



Professor Retires After 18 Years

In the past 50 years the emphasis in formal agricultural education has shifted from improved farming practices to management decision and marketing problems, according to Dr. Howard Deems, professor of Agricultural Education at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Dr. Deems retired June 30 after 18 years at NU.

Dr. Deems noted that the 1963 Vocational Education Act redefined agriculture to include the services now rendered to a farmer such as those providing him with fertilizer and fuel.

The longtime chairman of the NU Dept. of Vocational Education (now Ag. Education), also stated that there is increased emphasis on continuing education after high school in college, technical agriculture schools, adult education courses or short courses.

As part of this increased emphasis on continuing education, the NU Agriculture Education department has been active in promoting in-service education to help today's high school Vo Ag teachers keep up to date.

Service Examples
He listed the programs in electric welding as one example of such services.

Dr. Deems also noted that high school vocational agriculture programs are no longer intended merely for farm boys.

"We no longer insist on a supervised farming project as we once did," he commented. "We still require work experience but a boy can get this from working for an elevator or a fertilizer dealer."

In addition high school teachers now try to inform their students about opportunities in all fields of agriculture, both on and off the farm.

The NU College of Agriculture has made a number of changes in its program to meet changing needs. Among these are offering an Agriculture Business Education option which stresses management, marketing, finance and credit. There is also a Specialized Agriculture Education option in such fields as horticulture.

Dr. Deems noted that it is

now possible for a student to meet all the requirements of one field of specialization, such as animal science, at the same time he is getting a teaching certificate.

Programs such as this came about because "we are aware that modern agriculture is a specialized industry and these specialized programs help us to meet the needs of a particular area," Dr. Deems said.

Practical Training
Technical agriculture schools, such as the one operated by the University at Curtis, help students get advanced practical training in greater depth than in high school.

"Students at technical schools pick out an area of specialization and spend most of their time working on it. They study the topic and needed related subjects but the education is practical rather than academic," Dr. Deems stated.

In addition the University's Agricultural Extension Service and its County Agents help farmers keep up on the latest advances in agriculture through adult education courses.

Such organizations as the Young Farmers Education Association are also available to help young men establish themselves in farming.

Banks Sponsor Six Fellowships

A staff member at the University of Nebraska was accepted as one of six faculty members at colleges from Hawaii to New York for summer employment in commercial banks through a new American Bankers Association fellowship program.

Carl C. Neilsen, assistant professor of business organization and marketing, at the University is being sponsored by the Omaha National Bank.

The fellowships are designed to give college and graduate-level teachers with an interest in banking a working acquaintance with practical banking problems. They also allow bank officers to discuss their problems with experienced teachers and researchers.

National Leaders, International Concerns Featured at Population, Food Institute

One of the greatest single challenges the world faces today is whether or not the swelling ranks of mankind can produce enough food to sustain life without hunger.

This will be the main concern of those attending the Agricultural Economic Institute on the world population and food crisis at the University of Nebraska Center for Continuing Education Thursday.

The conference beginning at 9 a.m. will be sponsored by the NU departments of agricultural, cooperative extension service, summer sessions and the Nebraska Union.

The world population is now 3.5 billion and increasing at the rate of one million a week, says Dr. Everett E. Peterson, professor of agricultural economics and director of the institute.

It has taken over 6,000 years of recorded history to reach three billion people and it will only take another 33 years to add another three billion, Peterson said.

"Food consumption has been greater than production in each of the past six years and this makes the statistics begin to sound very alarming indeed," Peterson noted.

Statistics Show
These statistics are brought out in Dr. William Paddock's book *Famine 1975* co-authored by his brother, Dr. Paddock will be one of the speakers at the institute Thursday.

"Paddock and his brother have produced a book which is a well written, well documented nightmare. It is fascinating, frightening reading and should be read by any one who has a stomach," said R. Neale Copple, head of the School of Journalism and one of the questioners on the afternoon panel at the institute.

When the Paddock brothers finish building their case, the attentive reader may well find that he has been living in the midst of potential disaster and paying only lip service to it," Copple said.

Everything that is a main concern in this part of the country—food production, education and philosophy of economics—is touched upon in this book, he noted.

"No one can read and be-



Dr. Ivan L. Bennett, Jr.

lieve even a part of Paddock's account without knowing right here in the bread basket of the world the battle of the world will be fought, with little assurance that it will be won," Copple stressed.

"I'm sure not everyone agrees with the Paddock brothers, but I am also sure anyone who knows anything about food and population also agrees in part," he said.

