known that those who eat their seed today go hungry tomorrow.  
Now agricultural businesses and farm groups worry that Ohio is eating its seed corn.  
They say recent and proposed state higher education budget cuts are proving especially detrimental to farmers, agribusinesses and agriculture students, and ultimately will affect the consumer.  
They believe that as the state's largest industry, special care ought to be taken not to hurt agriculture's profitability.  
Food and agriculture employ 15 percent of the state's workers and generate $36.9 billion each year, 12 percent of Ohio's output.  
Yet agriculture accounts for less than one-half of 1 percent of the state budget, including research, extension and teaching. Ohio State University, the Department of Agriculture and functions related to agriculture within other departments.  
“Agriculture is a cash-generating industry in Ohio. If you’re worried about your economy, don’t knock in the head the one that’s working,” said C. William Swank, executive vice president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.  
Swank considers recent and proposed budget cuts a knock on farming, specifically funds carved out of OSU's College of Agriculture, the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC), the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service, and the Agricultural Technical Institute (ATI).  
Total funding cuts for the four entities since fiscal year 1991 add up to more than $5 million. The $2.7 million cut from research accounted for an 11.7 percent drop in its $23 million state budget.  
Extension's budget dropped 9.2 percent because of its $1.4 million shortfall out of $14 million, and the technical school lost about $250,000, 7.2 percent of its fiscal-year '91 budget of $3.5 million.  
The College of Agriculture lost 7.8 percent, or about $743,000 from $8.0 million.  
Possible additional double-digit cuts loom.  
While every Ohio college and university faces budget shortfalls, Alice Walters, executive director of the Ohio Sheep Improvement Association, believes Ohio agriculture is getting the worst of it.  
Wilmington College does offer a bachelor of science degree in agriculture, but she said, “There's only one agriculture college in Ohio with a variety of majors. There's one extension, one ATI, one OARDC. If someone wants a degree in medicine, or education, they've got a lot of colleges to choose from. But if they want to major in food technology, or some other agriculture degree, there is no place else to go.”  
The entire state economy benefits from agricultural research, said Chris Cordle, manager of immunology and scientific affairs at Ross Laboratories.  
“It's not an entitlement, it's an investment with a high rate of return, especially with OARDC, where the research is so direct,” he said.  
Cordle has calculated that agricultural research offers a 140 percent rate of return, when the value added from successful projects is combined, then divided by the cost of all projects.  
Farmers and agribusinesses depend on research and information from Ohio State, but it's the consumer who really gains, Swank said.  
“The farmer has to be the initial beneficiary, to keep up on the latest technology and stay competitive,” he said. But the consumer “gets high-quality, cheap, safe, plentiful food.”  
Without research dollars, farmers won't be able to supply consumers with what they want, Swank said.  
“The fruit industry is being asked to use less pesticides, but to continue to supply high-quality and blemish-free fruit. Those farmers depend on the latest information on varmints and how to handle freezers in order to supply that,” Swank said.  
Bobby Moser, OSU vice president for agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture, oversees research, extension and the technical school, along with the college. He believes the cuts have affected agriculture more than other colleges in the university.  
Extension and research are line items on the budget and have suffered greater cuts. While colleges can increase tuition to help balance budgets, extension and research generate no funds and charge no fees, he said.  
So far the budget shortfalls have been handled with early retirement packages. The problem: there is no way to control who will retire, and how many will retire out of a certain department.  
That has decimated some departments, and left others seemingly flush. The Horticulture Department, which conducts research on everything from fruit trees and turf grass to ornamental plants and vegetables, has lost a full third of its faculty.  
“We've lost all of our floriculture faculty, and all of the faculty in the wine and grape area,” said Luther

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Waters, chairman of the Horticulture Department.

"The difficult aspect is a lot of the people who retired had established long-standing relationships and a routine of communication with the industry," Waters said.

Bill Stalzer, executive director of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association, said the impact on his $1.25 billion industry is multifaceted.

"Our industry lost its extension specialist, so there is no one available to answer technical questions. (Retired specialist Elliott Smith) would make on-site visits, or answer questions. As of March 1, that no longer exists," Stalzer said.

Now growers of trees and bushes with insect or disease problems have no one in Ohio to answer their questions. Those growers also will have difficulty filling positions with qualified graduates, he said.

"OSU's Horticulture Department had a magnificent reputation for turning out excellent people up until the mid-1980s, then, with the buyouts, budget cuts and declining enrollment, I believe the reputation has been tarnished," Stalzer said.

He said students interested in horticulture will go elsewhere.

Animal Science, Poultry Science and Entomology also have been hit.

Jack Heavenridge, executive secretary of the Ohio Poultry Association, said early retirements spurred by the budget cuts have poked holes in the poultry science department.

"We don't have one full-time equivalent assigned to extension, and we have not had an extension veterinarian for over a year," Heavenridge said. "Other larger departments have enough people to help cover the holes, but here we don't have that luxury."

Heavenridge worries that positions will become difficult to fill as potential professors and researchers hear about the OSU budget crunch.

Moser said he's reluctant to fill many of the positions until the next round of cuts are announced.

"If we get double-digit cuts, we will see a loss of positions, either through layoffs or through not filling openings," Moser said.

When asked if additional budget cuts would result in the elimination of some majors or departments, Moser said, "We're hoping we don't have to do that. We will have to set priorities on programs and start funding with the higher priorities." Moser said he is working to keep classes open so that students can graduate on time. "We're going to try and not slow students down," he said.

OSU President E. Gordon Gee recognizes the difficulties facing agriculture.

"OSU has received a disproportionate share of the budget cuts, and agriculture has received a disproportionately share of a disproportionate share, because of the line-item budgets," he said. "It seems very foolish and very unwise."

Gee said agriculture will not receive a bigger piece of the university's pie, however. "We have treated agriculture fairly and have tried to sustain it. We have a budget formula in the state in which dollars follow students, rather than dollars following programs," he said.

Agriculture student numbers have dropped, about 40 percent during the past 10 years. During the 1981-82 school year, the college had 2,360 students with 94 full-time equivalent faculty members. Today there are 1,650 students with 90 full-time equivalent faculty members.

Full-time equivalent is a term used because many faculty do triple duty: they are part teacher, part researcher and part extension specialist. John Ellinger, assistant vice president in the College of Agriculture, said the goal is to reach 80.

"The reasons the numbers have not decreased quickly is that students do not permit a change until the faculty member resigns or retires. When that happens, that is the only opportunity for us," he said.

The only way for a tenured professor to lose a position is through resignation, retirement or violation of a code of conduct, Ellinger said. If a university is in dire financial condition, its trustees can declare a financial emergency and then move the faculty. "That's one of the last things this university will do."

Isabelle Laye analyzes compounds at an OSU lab. The sign serves as a reminder to recycle to save money.

"We don't have one full-time equivalent assigned to extension, and we have not had an extension veterinarian for over a year," Heavenridge said. "Other larger departments have enough people to help cover the holes, but here we don't have that luxury."
Malabar conservationist’s legacy shared through his written words

“Those who love the land of nature and its conservation with her visible forms. She speaks a various language.”

William Cullen Bryant

This inscription on Louis Bromfield’s tombstone reveals, even to those who knew nothing of Bromfield’s work in promoting soil conservation, his commitment to ecology.

The founder of Malabar Farm, now a state park near Mansfield, Ohio, championed conservation farming from 1938 to 1956. When he bought the 900 or so acres of hilly farmland, it was low in fertility and badly eroded with deep gullies. Grassed waterways, contour farming and the application of manure helped restore the land.

Bromfield was also a well-known author, winning a Pulitzer prize for Early Autumn. Some say Bromfield’s fame and connections to Hollywood stars helped gain him an audience for his conservation lectures across the United States and at Malabar.

Now another sort of conserva- tion is at work at the farm.

Bromfield’s extensive private library, collecting dust in the basement of the Big House at the park, is about to be cataloged, preserved and made public.

“Is the intent to make the library a resource center for farmers?” said Andy Ware, who is in charge of the restoration. “Things he was writing about then are applicable today.”

Ware also is a graduate student in agricultural communications, working with the Sustainable Agriculture Program at Ohio State University.

The restoration is being funded through a $30,700 grant for two years from the George Gund Foundation, and from a $2,000 per year grant from Hope Bromfield Stevens, Bromfield’s daughter.

Bromfield’s collection includes 1,200 volumes on conservation farming, including his own books and some first-edition Charles Darwin books.

Ware said plans are to update and expand the collection through donations, all with an eye toward offering “practical, hands-on information” for farmers. The collection will not include Bromfield’s novels.

Biodiversity and maintaining the health of the soil were important to Bromfield, Ware said, but he was not an organic purist.

“He did think that healthy soil equated healthy people,” Ware said.

Earl McMunn, retired editor of Ohio Farmer magazine, reminded a group of agricultural journalists at Malabar last week that Bromfield did not invent conservation practices, but adopted them.

“Because he was famous, nonfarm people attributed conservation techniques to him,” McMunn said.

Ware said Bromfield makes clear that the information he shares originates from other farmers.

He was an advocate of farmers learning from other farmers, and was known to scold OSU researchers for not involving farmers in their work, Ware said.

For that reason and others, he was not as revered in Ohio as he was in other states, Ware said.

Some conservative Ohioans looked askance at the wild party giver who was rumored to mix martinis in the farm’s milk cans. Holly-wood stars regularly frequented the farm, Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall married at Malabar.

Previously, Ware worked at the school library at OSU’s Mansfield branch, which houses a collection of Bromfield’s original manuscripts in longhand and photographs.

“I always recommend Pleasant Valley, which he wrote when he first started and was not as hardened by the realities of farming. It was about his hope of the future.”

Amy Sites, right, explains the history of Malabar Farm State Park to agricultural communicators and others at the park.
Education budget cuts will ‘devastate’ OSU’s agricultural programs

Additional state budget cuts to higher education will be “devastating to agriculture,” said Bobby Moser, vice president of agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture at Ohio State University.

“They will diminish our ability to respond to agriculture’s needs,” he said last week after Gov. George V. Voinovich dropped his ax on the state budget.

If the cuts go through as proposed, an additional $3.4 million will be carved from agricultural programs at Ohio State, dropping the fiscal year 1993 state budget 18.1 percent or $14.4 million, from $61.9 million to $42.5 million.

The College of Agriculture includes research, extension and teaching programs. The college already is reeling from $5.4 million in cuts made from Jan. 1 through March 1992.

Those cuts left huge holes in some departments when early retirement programs were offered. The horticulture department lost one-third of its faculty.

Now those positions, and 77 faculty and 48 staff openings in the college, will remain unfilled, Moser said.

The inability to fill empty positions will impact the floriculture program, which lost both of its faculty members, and the dairy foods program in the Food Science program, Moser said.

Some courses will be taught less frequently, which will prolong the length of time it takes a student to graduate, Moser said.

“It will affect our recruiting efforts. Students may question whether this is the place to come,” Moser said.

OSU President E. Gordon Gee said yesterday tuition could increase as much as 9 percent to 9.5 percent.

The agricultural teaching program in Columbus will see its budget trimmed 14.5 percent, dropping to $8.7 million from $10.2 million. The two-year teaching program at the Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster also will see a 14.5 percent budget cut, to $8.25 million from $9.3 million.

Moser and Gee said they would “protect the academic core.” Support staff are more likely to face layoffs.

OSU also will consider consolidation of county extension offices, elimination of some services and programs, and the discontinuation of programs at some of the branch locations, Moser said.

Specifications on how the cuts will be carried out have not been decided, Moser said, but he did not rule out the possibility of closing one or more of the 13 branch research stations.

Gee said the university was considering the sale or lease of university assets, including research farms at Kenny Road and Lane Avenue, and near Case Road.

The Cooperative Extension Service and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center each will be cut 19.5 percent. Extension’s budget will drop to $12.6 million from $15.6 million. Research will be funded at $17.9 million instead of $22.1 million.

Moser cited research that shows the rate of return on agricultural production research and extension at 50 percent on investment, which means the total loss to Ohio’s economy will be $11.1 million.

“We should invest in (agriculture),” Moser said. “Food and agriculture contribute $89 billion to the state economy. That’s 12 percent. For agriculture to be competitive, it needs to have a research and extension base.”

OSU is the only university in Ohio that conducts research and extension in agriculture, he said.

C. William Swank, executive vice president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, said, “In the long run, if this isn’t remedied food prices will be higher and quality will be lower. That’s the result if we don’t keep up on research and education on agriculture. On some of our specialty crops, that will be very soon.”

He said research and extension receive a “double whammy.” The cuts were higher, but those entities cannot recover any of the cuts from tuition increases, since there are no fees for those services.

Shirley Dunlap Bower, Circleville, Ohio, farmer and former member of the OSU Board of Trustees, said, “The long-term effects of budget cuts that are this drastic really disturb me. It takes such a long time to get programs back, people back, once you’ve wound things down.”

Suzanne Steel is aribusiness reporter for The Dispatch.
Demonstration farm looks at ways to lower input costs, boost yields

Farmers interested in lowering production costs can watch Bill Shuster and Jon Cherniss go through the process first.

Shuster is the assistant farm manager and Cherniss is manager of the Ohio Department of Agriculture/Ohio State University demonstration farm near Reynoldsburg.

The farm will conduct its first tour of the season from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday, with composting demonstrations, disease prevention for peppers and sweet corn and cover crop management for vegetables.

The purpose of the demonstration farm is to show farmers ways to decrease variable costs while maintaining yields, Shuster said.

It includes three management systems, he said. In the traditional test plots, "conventionally recommended techniques are followed, with synthetic fertilizers and chemicals," Shuster said.

The organic plots get only organic fertilizers, such as cover crops, manures or mulch.

"The integrated system is open to all the options; we're able to draw from all techniques," Shuster said. "We can improve the soil with manure, but also have the option to use urea (a nitrogen fertilizer) to give the corn a boost," he said.

Labor records and other costs associated with each system are tallied and will be evaluated along with yield results, Shuster said. Last year's data, the first year of the farm, have not been evaluated, Cherniss said. "It's not in a form yet to be relevant," he said.

