

What Is the Midwest?

Nebraska County Views the Plague of Plenty

Does It Grow Too Well?



By Dave Malena
Back in the 1940's, a farmer named Bob Beckwith decided the sandy bottomland soil on his farm in Dodge County, Nebraska, needed a shot in the arm. The soil got it, and out of the incident grew a million-dollar headache for Dodge County.

unfertilized rows, and Beckwith added.
"The neighbors really took notice, and after that, more and more fertilizer was used around here."
That Was Start
That was the start of a march of tenocracy that has resulted, the country over, in one of America's greatest strengths — and one of its greatest problems.

"billion," simply reach for another aspirin.
How did this headache get started — what has caused it to grow — and is there a remedy? Many Americans believe and certainly hope there is a long-range remedy, but meanwhile, as in all modern medication, there have been painkillers.
There was the Henry Wallace variety, the Ezra Taft Benson variety, and now a new one compounded by Drs. John F. Kennedy, Orville Freeman, and a six-month-old Congress. The newest is admittedly only a painkiller. It carries in its title — the Emergency Feed Grain Program — the word "emergency," indicating that it only hopes to ease the throbbing until a more lasting cure can be found. For the billion-immune Americans, the long series of aspirin has set up a similar mental immunity.

County, it is another aspirin and more millions.
But what about a more permanent remedy? Can a plan be devised that will get at the seat of the trouble, an adjustment that will bring supply somewhere nearly in line with demand and cut down surpluses to the proportions which can be considered a strategic reserve?
President Kennedy has proposed that the problems of different commodities be placed squarely in the laps of farmers, to work out programs in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and for the approval of the Congress. The present emergency feed grain program is perhaps a pointer in the direction agriculture — and Dodge County — must go, to reduce supply to manageable proportions.
That's the headache — too much supply and not enough demand. But how did our agricultural metabolism get so out of kilter?
Nationally, it is like trying

to diagnose a tennis elbow on an octopus. But at the Dodge County, Nebraska, level it is easier to apply a stethoscope in search of the actions, reactions and counteractions that may be the source of the headache. Even here the person who applies the stethoscope may find he is like the man who reaches up to remove a piece of flypaper from his ear only to plaster another to his elbow and another to his nose and so on until the strips of flypaper have become a sticky, binding strait-jacket.
Dodge County is located on the eastern edge of Nebraska, 36 miles northwest of Omaha, the state's largest city, and 51 miles north of Lincoln, the state capitol.
The county is approximately 22 miles square with a bit of land sticking out of its southeast corner like a thumb on a mitten. The fertile farming county is bounded by the Platte River on the south and the Elkhorn on the northeast.

In 1952, one of the heaviest storage years in the county's history, over eight and one-half million bushels of grain were stored on the farm. In that same year, the state-wide total for on-the-farm storage was listed at nearly 400 million bushels.
Today Nebraska has a warehouse capacity of 437 million bushels. It would take a granary 20 feet wide, 15 feet high, and more than 300 miles long to hold all that grain.
There are 18 grain elevators in Dodge County; in Fremont alone there are four. These four grain skyscrapers are worth \$776,985 for tax purposes, and cost almost one-third as much as all the homes built in 1952 in the county seat, Fremont. In the state there are about 1,300 commercial elevators of this type with a total capacity of 100 million bushels.
It also takes \$31,515.05 a year for the county office of Agricultural Stabilization and

Conservation, the custodian of the surpluses, to operate and take care of the storage. These expenses, too, are going up every year.
Stomach Pains First
Dodge County had pains of a different kind when the county was just an infant. The youngster then was concerned with hunger and plagues.
In 1856, the first settlers, John and Arthur Bloomer, no more than got their first crops planted when heavy snows and biting winds killed their wheat seedlings. There were no seedings the first year.
In 1872, already in the middle of a drought, the county was hit by another plague. This time great clouds of grasshoppers destroyed everything in their path in hours. In 1888 one of the world's worst blizzards struck at the county's livestock. Just a few good years later, drought again. James

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23 Days Of Classes Remaining