Good Job
"Judging from a few passing remarks in his book, I'm sure Paddock will feel complimented, but as a journalist I am compelled to say he has done a good journalistic job of assembling the facts and presenting them to the reader," Copple said.

He never attempts to describe or eliminate the consequences of rioting, starving people. It is at least as appalling to leave the results to the imagination of the reader, he said.

"Behind this situation are two forces — the exploding population in the low income countries and the rapid rise in per capita incomes in the more advanced ones," says Lester R. Brown, administrator of the International Development Service in Washington, another institute speaker.

"The rapidly expanding food buying power of the high income nations is draining off food production and food reserves, thus aggravating the food supply situation, already critical because of burgeoning populations in the less developed, lower income countries," Brown says.

World grain consumption now runs ahead of production and most of the available grain goes to those nations which can afford it, not to the low-income nations which need it most, Brown explains.

"Achieving a satisfactory balance between food and people will not be easy. Seldom has history required that so much change be compressed into so short a period of time," Brown says.

Face Problem
"This problem is the concern of those of us who will be alive in the next 33 years. It will affect agricultural and foreign policies, not to mention the taxes touched upon by foreign aid. However, it is impossible for the U.S. to feed the world. Countries will have to embark upon self help programs," Peterson said.

The first speaker at the institute will be Lester R. Brown with opening statements concerning the world's food and population problem at 9:30 a.m.

Policies and programs for meeting world food needs will be discussed by the second speaker, Dr. Ivan L. Bennett, Jr. at 10:15 a.m.

Private industry's role in world food production and economic development is the topic Gordon Pehrson will discuss at 11:00 a.m.

The luncheon speaker will be Chancellor Clifford Hardin mentioning the role of the land grant university in this area.

Book Discussed
The book *Famine—1975* will be discussed by its author Dr. William Paddock at 1:30 p.m. This will be followed by a panel discussion. The questioners will be R. Neale Copple, Dr. James Kendrick, associate professor of agricultural economics, and Herbert Hughes, a wheat farmer from Imperial.

Lester R. Brown holds degrees in agriculture, economics and public administration from, respectively, Rutgers University, University of Maryland and Harvard University.

Serves As Specialist
In 1959, Brown entered the U.S. Department of Agriculture, serving as a country specialist for the Southeast Asian countries.



Lester R. Brown

After graduating from Harvard, Brown was in rapid succession: Regional Economist for the Far East and South Asia Branch, assistant to the deputy director of the Foreign Regional Analysis Division, assistant to the administrator of the Economic Research Service, staff economist in the office of the Secretary and administrator, International Agricultural Department Service.

In this position, he coordinates the Department of Agriculture's program to increase world food production, generally sponsored by the Agency for International Development, and advises the Secretary of Agriculture on problems of international trade, world food needs and agricultural development.

In 1966 he received the Arthur S. Fleming Award as one of ten Outstanding Young Men in the world food situation which may shape U.S. foreign agricultural policy in the years immediately ahead.

Medical Training
Dr. Ivan L. Bennett, Jr. received his M.D. degree from Emory University. He continued his postgraduate and residency training in internal medicine at Emory, Johns Hopkins and Duke and was certified as a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1954.

From 1947 to 1949 he was a guest investigator at the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda.

In 1958 he became Baxley Professor of Pathology and director of the department at Johns Hopkins University.

NU Faculty Member
Presents Operatic Arias

The first Summer Sessions "Time for Enjoyment" program, featuring operatic baritone John J. Zei accompanied by his wife Joyce Zei, will be presented at 3:30 this afternoon at Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery.

Zei says the program will include six areas representative of Handel, Stradella, Wagner and Verdi plus a complete selection of German, French and English art songs by Schumann, Debussy, Chausson, Hahn and Rachmaninoff.

The songs are "Si, tra i ceppi" from "Bernice" by Handel, "Tears Such as Tender Fathers Shed" from "Deborah" by Handel, "Thanks Be To Thee" from "Israel in Egypt" by Handel.

"Col Mio Sanguo Comprei" from "Il Floridoro" by Stradella, "Song Cycle of Six, Opus 90" by Schumann, "O Du Mein Holder Abendstern" from "Tannhauser" by Wagner, "Romance" by Debussy, "L'Heure Exquise" by Hahn, "O Fb Offrande" by Chausson, "Le Charne" by Chaus-

School of Medicine and pathologist-in-chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

He is a member of the Board of Scientific Advisors of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the National Board of Medical Examiners and the Executive Committee of the Division of Medical Science of the National Research Council.

Dr. Bennett was nominated in 1966 by President Johnson and confirmed by the Senate to be deputy director of the Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President.