Shuster said 1991's organic plantings were hurt because of late planting, early frost and "tremendous weed pressure." While the conventional system outyielded the integrated plots, "the integrated system was very competitive with the conventional," Shuster said.

The test plots include beans, sweet corn, strawberries, raspberries, bell peppers, broccoli and winter squash.

Integrated and organic plots also have cover crops, such as rye, for weed control and added fertility, Shuster said.

Field corn was planted under the three systems, and they plan to add other row crops, Shuster said. They also eventually hope to add tree crops and livestock.

Some of the farm's crops will be sold at the Downtown farmers' market on Pearl Street. Shuster expects within two weeks to have crops at the market, which operates from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tuesdays.

A composting demonstration shows five ways to compost. Most of the ideas are simple and could be used by homeowners, Shuster said.

From left, Beth Waller, Bill Shuster and Jen Tressler, evaluate potato plants at OSU demonstration farm.
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM BUDGETS REDUCED; JOBS AND SERVICES TO BE CUT

COLUMBUS -- Agricultural leaders at The Ohio State University are looking for ways to continue services with reduced state funding.

Reductions of 19.5 percent in state funding to the budgets of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service and Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center will make it even more difficult to continue innovative services Ohioans have come to expect, according to Bob Moser, vice president for agricultural administration.

In addition, the College of Agriculture budget was cut 6.2 percent as part of the overall reductions instituted by the university to absorb a decrease in instructional subsidies. The Ohio State Board of Trustees adopted the university budget for 1992-93 on Friday (7/10).

The cuts in state assistance are the latest in a series of funding reductions that have seen 115 to 125 agricultural faculty and staff positions left vacant. Earlier this year, the horticulture department lost one-third of its faculty, mostly to retirement, at a time when horticulture is enjoying a surge in interest among undergraduate students. Among the faculty lost

- more -
were grape researchers and specialists in landscaping and floriculture.

In addition to eliminating already vacant positions, another 70 to 85 currently filled jobs will be eliminated this year in the College of Agriculture, the Extension Service and OARDC.

Operating budgets will be reduced 20 percent and some innovative grant programs will be suspended.

John Ellinger, assistant vice president, said no new graduate assistantships will be created, although graduate students currently attending school on assistantships will be allowed to continue. Twenty to 40 graduate student positions will be eliminated.

Many programs will suffer as the college leaves vacant faculty positions and reduces staff to balance the budgets, Moser said. "Since we have many persons funded from multiple sources (joint appointments), a financial weakness in one side creates a weakness in our whole organization."

In addition, agriculture officials will consider additional savings options such as consolidating some county and district extension offices, curtailing or closing some of the 13 OARDC branches around the state as well as other service units, and increasing the price of admission to the Farm Science Review by one-third.

Moser noted that agricultural extension and research, like higher education, is an investment in Ohio's economic and social well-being.

He said that less than one-half of 1 percent of the total General Fund of the state of Ohio is budgeted for agricultural programs, yet agriculture as an industry contributes 12 percent of the total economic output in the state.

OSU agriculture programs lose $8.9

By Ron Lietzke
Dispatch Business Reporter

Agricultural extension and research programs will be hit hard by an additional $8.9 million in fiscal 1993 budget cuts proposed yesterday by the head of Ohio State University's agriculture programs.

The latest round of cuts drops funding for OSU's agriculture programs from $51.9 million to $43 million. Cuts earlier this year totaled $5.4 million.

Bobby D. Moser, vice president for the university's agricultural administration, said the cuts will cripple the state's agricultural economy.

"A lot of our budgets have to do with people," Moser said about the job cuts that will be scattered across the state. "This is keeping us from being able to develop the kind of research and programs that the state's largest industry, agriculture, deserves."

Among other things, the cuts eliminate the possibility 115 to 125 positions vacant from the earlier cuts will be filled, and mean another million in latest round of budget cuts

70 to 85 will be laid off. State-funded support for 20 to 40 graduate students also will be eliminated and agricultural operating budgets for such things as travel and supplies will be trimmed by 20 percent.

Still to come is the possible consolidation of some of the 87 county extension and five district offices around the state, Moser said these decisions likely will be made in coming weeks.

The Ohio Cooperative Extension Service's budget will be cut by $3 million to $12.6 million and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center will be cut by $6.4 million to $17.9 million. Cuts in both areas amount to 15.5 percent.

The Agriculture Department's four-year instruction program at OSU's Columbus campus will have $640,000, or 6.2 percent, cut from its budget to $10.3 million. In Wooster, the Agricultural Technical Institute's two-year associate degree program will be cut by $427,000, or 11 percent, to $3.9 million.

There will be some efforts to increase revenues. Admission to the 1993 Farm Science Review, for instance, will be increased by $1 per ticket to $4. Attendance at the event normally exceeds 100,000, Moser said.
No personnel cuts

The College of Agriculture will not need to fire personnel or eliminate positions, despite the 6.2 percent budget cut the college has suffered, said Bobby Moser, associate dean of Agricultural Administration.

About 125 positions are open in the college because of retired or departed faculty and staff, Moser said. The budget cuts will freeze all open positions.

The budget cuts have affected several departments in the College of Agriculture. The Horticulture Department lost one-third of its faculty, but this loss will not affect classes for Autumn Quarter, Moser said.

The Floriculture Department has been left without any faculty members at all, Moser said. There will be a visiting professor to take over the floriculture classes for Autumn and Winter Quarters.

The entire Grape Research Department will be absorbed into other curriculums within the College of Agriculture. "There will no longer be any courses specific for that area," Moser said.

In addition, there will not be any new graduate assistantships, but current graduate assistantships will be able to continue with their education, Moser said.
Correction

In the Aug. 6 Lantern, there were two errors in the article about the College of Agriculture. There will be no layoffs among faculty, but there will be layoffs among other personnel. There is no floriculture department; floriculture is a curriculum with in the Department of Horticulture.
Agriculture college hosts career days

By Tonya Ewing
Lantern staff writer

More than 500 students, parents and teachers attended the College of Agriculture and School of Natural Resources career days Oct. 30-31.

Ray Miller, Assistant Dean of Agricultural Administration, said this was the first time that career day was longer than one day.

Janice Dresbach, admissions counselor for agricultural administration, said the number of students, parents and teachers attending tripled compared to last year.

Dresbach said they targeted high school students, but transfer students or students from other colleges at Ohio State were also welcome.

Garry Cole, a parent and OSU agricultural engineering alumni from Shelby, said the career day is good for kids to get a general feel for the College of Agriculture and Ohio State.

His son Chad, a freshman at Buckeye Central, said, “It’s going to help me know the campus better when I get here.” He is planning to major in food science or veterinary science.

Dresbach said the purpose of the career days is to inform students about agriculture-related majors.

Individual sessions on every major were held for people to attend and learn more specific information about them. There were also sessions on admissions procedures and financial aid. People could also tour Norton Hall and Scott Hall, the agriculture residence halls.

Dresbach said the college offers personal college days for high school students and most of the students who attend career day come back to visit the college individually with a college student guide.

Kasey Neer, a junior from Triad High School, plans to major in Agricultural Engineering. He said the information he received was helpful and the people were friendly and made him feel comfortable.
USG wants agriculture students to have voice regarding change

By Tanea Lewandowski
Lantern staff writer

College of Agriculture students have learned that the college might change its name without their knowledge or approval.

Area business leaders have been contacted about the possible name change and asked to voice their opinions regarding the issue. The proposed name is the College of Environmental Science, Food Science and Agriculture.

However, the students have not been consulted in the decision-making process, said Chris Norman, a junior majoring in Agricultural Communication and a USG representative.

"This has to deal with student input," Norman said. "It's very important that students have their feelings expressed."

USG discussed the issue at Wednesday's meeting, and agreed that students have a right to be involved.

In other USG business:

• A motion was made to cut in half the maximum allowable campaign expenditures for candidates for the offices of president and vice president in USG. The current amount allowed is $800, and the proposed amount is $400.

• 1993-94 elections will be held April 7 and 8 for main campus, and April 6 and 7 for the branch campuses. Anyone interested in running for USG should attend a meeting on Feb. 10 at 9 p.m. in Ohio Union Suite Gray G. Any student organization interested in manning the election sites should contact the USG office.

• A proposal was made in assembly that calls on the Residence and Dining Halls to begin cleaning residence hall bathrooms during weekend breaks. Currently this is not done, and USG Head of Assembly Matt Markling stated in his proposal that this reflects badly on the university and creates a problem with sanitation and disease. Markling said because use of the bathrooms increases during weekends, they should be cleaned on weekends.

• The assembly approved a resolution advocating that the Crime Watch program should be allowed by the university to post its number on windows and doors of the Ohio Union.

• USG is working to secure funding for a new 16-passenger van for the Crime Watch program.
Colleges have $41 million deficit

Office of Finance calls for plans to reimburse university

By JILL O'NEILL and GINA O'BRIEN
Lantern staff writers

Fifteen OSU colleges and academic support offices are devising plans to pay back the university $41.5 million in overexpenditures. More than half of the deficit, $24.6 million, has been generated by four colleges: The College of Humanities accounts for $7.8 million; the College of Agriculture for $6.8 million; the College of Medicine for $4.6 million; and the College of Engineering for $3.7 million, according to the Office of Finance.

The Office of Finance wants to have repayment plans drafted by the end of the month for each of the offices in debt, said William J. Shkurti, OSU vice president for Finance.

Ohio State covered the colleges' overexpenditures, which accumulated over the past five to eight years, by using money from the university's central fund.

"These are not bad debts," said Edward Ray, associate provost. "These are deficits that have accumulated in these units that ultimately the university has had to cover. And the university is saying to these units, 'You're the source of these deficits. You have to identify the revenues that are going to cover the expenses that you incurred,'" Ray said.

The $41.5 million shortfall represents 3 percent of Ohio State's total budget, Shkurti said.

Shkurti said he hopes each college can repay its own debt over a five-year period by cutting expenditures. As a general rule, the university will expect colleges to repay their deficits. They will "explore other options," Shkurti said, if the college cannot pay back its debt. Shkurti would not give an example of what the options may be.

Most of the individual deficits accumulated over a period of five years, and most colleges are now running balanced budgets, Shkurti said. Ray said, "Because of the national and state economy, things turned surprisingly flat and somewhat negative in the 1980s." Ray said that the deficit in the economy made it difficult for colleges to plan their budgets.

"We need to address them (deficits) on a hunt-and-destroy approach, but in an even-handed, well-articulated way," Ray said.

Most of the debt was incurred before President E. Gordon Gee took office. Shkurti said, "We are not being critical of any individual person, including (former OSU President) Jennings, because I think what we've got here is an institutional issue that transcends any one person . . . (and) needs to be addressed.

Shkurti is still examining the colleges' justifications for their deficits. At least one college, the College of Humanities, overspent to accommodate increased student enrollment, Humanities Dean G. Michael Riley told the Lantern Jan. 21.

Janele Pechette, vice president for Business and Administration, said her college is owed money for some services it provides, such as postage, and its deficit is actually less than the numbers released from the Office of Finance.

"Some officials, Shkurti said, say the blame for the deficit must be shared. They say that the Office of Academic Affairs approved all of their expenditures, despite the fact that they were spending more than the university allotted for them.

The Board of Trustees is required to approve Ohio State's overall budget, but trustees apparently have not been aware that the budgets from some colleges were not balanced.

"University reaction to the deficits has been mixed. "They have my sympathy," said Richard Hill, dean of the College of Optometry, which operates within its budget.

Hill said his college has been lucky. Industries have loaned equipment to the college, and its alumni association increased contributions, from $150,000 in 1989 to $900,000 last year.

He said the college is now 14 percent understaffed, and faculty members have picked up the extra work.

Other departments were not as fortunate. The Political Science Department, for instance, has cut two professors in the past two years. This led to the department's offering ten fewer courses, said Paul Beck, department chair.

"To be responsible means we had to follow the priorities of the university," he said.

The university is now faced with devising deficit-reduction plans that bring about cuts without hurting students.

"We don't want students to be the innocent victims of collateral damage," Shkurti said.

Shkurti said offices that operate within their budgets have three advantages. First, pay raises to deans and officials are based on their past ability to manage a budget. Second, these colleges will not have to cope with budget reduction plans. Finally, past management of funds will sometimes be considered when the university doles out money from its central fund, he said.

The colleges and offices that are targeted for action are those whose deficits account for 10 percent of their budget or more than $100,000, Shkurti said.

Once a deficit-reduction plan is drafted, it will need approval from Gee's office, and possibly the Board of Trustees, Shkurti said.

As the plans are devised, extenuating circumstances, such as unexpected enrollment changes, unfunded requirements, reductions in state-funded line-items or temporary delays in expected funds, will be taken into consideration, he said.
State budget cuts cause $8 million Agriculture debt

By Gina O'Brien
Lantern staff writer

In the past two years, one division of the OSU College of Agriculture has endured $7.5 million in state cuts. That's 30.3 percent of the Ohio Agriculture Research and Development Center's state funding.

It's also the main reason the Agriculture College owes the university $8 million.

The agriculture college's debt to the university is the largest of all deficits owed Ohio State by 15 of its colleges and academic support offices. The total bill is $41 million.

What can one college fall $8 million behind?

Of the 15, four divisions of the college, had not anticipated the 20 percent decrease in state funding July 1, said John Ellinger, vice president for Agricultural Administration.

The research center is responsible for $6.9 million of the agriculture college's deficit.

Personnel costs — such as salaries and benefits — consume 75 percent of the research center's $40 million budget. In response to the latest state budget cut, the center has eliminated 32 full-time positions.

But cutting positions hasn't always been simple and quick.

For instance, the center could not immediately back out of employment commitments after the July 1 funding cut. That led to an increase in the deficit, Ellinger said. The research center did not finish cutting positions until November, he said.

The research center is not funded by Ohio State and is not the academic part of the agriculture college, Ellinger said. But Ohio State made up the difference for what the research center overspent anyway.

