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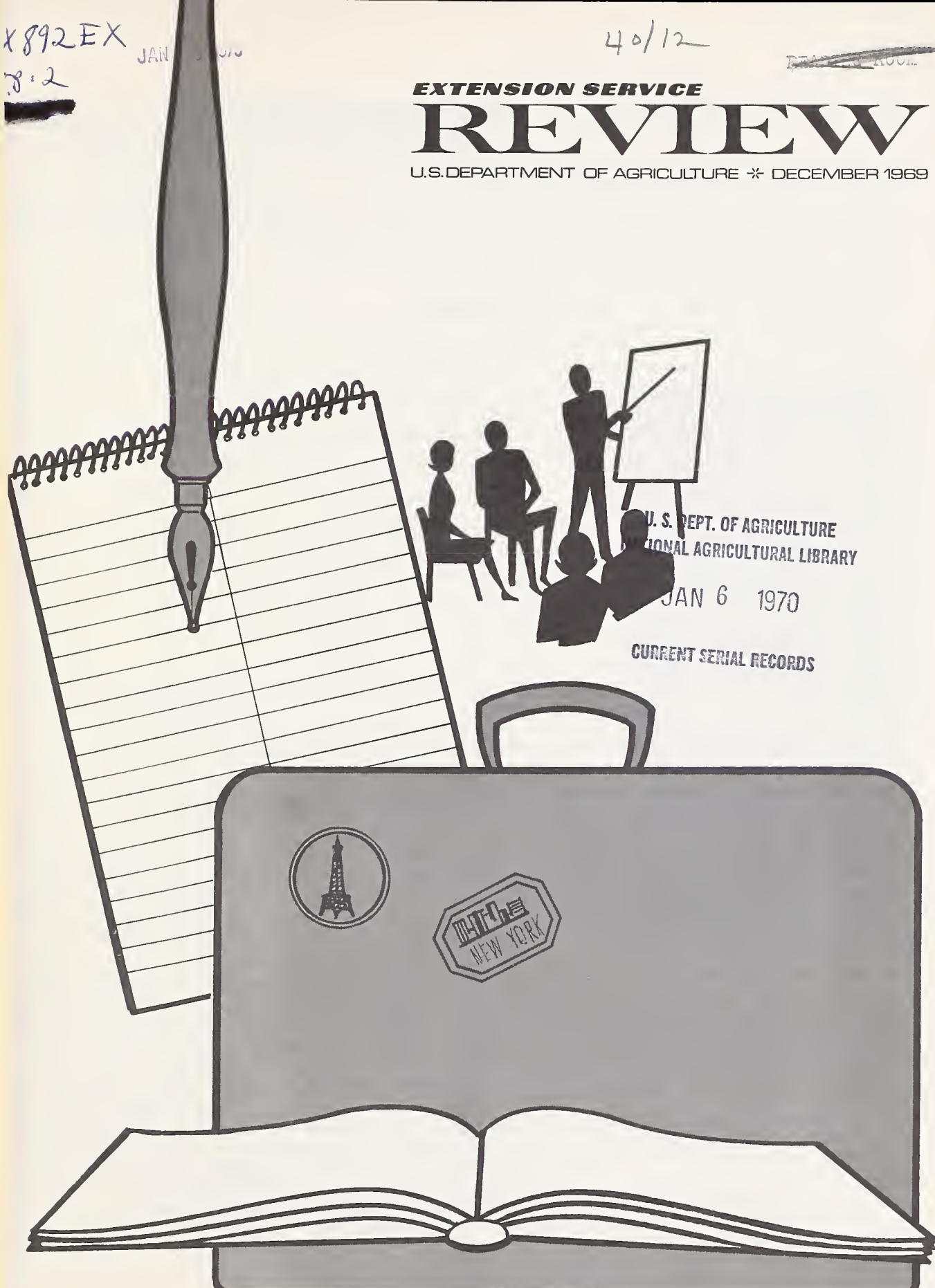
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EXTENSION SERVICE

# REVIEW

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE \* DECEMBER 1969



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The Extension Service Review is for Extension educators—in County, State, and Federal Extension agencies—who work directly or indirectly to help people learn how to use the newest findings in agriculture and home economics research to bring about a more abundant life for themselves and their communities.

The Review offers the Extension worker, in his role of educational leader, professional guideposts, new routes and tools for speedier, more successful endeavor. Through this exchange of methods, tried and found successful by Extension agents, the Review serves as a source of ideas and useful information on how to reach people and thus help them utilize more fully their own resources, to farm more efficiently, and to make the home and community a better place to live.

**CLIFFORD M. HARDIN**  
*Secretary of Agriculture*

**LLOYD H. DAVIS, Administrator**  
*Federal Extension Service*

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## EXTENSION SERVICE

# REVIEW

Official monthly publication of Cooperative Extension Service; U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Land-Grant Colleges and Universities cooperating.

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### Many paths to improvement

This issue of the Extension Service Review lists many opportunities for professional improvement by Extension workers. The wide range of sources from which the financial aid for these opportunities comes is an indication of the confidence that various outside sectors place in Extension workers and Extension methods. And the grants given by Extension's own professional organizations show that they are fulfilling their role.