Summer Nebraskan

Temperature In Alaska? 70 Degrees

Lincoln, Nebraska

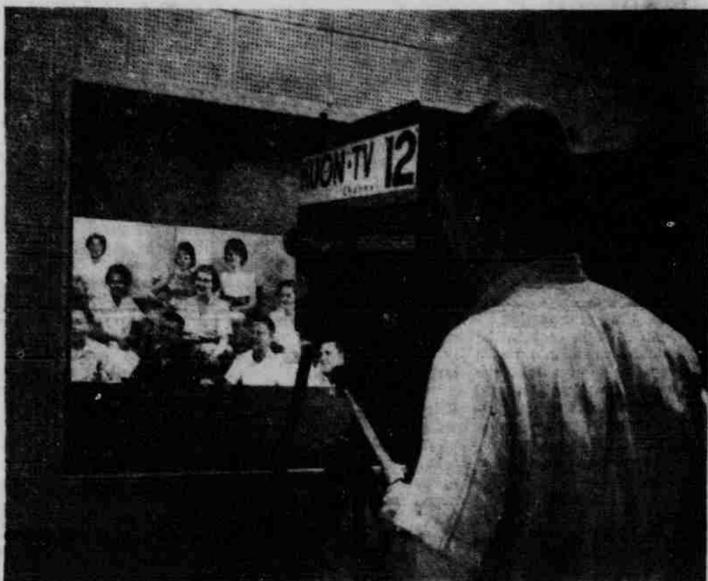
Summer Nebraskan

Wednesday, July 5, 1961

Teachers Star in NU TV First

Closed Circuit Classroom

Nebraska high school teachers attending the University of Nebraska Language Institute are taking part in a long-planned University first — closed-circuit television.
The 53 teachers, attending to strengthen their French and Spanish before returning to their own Nebraska schools, are observing a group of students taught by particularly adept teachers.
The use of the closed, KUON-TV network, which originates and goes no further than one building, has a unique purpose — to allow a large group of high school teachers to "visit" a typical classroom without being in the room itself.
The long-range possibilities of such programming, still considered in the experimental stage at the University, are numerous, and include the facility to observe without detracting from the teaching process.



"Visiting" classroom via television. Cameras in adjoining rooms scan volunteer high school language students.

Two rooms adjoining the "studio-classroom" contain cameras trained on the students and their teacher. The high school teachers attending the institute sit in assembly in another room in the same building and observe through an ordinary television receiver.
Dr. Charles Colman, chairman of the University's department of romance languages, believes the system will help the teachers upgrade their methodology and technique as well as strengthen their background of subject matter.
The two demonstration teachers, Frank L. Pitcher, a French teacher from Boulder, Colo., and Edward Hernandez, a Spanish teacher from Corning, Calif., and a University of Nebraska graduate, were chosen because of their exceptional ability in the classroom and their ability to demonstrate technique.

Uses Oral Method
Dr. Colman explained that (Continued on Page 4)



Teachers see without being seen. In another room of the same building, teachers observe classroom technique.

2 Winners Chosen by All-Staters

The climax of three weeks of campaigning for "Ideal All-State Boy and Girl" at the University of Nebraska ended in victory for a Lincoln and a Wayne high school student.
Elected by student body vote were:
—Mike L. Karel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Karel of Wayne;
—Jean Marie Groth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Groth of Lincoln.
Announcement of the winners came at the annual All-State final banquet. The two were chosen from a field of seven Nebraska high school finalists previously elected by their housemates.
Mike Karel, "Ideal All-State Boy," completed his fourth All-State fine arts course at the University this year. He sang the leading role in the All-State production of "South Pacific."
Jean Marie Groth will be a senior in University High School in the fall. She is an outstanding vocal student and sang the leading role of Nellie in the University High School's production of "South Pacific" as well as the All-State's same production.

Peace Corps Interviews

The Washington, D. C., representative of the Peace Corps will be on the campus Friday, July 7, for interviews. Details are available at the office of the Division of Student Affairs.

Ag Adult Education Instructor Visits NU

A national leader in the field of adult education in agriculture, Dr. Carl Lamar, is serving as guest instructor for summer session classes in vocational agriculture at the University.
While in Nebraska, the University of Kentucky professor will work with groups of vocational agriculture teachers in developing community programs for adult farmers.

Plague of Plenty?

Much of the reading space on today's inside pages is taken up with a story dealing with a midwestern problem—the plague of plenty. To some there may not be a plague of plenty, only a needed production of crops for a rapidly increasing world population and emergencies.
However, to everyone there is what has become known as a farm problem. This phrase—farm problem—becomes a part of every election campaign and a part of the major battles in almost every session of Congress. It is something about which we talk in billions—be it billions of bushels or billions of dollars.
To Dave Malena, a senior student in the School of Journalism depth reporting class, there was a challenge in trying to explain that phrase—farm problem—in a way that would make it more understandable to everyone. To do this he picked one county in the midwest—Dodge County, Neb. He believed that it would make more sense to reduce the problem into millions, instead of billions. He believed it would make more sense to look at the forces and counterforces in one county and then see if they didn't apply to much of the midwest.
His story, which literally took weeks in preparation, was published in The Nebraska Farmer and in the Fremont Guide and Tribune. It has since received notice from a number of the nation's largest newspapers.
This story starts at the top of Page One today and is continued on pages Two and Three.
See Pages 1, 2, and 3

For Summer Enjoyment

To make your summer more interesting and to keep you informed on what is going on on the NU Campus, you will find the usual special summer items on Page Four. They include the University television station schedule, the summer session schedule, and a suggested reading list.
See Page 4