If an organization is affiliated with Ohio State, regardless of where its funds come from, it shouldn't overspend because that creates problems elsewhere, said William Shkurti, OSU vice president for finance.

Since 1989, the college has been facing a deficit of 280 faculty and staff positions created by attrition in an attempt to deal with the budget cut.

The research center also has been working on means other than eliminating positions to pay back the deficit.

"We have to adjust the structure of the organization to meet the state's level of support," Ellinger said.

The research center is considering the possibility of selling some of its land and facilities. The Agriculture College owns more than 250 structures in the state and about 12,000 acres. This accounts for two-thirds of the university's land, Ellinger said.

Officials from the research center have been meeting with the governor and state legislators to gain financial support for the research center, Ellinger said.

Gov. George Voinovich has proposed increasing the research center's state funding by 5 percent in each of the next two years.

Agriculture College officials are encouraged by the governor's proposal.

"This won't solve the problem, but it's a good beginning coming out of the government for us," Ellinger said.

Support from research endowments also has increased, according to OARC's 1992 annual report. The research center can attract dollars for sponsored research, Ellinger said. It currently receives $21 million, one-eighth of the total sponsored research at the university.

Two of the other three divisions of the college are also in the red.

The academic division has a $327,000 deficit, Ellinger said. He contended that this is the only money that academic administrators in the college overspent.

"In principle, that's the only general funds budget deficit we have," Ellinger said.

The college is "handling" this deficit, said Ellinger, who has worked on seven deficit-reduction plans in his four years with the college.

The college has also seen its university funds slashed.

In 1989, the college's academic budget was reduced by almost 5 percent because of low enrollment. A deficit was projected at that time and a reduction plan was implemented. Agriculture officials said.

Since February 1991, the college lost 14.5 percent more of its instructional budget, officials said.

Part of the remaining deficit comes from the livestock rotary's, and the meat lab in the department of Animal Science. The department owes $160,000, Ellinger said. Both areas are designed to produce earnings as well as provide academic opportunities.

Another portion of the $8 million comes from the Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster, an affiliate of the college. ATI has a $610,000 deficit, Ellinger said.

The institute is projected to have a surplus budget this year, and its deficit should be corrected in two years, Ellinger said.

"What's more, he said, the institute "abolished" eight positions through attrition.

Cuts in state funding have cost the institute 9 percent of its $7 million budget since 1991, Ellinger said.

All university colleges and offices that have deficits resulting from overspending from budget sources other than the general funds budget are paying interest on what they owe, Shkurti said.

This means that the Agriculture college is paying interest on about 7.7 million of its deficit.
Agricultural programs also affected by state, university budget cuts

By Gina O'Brien
Lantern staff writer

Students and faculty are not the only ones affected by budget cuts at the College of Agriculture. Cuts from state funding are also impacting agriculture-sponsored programs, such as self-esteem classes for low-income children and environmental research.

In addition to a 6.2 percent budget cut implemented by Ohio State in September, the college also endured severe cuts, implemented by Gov. George Voinovich, to two programs partly funded by the state. The programs are the OSU Cooperative Extension Service and Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

One agricultural program at Ohio State has endured substantial cuts and was hit harder than the university, said Herb Asher, special assistant to the president.

"He (Voinovich) doesn't comprehend the importance of agriculture . . . I don't think he understands the two organizations and what we can do for the state and jobs," said John Ellinger, vice president for agricultural administration.

That's ridiculous. Of course the governor understands the importance of agriculture in this state," said Mike Dawson, press secretary for the governor.

Every area of government, including agriculture, is having to learn to do more with less," Dawson said.

Since February 1991, Extension has lost 19.3 percent of its state funding and OARDC has been cut by 29.3 percent, Ellinger said.

Extension receives about 36 percent of its budget from the state and approximately 48 percent of OARDC's budget is state funded.

However, help might be on the way. Voinovich has proposed a 6 percent annual budget increase for Extension and OARDC for the next two years.

Agriculture in Ohio is a $40 billion industry, said Keith Smith, director of Extension. It accounts for 12 percent of the state's gross national product and 16 percent of the state's workforce. Yet, agriculture only receives 0.4 percent of the state's budget, Ellinger said.

Agriculture has sustained the highest budget cuts in Ohio, said L. H. Newcomb, associate dean for agricultural administration.

The purpose of Extension is to "extend the knowledge of the university to the people," Newcomb said.

Extension has adult educational programs that teach low-income and single-parent families about nutrition, parenting and budget planning.

More than 44,500 Ohioans participated in these programs in 1992, according to an Extension report.

It also runs 4-H and 4-H CARES, a program that reaches out to youths at high-risk for drug abuse. The program is designed to build self-esteem in these youths and give them the opportunity to talk about and learn about sex and drugs.

Extension also educates about new technology, economics, and better and safer use of pesticides.

OARDC faculty conducted research on areas such as water pollution, agriculture in developing countries and disease in plants and animals.

One department that has been hurt by the budget cuts is the horticulture department, especially its floriculture section. The department has lost 10 of 28 faculty members. Seven of them were in floriculture. This year the floriculture program has only one faculty member, who is a visiting professor. The college can only fund one professor to replace the seven lost for this program, Smith said.

Students studying floriculture do not have the opportunity to take or get into as many courses as in past years, Smith said.

Because research assistants and research opportunities for professors have been reduced, professors become frustrated - which directly affects students, Newcomb said.

The decrease in research also affects those benefited by Extension. Nurseries and greenhouses that depend on research from the floriculture program to help them in areas such as reducing water and fertilizer usage are suffering from the slowdown on research, Smith said. Floriculture is a $2 billion industry in Ohio, he said.
Minority enrollment up in College of Agriculture

By Stephanie Miller
Lantern staff writer

The OSU College of Agriculture has a growing population of minority students. Enrollment of minority undergraduate students in the college has increased almost 33 percent — 18 students — from Autumn 1991 to Autumn 1992, said Gwen Mitchell, graduate administrative assistant for minority recruitment and retention in the College of Agriculture.

Nevertheless, only four percent of the 2,498 students enrolled in the College of Agriculture are minorities, compared with 10.7 percent of the total enrollment for OSU's main campus, according to enrollment figures obtained from Jed Dickhaut, OSU statistical information specialist.

The increase in enrollment is attributed to the increased awareness of the opportunities available through the College of Agriculture, Mitchell said.

Mitchell attributes recruitment by students and academic advisers in University College as factors that help increase awareness of these opportunities.

"Minority students gain various marketable skills through the curriculum offered in the College of Agriculture. Many industries related to agriculture have been dominated by white males in the past, but there is now an emphasis on hiring more women and minorities, so there are more opportunities and incentives for minority students going into these fields," Mitchell said.

Cynthia Rawls, an African-American senior majoring in agribusiness, said she was thinking about applying to the College of Business, but she decided against it. She was referred to Mitchell by an academic advisor in UVC.

"At that time, I didn't know of all of the opportunities that the College of Agriculture had to offer," Rawls said.

"I was only aware of the rural side of agriculture. Gwen introduced the business side of agriculture to me."

Now Rawls says being in the College of Agriculture has many benefits.

"It's not as congested as the Business College," she said. "There's simply not as many people."

"In the College of Agriculture, your adviser is often one of your professors, and you really get to know him or her personally," Rawls said. "Plus, with the smaller number of students in the College of Agriculture, it's easier to get internships and co-ops. I was able to get an internship the first quarter I was out here."

Rawls also belongs to Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences, an organization which helps with retention of minority students in the College of Agriculture.

The group provides a social and academic network for minority students enrolled in the College of Agriculture.

"There are also many internship and scholarship opportunities available for minority students in Agriculture," Mitchell said. "Last year 12 scholarships were awarded for the 1992-93 school year."
College of Agriculture says overspending, funding cuts caused debt

Overstretched and state funding cuts led the College of Agriculture at Ohio State University to its $82 million debt, said John Ellinger, assistant vice president for agricultural administration.

Agriculture leads other OSU colleges in its debt load and makes up about 20 percent of the $415 million debt of all colleges and academic offices.

The biggest part of agriculture's debt — about $7 million — is in the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

The deficit began with overspending on Ohio 21, a new research initiative designed to address emerging needs in agriculture, Ellinger said.

The center attempted to address the deficit in the fall of 1989, but a subsequent state budget cut wiped out reductions.

Further cuts in 1991 and 1992 came at midyear or later, Ellinger said. "It was difficult to manage because it came late in the year." Since February 1991, the center has seen a 30 percent drop in expected state support, Ellinger said. A 19.5 percent reduction in state support announced last summer "really meant a $4.4 million reduction in the annual rate," he said.

Throughout the college, about 250 positions have been eliminated.

The college has until 1998 to pay back the $82 million, which OSU covered from its central fund.

Ellinger said the college hopes to manage the center's deficit through attrition and a limited number of layoffs. It also is considering the elimination of branch stations and the consolidation of operations.

The Agricultural Technical Institute, a two-year teaching program based in Wooster, has a $160,000 debt, Ellinger said.

About half of that is already gone, Ellinger said, through abolishing positions and layoffs.

The four-year teaching program in Columbus has about a $600,000 debt. About $250,000 of that was a reporting error that should be $2,500, Ellinger said. Another $180,000 deficit occurred from low earnings from farm accounts. Agricultural administration accounted for a $500,000 deficit in a common account used to pay costs for an early retirement program, he said.

OSU's Extension Service had a $1.5 million surplus at the time the debts were tallied, but that surplus was not blended with the college's other debts. Most of that surplus is covering funding cuts within the service, Ellinger said.

Ellinger, who has been with the college 13 years, has worked with eight budget-reduction plans. "It's been an extremely difficult time for the organization as we try to look at our direction and where we're going from here," he said.
Agriculture takes center stage in week filled with activities

If you eat food, drink water and wear clothes, your life is touched by agriculture.

Even if you never set foot on a farm, you’re employed by agriculture if you turn tomatoes into paste, bend metals into plow shanks, flip burgers at McDonald’s or haul produce to Big Bear.

Agriculture, Ohio’s biggest industry, employs 15 percent of the state’s workers and contributes close to $40 billion to the state’s economy, about 12 percent of the state’s output.

Those numbers include not just farm income, but also farm machinery and chemicals, wholesale and retail food, food services and food processing.

So, raise a glass of milk (or wine — Ohio ranks in the top five states in wine production) and toast agriculture. National Agriculture Week begins today, Ohio Ag Day is Tuesday and National Ag Day is Thursday.

In order to maintain its distinction, Ohio’s agriculture will need to adjust continually to change, said Keith Smith, director of Ohio State University Extension, formerly known as the Cooperative Extension Service.

Ohio agriculture’s future lies “in those areas where people and commodities are taking a good hard look at themselves, and saying, ‘OK, what do we need to change?’” Smith said.

Those who are willing — and have the courage — to change will continue to succeed, he said.

The Ohio Pork Producers Council developed a plan to ensure growth and profitability in its industry. “Now that the pork producers have a plan, they’ll need the courage to make the changes necessary,” Smith said.

The same is true at the College of Agriculture, he said. Where they once took a close look at themselves every four to five years, they now must re-evaluate themselves constantly.

Bobby Moser, OSU vice president of agricultural administration and dean of the College of Agriculture, said value-added products will be important to Ohio’s future. “Because of Ohio’s strength in food processing, we have a jump on the rest of the country. We need to look at ways to add value through processing to create new products,” he said.

A value-added push would generate more manufacturing jobs, which would provide an additional market for the raw products from farms, he said.

Emphasis needs to be on nonfood value-added products from farm commodities, he said. The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center is looking at ways to use red cabbage to make noncarcinogenic dyes, corn gum products for food thickeners and yew plants for cancer treatment, Moser said.

Mark List, deputy director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, also sees alternative uses of crops as the key to Ohio’s future. He points to the Ohio Corn Growers Association’s work to develop corn into ethanol, plastics and biodegradable bags.

List is working on a pilot project to use a fuel made from 85 percent ethanol in cars designed to run on 85 percent methanol, a petroleum-based competitor of ethanol.

David Black, a farmer in Orient, Ohio, thinks that as Ohio’s cities grow, farmers will need to learn to adapt their products to that urbanization.

“If you can go out and sell corn for squirrel feed for $2 per ear instead of $2 per bushel, you’re going to do it. We need to eat more to that sort of demand,” he said.
Agricultural education should focus on environmental issues

By Bonnie Van Sickle
Lantern staff writer

A new president, a new secretary of agriculture and the same old budget-cutting climate mean agriculture is going to have to consider policy changes it might prefer to ignore.

Changes from the Clinton administration are expected to have some impact on the teaching at Ohio State.

These changes are expected to affect the education programs of agriculture students by placing more of a focus on management, marketing and environmental issues, said Keith Smith, professor of agricultural education.

"Farm commodities are less of a safety net, farmers depend more and more on markets for their livelihood, so marketing plays a key role," said Luther Tweeten, professor of agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Tweeten believes environmental issues will get the most emphasis as farmers are expected to do more with less.

"Environmental and animal-care groups often have many of the same concerns as farmers," said Carl Zulauf, associate professor of agricultural economics and the agricultural policy expert for Ohio State. "Talking and working with them helps create a mutual understanding of the balance needed in policies related to the use of resources agriculture depends on."

Zulauf, Smith and Tweeten agree there will be no radical changes in education programs. They think Ohio State has been focusing on management, marketing and environmental issues for agriculture students and do not foresee any major changes in the curriculum.

Students agree with the faculty members' assessment.

"As an agriculture communication major, I believe that I am covering a wide variety in my field that pertains to agriculture. The focus in my classes deals with the environmental aspects in management and marketing," said Brett Gearhart, a junior from Bucyrus.

On a national level, more changes in agriculture are expected from policies of the Clinton administration.

Tweeten said agriculture is like the national defense department— it is always one of the first programs to suffer budget cuts.

Zulauf, too, expects changes during the Clinton administration.

"The reality is that rural and urban balance has shifted dramatically, and we're starting to see it reflected in policy discussions," he said. "Agriculture has to adjust its approach to policy negotiation if it's going to be a partner in negotiating policy change instead of being the recipient of policy changes dictated by others."