Many of these opportunities are aimed at those who want to obtain an advanced degree. Nebraska (see article following scholarship listings) has devised a special program for helping county workers upgrade their educational status. "Professional improvement," however, is certainly not synonymous with earning advanced degrees—important as they are. Many of the grants listed are for short term study. Beyond this, possibilities are endless.

Every professional finds daily opportunities for growth through reading, sharing ideas with others, traveling, and learning everything he can about current happenings in his field and in related fields. We hope that the Extension Service Review is one of your regular routes to professional improvement.—MAW

The message was about logging safety. The medium was a Woodsmen's Carnival—Pennsylvania's largest forestry industry equipment demonstration.

Taking advantage of all the opportunities the event had to offer, county and area Extension staffs cooperated fully in a four-pronged safety awareness program.

The "total program" approach was developed jointly by the Pennsylvania and Cornell Extension Services. It almost guaranteed reaching every participant with at least one phase of the safety message.

The four methods the Extension workers used were:

—an evaluation of all equipment demonstrators to appraise their safety attitude and promotion;

—a chain saw operator safety skit;

—a demonstration of ballistic nylon safety knee pads for chain saw operators;

—the sale of safety equipment by 4-H Clubs.

The effort took interdisciplinary cooperation from the Extension staffs. Involved were county agents and associate agents, area forestry specialists, and county home economists, as well as forest industry representatives. Roe S. Cochran, area forestry marketing and utilization agent, headed the program.

The "Equipment Exhibitors Contest" was a first for the 18-year-old Cherry Springs, Pennsylvania, event. Its purpose was "to encourage the promotion of woods and mill safety by publicly recognizing the equipment exhibitor who does the best job in presenting woods and mill safety to those attending the carnival."

A. R. Kaniston, Cameron County agricultural agent, and a forest industry insurance company representative conducted the rigid 2-day inspection of all exhibitors.

A special judging form developed by Cochran was used for consistency in evaluation. A 6 by 9 inch carved wood plaque with an engraved brass

## Promoting safety awareness

by  
David W. Taber  
*Area Forest Industry Agent  
Pennsylvania Extension Service*

plate was presented to the winner before a crowd of about 8,000.

A skit about the safe operation of chain saws was presented before a similar crowd on both days of the Carnival.

A 20-seat capacity tent was set up for movies and live demonstrations about ballistic nylon safety knee pads. Following a 12-minute film on "Safety Pants," two county Extension home economists gave a 9-minute explanation of a method they developed for installing the safety pads in trousers.

The program was completed with a demonstration showing the effect of an electric chain saw on a knee pad attached to a bolt of wood. During the 2-day event, 577 persons saw the 25-minute demonstration.

Potter County 4-H'ers sold 10 pairs of the safety pads—not a surprisingly small number, considering that the concept was introduced to most people for the first time at the Carnival.

Presenting a message by more than one method helps increase its impact. Pennsylvania Extension staff members are confident that their four-pronged safety promotion program had a real impact on the Woodsmen's Carnival. □



*Both professional loggers and suburban do-it-yourselfers saw Eleanor Pellam, Cameron County Extension home economist, demonstrate how to install ballistic nylon safety knee pads in trousers.*

# COOPERATION against boll weevils

by  
Woody Upchurch  
*Assistant Extension Editor  
North Carolina State University*

Halifax County farmers say they are through pussyfooting around with the boll weevil. They are joining forces in the relentless fight against their most destructive enemy.

It's a cooperative operation involving about 45 farmers, who grow a total of 3,000 acres of cotton. They believe the new system is by far the best yet devised to fight back at the weevil and his cotton-destroying insect allies.

The roots of the program can be traced back to the Extension Service's annual series of winter production meetings in the cotton-growing area. One of the main thrusts of the educational meetings has been the need for an all-purpose, all-weather insect control program.

The farmers themselves worked out the details and the logistics.

"These are, for the most part, large farm operators who need very little prodding," commented Glenn Toomey, North Carolina State University Extension cotton specialist. "They are quick to act and can provide their own leadership."

Extension's continuing role largely has been that of being on hand at farmer meetings, ready with the technical information when it was requested, and being on call when needed.



Halifax County Extension Chairman Clyde Peedin assisted in the formative stages by getting the word out and pulling the growers together. "The farmers took the ball and ran with it," said Peedin. "It has been very rewarding just to see how well they have put this thing together, how they organized their own committees and ironed out the details."

Peedin believes the largest contribution Extension made was selling the farmers on the community approach

to a cotton production problem. "I think they have seen what group action can accomplish," he observed.

The program works like this:

Two "scouts"—young men 17 and 18 years old—inspect each contracting farmer's fields once a week, making weevil counts and checking for the presence of other insects. They were trained by Peedin, Extension Entomologist R. L. Robertson, and NCSU Research Entomologist J. R. Bradley.

*At left, recordkeeper Gene House instructs the pilot while aide Bill Flowers refuels the plane. The hub of the program is House's back porch. Below, he checks the aerial maps of participants' fields.*



The results of the scouting are reported to the recordkeeper, who is Gene House of Scotland Neck, one of the growers. The pilots of the crop dusters also report to House, receiving the "reconnaissance" information and reporting to him which fields have been treated.