Appointment Made
He was appointed by President Johnson as chairman of the President's Panel on the World Food Supply.

Dr. William Paddock is the consultant in Tropical Agricultural Development, a plant pathologist and the author of "Hungry Nations" and "Famine—1975."

He received his B.S. from Iowa State College and his Ph. D. from Cornell University.

Dr. Paddock was a professor of plant pathology at Pennsylvania State and Iowa State and spent five years as the director of the Pan American School of Agriculture in Honduras which serves 14 Latin American countries.

He has also served as head of Latin American Affairs for National Academy of Sciences.

Gordon O. Pehrson is the vice president of International Minerals and Chemical Corporation in New York.

Migrating Midwest Artists Create Void

There aren't enough buying art collectors in the Midwest to prevent artists from migrating to the east and west coasts, said Richard Randell, guest speaker at the Art Centennial Institute Thursday.

"There are only enough artists west of the Hudson and east of the Rockies to fulfill the available teaching positions, the remaining ones migrate where the money is and the Midwest is left in a relative cultural void," Randell explained.

One problem the artist

faces today is the growing and extensive use of commercial art.

It is eliminating the artist by eliminating the necessity to make things by hand, Randell said. Computerized moods and ideas into patterns and designs may eliminate the need for artists.

Roles Set
Artists have been forced into playing a role, because those artists with less colorful lives have been played down, Randell said displaying his own color on stage with a

light yellow shirt, red and yellow flowered vest and blue and white striped pants. He looked very modish though not beatnikish in his "California outfit."

Accustomed to public speaking and teaching, most artists are university educated and have had an increasing exposure to the humanities and the liberal arts, he said.

"An artist must believe in the methods and modes he is using. He can't just hop on the bandwagon and follow

the latest trend such as pop art. Those who don't believe in what they are doing are found out by fellow artists and rejected," Randell explained.

No one suddenly comes up with a gimmick, he added. Rosenquist, a popular pop artist, painted for nine years in New York before anyone besides his mother knew his name, Randell chuckled.

Artists have always used materials, ideas and concepts of direct sensory experience. Stone was the predominant medium used earlier since it was plentiful, Randell said.

Plastics Used
Now artists are beginning to use plastics and certain kinds of glass, he mentioned.

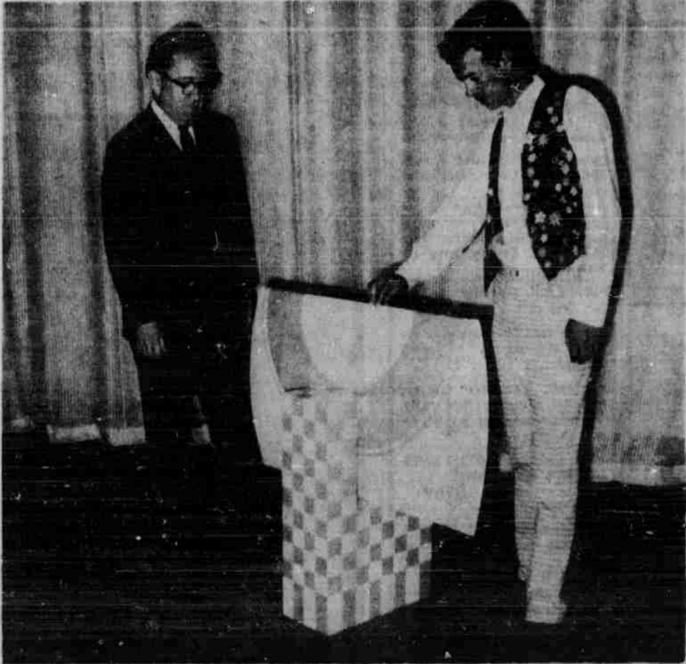
"Carving wood now is very expensive and relatively hard to come by. It costs \$200-\$300 for a log. Marble takes months in transportation and may arrive broken. I often use plywood or whatever is available," Randell said.

Some sculptures refuse to use bronze today because it is identified with traditions they don't believe in, he noted.

"The art of today is capable of showing essential human characteristics today. I cannot make a sculpture of a horse. It is not in my daily life. I would have to go to a zoo to look at one," Randell said.

"Daily impressions make up my world and give me subjects for art. I can create cars and traffic jams—I see them every day and can't just close my eyes to them," he explained.

Mechanistic sterile forms are in our lives today, like plastic cups and saucers, so artists are beginning to use more plastics and aluminum as a symbol of coldness, Randell said.



Richard Randell (right) explains to Norman A. Geske, director of Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery, that his work, *Yellow Pylon*, 1966, is made only of plywood.