"The issue no longer is whether farm supports should be delivered by price supports or direct income payments, or whether supply control should be mandatory or voluntary. The issue is how programs will be cut, and whether farm programs are even needed at all," Zulauf said.

"Farm and food policy exists as part of a broad political compromise between farmers, consumers, farm-input suppliers, farm-output users, food-aid advocates, taxpayers and environmentalists," Zulauf said.

"People involved in the business of feeding people need to understand the changing questions about farm policy and be ready with new answers," Zulauf said.

Important questions Zulauf says agriculture must ask itself are: whether farmers will accept that they are no longer an economically disadvantaged group, if the focus of farming is going to be on domestic or foreign consumption, and whether farmers are willing to become diplomats and should a product be government-subsidized for both production and consumption.

On the whole, farm households are as well off as the average American household, but some individuals might be under financial stress and will drop out of the sector, Zulauf said.

A more balanced approach to expanding domestic consumption, as well as exports, would better serve the U.S. farm sector, but Zulauf says the nation is addicted to exports and its ability to pump up farm income and reduce the U.S. trade deficit.

"The future of "farm" policy will depend on agriculture's willingness to help other groups meet policy objectives. Farmers must learn to be diplomatic in a changing world and work with environmental or animal-care groups instead of stonewalling change, Zulauf said.

The public is starting to ask why the government subsidizes both production and consumption of certain commodities, he said. The federal budget is not likely to be big enough to support both production and consumption again, and agriculture needs to have an answer, he said.
College to award students, faculty

By Kim Baker
Lantern staff writer

Students and faculty will receive awards and recognition May 13, at the College of Agriculture and School of Natural Resources’ banquet.

Awards will be presented to outstanding scholars, the top three students in each class in the College of Agriculture and School of Natural Resources, the outstanding faculty adviser and people who have dedicated time and money to students, said Julie Cetomai, banquet co-chair.

The banquet will be held at 5:30 p.m. in the Ohio Union Ballrooms.

The top 21 seniors in the College of Agriculture and School of Natural Resources will be recognized. The highlight of the evening will be the announcement of the top 10 seniors.

Recipients of academic scholarships, the animal judging team and students involved in co-curricular activities like marching band and the football team will also be recognized, Cetomai said.

Cetomai, who has been working on the banquet since January, said this is the only event on the Agriculture campus where everyone is recognized.

"The banquet is a chance for graduates to see where they are at, and it gives direction to freshmen," Cetomai said.

Over 700 hundred people, including department heads, student advisers, professionals in agriculture, students and alumni, are expected to attend the banquet, Cetomai said.

Cetomai said contact between students and guests is a key aspect of the banquet because it provides students with good future contacts in the professional community, Cetomai said.

The Ag Choral group, which consists of student and faculty members, and members from the OSU Marching Band will provide entertainment for the banquet.

Cetomai said the banquet is a good way to recognize the activities on the Agriculture campus.

"It’s nice to give fellow students recognition, and it’s fun,” she said.
Program gives potential OSU students taste of campus life

By Cassandra Sheaffer
Lantern staff writer

To prospective students in the College of Agriculture's Experience College for a Day program, Ohio State doesn't seem so big after all.

The program was started in the early 1980s by Dr. Ray Miller, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture. Its purpose is to get students acquainted with campus and college life.

Prospective students are paired up with host students, who take them around campus for a day to experience classes and other campus activities. Students also eat in the commons and meet with a faculty member.

"The best way to learn about college is to experience it," said college admissions counselor Janice Dresbach. She said spending an entire day with a student gives prospective students a chance to really find out about college life.

Dresbach said all-day bus tours might teach students about the campus, but they can't give them a real taste of campus life.

The Experience College for a Day program allows students to "touch and feel" college, and to see it through their own eyes, she added.

"I've heard it (Ohio State) is big, but that's not true," said John Brien, a high school senior from Kenton participating in the program. "In itself it's big, but the classrooms make it close."

Brien's host, Rick Mead, a freshman in agronomy, said he was planning to take him to a biology class on South Campus.

Christine Matthews, a high school senior from LaBray planning to major in pre-veterinary studies, had already been to both large and small classes. She said the campus didn't seem to be so big after her experience.

"When I looked at the map it seemed huge," Matthews said. She said the size scared her at first, but she feels better about it now.

The size of Ohio State can create real anxieties for some students and parents, Dresbach said. The program puts many people at ease, and lets incoming students meet other students and develop contacts on campus, she said.

"Our students are our best salespersons," said Dresbach. She said the students could best supply information that is important to incoming freshmen.

Both Brien and Matthews said they are looking forward to starting college in the fall.

"I'm ready for a change," said Matthews. "I can't wait to move on."

Visiting students are usually high school juniors or seniors, but freshmen, sophomores and even a few eighth-graders have participated in the past, Dresbach said.

Dresbach said about 250 families participated last year, and she expects about 200 families this year. Tours are scheduled independently, and parents are welcome to tour the campus with the students.

Students are contacted for this program through high school agriculture teachers and guidance counselors, Dresbach said.
OSU ag school offers its plan to reorganize

A reorganization plan for the Ohio State University College of Agriculture was floated before students, staff and faculty during "town meetings" this week on campus.

The plan is part of the university's restructuring effort.

The college's draft could change before it is due to the provost Feb. 1, 1994, said Bob Moser, dean of the college and vice president of agricultural administration.

Under the plan, the number of academic departments in the college would be cut to seven from 11.

Soils and urban horticulture, including ornamental plants and landscaping, would merge with the school of natural resources. Rural sociology would leave the agricultural economics department and merge with agricultural education.

The agricultural engineering and food science departments would be unchanged and a new plant science department would include agronomy, plant pathology and horticultural fruits and vegetables.

An animal science department would include dairy and poultry, along with beef, sheep and swine.

The plan would require four fewer department chairs and three fewer associate chairs. It would consolidate the four business offices in the college that oversee research, extension, and the four- and two-year teaching programs.

"We want to reduce the effort in administration and put more emphasis in programming and education," Moser said.

Between $500,000 and $1 million would be saved with the changes, Moser said.

"We don't expect more than inflationary increases in budgeting in the future, so the money (for new programs) must come from reallocation," Moser said.

Money isn't the only reason for the proposed changes, he said.

"It's important to reposition ourselves to make ourselves more relevant. Problems in the future will be multidisciplinary. There are areas in agriculture where if we don't team up, we'll be left behind," he said.

After more meetings in Columbus and Wooster, Ohio, Moser will take the plan to off-campus commodity groups and others in the agricultural community.

Some at a Tuesday meeting said soil science ought to remain with agronomy in the plant science department; others thought the college could be reduced to five disciplines.
Career fair focuses on agriculture

By Jill Kritzler
Lantern staff writer

Students graduating from universities with degrees in agriculture were given an opportunity to contact prospective employers at the Career Fair held Thursday.

Representatives from 42 companies brought information, publications and applications to give students a look at what lies ahead for them after graduation.

Eric Osborne, a junior majoring in Agriculture Economics, went to the Career Fair for the same reason many other students did—to make connections. "I want to see what employers are looking for in a resume," said Osborne.

Ray Miller, dean of student affairs for the College of Agriculture, said many of the organizations at the Career Fair are offering internships or full-time employment.

"There are a couple of companies looking for part-time employment, but the opportunities are primarily internships or full-time positions," said Miller.

Melissa Heiselt, a representative from the OSU Extension office, said there are opportunities available in that field at the county level as extension agents.

Heiselt said they prefer a graduate with a Master's degree in one of the specific programs, but, if the applicant is willing to invest five years with them, they will hire a graduate with a Bachelor's degree as long as the applicant is willing to get the higher degree.

There are paid internships at the county level and internships for credit in the student's academic department, said Heiselt.

Heiselt said students should focus their resumes on a particular position. Students often make their resume too broad, instead of focusing on the position they are seeking, she said.

John Hankamp, a representative from Continental Grain, is less concerned with the degree an applicant has. He wants employees "with a degree in the real world."

"There are three things I look for in an employee: someone who wants to work hard, someone who will hustle and someone with a nose for opportunity. If you have these three things, you will be a success," said Hankamp.

"College is a place to grow up. It's the real world where you get your education. College is where you learn how to learn," said Hankamp.

There are positions at Continental Grain available for commodity market representative or as a feed sales representative, but students with any degree, not just agriculture related, can apply, said Hankamp.

Hankamp stressed "selling yourself" in the interview as the most important part of job hunting. "The worst kind of interview is when the applicant waits for questions. They are afraid to sell themselves," he said.

The fair gave approximately 500 students the opportunity to talk to various companies. The company participation was one of the largest turnouts, only one company that was expected could not attend, said Miller.

The organizations use different recruiting techniques at the Career Fair. Some organizations use placement activities on a client paid basis which means there is no cost to the student who would be placed in a position, said Miller.

Other organizations use the fair as a means to identify themselves, said Miller. These organizations hand out cards and if the applicant is interested, they can be put on an interview schedule.

Miller said the placement rate is high in the College of Agriculture. The numbers for last Autumn Quarter and Winter Quarter show a placement of 62 to 85 percent three months after graduation.
Budget forces Ag College to sell lab

By Megan P. O'Connor
Lantern staff writer

Faculty members in the College of Agriculture say some of their research will be set back years because of the selling of a natural resource laboratory and part of a farm.

"Everything is a loss, every time you lose any kind of facility there is some measure of loss," said Luther Waters, chair of the Department of Horticulture. "You get to the point where you simply don't have the faculty and staff to support a lot of things."

On Oct. 5 the OSU Board of Trustees approved the sale of 20 acres of the 121-acre Overlook farm for $233,000.

Thomas Andres, manager of property management for Ohio State said, said Barnaby Field laboratory, a 1,200-acre laboratory for the department of natural resources, is also being sold.

"It has been awhile coming and we have tried to think of ways to keep from having to do things like selling Overlook," Waters said. "It's necessary to take the optimistic view that things will get better and we won't have to resort to any other losses."

Overlook farm has been Ohio State's property since 1966. Various professors in the agriculture department conducted research at the farm primarily on horticulture projects, explained Waters.

Richard Funt, an OSU horticulture professor, said he invested a lot of time and money into his fruit research at Overlook farm and he is disappointed that part of the farm is being sold.

"Overlook is a great loss, I have a lot of long term research, some are eight-year-old projects that I will get no information from," Funt said.

Funt said it could take him five to six years to get the data needed for his research and because of the close-down of Overlook he will lose several projects.

"Overlook was a training tool that was close and convenient. I have to re-evaluate my classes and I only have one small project, rather than five," Funt said.

The selling of Overlook has also disrupted research of Thomas Townsend, associate professor of Natural Resources. His research involves the affects of deer damage on apple plantations.

"Overlook is a very big loss to me," he said. "I have other plantations, but Overlook was the most unique."

The money received for the 20-acre Barnaby Field will go to the general fund of the university. The money could be used in a number of ways, but most likely it will be used to purchase other property, Andres said.

The remaining land of Overlook farm has been appraised around $300,000 and will go to the College of Agriculture, Andres explained.
Ag college to trim departments

By Tom Spring

The College of Agriculture is discussing a variety of options as it considers restructuring 10 departments into seven or fewer units. A recent series of town meetings produced a number of ideas from faculty, staff and students who responded to recommendations from a 14-member committee, according to Bob Moser, vice president for agriculture administration.

Moser put together the committee to draft a restructuring plan that would have academic integrity and be more efficient than the existing system. The town meetings were held on the Agriculture Campus in Columbus and the Ohio Agricultural Research Center in Wooster in late October and early November.

The proposals and discussions are part of plans to develop a new college structure. *See Reconfigure, page 2*

All academic units have been directed to review their structures by President Gee and Richard Sisson, senior vice president for academic affairs and provost.

The idea in the agriculture college, according to Moser and the Agriculture Faculty Council, is to divest as many resources as possible that are devoted to administration and reinvest or redirect them to programming (teaching and research).

The committee has recommended that the departments of Agricultural Engineering and Food Science and Technology would stay unchanged. Under the draft plan, other departments would merge or split into new configurations, including:

- Merging the departments of Dairy Science, Poultry Science and Animal Science.
- Moving the rural sociology faculty from the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology to the Department of Agricultural Education.
- Expanding the School of Natural Resources by adding the soils and turf faculty from the Department of Agronomy and the landscape horticulture faculty from the Department of Horticulture.
- Creating a new Department of Plant Science, which would include the departments of Plant Pathology, the remaining faculty in crop sciences — from the Department of Agronomy, and the remaining faculty in floriculture and fruits and vegetables — from the Department of Horticulture.

"We're building new families," Moser told faculty, staff and students at a town meeting Nov. 4. He added other ideas for restructuring from the college "family" already are affecting thinking on what the new structure should look like. Based on those concerns, the final restructuring could differ somewhat from what was proposed.

Concerns expressed at the meetings include that the new departments have a balance of faculty and are capable of sustaining sufficient numbers of students.

College administrators will look at alternative alignments, such as merging the departments of Plant Pathology and Entomology, or including landscape horticulture and turf with the other plant sciences, rather than keeping them in Natural Resources.

Other suggestions from town meetings were to combine Agricultural Engineering and Food Science and Nutrition, areas that are in one department at the University of Illinois; and fully merging the departments of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology and Agricultural Education.

Moser noted that food engineering — the common tie between the engineering and food science departments — only has two faculty members. The committee also felt that Agricultural Education had few academic programs or clientele in common with Agricultural Economics. However, the community development work in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology has much in common with Agricultural Education's focus of community and human resource development issues.

Moser noted that a proposal to change the college's name to the College of Food, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences has drawn positive reviews.

"We shared it a lot internally and with alumni and got a lot of approval," he said. "Seventy percent or more of the faculty approved it. The food processing industry (faculty) said, 'It's about time we got some recognition.'"