House's back porch is command headquarters. He has a large book of ASC aerial maps showing each farmer's fields. Each field is numbered for identification purposes. Detailed records are kept of insect activity and insecticide applications in each field.

House, who is employed by the program, can tell each farmer at any time when his fields were checked, what was found and at what level of infestation, and when and with what insecticide the fields were sprayed.

Individual farmers aren't consulted when their fields are to be sprayed. These details are handled between House and the pilots.

"I lost practically all of my cotton one year because rains kept me from getting into the field myself and the crop dusters couldn't get to me," commented B. B. Everett, Jr., a large producer and president of the North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association. "With this system, I know my cotton is going to be sprayed."

Everett is general chairman of the program.

The costs involved in producing cotton have risen to the point that the growers feel they can't afford to depend on ground methods of applying insecticides or on their ability to hire the spraying done on a spot basis, explained Glenn Toomey.

"They want 100 percent assurance that their cotton will be treated regularly, no matter how wet the ground gets," he said.

"Frankly, I don't believe I could continue to grow cotton without some dependable system like we have now," commented grower J. B. Barnhill. "The risks are just too great."

In addition to the confidence the farmers are able to place in the program, probably the best liked advantage is being freed of the task of checking for insects, treating the fields, or searching for a dependable custom applicator.

There are a number of other advantages. One that the farmers like the best is cost. Hoke Leggett, who heads up the group's insecticide committee—one of three committees that runs the program—said costs of ma-

terial and application are only 70 percent of the amount an individual would pay.

A good bit of this savings is realized through being able to buy in volume and let bids for insecticides. The other is reduced rates from the plane owner. He is assured of a minimum of 12 applications on each of the 3,000 acres, so he is able to give volume rates.

Each grower pays in advance \$1 for each acre. This is to cover costs of the two scouts and the recordkeeper. They also deposit in advance half the cost of the 12 insecticide applications.

Complaints are handled through channels. Any gripe about how a field is being inspected by the scouts or how it is being covered by the crop dusters is made to the proper committee or to House. None is allowed between farmer and scout or farmer and pilot.

When technical problems arise, the proper committeeman contacts the Extension office for help from Peedin or one of the NCSU specialists.

The past year was an extremely wet one in North Carolina—very unfavorable for keeping insects out of cotton. But the 45 Halifax farmers, through their smooth-running cooperative community spray program, have succeeded in spite of the adverse conditions.

"The program is a testimony to the farmers' ability to band together and work on a common problem in a spirit of harmony," Toomey commented. □

Homemakers in Lane County, Oregon, who use USDA-donated foods are discovering new creativity in cooking.

Their inspiration has come from volunteer home Extension unit members who give cooking demonstrations at the county's distribution stations.

"In the beginning it wasn't easy," said Mrs. Velma Mitchell, county Extension home economist. "No one, it seemed, had heard of bulgur. Few homemakers in this area had an affinity for cornmeal. And 8 or 9 years

ago powdered milk and powdered eggs were comparative newcomers to the kitchen shelf."

The Lane Extension agents and volunteer unit members began their program in 1961—the first year donated foods were available in the county.

"At first we concentrated on bulgur," Mrs. Mitchell said. "That's the wheat that's gone through an explosion process. Used in casseroles, breads, or as a cereal, it's delicious—chewy and nutlike in flavor."

Next was the emphasis on cornmeal, with recipes for tamale pie,

yeast rolls, Indian pudding, and cookies.

"Last year was our first experience with powdered eggs," Mrs. Mitchell said. "We perfected recipes for custard and scrambled eggs, and substituted powdered eggs in recipes calling for fresh eggs."

Typical of the inventive demonstrators are two Clear Lake home Extension unit members—Marie Briese and Nina Ugstad.

"I love to cook," said Mrs. Briese, "so when they asked for volunteers in foods training, I raised my hand. It turned out to be the most rewarding experience I've had since moving to Oregon."

Mrs. Ugstad says her first interest is children, her second, cooking. "But the two go hand in hand," she smiles.

"When Marie and I first began demonstrating, we thought we were a failure," Nina recalled. Food recipients were shy at first, she explained.

"But we were hard to resist when we began demonstrating the quick rise method for bread," she laughed. "It smelled so good. Marie dropped dough balls into the hot grease to fry, then rolled them in sugar. I distributed them. Most of the ladies stopped for recipes."

Mrs. Ugstad and Mrs. Briese are among the 40 to 50 home Extension unit women who volunteer annually to help homemakers learn to use donated foods. Mrs. Mitchell trains them in the Extension demonstration kitchen.

"At first, recipients of donated foods couldn't believe homemakers would voluntarily give their time just to make certain other homemakers would know how to use these foods," Mrs. Mitchell said. "The director of the program says our unit women have given the center a new atmosphere—one of friendliness, warmth, and good neighborliness."

