

Recorder — Stuart Lamb, S.U.N.Y. Ag-Tech College, Cobleskill, New York

The group discussed six major questions posed by various participants. The questions and the consensus of response by the group, as felt by the recorder, follow.

1. What is the best way of organizing two-year technical programs in community colleges?

Regardless of the structure used, the persons administering such programs must be made aware of what technical education is and the value of it. Advisory boards or committees, made up of industry representatives pertinent to the curriculum, are an excellent source of support and indirect pressure for technical programs.

2. What can be done to make social science and other non-agricultural teaching staffs aware of the value of technical agriculture programs?

Workshops for teachers in technical programs, informing them of the goals and objectives of technical programs, characteristics of students enrolled, resulting curriculum and course content and purposes and other factors can be very helpful. Administrative support is helpful in getting good attendance. It is recognized that many faculty members are sensitive about encroaching upon their academic freedom to "teach their own course."

3. Can the same faculty teach technical 2-year courses and baccalaureate 4-year courses at the same time?

It depends primarily on the education, practical experience and personality of the individual teacher. It is usually probably quite difficult to teach with two

different major objectives in mind, as it requires a significant "shifting of gears" in the mind going from technical objectives to professional and vice-versa.

4. Is there a difference in the level of academic performance required of 2-year technical students versus 4-year students?

Technical courses are not necessarily easier, but there is a difference in the kind of performance expected. Teaching effectiveness is the key to student learning, and teachers of technical courses often seem to impart a real enthusiasm for the subject matter to the student.

5. What are some of the functions of advisory committees?

They identify industry needs for technically trained people, are an aid in job placement, can be a political force and serve a public relations function. Industry people are usually willing to serve, they need things to do, and this takes time to coordinate.

6. What is the most practical information we can teach?

The most practical is that which can be applied and used in real situations. Basic facts and understandings which will enable the student to meet a new problem, apply his information and solve the problem, need to be taught.

(T. J. Stanly, Nicholls State College, Thibodaux, Louisiana)

In summary, the problem of transfer of students from 2-year to 4-year programs discussed today, is exactly the same as the question discussed 14 years ago at another NACTA Conference, except then it was transfer from 4-year to land-grant university. One common forum for all colleges teaching agriculture is essential. NACTA can be this forum.

Farm Labor

PEOPLE, LAND AND FARMS
S. W. Warren — Cornell University

Dr. Warren used the statistical material and a set of slides to present a most interesting banquet address.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture publishes estimates of the number of workers on farms. Farm employment as defined for these estimates is the average number of people working on farms each week. Many of these were not working full-time on farms.

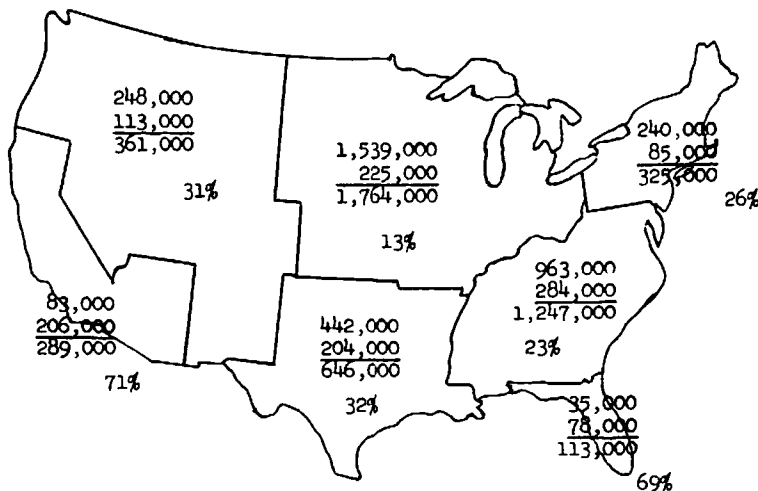
In 1910, the average number of workers on United States farms was 13,550,000, of whom 25 percent were hired. In

1968, the average number was 4,745,000, of whom 25 percent were hired.

The importance of hired labor varies in different parts of the country. In 1968, only 8 percent of the workers in Wisconsin were hired, as compared with 84 percent in Arizona.

The map below shows a regional picture of farm labor. In the 12 North Central states, only 13 percent of the labor was hired. The last census (1964) showed that these states produced 42 percent of the nation's farm products.

FARM WORKERS, 1968



Information from "Farm Labor", U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 10, 1969.