A final proposal will be written and submitted to faculty for a vote. The next steps would be consideration by the Council on Academic Affairs, University Senate, and then the Board of Trustees.
Branstool speaks at Ag school

By Jill Kritzler
Lantern staff writer

The Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Eugene Branstool, spoke about NAFTA and current government issues dealing with agriculture at an awards ceremony sponsored by the Agriculture and Natural Resources Student Council Friday night.

Branstool is a supporter of NAFTA. He said there is a growing population and a need to increase trade and cut barriers so that both economies prosper, he said.

"If we fail to enact NAFTA with countries with common borders, how can we expect to trade with (European) countries," Branstool said.

The government is in the process of restructuring. Branstool said there are currently 112,000 employees in the USDA and President Bill Clinton has asked that they reduce their payroll to 7,500 employees.

"We need to re-establish priorities. Change comes hard," Branstool said.

Branstool offered advice to students on how to get ahead in the job market.

"There are great opportunities for students if you have foreign language skills," he said.

The people who can speak other languages will have increased opportunities if the trade market goes worldwide, he said. "Especially if the NAFTA agreement is passed.

Branstool has gained a "high level of respect" for career politicians. Branstool said living in Washington, D.C., isn't easy to get used to. Being in the public eye is different than living on his Ohio farm, he said.

He finds it relaxing to get back to planting crops and farming with his family.

"The thing I miss most about being away from home (in Ohio) is my woodworking shop I have," he said. "You just can't have one in Washington."

Approximately 151 people returned to Ohio State and the Fawcett Center for Tomorrow for the College of Agriculture Alumni Awards Dinner, said Ray Miller, Dean of Student Affairs for the College of Agriculture.

Meritorious Service Awards were given to Vern R. Cahill, professor emeritus for the College of Agriculture and George R. Wilson, professor emeritus for animal sciences, for years of continued service to the college.

Distinguished Alumni Awards were given to William J. Agle, Michael Bayes, James F. Berg, Emerson L. Potter, and Carroll P. Vance.

Young Professional Achievement Awards went to Scott E. Hess, Nancy D. Moore, Suzanne Halas Steel, and Brian H. Watkins. Branstool was also honored as a Distinguished Alumni. Branstool received his Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Education from Ohio State in 1958.

Branstool has a long history of governmental service. He was chairman for the Ohio Democratic Party and state senator for eight years as well as state representative for 8 years.
Correction

It was incorrectly reported yesterday that Eugene Branstool said President Clinton wants to reduce the USDA payroll to 7,500 from 112,000. It should have said that Clinton wants to reduce the number by 7,500, for a total number of 104,500. The Lantern is interested in correcting its errors. If a factual error occurs, please contact the newsroom at 292-5721.
Ag College to restructure

By Jill Kritzler
Lantern staff writer

The restructuring process is shoving up for OSU’s oldest academic unit, and it looks like a meaner, leaner Ag College will emerge.

The College of Agriculture has made a restructuring proposal that would reduce the current 11 academic units to seven.

Town meetings have been held on campus and off as the Agriculture Technical Institute at Wooster to involve students, faculty and staff in the discussions of how to make the College of Agriculture and the School of Natural Resources more cost efficient.

The proposal set before the students is advocated by Bobby Moser, vice president for the College of Agriculture, and the Faculty Restructuring Committee.

The current departments in the college are Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Agricultural Education, Agricultural Engineering, Agronomy, Animal Science, Dairy Science, Poultry Science, Food Science and Technology, Horticulture, Plant Pathology, and the School of Natural Resources.

The proposed departments are Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, Agricultural Education, Animal Science, Agronomy, Plant Pathology, and Horticulture, and the School of Natural Resources, which would include the soil program from the Agronomy Department.

Moser said President Gee has asked the colleges to re-direct 7 percent internally from administration to programming.

"The colleges are looking at more budget cuts next year. The budget cuts would come whether we re-organized or not," he said.

Students who participated in the discussions at the town meetings raised questions to the administration.

Tanya Cheek, a sophomore in Environmental Science, was concerned about the ability of the College of Agriculture and the School of Natural Resources to work together because of stereotypes of both programs.

"There is a lot of stereotyping overall that doesn't help in the progress of both schools. We need to work together. I think that it's mandatory. At this time, that we better integrate into two factions," she said.

Moser said the restructuring should help eliminate some of the problems Cheek discussed.

Moser outlined to students some of the proposed changes. He said the purpose of these changes is to make the college more efficient; they are not for financial reasons alone.

Currently, the same class is taught in more than one department under a different title. Moser said duplication such as this is unnecessary.

Some students say the restructuring process is long overdue.

"It's about time. The Ag industry is not as contemporary as it could be. We need to move with the times," said Stewart Hughes, a senior in Agricultural Communications and Agricultural Economics.

Other students are concerned about the effect restructuring will have on the quality of education and the degree they receive. Some are concerned about the departments losing their identities.

Robert E. Roth, acting director of the College of Natural Resources, does not believe this will happen.

"I don't think it's going to be a lost identity; it will be an enhanced identity," he said.

Edward J. Ray, senior vice provost for Academic Affairs Administration, said the restructured programs will have a positive effect.

"If the departments are combined, it will make the degree stronger, not weaker. The degree will be worth more 10 years from now," he said. "We want to offer programs that are more promising to the future."

Ray said the departmental restructuring is directing resources to better programs.

The student involvement in the decision making was a suggestion of the Office of the Provost.

"The provost was explicit in his request to have both student and faculty input," Ray said.

L. H. Newcomb, associate dean and director for Agriculture Administration, said students are taking an active role in the restructuring process.

He said the number of students attending the town meetings have been encouraging.

"Students have some prepared with their questions," Newcomb said.

Newcomb said after the meeting with student leaders, the Faculty Committee will meet with the dean of the college to discuss the town meetings and make changes.

"If the changes are significant, we will have more town meetings. If they are minor, we won't," Newcomb said.
Three fewer departments likely under plan for OSU

A restructuring of the College of Agriculture at Ohio State University will help it become “more relevant in the 21st century,” said Bobby Moser, dean and vice president for agricultural administration.

The college will likely reduce the number of departments from 11 to eight instead of to seven as previously proposed. The reduction is part of OSU’s restructuring effort.

Moser presented the final plan to the board of trustees Friday. It will be voted on by the faculty in January, then presented to the provost.

“We’re putting combinations of faculty together to emphasize some areas more than in the past, and we’re creating an environment to foster more interdisciplinary and intercollegiate cooperation,” Moser said.

In the revamped proposal, a plant health sciences department, made up of the current plant pathology department, will stand alone. In the earlier plan it was part of plant sciences.

The plant health department was formed because plant pathology deals with health and disease, while other agronomic disciplines deal with growing plants, Moser said.

“Plus, leaving plant pathology would have created a huge department (in plant sciences) with 70-some faculty members,” he said.

There has been speculation that entomology, now in the College of Biological Sciences, would move to the plant health department, but Moser would not comment on that.

Another change in the initial proposal will put horticulture crops in the plant sciences department instead of in the School of Natural Resources.

Other initial proposals remain the same. The soils division in what is now the agronomy department will move to the School of Natural Resources, a change that created some controversy.

“The reason is primarily to put more emphasis on environmental sciences,” Moser said. “Soils, yes, is a medium to grow crops, and will continue to be an important part of that, but it also is a natural resource.”

Rural sociology will break from agricultural economics and move to the agricultural education department. That will help the college focus on another of its missions, to foster human and community development, Moser said. Agricultural economics will stand alone.

The new animal sciences department will add dairy and poultry science departments to its fold. Agricultural engineering and food science and technology departments will continue to stand alone.

Moser hopes the changes will help him allocate more resources to such things as finding new nonfood uses for agriculture commodities.

The changes will result in three fewer department chairs and three fewer associate chairs, Moser said.
OSU to use land for College of Agriculture

By Lori Lowe
UPR Staff Writer

In the next 12 years, Ohio State University will make changes on land north of Lane Avenue, west of Kenny Road and east of North Star Road, said John Ellinger, assistant vice president of the OSU College of Agriculture.

Ellinger spoke at a university land use informational meeting held last Wednesday.

About 40 people attended the meeting, where Ellinger said the changes are the result of the loss of land at Don Scott Airport and central campus, making the area the only space in Franklin County left for the college's teaching program — the only agricultural teaching, research and extension college in Ohio.

The area will be used for agricultural teaching needs of the students in the agriculture programs, Ellinger said.

The departments include animal, dairy, poultry science, plant science, plant health, entomology, agricultural engineering and school of natural resources, Ellinger said.

For the most part, Ellinger said, the land will remain open and will be used for crops and livestock productions.

However, new buildings will be constructed for turf grass, horticulture, fruits and vegetables, agriculture field crops and animal teaching and housing, Ellinger said.

“We think we can do it, and we think we can do it in a way that will provide the maximum use of the area,” Ellinger said.

The project, which will cost $15 million to $18 million, will begin in 1994, Ellinger said.

The schedule for the project is:

The turf grass facility, which is to be located off North Star Road, will bring little traffic to the North Star Road area, Ellinger said.

Also as part of the project, the animal facility will be consolidated, Ellinger said.

“Every species will be available in small numbers to be used when students come here for teaching. We have limited field crop areas to maintain year-round,” Ellinger said.

The animal teaching facility, to be located off Lane Avenue, will be a two stories high building will replace all facilities for dairy, beef and swine, Ellinger said.

All existing facilities will remain intact until their replacements are completed, Ellinger said.

In addition to the new buildings, fencing and signs will be added or replaced, Ellinger said.

Ellinger said the fencing will be similar to what is currently along North Star Road, which is a 6-inch post with several strands of wire that has a low cost and is almost invisible.

“It does hold its strength and it does hold it well,” Ellinger said.

In their planning of the horticulture facility, Ellinger said, they are trying to keep the spraying of pesticides to the east because they are concerned with the number of people driving and living in the area.

If it becomes a problem, Ellinger said, they may move the horticulture area.

“That is a concern to us and a concern we face every day,” Ellinger said.

One thing that will remain the same is the woods off North Star Road, Ellinger said.

“The school of natural resources needs it for a few courses, and we will probably not make any improvements in the area. Basically, it’s going to sit there and it’s going to age naturally,” Ellinger said.

Ellinger said if any of the residents see problems with the wooded area, they should call him at 292-6891.

Jean Hansford of university campus planning said there are no project plans in mind for the land east of Kenny Road at Ackerman Road.

“It will be 20 or 25 years before something happens there,” Hansford said.

Ellinger said he plans to hold the land use informational meetings about once a year. “At least it will give everyone a chance to ask questions and follow what we are doing,” Ellinger said.
RESTRUCTURING GETS NOD

Faculty at Ohio State University's College of Agriculture approved a restructuring plan last week that will downsize the number of departments from 11 to eight.

Eighty percent of the faculty voted, with 310 in favor and 70 opposed to the plan. Twenty-two abstained.

"I'm pleased with the vote," said Bobby D. Moser, vice president for agricultural administration and dean of the college, in a prepared statement. "It says to me that we're going in the right direction."

The proposal is part of a universitywide restructuring process and will go through additional approval processes before it is official.

In the plan, animal science, dairy science and poultry science are combined into one department. Rural sociology will affiliate with the agricultural education department instead of with agricultural economics. The department of agronomy will dissolve. Its agronomic and turf crop programs will merge with horticulture to form a plant sciences department, and agronomy's soil science programs will move to the school of natural resources.
WHAT'S IN A NAME?

OSU's College of Agriculture faculty voted to change the department's name to the College of Food, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.

"The name change is more descriptive of what we already are doing," said Bobby Moser, vice president of Agricultural Administration and dean of the college. "It communicates to the public and potential students of the variety of opportunities available to them within the College of Agriculture."

The proposal is before a subcommittee of the Council on Academic Affairs. If approved, it would then go to the full council, to the University Senate and to the provost.
Class conducted from OSU via satellite

By Kristin Basbagill
Lantern staff writer

The class begins and a teleprompter is activated as two more students scurry to their seats. They don't want to be caught on camera.

In this "classroom," with theatre-style lighting, three television cameras, three teleprompters and a stage, lectures will be taught across the country from Ohio State.

This class is taught by satellite to about 18 colleges and universities across the country that are members of Agriculture-Satellite Corporation, a non-profit organization established by land grant colleges, said Larry Whiting, head of Communications and Technology in the College of Agriculture.

The classroom has three bookcases filled with books and college memorabilia from all over the country.

A University of Clemson Tiger banner and coffee mug, a Washington State University Cougar bumper sticker, a bear wearing a Cornell t-shirt and a small purple and white football with the score of the Kansas State University Copper Bowl win over Wyoming all share space on the bookshelves.

The class is taught by OSU Agriculture Education Professor L. H. Newcomb, and Associate Professor Jamie Cano. It is a three credit-hour graduate course designed to show people how to teach Agriculture at the college level, Newcomb said.

Not all of the students in the class are interested in teaching agriculture classes.

One student is a University College advisor and teaches UVC 100 at Ohio State. "I took the class to hone my skills as a teacher," said Kurt Johnson, graduate student in Animal Science from Alliance, Ohio. "Some students find UVC 100 boring and I want to make it interesting for them."

Johnson said he is learning different teaching methods that will help him decide what suits him best.

"This class is also helping my communication skills. This is a bottom line for any employer," Johnson said.

The classroom setting does take a while to get used to, Johnson said. Newcomb told them to arrive a half-hour early for the class to get acquainted with the surroundings.

Not everyone in the course is a student. A new assistant professor in horticulture is auditing the class.

"I have a major responsibility as a teacher," said Peg McMahon, assistant professor in horticulture. "I have never had a formal teaching class. I wanted to make sure before I got too much into this (teaching) that I was tracking right."

Both Cano and Newcomb said teaching in front of the television cameras is more difficult.

"You are hampered by what you would normally do in a classroom," Cano said. "There is not as much teacher/student interaction. You are at the mercy of equipment."

"The teleprompter is the hardest thing for me," Newcomb said. Newcomb also doesn't like that the class has to be so structured.

Students from the remote colleges call in during the class on a 1-800 number, and all homework is faxed to Ohio State. Newcomb holds office hours on E-mail so all students have the opportunity to ask questions.