And many volunteers are also taking their demonstrations beyond the donated foods centers—to ADC mothers, Head Start mothers, military wives, and others. □



*At a donated foods center, Mrs. Calvin Briese, left, Extension unit volunteer, shows how to make bread with bulgur. Below, a Head Start mother lets Mrs. L. E. McKinney, home Extension unit chairman, sample her bulgur-carrot salad.*



## Volunteers teach creative cooking with donated foods

by  
Val Thoenig  
Information Representative  
Lane County Extension Service  
Lane County, Oregon

# Professional improvement opportunities

## ... for Extension home economists

### **NAEHE fellowship**

One fellowship of \$2,000 has been established by the National Association of Extension Home Economists for a member of that organization. This fellowship is for the purpose of professional improvement through advanced study.

Each State may nominate one candidate. Nominations are made by the State scholarship committee and must be received by the National Professional Improvement Chairman by April 20. Final selection will be made by this national committee.

Forms may be secured from the Professional Improvement Chairman of the State Extension Home Economists Association or from the national chairman, Miss Barbara R. O'Brien, Center Street, Segreganset, Massachusetts 02773. □

### **J. C. Penney**

An annual fellowship of \$2,000 has been established by the J. C. Penny Company to provide an opportunity for Extension home economists who have shown competence and achievement in home economics Extension programs to receive additional professional improvement through graduate study at the master's or doctoral level.

Each State may nominate one candidate. Nominations, due April 20, are to be sent to the National Professional Improvement Committee Chairman. Final selection is made by the national scholarship committee.

Forms may be secured from the Professional Improvement Chairman of the State Extension Home Economists Association or from the national chairman, Miss Barbara R. O'Brien, Center Street, Segreganset, Massachusetts 02773. □

### **Grace Fryinger fellowships**

Two Grace Fryinger fellowships have been established by the National Association of Extension Home Economists to give Extension home economists an opportunity to study and observe Extension work in other States.

The \$500 fellowships cover expenses for one month's study. Each State may nominate one candidate. Nominations are due April 20, and selections will be made by the National Association scholarship committee. Applications are handled by the State Association Professional Improvement and Fellowship Chairmen in cooperation with State home economics leaders.

Forms may be secured from the Professional Improvement Chairman of the State Extension Home Economists Association or from the national chairman, Miss Barbara R. O'Brien, Center Street, Segreganset, Massachusetts 02773. □

### **Tyson Memorial Fellowships**

The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association offers two \$500 Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowships for women who wish to do advanced study in agriculture, horticulture, and "related professions," including home economics.

Applications should be made by April 15, 1970, to Miss Violet Higbee, P.O. Box 113, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881. □

## National Association of Extension 4-H Agents

The National Association of Extension 4-H Agents offers \$500 in scholarships to Extension youth agents from any State. To be eligible, applicants must have been a member of the Association the year prior to and the year of application. The scholarships are for summer or winter schools, travel study, or other graduate work.

Application forms may be obtained from Robert S. Frederick, National Association of Extension 4-H Agents, Professional Improvement Committee, Court House Annex, Viroqua, Wisconsin 54665. □

## Washington State

The Edward E. Graff Educational Grant of \$1,100 is for study in 4-H Club work in the State of Washington. Applications are due April 1. Contact Lester N. Liebel, State Leader, Extension Research and Training, 208A Wilson Hall, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163. □

## Rockford Map Publishers

Extension youth agents working in Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Illinois, and Pennsylvania are eligible for the \$100 graduate scholarship provided by the Rockford Map Publishers. It is for summer or winter Extension schools, travel study, or other graduate study. Applications must be submitted to the Chairman of the Professional Improvement Committee of the National Association of Extension 4-H Agents by November 1.

For further information and application forms, address Robert S. Frederick, Chairman, Professional Improvement Committee, National Association of Extension 4-H Agents, Court House Annex, Viroqua, Wisconsin 54665. □

## National Defense graduate fellowships

The purposes of this program are:

—To increase the number of well-qualified college and university teachers.

—To encourage development and full utilization of graduate programs leading to the doctorate.

—To promote a wider geographical distribution of such programs and expand the opportunities for doctoral study.

Fellowship candidates apply directly to the graduate schools. These schools then send their nominations for awards to the Commissioner of Education. Fellowships are tenable only in the approved programs at the institutions to which they have been allotted. They are not transferable to another institution. Virtually all fields of instruction leading to the Ph.D. or equivalent degree are supported in the present program.

A fellowship is normally a 3-year award subject to the continued availability of appropriations and satisfactory student progress toward the degree. It provides a stipend of \$2,400 the first 12-month year, \$2,600 the second, and \$2,800 the third, together with an allowance of \$500 for each dependent.

An applicant must be a citizen or a national of the United States. He must intend to enroll in a course of study leading to the doctorate, and he must be interested in an academic career of teaching in an institution of higher learning.

For further information, write directly to university officials concerned with graduate school programs. □

## NSF traineeships

National Science Foundation will support an estimated 5,400 graduate students in 1970-1971 through its graduate traineeship program. About 2,200 will be new students and 3,200 continuing on the program. Institutions in the United States conferring a Ph.D.-level degree in at least one of the sciences may apply for traineeship grants. The selection of individuals to hold traineeships is the sole responsibility of the grantee institutions. The names of these institutions will be announced by the National Science Foundation on February 15, 1970. All inquiries about traineeships should be directed to the institutions. □

## Community resource development workshop

The Fifth National Workshop in Community Resource Development will be held at Colorado State University, June 16-26, 1970.