Top figure in each region is number of family workers — 48 states — 3,550,000. Second figure in each region is number of hired workers — 48 states — 1,195,000. Third figure in each region is total number of workers — 48 states — 4,745,000. Bottom figure is percent of workers who were hired — 48 states — 25.

MAJOR USES OF LAND, 48 STATES, 1964

Category	Use	Source of information	Acres	Percent of total land area of the 48 states
A	In 868,000 farms which had sales of farm products of over \$10,000 each. These farms sold 81 percent of the farm products of the 48 states in 1964.	Census of Agriculture	671,000,000	35
B	In 2,285,000 other farms	Census of Agriculture	435,000,000	23
C	Grazed land not in farms	Census of Agriculture	291,000,000	15
D	Woodland and forest which was not grazed, not in parks, not in farms, and not in wildlife refuges.	Census of Agriculture	324,000,000	17
E	In places of 1,000 or more habitants.	U.S.D.A. Agr. Econ. Report 149	29,000,000	2
G	All other land Includes the following outside of places with 1,000 or more inhabitants: - homesites, factory sites, airports, superhighways, railroads, golf courses, ski areas, wildlife refuges, military bases and installations, parks, deserts, idle land not in farms, etc., etc.	Census of Agriculture	150,000,000 <u>1,900,000,000</u>	8 <u>100</u>

MAJOR USES OF LAND, NEW YORK STATE, 1964

Category	Use	Source of information	Acres	Percent of total land area of the state
A	In 26,237 farms which had sales of farm products of over \$10,000 each. These farms sold 85 percent of the farm products of the state in 1964.	Census of Agriculture	7,419,000	24
B	In 40,273 other farms	Census of Agriculture	4,856,000	16
C	Grazed land not in farms	Census of Agriculture	2,009,000	6
D	Woodland and forest which was not grazed, not in parks, not in farms, and not in wildlife refuges	Census of Agriculture	8,482,000	28
E	In places of 1,000 or more inhabitants. These places had 81 percent of the total state population in 1960.	U.S.D.A. Agr. Econ. Report 149	1,603,000	5
F	In the Forest Preserve in the Adirondacks and Catskills	New York State Conservation Department	2,651,000	9
G	All other land Includes the following outside of places with 1,000 or more inhabitants: - homesites, factory sites, airports, superhighways, railroads, golf courses, ski areas, wildlife refuges, military bases and installations, and idle land not in farms. It also includes parks outside of places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, and outside of the Adirondacks and Catskills.	Census of Agriculture	3,616,000 <u>30,636,000</u>	12 <u>100</u>
	Total			

NEW YORK FARMS

NEW YORK FARMS, BY TYPE, 1964
Farms With Sales of Farm Products Over \$10,000
United States Census

The census definition of a farm was based on a combination of acres in the place and the estimated value of agricultural products sold. Places of less than 10 acres were counted as farms, if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least \$250. Places of 10 or more acres were counted as farms, if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least \$50.

Using this definition, the 1964 census counted 66,510 farms in New York State. The total value of farm products sold from these farms in 1964 was \$853,000,000.

There were 26,237 farms - 39 percent of the total number - which had sales of over \$10,000 each. This 39 percent of the farms sold 85 percent of the farm products (\$721,000,000).

The table below shows the division of the 26,237 farms by type. More than three-fourths were dairy farms. The average value of farm products sold per farm was highest for the potato farms and lowest for the dairy farms.

Type of farm	Number of farms	Total value of farm products sold	Value of farm products sold per farm
Dairy	20,048	\$435,000,000	\$21,700
Poultry	1,188	76,000,000	64,000
Cattle, hog, sheep	365	11,000,000	30,100
Fruit	1,238	47,000,000	38,000
Potato	618	44,000,000	71,200
Vegetable	725	35,000,000	48,300
Cash grain	426	10,000,000	23,500
Miscellaneous (nursery, greenhouse, and other types)	964	45,000,000	46,700
General	665	18,000,000	27,100
Total	26,237	\$721,000,000	\$27,500