Key words and phrases appear on the screen to assist students during the lecture.

The class has discussion breaks where students at each of the sites hold discussion groups and then call the Columbus classroom with their results.

Students at the off-site classrooms receive credit through their school. The class is taught on semesters to coincide with the schedules of the other colleges and universities.
OSU may win grant in nationwide competition

By Kristin Basbagill
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State is one of 16 finalists for ten $100,000 grants from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation to develop a proposal for education systems of 21st century food systems.

The ten winning universities are to define how a modern land-grant university should be run in the 21st century, said L.H. Newcomb, associate dean of the College of Agriculture.

Once the visionary process is completed the universities have the opportunity to receive implementation grants, about $3 million to 5 million, that will assist the universities in carrying out their proposals, Newcomb said.

Today, two representatives of the foundation will meet OSU President E. Gordon Gee, Provost Richard Sisson, College of Agriculture representatives and off-campus supporters. They will discuss the university’s willingness to change, to collaborate with others and its capacity for success, said Richard M. Foster, program director for the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

"Ohio State could serve as a model for other universities around the country," Foster said. "We will be funding those that have the best chance for success."

The initial focus for the grant has been through the College of Agriculture. The proposal involved assistances from other colleges, which include Business, Social Work, Education, Medicine, Veterinarian Medicine and Human Ecology colleges.

The current proposal spells out how Ohio State will conduct the visioning process. The university will hold focus groups on campus and at various sites off-campus, Newcomb said.

The $100,000 grant money will be used to provide overnight accommodations for participants of focus groups and university representatives who visit off-campus organizations, Newcomb said.

"We believe those 10 colleges of agriculture and the universities, which they are a part of, will likely be the big winners in the struggles for survival among ag colleges in America," Newcomb said. "We are very excited about this. We think if we get this external source of money, it is going to make a big difference in this place."

This grant will allow the university to focus on what changes should be taken to become a modern land-grant university, Newcomb said.

We have to redefine a land-grant university. I think agriculture, being a part of the roots of the original establishment, can help. I think this Kellogg grant helps the redefining stage very nicely, Newcomb said.

The Kellogg Foundation wants the colleges to become more of a people serving place than seeing ourselves as a center of interest. It wants us to be willing to help a much more diverse population than we have in the past, Newcomb said.

The goal of the foundation is to have universities look at different ways to prepare food systems professionals for the 21st century, Foster said.

"They want us to develop a model for what they are calling food systems professionals, which is broader than many current interpretations of Agriculture," Newcomb said.

The food systems professionals would not only include producers of food, but anyone who deals with the food before it reaches the plate and after it is consumed. This would include government inspectors and nutritionists, according to Newcomb.
Biotech revolution criticized
Faculty at vet. and ag. colleges miffed by Rifkin's questions

By J.P. Finet
Lantern staff writer

Several hundred people gathered in the East Ballroom of the Ohio Union Monday night to hear Jeremy Rifkin speak out against the biotech revolution.

Rifkin has gained national attention as an outspoken critic of bovine growth hormone recently approved by the FDA for use in increasing the milk output of dairy cattle. His speech was sponsored by the Student Events Committee and The Leaders for the 21st Century.

Rifkin's viewpoint didn't appear to go over well with the audience.

Several faculty members from the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine have been involved in the development of the bovine growth hormone.

"The guy's an idiot," said molecular genetics major Steve Broglio after hearing Rifkin speak. "He tells us that one billion people are going to go to bed hungry tonight, and he's worried about the jobs of 100,000 American farmers."

Rifkin said studies regarding the impact of the hormone have said one-third of America's dairy farmers will be put out of business if the bovine growth hormone goes into widespread use. He said one report regarded this as a "short-term readjustment."

The bovine growth hormone is also bad for the cattle, Rifkin said. He said studies have shown that the increased weight of the milk the cows will be producing will have an adverse effect on the cow's health.

Rifkin said these health problems will be dealt with through the use of antibiotics and that the FDA's claim that the antibiotics are not passed into milk are false.

"Do you know how many of the 80 types of antibiotics which are currently being used on dairy cattle are tested for by the FDA?" Rifkin asked. "Four."

Rifkin said the bovine growth hormone has been allowed on the market because several FDA officials who are involved with its approval are former employees of the Monsanto Corporation. Monsanto developed the hormone.

The FDA officials involvement in the hormone's approval was cited by Rifkin as a reason why new food labeling laws ignore the use of the hormone. He said the consumer will have no way of knowing if the hormone has been used to produce the milk product he or she is buying.

Rifkin has authored four books that are critical of the modern uses of technology. He is also a regular guest on national news programs such as "20/20" and "Nightline."

See RIFKIN/Page two
3 college plans move to trustees

By Gemma McLuckie

Dean Bob Moser of the College of Agriculture couldn’t stop beaming after unanimous approval by University Senate May 21 of the college’s restructuring plan. At a special meeting, senators voted 93-0 for the proposal to reduce 11 departments to eight.

The path to restructuring was almost as smooth for the College of Engineering. But the College of Veterinary Medicine found itself on a bumpy ride.

Senators voted 90-2, with four abstentions, to approve the College of Engineering proposal to reorganize 15 departments into eight and to form School of Architecture departments into a single unit.

The vote was 63-28, with one abstention, to approve the College of Veterinary Medicine proposal to drop from five departments to three. The change would be accomplished by combining three departments into a new unit that will focus on basic research.

The agriculture, engineering and veterinary medicine proposals all outlined administrative restructuring, such as recombinations of departments and programs. They now will go to the University Board of Trustees for final action.

The next steps in restructuring are academic and programmatic alterations, such as curriculum, degree programs, patterns of administration and new names for some departments. Those kinds of proposals also will have to be considered by the Office of Academic Affairs and approved by the Council on Academic Affairs, the Senate and the trustees.

The amount of consultation with staff and students was one issue of concern for the veterinary medicine proposal. In a November 1993 memo, Provost Richard Sisson gave guidelines for restructuring, one of which called for participation by faculty, staff and students in making decisions.

However, according to a minority report from the Council on Academic Affairs and a summary from the Oversight Committee on University Restructuring (OCR), veterinary medicine administrators did too little to give staff and students a formal voice in drafting the proposal.

In the future, Veterinary Medicine dean Glen F. Hoffsis pledged May 21, that will not be the case. Already, graduate and professional students are involved in discussions of changes in academic programs, he said. Also, the college will look at forming a graduate student council.

“I’m surprised when people say that students didn’t have input,” said Jennifer Ruhl, an undergraduate major in veterinary medicine. “Students are very involved.”

She said outsiders may not have realized that the plan was discussed many times by the college’s undergraduate student council, and that students sat on college committees.

James R. Hartke, an alumnus and post-doctoral fellow in veterinary pathology, said faculty and students work together in very small groups and constantly discuss college issues.

Some senators were worried that Senate approval would set a bad precedent for any future proposals that showed lack of formal participation by all groups in the college.

After hearing about the difficulties, “no dean will say, if this proposal is approved today, ‘Let’s run roughshod over our graduate students,’” said senator Lewis Greenwald, who also is a member of the Council on Academic Affairs.

Recruitment of women and members of minorities came under examination in the discussion of the College of Engineering plan. So did the patterns of the faculty vote.

Jose B. Cruz, dean of the college, said restructuring gave engineering departments “a better shot to have a nucleus of critical mass in terms of diversity and gender.”

While no faculty members will be cut because of restructuring, Cruz said, there will be openings as eligible faculty take advantage of the Universitywide retirement incentive for members of the State Teachers Retirement System.

Of the faculty in departments affected by consolidation, 97 percent voted on the proposal, associate dean Stacy Weislogel reported.

The College of Agriculture proposal showed that the college “is not afraid of change and is ready to move into the future,” said Susan Huntington, chair of the oversight committee.

The committee and the Council on Academic Affairs both praise the college’s efforts to get input from many groups. Moser told Senate that Agriculture consults with faculty councils in every department, held forums and town meetings for staff and students, and talked with many outside organizations such as alumni, agricultural businesses and commodity organizations such as the pork and beef grower associations.

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See Senate, page 6

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College of Agriculture restructuring

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<th>Proposed Structure*</th>
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<td>School of Natural Resources</td>
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*Not official names

Source: College of Agriculture
Kellogg grant to aid Ag College

By Tom Spring

The College of Agriculture is working to transform itself into a new land-grant institution, able to meet the needs of students, food-related business and industry, and the general public in the 21st century.

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation has awarded Ohio State a grant of $133,000 to envision and develop a model of an interdisciplinary agricultural curriculum. Ohio State is one of 12 land-grant universities that won such grants.

"The goal is to find out what ought to be the model for a modern-day land-grant college of agriculture and that's a wide-open question," said L.H. Newcomb, associate dean for academic affairs. "We're also interested in the bigger question: what a modern land-grant university should look like."

If Kellogg is intrigued with the depth and forwardness of the proposal Ohio State develops, the foundation will award a multimillion dollar amount to implement it, Newcomb said. He added that funding for implementation will be awarded solely on the quality of individual proposals.

"We believe that the winners of these grants will shape the future of land-grant universities," said Newcomb. "This project can ensure the future of this college (and allow it to become) one of the most highly regarded colleges of agriculture in the nation."

During the next 12 to 18 months, Ohio State's planning team will work to create a model for a modern land-grant university that is "responsive to the social, economic and political environment of the 21st century, and facilitates the development of leadership to accomplish the plan."

"This is an extensive process to see where we need to be as an institution to meet the constantly evolving needs of our citizens," said Bob Moser, vice president for agricultural administration and executive dean.

"It's a process that many of us have considered or begun as independent institutions. But, the key here is that we're pursuing this as a system within each state and across state lines. It's that concept of system that has made land-grant education the envy of the world.

And if change is needed, changing as a whole system will help us maintain that position," Moser said.

Leaders from the 12 universities will meet seven times to discuss plans and consider input from students, faculty, University advisory committees, and industry and business leaders.

Key partners for the Ohio State project include the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, the Nature Conservancy, Ross Laboratories, and the Ohio departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The team also will create a plan to sustain the changes over time, adjust them as needed, and extend them to other areas of the University.

Food systems education includes more than the traditional academic model of agricultural production, processing and marketing, Newcomb said. It also encompasses relationships, policies and issues affected by food production, distribution and use.

The Ohio State study, called Project Reinvent, will operate under the assumption that the current system may not be what society demands for the future.

"We think the land-grant university of the future may have to relate to the global village instead of the state of Ohio and may have to reach out to the place-bound," Newcomb said.

For example, Newcomb recalled a woman student who had four children younger than 6. "She watched a videotape of the class between 4 and 6 a.m. Then she called me on a toll-free number to get my personal assistance."

Seven other colleges at Ohio State have expressed interest in working with the agriculture college on the Kellogg project.

Funding for the visioning process came from Kellogg's Food Systems Professions Education program. The study will extend through September 1995.
1994 Affirmative Action Awards named

Professors, staff member, student group honored for diversity work

Three professors, one staff member and a student organization received 1994 Distinguished Affirmative Action Awards, recognizing their commitment and leadership to provide equal opportunity and treatment for all people of the University.

Each recipient received a plaque and a cash award at the 12th annual awards ceremony May 24.

The Committee on Women and Minorities in cooperation with the Office of Human Resources sponsors the awards program.

Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences

Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences (MANRRS) has been credited with tripling the minority enrollment in the College of Agriculture.

MANRRS is a national grass-roots, student-run organization. The University chapter was founded in the spring of 1990 by a Ph.D. candidate.

The MANRRS goals are simple: to recruit and retain students, and to expand professional opportunities for minorities.

Its community out-reach program organizes and directs a student visitation schedule that brought about 160 minority students to campus last year. MANRRS students also act as mentors to middle and high school students.

To retain students, MANRRS fosters close ties among students and helps to encourage academic and professional growth through leadership programs and tutoring sessions.

To expand professional opportunities, MANRRS developed a resume service, works with industry to establish internships, and acts as a clearing house for agricultural firms and government agencies that seek University graduates.

Because of its success, MANRRS received the College of Agriculture and Agriculture Alumni Society’s New Activity Award for student organizations in 1993.
OHIO STATE STUDY TO SHAPE FUTURE OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

COLUMBUS -- The Ohio State University College of Agriculture is working to transform itself into a new land-grant institution that is able to meet the needs of students, food-related business and industry, and the general public in the 21st century.

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation has awarded Ohio State a grant of $133,000 to envision and develop a model of an interdisciplinary agricultural curriculum, including a new food-systems education program. Eleven other land-grant universities won similar grants.

Under the Morrill acts of 1862 and 1890, land-grant colleges were established through federal aid, such as the sale of public land or land scrip, to provide an education that included instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

"The goal is to find out what ought to be the model for a modern-day land-grant college of agriculture and that's a wide-open question," said L.H. Newcomb, associate dean for academic affairs. "We're also interested in the bigger question: What should a modern land-grant university look like?"

If Kellogg is intrigued with the depth and forwardness of the proposal Ohio State develops, the foundation will award a long-term grant to implement it, he said.

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"We believe that the winners of these grants will become the shapers of the future of land-grant universities," Newcomb said. "This project can ensure the future of this college and allow it to become one of the most highly regarded colleges of agriculture in the nation."

During the next 12 to 18 months, Ohio State's planning team will work to create a modern land-grant university that is "responsive to the social, economic and political environment of the 21st century, and facilitates the development of leadership to accomplish the plan."

"This is an extensive process to see where we need to be as an institution to meet the constantly evolving needs of our citizens," said Bob Moser, vice president for agricultural administration and executive dean.

"It's a process that many of us have considered or begun as independent institutions. But, the key here is that we're pursuing this as a system -- within each state and across state lines. It's that concept of system that has made land-grant education the envy of the world. And if change is needed, changing as a whole system will help us maintain that position."

Leaders from the 12 universities will meet seven times to discuss plans and consider input from students, faculty, advisory committees, and industry and business leaders.