Workshop participants will share experiences in Community Resource Development; have a laboratory experience in selected communities to study CRD; and discuss concepts, methodologies, and their individual roles in CRD with nationally recognized consultants. The workshop will be non-credit.

Details about costs will be announced later. For additional information, contact Dr. Donald M. Sorensen, Workshop Coordinator, Department of Economics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521. □



# Farm Foundation awards

## Fellowships for study of social sciences

This foundation offers fellowships to agricultural Extension workers, giving priority to administrators, including directors, assistant directors, and supervisors. County agents, home economics agents, 4-H Club workers, and specialists will also be considered. Staff members of the State Extension Services and USDA are eligible.

Courses of study may be one quarter, one semester, or 9 months. The amount of the grant will be determined individually on the basis of period of study and need for financial assistance. Maximum grant will be \$4,000 for 9 months' training.

It is suggested that study center on the social sciences and in courses dealing with educational administration and methodology. Emphasis should be on agricultural economics, rural sociology, psychology, political science, and agricultural geography.

The fellowships apply in the following universities and colleges: California, Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Iowa State, Michigan State,

## Agricultural policy awards for summer, winter schools

The Farm Foundation is offering 100 scholarships of \$100 each (25 to each Extension region) for county agricultural and home agents attending the 1970 Regional Extension Summer School course in public agricultural policy. Fifty-five scholarships of \$100 each are available for the 1970 Regional Extension Winter School course in public agricultural policy.

Applications should be made by January 1 for Winter School and by March 1 for Summer School. They should be sent through the State Director of Extension to Dr. Joseph Ackerman, Managing Director, Farm Foundation, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60605. □

Minnesota, North Carolina State, Purdue, and Wisconsin.

Applications are made through State Directors of Extension to Dr. Joseph Ackerman, Managing Director, Farm Foundation, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60605. Forms are available from State Extension Directors. Applications must reach the Farm Foundation by March 1. □

## Scholarships for study of Extension supervision

The Farm Foundation will offer 10 scholarships of \$200 each to Extension supervisors enrolling in the 1970 summer supervisory-administration course June 15-July 3 at Colorado State University. Scholarships will be awarded to no more than one supervisor per State.

Applications should be made through the State Director of Extension to Dr. Denzil O. Clegg, Education and Research Coordinator, Extension Service, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521. □

## Postdoctoral fellowships for behavioral scientists

The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences provides scholars free time (at their normal university salary) to devote to their own study and to associate with colleagues in the same or related disciplines. The Center requests nominations from certain graduate departments and research centers. Fields: the behavioral sciences. Write to the Director, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 202 Junipero Serra Boulevard, Stanford, California, 94305. □

## Kenneth F. Warner scholarship

Mu Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi will award one scholarship of \$100 to a county Extension agent enrolled in a 3-week Extension teaching methods course.

Application should be made on the prescribed form available from the Staff Development Office, Federal Extension Service, and returned by March 1 preceding the course. □

## University of Chicago

Two \$6,000 fellowships provided by the Carnegie Corporation will be awarded to Extension workers whose career interest is in the administration of university Extension programs.

One tuition scholarship for a home economist with a career interest in adult education will be awarded in 1970-71.

Other sources of support for Extension workers working for the M.A. or Ph.D. degrees in adult education include research assistantships and general tuition scholarships.

The closing date for acceptance of applications for awards for the 1970-71 academic year is February 1, 1970.

Extension workers who are considering working toward the master's or doctor's degree in adult education are invited to write to William S. Griffith, Chairman, Adult Education Committee, The University of Chicago, 5835 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637. A determination of each applicant's eligibility for support from various sources will be made based upon each applicant's academic record, experience, and career aspirations.

Detailed information on programs leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees is available on request. □

# Assistantships at land-grant universities

## University of Kentucky assistantships

The Center for Developmental Change at the University of Kentucky will award assistantships to outstanding M.A. and Ph.D. candidates desiring to concentrate in their selected disciplines on relevant themes about change. The Center correlates certain domestic and international research, action, and training programs. Domestic projects are focused on Kentucky and Appalachia, with regional studies of urban and rural problems. The international projects include technical assistance and educational support programs.

Applicants must meet the standards of the Graduate School and their department as well as of the Center. Selected candidates each devote 20 hours weekly in Center-sponsored project activities while working for their degrees in academic departments of the University. Supervision of a student's academic program remains

## Florida State University

National Defense Education Act fellowships: First year \$2,000, second year \$2,200, third year \$2,400 plus \$400 per year for each dependent.

Departmental assistantships: For master's degree students—\$2,000 for 9 months; for doctoral students—\$3,000 for 10 months.

University fellowships: For master's degree students—\$2,400 for 12 months; for doctoral students—\$3,000 for 12 months.

Internships in various phases of adult education: Annual stipends ranging from \$2,000 to \$6,000.