Don't Let Mosquitoes Spoil Summer Fun, Says Scientist

Holiday weekends, picnics, cook-outs and outdoor play usually bring good times and mosquitoes. All summer long, certain kinds of mosquitoes always present an irritating problem to outdoor living, and children at play.
Several things can be done to reduce mosquito annoyances, says Robert Roselle, University of Nebraska Extension entomologist. Here are some steps homeowners can take:
1. Drain all objects containing water such as automobile tires, rain gutters, tin cans, and all other water containers. This is necessary to reduce breeding areas for mosquitoes.
2. Spray street drains, catch basins, and other areas that cannot be drained.
3. Change bird bath water two times each week.
4. Spray areas where air conditioners and other coolers drain with pyrethrum.
5. Use insect repellents.
6. Spray shrubs and other mosquito-resting areas with DDT or chlordane.
As a spray for adult mosquitoes, use 1 pound of 50 percent DDT wettable powder, or 1 pound of 40 percent chlordane wettable powder to 3 gallons of water. Spray all surfaces where adult mosquitoes are likely to rest such as under porches, around foundations, inside surfaces of porches, garages, screens, tree trunks and shrubbery. DDT sprays should not be applied to privet hedge, however, as it may cause plant burn, Roselle cautions.
For treating fish pools without killing fish, use 1 ounce of 0.1 per cent pyrethrum spray per 100 square feet of water surface. This is also desirable to reduce the hazard to birds and other animals.
Every person should have a good mosquito repellent, Roselle states. Repellents containing diethyltoluamide have been excellent. Other repellents include ethyl hexanediol, dimethyl phthalate, dimethyl carbate and idalene. Some of these are combined under various trade names. For the itching bites that will occur, surfadil, or calamine lotions will ease the itch.
Always read the label carefully when using any insecticide, he warned. Usually all cautions, uses, and limitations can be found on any insecticide label.
(Continued on Page 3)

Beethoven, Sears, or Pravda--Love Library Has It

By Sylvia Rodehorst
Looking for a typewriter, an 1888 copy of Sears and Roebuck's catalog, a recording of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, or an issue of Pravda?
Love Library provides all these and more as part of its services for students, faculty, and Lincoln residents.
The library has 669,938 catalogued volumes, according to Walter Farley, associate director. These are bound publications. They do not include the 7,000 periodicals received yearly by subscription or the government documents which number "between 50,000 and 75,000." Each year about 26,000 volumes are added, he said.
Books are found, according

to their subject matter, in one of the four reading rooms or in one of the eight levels of stacks. The Humanities and Science reading rooms are on second floor of the library and the Social Studies and Education rooms are on third.
"Among the books is an up-to-date, representative group of textbooks and children's books," Farley said, "and courses of study are also available." These are located in the northeast corner of the education reading room on third floor.
Love Library is also a depository for most publications of the United States government. This means that the government assigns the documents to the library, free of

all charges but postage, for safekeeping and so Nebraskans can have access to them. The documents room is also on second floor.
Microfilms
One of the newest services open to the public is the microfilm department, located in Room 103 on first floor. Here the library has on microfilm all issues of the New York Times from 1875 to 1922 and from 1953 to date, the London Times from 1785 to 1947, the Washington Post from 1912 to 1928, Pravda and Izvestia from 1938 to 1948, issues of the German newspapers Der Tagesspiegel and the Berlin National Zeitung, the French Le Temps, the Boston Evening Post, Christian Science

Monitor and San Francisco Chronicle, and the London Courier, Daily Herald and Morning Post.
It also has films of English books before 1640, the John Quincy Adams Diary, records of the German Reichs and copies of Sears and Roebuck catalogs from 1888 to 1959. Issues of magazines such as Military Review, Journalist, and Advertising Age are on microfilm, as well as records of U.S. government patents from January 1950 on.
Other periodicals are kept on about 2,400 microcards. These are postcards, each containing from five to 40 pages of reading matter from magazines. They are put on a micro reader machine which

magnifies the print to readable size.
The room itself is about half the size of a reading room, but Miss Barbara Moore, who has worked at the library for nearly ten years and is in charge of the microfilm room, said that it actually holds a great deal of reading material.
"What we house in here wouldn't be possible to house in the two reading rooms upstairs," she said.
The microfilm department was opened to the public in September 1960. It is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day except Sunday.
Added features in the microfilm room are three typewriters provided for the use of

students and a record department complete with three record disks, about 400 records, and 1,000 musical scores.
Miss Moore said that the record department was transferred from the school of music four or five years ago and is now under the supervision of the Humanities department. These records are not recreational.
Farley said that they are actually the "reserve books for music courses." The records include classical music, readings from Shakespeare, Carl Sandburg and Edna St. Vincent Millay poems, and collections of Franklin Roosevelt's speeches. The records