Partners in the planning of Ohio State's project included the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, The Nature Conservancy, Ross Laboratories, and the Ohio departments of Agriculture and

-more-
Natural Resources.

Partners in the visioning process will extend broadly across the state to include a diverse population of individuals from non-traditional constituent groups and underserved populations as well as traditional agricultural groups."

Food systems education includes more than agricultural production, processing and marketing. Newcomb said it also encompasses relationships, policies and issues affected by food production, distribution and use.

Ohio State's study, called Project Reinvent, will involve:

- Forming a project steering committee and establishing what the land-grant institution concept meant originally.

- Conducting focus group interviews of citizens across the state to determine, from their point of view, what Ohio State needs to change and how to do it.

- Consulting futurists to discuss what technology, business, food production systems, and other needs of the 21st century will look like.

- Talking with education experts to determine how a college should organize and deliver education.

- The team also will create a plan to sustain the changes over time, adjust as needed, and extend them to other areas of the university.

Seven other colleges at Ohio State have expressed interest in working with Agriculture on the Kellogg project. Newcomb said that the Agriculture exercise will provide a reference for other colleges to engage in similar projects.

The study will extend through September 1995.

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich., provides seed money to organizations that have identified problems and designed constructive action programs aimed at solutions. Most grants are awarded in the areas of youth, leadership, philanthropy and volunteerism, community-based health services, higher education, foods systems, rural development, groundwater resources in the Great Lakes area, and economic development in Michigan.

Contact: Bob Moser or L.H. Newcomb, (614) 292-6891.
Written by Tom Spring and Cheryl Hoot.
THREE COLLEGES TO MAKE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

COLUMBUS -- Three colleges at The Ohio State University will make major changes in their departments by combining some programs. The restructuring plans for the colleges of Agriculture, Engineering and Veterinary Medicine were approved Friday (6/3) by the Board of Trustees.

The College of Agriculture will reduce its departments from 11 to eight, and realign two programs. The College of Engineering will reorganize its 15 departments to eight. The College of Veterinary Medicine will combine three departments to form a new unit to focus on basic science education and research.

The three plans are just the beginning of a university-wide restructuring, according to Richard Sisson, senior vice president for academic affairs and provost. On Feb. 1, all 19 colleges and University Libraries submitted plans for administrative restructuring.

"Since November, we have examined what we do and how well we do it," Sisson said. "Reinvestment and renewal required us to consider significant change within and across colleges apart from budget considerations."

Administrative changes do not impact academics, such as degree programs or curriculums. Proposals for such changes that
result from restructuring will be considered separately.

The College of Agriculture changes center around five priorities: Managing and using production resources, developing food and other agricultural products, enhancing environmental quality, assessing social and economic change, and developing human resources.

"The driving force behind this plan is enhancing our ability to attract and adequately serve students, to better meet the needs of our external clients and to position the college to flourish in the years ahead," said Bob Moser, dean of the College of Agriculture.

The changes are:
- Realigning rural sociology from the Department of Agricultural Economics to the Department of Agricultural Education.
- Combining the departments of Animal Science, Dairy Science and Poultry Science into a single department.
- Combining the agronomic crops program with the Department of Horticulture.
- Combining the soils program with the School of Natural Resources.

The departments of Agricultural Engineering, Food Science and Technology, and Plant Pathology will not be restructured.
Report by the Oversight Committee for Restructuring

Summary of Proposals Approved

College of Agriculture:
Summary: Reduces the number of academic units in the College from 11 to eight and realigns two subunits with new areas. The current departments of Agricultural Engineering, Food Science and Technology, and Plant Pathology remain unchanged.
1. Realigns: Rural Sociology from the current combination with Agricultural Economics to combination with Agricultural Education.
3. Combines: Horticulture and the agronomic crops faculty of Agronomy into a single department.
4. Combines: Soil Science faculty from Agronomy with the School of Natural Resources.

College of Engineering:
Summary: Reorganizes the current 15 departments, one interdisciplinary center, and one school into eight departments, one interdisciplinary center, and one school. The interdisciplinary program in Biomedical Engineering and the Departments of Chemical Engineering, Computer and Information Science, Electrical Engineering, Materials Science and Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering remain unchanged.
1. Combines: Civil Engineering and Engineering Graphics into a single department.
2. Combines: Industrial and Systems Engineering and Welding Engineering into a single department.
4. Consolidates: Architecture, City and Regional Planning, and Landscape Architecture into a single unit, the School of Architecture, with no departments.

College of Veterinary Medicine:
Summary: Reorganizes the current five departments into three departments by combining the following departments into a single department: Veterinary Anatomy and Cellular Biology, Veterinary Pathobiology, and Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology. The departments of Veterinary Clinical Sciences and Veterinary Preventive Medicine remain unchanged.
New project to update Agriculture College

By Gabrielle Williamson
Lantern staff writer

Officials in the OSU College of Agriculture have decided to mold the future before it molds them.

A recent campus kickoff for Project Reinvest highlighted the university's plan to bring the College of Agriculture into the 21st century.

Ohio State is one of 12 land-grant universities across the nation which has been selected to receive grants to improve food systems and professional education.

Phase one of the plan, with a price tag of $133,379, will be funded by the Kellogg Foundation. The project will address problems to be identified by the College of Agriculture, said Bobby Moser, dean of agriculture administration.

The Kellogg Foundation, located in Battle Creek, Mich., is a private grant-making foundation, said Kellogg spokesman Jonathan Miller. He said the foundation, started by W.K. Kellogg, is separate from the cereal company.

In 1993, the foundation gave $236 million in grants to universities and organizations across the nation, Miller said.

Moser said the primary problem faced by the college is bringing Ohio State up to date with current agricultural trends. Time brings change, and they want to make sure they change with the times, he said.

"This has the hope of being the most significant transition in land-grant universities in the last century," said Lawrence Newcomb, associate dean of agricultural administration. "We have the opportunity to substantially alter the face of university education as we now know it."

Newcomb said he believes the Kellogg Foundation was right when it claimed modern colleges of agriculture had lost their way. The colleges have become self-serving rather than people-serving.

The foundation targeted land-grant universities across the nation and documented several areas that Project Reinvest will try to change.

An OSU steering committee is being created to develop a new curriculum, new methods of transferring research to the state and research improvements.

Newcomb said the committee will include a diverse group of people representing academics, consumer advocates, theologians, philosophers and food retailers such as the Kroger Co.

The committee hopes to increase enrollment in the agriculture college through the plan. It will also focus on attracting more minorities and women into agriculture, Moser said.

Moser said even though the percentage of minority students is low and the number of women is around 40 percent, the college has shown some improvement in that area.

Ohio State will also try to make the college of agriculture more appealing to students from urban areas who may not have a desire to major in agriculture.

Moser said the project will address environmental issues, clean air and water quality. An education program will also be established to deal with new methods of marketing for consumers of food products, he said.

Miller said they do not feel agriculture colleges nationwide are in trouble or have major problems. The foundation just wants to make sure colleges are able to develop a vision for the next century.

"Based on the Kellogg Foundation's extensive dialogue with the people of America, they have decided to make a significant investment in catalyzing change in the field of agriculture education," Newcomb said.
The six areas targeted for analysis include:

- a new focus for the college
- improving the college's relationship with partners outside the university
- developing a more flexible program structure
- changing the reward system for faculty
- improving marketing and communications outside the college
- improving responsiveness of partners outside the university

Trefz said the committees decided the focus of the college should be narrowed. The college is trying to be "too many things to too many people."

Under the plan, some programs and disciplines could be consolidated, but there were no plans to cut anything specific from the college.

The committees also decided that partnering should be less one-sided, Trefz said. Some outside partners feel the university simply uses the money it receives for projects, and does nothing more to involve outside partners who supply the funds, she said.

Future improvements to partnering programs would include more involvement on the part of the outside organization, Trefz said.

Trefz said land-grant universities are required to work for the citizens of the state. Ohio State and Wilmington College are the only two land-grant universities in Ohio.

The committees also decided that the structure of the college should be examined. Trefz said that internal organizations might be adjusted to better serve students, faculty, and outside partners, and best utilize all of the college's resources.

Another area being addressed by the committees is the reward system for faculty. Trefz said the current system might be changed to make the system more fair and equal to all faculty.

L.H. Newcomb, associate dean of Agricultural Administration, said virtually all of the ideas being studied are being considered. He said the current system forces faculty to devote all of their attention to what is expected in order to gain tenure. This takes the emphasis away from important teaching and researching duties, he said.

Trefz said the committees discussed how the college handles its marketing and communications. They feel that the public does not understand the programs offered by the school, and that in some instances, people inside the school do not understand the programs. The committees felt that a new marketing plan should be studied and implemented, she said.

The sixth area the committees addressed was the responsiveness of the school and how to react better and faster toward inquiries from customers and other outside partners.

Michael Cote, a doctoral student in the Department of Agricultural Education, is the graduate student representative on the steering committee. One result of the project would be a better relationship between the college and partners outside the university, he said.

"This is the first time I've seen a wholehearted and genuine effort to include outside entities," he said. He said the program is good because it manages to integrate the views of the different groups of people who work with the college. He said he feels that the programs in the college are good, but looks forward to seeing them improve.

"You can always make things better," he said.
College timeline spans 125 years

By Kyle Sharp

The College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences has been a part of the Ohio State University since its establishment in 1870-71. Key events in the university's history have shaped the college as it is today:

1860s
In the late 1860s, most colleges were set up so only the aristocratic elite could attend. Classical subjects were taught, such as English language, literature, and ancient and modern languages, with very little attention given to agriculture, mechanics, and other industrial topics.

The Morrill Land Grant Act, passed by Congress and signed by President Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862, called for the establishment of colleges designed for the education of the people in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

1870s
On March 29, 1870, the Ohio General Assembly established the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. From the beginning, leaders disagreed on the college curriculum. Norton Townsend, president of the State Board of Agriculture and one of the college's first trustees, did not want a new college to be a clone of classical colleges already existing in Ohio and pushed for a scientific, technical curriculum. His opposition, trustee Joseph Sullivant, proposed the classical model, including agriculture and mechanical arts to comply with the Morrill Act. In January 1873, Sullivant prevailed. The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College developed under the state university concept. This angered agricultural leaders who felt deprived of the agricultural college they believed was promised by the Morrill Act. To calm agricultural leaders, the college Board of Trustees asked Townsend to become the first professor of agriculture at the new college. He agreed, and his good relations with the agricultural community managed to somewhat diffuse its hostility.

1880s
The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College opened on Sept. 17, 1887, with 19 students and seven faculty, including the president, Edward Orton. Two students were Townsend's daughters, making Ohio State coeducational from its beginning.

In 1889, the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station was established on the Columbus campus, with William R. Hazen as part-time director. OAES had a Board of Control separate from the university. In 1887, Congress passed the Hatch Act for agricultural experimentation in each state. Funds were given directly to the experiment station, not to the university.

In 1896, the experiment station moved to its current site at Wooster in Wayne County. That same year, Thomas Hart took over the School of Agriculture, with only five students enrolled in degree courses and 34 in a two-year course. In the next 11 years, under Hart's administration, the School of Agriculture was to emerge as one of the greatest colleges of agriculture and home economics in the United States.

The name of the School of Agriculture was changed to the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science when the Department of Domestic Economy was established in 1896. Hunt was named the college's first dean. The first "domestic economy" class was taught in 1897.

A.B. Graham was named the first Superintendent of Agricultural Extension at Ohio State in 1895, in an attempt to take the agricultural college to farms and their families.

In 1914, Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act, providing federal funds for cooperative extension work in the states and officially establishing the Agricultural Extension Service at Ohio State.

1920s
When America entered World War I, university enrollment dropped by more than 1,000 as students left school to join the military. By 1920, numbers had recovered to 7,817, and in 1935, a peak came with 11,535 students. That year, Julius Stone, Columbus philanthropist and longtime trustee, gave 25,000 acres on Lake Erie to the university to establish a lake laboratory. J.T. Stone Laboratory is still part of the college.

1930s
John F. Cunningham was named dean of agriculture in 1932 and lived through happy, trying years of the college and university. First, the Great Depression dropped college enrollment, but numbers rebounded to a new peak of 1,930 in 1935.

World War II again caused enrollment to drop, with agriculture declining to 113 during 1943-44. The return of veterans under the GI Bill after the war caused college enrollment to swell to a new peak of 2,447 in 1946-47, with 1,715 in agriculture.

Leo L. Rummel was named dean of agriculture in 1947, and in 1948, director of OAES. This was the first joint appointment of dean and director. Also in 1948, a building program was initiated to construct a new "Agricultural Center" west of the Olentangy River, the college's current site.

In 1953, the college began to take an international role, with a program in research and education in India. College and Extension administration moved to a new Administration Building in 1956. Two years later, the college name changed again, to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

On Dec. 31, 1959, Roy H. Kottman accepted the position as dean.

1960s
Farm Science Review was established in 1959. Objectives of the Review included publishing and demonstrating advancements in farm power machinery and equipment, and agricultural science and technology. The first Review was held in September 1961 on the university's Don Scott Airfield. In 1963, the Review moved to the larger South Carolina Agricultural Center in Laden.

On July 1, 1965, the name of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station changed to the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center to more aptly describe the research carried on at Wooster and Columbus. Also in the early '60s, the Agricultural Extension Service became known as the Cooperative Extension Service.

The year 1966 saw two major changes in the college. First, the departments of Botany and Plant Pathology, Agricultural Biochemistry, and Entomology were transferred to the newly established College of Biological Sciences. Plant Pathology returned to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics a year later. Second, the Agricultural Technical Institute was established in Wooster for students wishing to obtain a two-year degree. A new School of Natural Resources was established on July 1, 1966.

In 1981, OARDC became part of the university — OARDC no longer had a separate Board of Control. In 1983, Home Economics formed its own college, changing the college's name to the College of Agriculture.