For further information contact Dr. Irwin R. Jahns, Chairman, Student Selection Committee, Department of Adult Education, College of Education, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306. □

in the department in which he seeks a degree.

Assistantships are for a period of 10 months and include waiver of non-resident tuition. Awards are \$2,400 for students working for the master's degree, \$3,000 for students with a master's working for a doctorate, and \$3,600 for students who have successfully completed pre-thesis examinations for the Ph.D.

For information write Walter A. Graham, Administrative Officer, Center for Developmental Change, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. □

## Michigan State University

The Department of Resource Development, Michigan State University, offers several assistantships to students working on graduate degrees. Research assistantships offering stipends of \$2,400 for master's degree candidates and \$2,700 for doctoral candidates are available.

Students devote half their time to departmental research assignments for 9 months. A maximum of 16 credits (research) may be taken each term.

Applications should be submitted before March 1 to the Department of Resource Development, Room 323 Natural Resources Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823. □

## University of Wisconsin

The University of Wisconsin—Madison offers a limited number of assistantships through the Division of Staff Development, University Extension, consisting of \$275 per month for 12 months plus a waiver of out-of-State tuition. Contact Patrick G. Boyle, Director, Division of Staff Development, 432 North Lake Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. □

## University of Maryland

Two graduate assistantships in the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education are available to Extension workers interested in pursuing the M.S. or Ph.D. degree in Extension and Continuing Education.

Additional assistantships may become available. Assistantships are for 12 months and pay \$280 per month or \$3,360 for the 12-month period, plus remission of fees which amount to \$1,200.

Contact Dr. V. R. Cardozier, Head, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742. □

## Ohio State University

The Ohio State University offers one research assistantship of \$3,600 and a number of university fellowships on a competitive basis—about \$2,400 each. All assistantships and fellowships include waiver of fees.

Application deadline is February 1. Contact Dr. C. J. Cunningham, Ohio Extension Service, 2120 Fyffe Road, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210. □

## Cornell University

The Department of Rural Sociology provides Extension, research, and teaching assistantships paying \$3,240 annually plus payment of fees and waiver of tuition. These grants are available only to graduate students majoring in rural sociology who are full candidates for a degree.

For further information contact Dr. Harold R. Capener, Head, Department of Rural Sociology, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850. □

## Academic program for black students

Through a Rockefeller Foundation grant, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, offers an academic development program in agriculture and related fields for black American students.

Students applying for admission are required to take the Graduate Record Examination. The GRE score and grade point average for the junior and senior years are used in determining admission to the Graduate School. A combined score of 500 (including GPA of 2.75) will qualify an applicant for full admission.

Graduate assistantships for one-third time service, at \$270 per month, are available to students who meet requirements for admission. The Rockefeller Foundation grant is for the financial assistance of black Americans who are graduates of a 4-year college and are interested in graduate study in agriculture or related fields, but who fail to qualify for full admission.

Persons who are considered to have potential for graduate work are eligible to apply for up to three quarters of course work, after which they may be admitted to the Graduate School. During the period of pre-graduate study, the student will be enrolled as a special post-baccalaureate student and will receive financial assistance of \$250 per month. After admission to the Graduate School, the student will be transferred to a regular assistantship in the department of his choice.

For application forms and other information, write to: Dr. Marvin A. Brooker, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Dan McCarty Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 32601. □

## Harvard fellowships for government careers

### Littauer fellowships

These fellowships are for public servants who have had considerable experience in government, and preferably some graduate study in the social sciences, and who plan definitely to continue their careers in government service, either at the Federal, State, or local level.

Students in the School pursue individual programs of study. These may be concentrated in one of the social sciences, particularly economics or political science, or they may combine two or more fields in a manner suited to specific needs.

The fellowships are adjusted in amount to the needs of the student and may normally carry stipends up to a maximum of \$6,000. Exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Fellowship Committee.

### Administration Fellowships

These fellowships are for recent college graduates who have had some experience in the public service and a distinguished record in their undergraduate work. A limited number of these fellowships are also available to recent college graduates without government experience who intend to enter the public service. Administration Fellowships carry stipends up to \$4,600 with amounts adjusted to the needs of the student.

Persons interested in fellowships or admission may obtain application blanks, catalogs, and other information by writing to the Registrar, 123 Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Applications should be filed by March 1, 1970. □

### William H. Hatch fellowship

The William H. Hatch Fellowship offered by the University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station is for candidates for the Ph.D. degree. It carries a stipend of \$4,600 the first year and \$4,800 the second year. There is no restriction on the area of study and research except that it must be supervised by a department within the College of Agriculture. The candidate may choose his department.

The effective date of this fellowship

is July 1; however, applications must be submitted for consideration prior to March 1, 1970, as the recipient will be announced on March 15 or soon after. The Dean of the College of Agriculture is in charge of selection.