DAIRY FARMS IN EXTENSION SERVICE FARM BUSINESS MANAGEMENT PROJECTS
New York State

Year	Number of farms studied	Pounds of milk sold per farm	Number of cows per farm	Pounds of milk sold per cow	Man equivalent per farm	Capital per farm	Capital per cow	Price of milk per 100 pounds	Labor income per operator
1957	464	293,000	33	8,900	1.8	\$ 42,000	\$1,270	\$4.65	\$3,764
1958	559	311,000	33	9,400	1.8	45,000	1,360	4.68	3,817
1959	542	327,000	35	9,300	1.8	48,000	1,370	4.73	3,489
1960	467	334,000	35	9,500	1.7	47,000	1,340	4.64	3,317
1961	490	379,000	38	10,000	1.8	54,000	1,420	4.47	3,352
1962	503	395,000	38	10,400	1.8	54,000	1,420	4.33	2,020
1963	468	427,000	39	10,900	1.7	55,000	1,410	4.31	3,492
1964	434	450,000	40	11,200	1.7	57,000	1,420	4.40	2,958
1965	673	524,000	44	11,900	1.8	67,000	1,520	4.41	4,680
1966	731	561,000	47	11,900	1.8	77,000	1,640	4.91	7,522
1967	548	617,000	51	12,100	1.9	88,000	1,730	5.25	7,511
1968	568	715,000	58	12,300	2.1	108,000	1,860	5.52	8,724

For a number of years, the New York Extension Service has conducted Farm Business Management Projects. A major purpose is to teach farmers to use their records to analyze their business and find places where a change would increase the income. Farms included are a changing group, but represent the "kind of farmers who come to meetings".

The amount of milk sold per farm in 1968 was almost two and ½ times that sold per farm in 1957. This was the result of a 76 percent increase in the number of cows per farm and a 38 percent increase in the amount of milk sold per cow. All this was accomplished with a 17 percent increase in the size of the

labor force.

The capital investment per farm in 1968 was more than two and ½ times that in 1957. The investment per cow increased by 46 percent. For the twelve years reported, the investment in real estate varied from 46 to 48 percent of the total investment.

Average labor incomes were lowest in the drought years of 1962 and 1964. The higher milk prices of 1966, 1967 and 1968, together with more efficient businesses, resulted in higher average labor incomes than in any previous year.

Minutes of the Various Business Sessions

MINUTES OF THE NACTA EXECUTIVE MEETING

All reports are found in the "Committee Reports" section.

The NACTA Executive Board Meeting was held Monday, June 16, 1969, at 10:00 a.m. in Alfred, New York. Dr. Franklin Eldridge presiding, with the following board members present:

Murray Brown	Carl Schowengerdt
John Beeks	Darrell Metcalfe
Bill Stopper	Dan Robinson
Grant Moody	Gordon Stewart
John Wright	Hilbert Kahl

MORNING SESSION:

Minutes of the Executive Meeting in Kansas City for October 3, 1968, were read and approved as written.

Changes in the program for this year's convention at Alfred were discussed and room changes necessary were also made at this time.

H. N. Hunsicker from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C., will not be able to attend the conference so Howard Sidney, Chairman of the Agriculture Division at Cobleskill, N.Y., was appointed to take his place in the program for Tuesday.

Final arrangements for the Banquet were discussed and the group felt that Dr. Eldridge should be Master of Ceremonies during the Banquet and Maynard Boyce would introduce the banquet speaker.

Dr. Eldridge appointed the following Committees at this time:

Auditing Committee	Nominating Committee
Roger Truesdale, Chairman	Dan Robinson, Chairman
S. D. Sahlstrom	Hal Barker
J. Wayland Bennett	Lloyd Dowler

Resolutions Committee
Maynard Boyce, Chairman
Jerry Halterman
Grant Moody

Reports from standing committees were called for by Dr. Eldridge. Grant Moody reported for NACTA Evaluation and Recognition Committee. Dr. Eldridge suggested that the Executive Committee members study this report before the general meeting on Tuesday so any changes could be suggested at that time.

Grant Moody moved that "The Teacher Fellow" award should replace the outstanding teacher award in the future years and that his report be accepted. Motion seconded and carried.

International Committee report was made by Dr. Eldridge in the absence of Dean Keeper. He quoted Dr. Keeper as saying, "Since material funds for these programs were cut back during the past year, very little action had been taken by the committee during the past year."

D. T. A. report was given by Murray Brown. D. T. A. held their annual convention earlier this year and they requested that their convention and NACTA conventions could again be held at the same time and same location in the future.

Retirement report by Carl Schowengerdt. Carl requested that no award would be made by this Committee this year, since no member of the group would be retiring.

Report on Reorganization and NACTA Finance was given by Murray Brown. After reviewing this report it was suggested that one additional heading be added to this report regarding membership in NACTA. Suggested names could be called "sustaining membership" to be added to the NACTA