In 1993, the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service changed its name to Ohio State University Extension. In 1994, the college's name changed to the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences. College departments consolidated from 11 to eight.
Office of Academic Affairs

OAA News

August 16, 2012

To: University Community

From: Joseph A. Alutto
Executive Vice President and Provost

Re: Appointment, College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences

Dear Colleagues:

I am delighted to advise you that President Gee and I have offered the position of Vice President for Agricultural Administration and Dean of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES) to Bruce A. McPheron, currently Dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences at The Pennsylvania State University, and that he has accepted our offer. Subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, his appointment will be effective on November 1, 2012.

Bruce has wide-ranging experience with the land-grant mission. He began his land-grant career as a county extension agent in Ohio in the early ’80s and, since 1988, has worked in research and teaching at Penn State’s College of Agricultural Sciences. For more than a decade he has served on the College’s leadership team, first as associate dean and director of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station and as dean since 2009.

In addition, he has a national reputation in agricultural leadership that includes serving as chair of the experiment station component of the Board of Agricultural Assembly of the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities (APLU). Further, he is currently serving as chair-elect of APLU’s Policy Board of Directors of the Board on Agriculture Assembly. He also has served nationally in LEAD-21, the country’s professional development program for agricultural leaders that promotes linkages among research, academics, and extension.

He has also provided national leadership at the crucial intersection between research areas and governmental policy matters and, as such, Bruce has testified before the U.S. House of Representatives to discuss the Farm Bill and the importance of the programs authorized under that legislation for the integrated research, extension and the higher education mission of the nation’s land-grant universities.

A highly respected scholar, Bruce is known globally for his research in insect genetics, including the development of new genetic tools for monitoring the spread of invasive fruit fly species. His scholarly interests also include international agriculture and agricultural biosecurity with research conducted through much of Latin America, in Africa, and in Australia; he has garnered more than $31 million in research grant support. His work is widely published in prestigious, peer-reviewed journals, book articles, and in non-refereed publications; and he is also a frequently invited speaker on an array of agricultural top and issues.

Bruce has taught at the undergraduate and graduate levels in an array of courses that includes entomology, taxonomy, international agriculture and genetic in addition, he has taught all manner of seminars and also presented guest lectures on topics such as the land-grant mission and its relationship to service learning and undergraduate research.

Bruce earned his bachelor’s degree in entomology with honors at Ohio State. In addition, he earned his master’s degree in biology and his doctorate in entomology at the University of Illinois.

His education, expertise, and experience have made him well versed on the incredible challenges that agriculture is facing now and in the future for research and development to address the increasing global demands for food, fiber, fuel, and water—and all, of course, with less environmental impact and with improved human health.

Gordon and I look forward to working with Bruce on our ambitious agenda and intellectual platform to increase the large-scale efforts and tremendous momentum developed through Dean Bobby Moser’s successful leadership of the CFAES during the past two decades. Please join me in congratulating Bruce and in welcoming him back home.
Ohio State Scholars Program Honors Pat and Bobby Moser

College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences names scholarships, awards, and enrichment programs in honor of retiring dean and his wife

As a tribute to a remarkable couple, The Ohio State University’s College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (FAES) announced in August—at an event organized by the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation—that the college will name a multitude of scholarships, awards, and enrichment programs in honor of retiring Dean Bobby Moser and his wife, Pat Moser.

"Bobby and Pat Moser have been instrumental in building a world-class Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences program at Ohio State," said Ohio State President Dr. E. Gordon Gee. "For more than two decades, they have raised the bar of academic excellence and helped students achieve success all across Ohio. The Moser Scholars Program is a great way to celebrate and honor these two extraordinary University citizens—indeed, two of the finest people I know."

With an emphasis on scholarship, study abroad experiences, and involvement with distinguished researchers and educators, the Moser Scholars program will present unique opportunities to educate and train future generations of leaders for agriculture and agriculture-related industries. FAES has set a goal of $5 million in private support to fully fund the scholarships and activities.

A $1 million commitment from Trustee Tim Smucker and The J.M. Smucker Company will support undergraduate scholarships—with preference given to food science and technology students—as a part of the Pat and Bobby Moser Scholars Program.

*While we will miss Bobby and Pat dearly, we are exceptionally happy that generations of students will...
Bobby Moser is the longest running dean under President Gee. As vice president for Agricultural Administration, Moser also oversaw Ohio State Extension, the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, and the Agricultural Technical Institute. Moser’s wife, Pat, has been equally dedicated to the university and the state, leaving her own mark on the lives of students and Ohioans.

Bruce McPherson, an alumnus of Ohio State, was recently named as Moser’s successor. McPherson comes from Pennsylvania State University and will start his new job on November 1, pending Board of Trustees approval.

To make a gift or for more information about the Moser Scholars Program, visit givet.osu.edu/moserscholars or call (614) 292-0473.

9-17-2012
The Ohio State University

Organizational Structure

Vice President,
Agricultural Administration

May 1991
PROPOSAL FOR ACADEMIC RESTRUCTURING IN THE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

A Report for the Council on Academic Affairs

Recommendation to the University Senate

At its meeting on May 11, 1994, the Council on Academic Affairs voted unanimously to recommend that the Senate approve the administrative reorganization proposed by the College of Agriculture (summarized below and described in detail in the attached documents). Details of the Council's deliberations are in the minutes of the Council on Academic Affairs meeting of May 11, 1994 (available on OASIS).

Overview of the Proposed Reorganization

The proposal reduces the number of units within the College from 11 to 8 and realigns two subunits with new areas. These changes are summarized below:

1. **Realign**: Rural Sociology from current combination with Agricultural Economics to combination with Agricultural Education.

2. **Combine**: Animal Science, Dairy Science, and Poultry Science into a single department.

3. **Combine**: Horticulture and the agronomic crops faculty of Agronomy into a single department.

4. **Combine**: Soils faculty from Agronomy with the School of Natural Resources.

The current Departments of Agricultural Engineering, Food Science and Technology, and Plan Pathology are not restructured under this proposal.

**NOTE**: The proposal includes descriptive names for the new units but recognizes that these must be separately proposed and approved.
Background Information

The College has identified 5 priority areas for emphasis in service of its mission to advance science and education, its application to food, agriculture, natural resources, and the environment. Those areas are:

1. managing and using production resources,
2. developing food and other agricultural products,
3. enhancing environmental quality,
4. assessing social and economic change, and
5. developing human resources.

The College recognizes this plan as a first step in on-going improvement of the College. This plan is complete in itself, but does not preclude the possibility of later inter-college cooperation.

Rationale for the Proposed Plan

The proposal permits the College to focus on the priority areas it has established and reduces the resources required to administer the academic programs of the College.

The reorganized structure positions the College to better attract and serve students, meet the needs of external constituencies, and increase the involvement and competitiveness of faculty in basic research. In particular, the proposal: (1) focuses the efforts of Animal, Dairy, and Poultry Science faculty on common problems facing producers and users of animal products; (2) recognizes the commonality in core curriculum for crop science and horticulture students and the commonalities in research interests of those faculty; (3) extends the scope of concerns for soil scientists and integrates these with the concern for the natural environment that is the focus of the School of Natural Resources; and (4) expands the mission of Agricultural Education to include community development considerations as well as those of individual development.
The Process of Proposal Preparation

The College began the process over a year ago with the development of a mission statement. Planning and development sessions with the Dean's cabinet were followed by meetings with faculty, staff and students in the forms of town meetings, small group sessions, and individual conferences. Written input was widely invited and received. A wide range of alternative administrative organizational schemes were considered. The one proposed results from a broad, thorough consultative process that involved all elements of the College and included external constituencies as well.

A faculty vote on the proposed reorganization was conducted according to the approved Pattern of Administration of the College. Of 380 votes cast, 310 were in favor of the proposed reorganization, 70 opposed. In addition, 22 ballots were returned marked "abstained."

The Impact of the Proposal

The plan appears to build on existing strengths and may enhance the quality of some of the new units. It may result in new, combined curricular programs. The College has been very clear, however that all current students will be able to complete their programs (indeed, the impact upon undergraduate programs seems slight). They are also aware that any program changes must be the subject of separate proposals and need separate approval.

The proposal provides some organizational and financial efficiency and may provide a departmental structure that will promote effective leadership.

Though not linked to or dependent upon any other restructuring proposals, the current plan does not seem to preclude other, subsequent change within the College or across colleges.

Assessment of Proposal's Success

The College is committed to reviewing the effects of the proposed restructuring in five years. At that time they will consider such indicators as the size and academic reputation of academic programs, the number and health of interdisciplinary programs, the opinions of external clientele of college services, the strength of faculty extramural grant support, and the general fiscal health of the College.

This report was prepared for the Council on Academic Affairs by Don M. Dell, Chairperson of the Council, May 11, 1994.
PROPOSAL FOR ACADEMIC RESTRUCTURING OF
THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

A Report for the Council on Academic Affairs

Recommendation to the University Senate

At its meeting on May 4, 1994, the Council on Academic Affairs voted unanimously to recommend that the Senate approve the administrative reorganization proposed by the College of Engineering (summarized below and described in detail in the attached documents). Details of the Council's deliberations are in the minutes of the Council on Academic Affairs meeting of May 4, 1994 (available on OASIS).

Overview of Proposed Reorganization

Reorganize current 15 departments, 1 interdisciplinary center, and 1 school into 8 departments, 1 interdisciplinary center and 1 school as follows:

1. **Combine:** Civil Engineering and Engineering Graphics into a single department.

2. **Combine:** Industrial & Systems Engineering and Welding Engineering into a single department.

3. **Combine:** Aeronautical & Astronautical Engineering, Engineering Mechanics, and Aviation into a single department.

4. **Consolidate:** Architecture, City & Regional Planning, and Landscape Architecture into a single unit, the School of Architecture with no departments.

The interdisciplinary program in Biomedical Engineering and the Departments of Chemical Engineering, Computer & Information Science, Electrical Engineering, Materials Science & Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering are not restructured under this proposal.
The new FS&T effort is designated as an area of major growth for The Ohio State University. Advanced technologies and scientific talent for the nation's largest segment of gross national production are provided here. In today's world, food processing accounts for over 1.5 million jobs in the U.S., with more than 70,000 Ohioans employed in the industry. The people educated and serviced by the department are a vital, indispensable resource for Ohio and the nation. They provide innovative concepts and profitable techniques based on scientifically derived technology.

Mission and Goals

The mission of the Department of Food Science and Technology is to advance society through food science research, instruction and extension programs. This involves the chemistry, microbiology, structure, engineering, safety and nutritional qualities of food as it moves through the channels of processing, packaging, distribution, storage, marketing and use.

The Department of Food Science and Technology aspires to remain among the top five food science and technology departments in the U.S. The department now enjoys high status among its peers because of its strong sense of purpose over the past century. The department is limited by current facilities.

OSU FS&T is now gaining in recognition both nationally and internationally! Its graduates and research findings are in high demand by the food industry locally and nationally. Nurturing this expertise can only enhance the competitiveness of Ohio's food related industries and bring recognition to the College of Agriculture at The Ohio State University.

For more information you may contact:
Dr. Ken Lee, Professor and Chair
Department of Food Science and Technology
2121 Fyffe Road
Columbus, OH 43210-1097
614-292-6281, fax 614-292-0218
Food Science and Technology Building

Total Cost: $12,700,000
State Funds: $6,500,000
Private Funds: $6,200,000

A connector building between Howlett Hall and the Animal Science Building is where innovative instruction, research and extension programs will meet the challenges of Ohio's multi-billion dollar food industry in the 21st century. The new building will bring together key faculty, staff and students in the new Department of Food Science and Technology. This department is a top priority for the College of Agriculture. Unfortunately, current facilities are inadequate, obsolete and fragmented.

Why Is Food Science & Technology Important?

Food Science & Technology adds value to raw agricultural produce. New consumer goods and new industry markets are opened here. This department provides talent for the nation's largest employer, the food industry. Since the day one person grew food for another, a food production system has evolved which is awesome in complexity and an achievement of science.

The U.S. leads the world in food production. The U.S. leads the world in food research. These facts are cause and effect. We take responsibility for leadership in food research, education and extension. The 4 billion people living in less affluent countries see and want what we have. The desire to be more like the U.S. radically changed the Soviet Union. This same desire will soon dissolve technological and economic barriers. When this occurs, food technology will be the hottest selling item in the world supermarket.

Not all food science departments can be competitive in this market. OSU is nurturing international strengths and when food tech goes global, OSU will be a world resource. We have many faculty with international reputations, consultations and liaisons.

In 1985 the food industry shipped over $300 billion of product, well above any other manufacturing group. Food processing is nearly double the size of petroleum refining and 5 times the U.S. steel industry. The food processing industry is the largest industry group in the manufacturing sector. About 1/3 of total food value is added by processors.

The food industry is intricately linked to other industries. It has exceptionally large income and employment multipliers. The employment multiplier for food is 3.74; that means that each additional worker in the food industry generates 3.7 jobs in other industries. Each additional dollar in personal income for a food employee raises U.S. incomes by $3.81. This is well above the average multipliers of 2.18 jobs and $2.15 shown in Figure 2 for all industries.

The 150 graduate and undergraduate students now enrolled in the OSU FS&T Department will be responsible for a vibrant food economy in the world's largest food producing nation. It is the job of our faculty to provide graduates who contribute to the nation's largest and most vital industry.

A Tradition of Service

For more than a century, The OSU College of Agriculture has been a leader in research and education benefiting industry and consumers. Faculty, staff and students contribute to the progress and vitality of the State. This department advances local, national and global interests of the food industry. Faculty are at the forefront of research and extension initiatives. Our graduates have distinguished themselves throughout all aspects of the food industry.

FS&T faculty were in several departments, but on October 1, 1989, a single department was formed to give greater visibility to the important endeavors in Food Science and Technology. The new department now embraces two endowed distinguished professorships, a nationally recognized departmental chair, expanded research programs, additional faculty positions, plans for new physical facilities and an overall commitment to a high level of excellence.

Figure 1 Food processing is the largest contributor to the g.n.p. in the manufacturing sector.

Income and Employment Multipliers of the Food Industry

Figure 2 Income and employment multipliers are exceptionally large in the food industry.