A copy of the brochure and details regarding information to be included in an application may be obtained from the Dean of the College of Agriculture, 2-69 Agriculture Building, Columbia, Missouri 65201. □

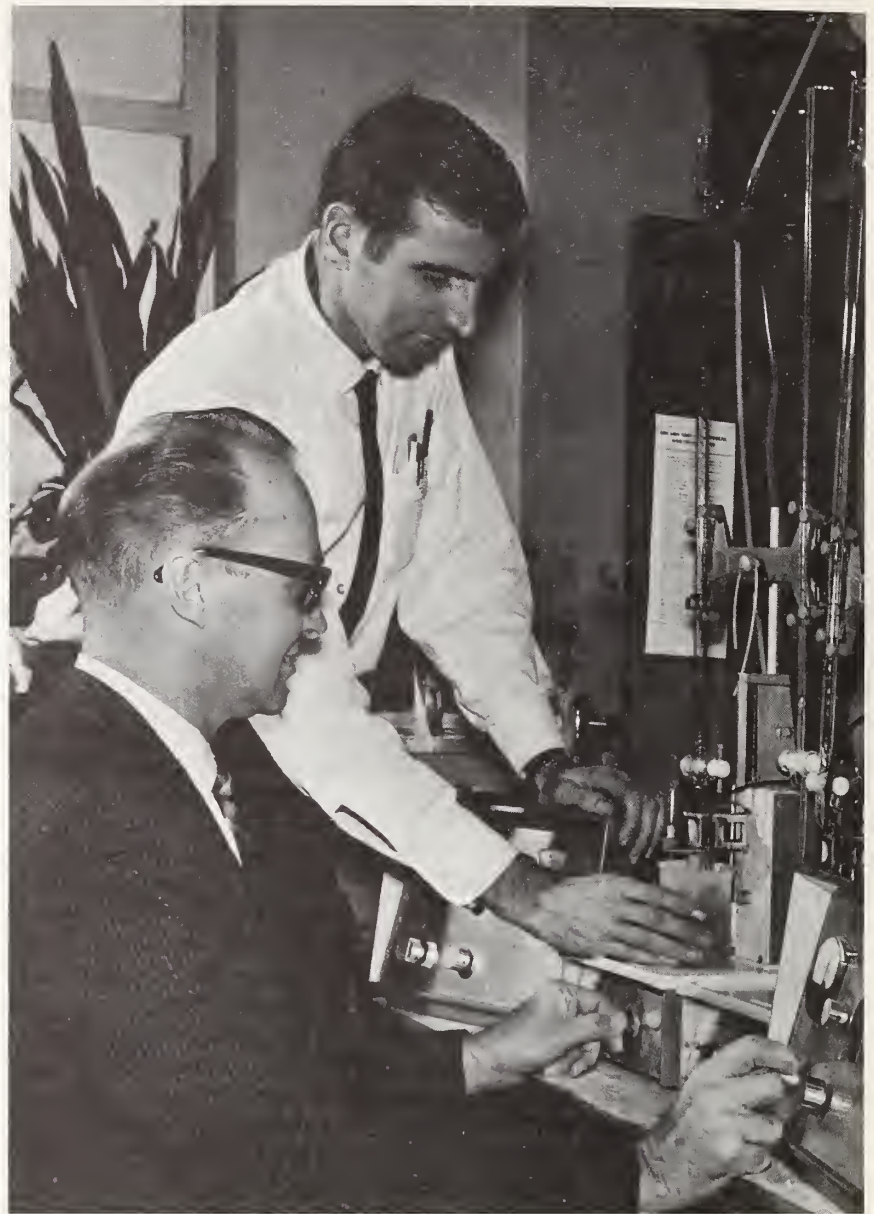
# Nebraska tries study leave

by  
Daniel B. Lutz  
*Assistant Extension Editor—Press  
University of Nebraska*

A program initiated in 1966 to provide partial financial assistance for Nebraska county Extension agents to participate in graduate study has paid off in a substantial upgrading of professional competencies of the county field staff to meet today's increasingly complex problems in rural and urban areas.

That's the assessment of both the Nebraska Extension administration and participants in the funded program after several agents have been enabled to successfully complete requirements for an advanced degree. Others have benefited from at least a semester of in-service training.

Undertaking a vigorous program to increase the number and percentage of Extension field and State staff with advanced degrees, Extension Director Dr. John L. Adams and administrative associates found a sympathetic ear



with the University of Nebraska Board of Regents. So that agents could be on a more equal footing with State specialists who reside in Lincoln, where two University of Nebraska campuses are located, an arrangement was approved to provide State and Federal funds as an encouragement for further study.

Up to six selected members of the county Extension staff have been allowed to participate in a full program of masters level course work up to 12

consecutive months on 75 percent of their total salary. County funds have been used in support of replacement personnel.

Each accepted applicant has signed a letter of intent to return to service in Nebraska for a period three times the length of his study period, or return the amount of salary paid by the University during the study period.

Four criteria have been used as a basis for selecting applicants for the funded program:

*Eugene Schwartz, standing, Extension agronomist-in-charge of the University of Nebraska soil testing laboratory, explains procedures to county agent Marvin Sather, who is on study leave.*



*Helen Solt, left, Merrick County Extension home economist working on an advanced degree, gets pointer on a coat pattern from Audrey Newton, professor of textiles, clothing, and design at the University of Nebraska School of Home Economics.*

—Evaluation of college transcripts from all institutions attended.

—Job performance, as rated by supervisors and administrative superiors.

—Apparent capability for graduate work, as estimated by supervisors and administration.

—Age: acceptance to participate in the program by personnel up to 35 years of age is tantamount to a commitment to achieve an advanced degree; agents from 35 to 50 years of age are eligible to participate, but achievement of an advanced degree is not mandatory; agents 50 years of age or over are considered for the program in exceptional cases only.

Dr. Robert Florell, State leader of Extension studies and training at Nebraska, released this report on the degree status of male county Extension agents as of November 1969:

—Of 100 county positions, 60 agents had masters degrees. By age

groups, this included 16 among those under 30 years of age; 14 in the 30-35 year age group; 14 in the 36-39 age group; 13 in the 40-49 age group; and 3 in the 50 years and over group.

—Masters degrees by subject area are led by agricultural or Extension education with 25 each; animal science with 21; agricultural economics with three; range management, three; dairy production, two; agronomy, five; and poultry, one.

—Four agents participating in the funded program are enrolled in three different universities, working toward the masters degree. Eight others have degrees pending.

Some progress also is being made in obtaining degrees among the ranks of women county and area Extension agents. Of 52 positions in November, 1969, 13 women had masters degrees. Six of the degrees are in education, three are in clothing, two are in family life, and two are in home management.

Of an original group of 46 persons who applied for enrollment in the program, Florell said, 18 have received the masters degree and 1 is pending. Seven declined the opportunity, and the remainder of the original 46 are still waiting for an opportunity to participate, Florell said.

Scholarships provided by the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, well-known Omaha-based civic organization, have given the graduate study program a significant boost, for both State and county staff, Florell commented. Eleven Extension workers attended five different universities on Ak-Sar-Ben stipends during 1968.

The percentage of county staff having the masters degree has risen from 18.5 in 1964 to more than 50 percent at the present, Florell said. Much credit, he agreed, must be given to the unique funding program authorized by the University's Board of Regents and administered by Extension Service officials. □



## 4-H AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

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## The work you do . . .

County narrative reports supply the informational needs of Extension administrators at all levels. They are the bases for evaluating the product of our effort and the effectiveness of our activities and projects as educational devices.

The measures of quality and effectiveness made possible by this data are the most valuable tools in the administrator's kit when he appears before the Federal Bureau of the Budget, the State Budget Officer, or the county administrator. They are equally valuable when he appears before the Congress, the State Legislature, or the county commissioners.

These officials want to know if they're getting their money's worth. And only these measures can provide the assurance they seek.

Similar data are needed for reports to the next higher level of organization, whether it be the State Extension Director, dean of the College of Agriculture, University president, Federal Extension Service administrator, or Secretary of Agriculture. Basically, these reports are compiled from data in county reports. They also provide valuable tips to meet requests of the mass media and other public information needs.

Internal needs for quality data are also great. Such data aid in placing pilot projects; improve program evaluation; help pinpoint inservice training needs; and provide benchmark data for measuring future progress. They also provide information on innovative methods that may be useful in other counties and other States.

Information for the uses listed above must be precise, and is most useful when presented in tangible terms. Some examples of quantitative terms that indicate progress are: cash receipts, pounds marketed, increased growth rate, improved health (be specific), new facilities and businesses, increased employment, increased uses of commodity foods, improved shopping habits (be specific), reduced food costs (how), and specific actions people have taken because of Extension programs.

The extent of progress may be expressed in absolute figures or in percentages. In either case, benchmark data is essential for the measurement of progress.

Vague phrases such as "tremendous progress," people are more aware of . . .," etc. do not indicate progress. Such phrases may be interpreted that the writer didn't

know what happened, didn't care enough to find out, or was not capable of evaluating his work.

Figures indicating progress may be arrived at through estimates, observations, survey results, or scientific sampling. Any are acceptable as long as the writer indicates what they are.

Two kinds of progress should be reported in the narrative—program accomplishments and program improvement.

*Program accomplishments* include the progress that individuals, families, communities, and special interest or commodity groups, as a result of Extension programs or help, make toward achieving their goals or finding solutions to their identified problems.

The impact of the achievement on the community, county, or trade area should be noted.

Data on *program improvement* should be directed toward innovative methods that increased staff efficiencies or helped clientele groups achieve their goals or solve their problems.

Detailed descriptions of the situation add nothing to a report. One or two sentences on the situation, providing benchmark information, is sufficient. The same applies to methods and activities, unless they are new or innovative. Detailed information on results of test plots and demonstrations is not needed. The users of information in reports are interested primarily in how much people improved their own situation because of what they learned.

The county Extension worker's role in this reporting business is vital. That's the only place the kinds of information described can come from—because that's where the action is. Unless it's provided in the county reports, State and Federal administrators cannot measure the Extension impact at either level. Without such a tally, they find planning, evaluating, justifying fund allocation, and management extremely difficult. All four of these functions are vital to the maintenance and operation of Extension programs.

The time you spend preparing your annual narrative report may be the most important work you do this year. Reporting is one place where each Extension worker has an opportunity to make a contribution that could have a nationwide impact.

Accurately evaluating our accomplishments and reporting them is a responsibility we cannot take lightly.—WJW