President Stuckey stated that arrangements had been made for a NACTA representative to appear at each regional RICOP meeting. Those individuals who are to be represented at the respective regional meetings are: Southern, Jack Stanly; Central, Glen Karls; Western, Lloyd Dowler; Eastern, Burton DeVeau. The National RICOP meeting will be at Chicago, Illinois on April 25. In addition to the above mentioned group, Dan Robinson and M. Hayne Folk, Jr. will be additional NACTA representatives.

J. R. Wells reported that arrangements were complete for the NACTA convention at Fort Hays.

The subject of increasing membership was discussed at length. It was reported that there were two possibilities for a convention site in 1964; namely, Sam Houston State College, Huntsville, Texas and Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio.

It was suggested that future executive committees decide on a meeting place or set up the framework for a regional rotational system.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING APRIL 1, 1963

The executive board of NACTA convened in the Lamer Hotel at 10:00 P.M., April 1, 1963 to formulate plans for the annual convention in tion in 1964 to be held at Sam Houston State College, Huntsville, Texas.

President-elect, Jack Stanly, acted as chairman for this session. Others present were: Vice-President, Lloyd Dowler; Secretary-Treasurer, Hal Barker; Editor, John Wright; Regional Directors Burton DeVeau, Lee Baker, Keith Justice and Don Robinson. Also present were past presidents Carl Schowengerdt and Roy Joe Stuckey, and M. H. Krumnow and J. A. Chandler, representing Sam Houston State College. The tentative date for the convention was April 5, 6, 7. The program for each period of the convention was considered. Burton DeVeau was selected as a keynote speaker for the Sunday evening session.

The program for Monday and Tuesday were to be the responsibility of the host college. It was suggested that some emphasis be placed upon the computer concept as it relates to agriculture and college instruction in agriculture at the 1964 convention.

The Relationship of the Library to the Improvement of Instruction of Agriculture

Chairman: Thomas J. Stanly

Nicholls State College

Thidodaux, Louisiana

The major purpose of the NACTA is the improvement of instruction. To test the accomplishment of this purpose, the activities related to teaching that determine the level of effectiveness may be examined. Maximum use of the library is one of the most vital factors which distinguish quality instruction. No particular academic discipline has a monopoly on the library in terms of use or association. It is a medium standing ready for use in the total education process, but we must remember that this use is inspired largely by the person doing the instructing.

True concern with maximum use of the library as a means of improving instruction in agriculture requires that we consider the factors affecting optimum use of this facility. I arbitrarily present the following factors for your consideration. First, do we as instructors appreciate the philosophy of coverage of ideas in library holdings? In our thinking, do we believe that items in collections should be strictly components of classroom lectures of minimum number and cost or should they also serve as adjuncts involving greater numbers and costs? We as instructors are responsible for these collections.

A second area for consideration is the sources of material to be included in a library collection. The field of agriculture is blessed with a multitude available at a relatively low cost. Are we acquainted with these sources, or do we stumble upon pertinent items? The Dewey decimal system properly catalogs agricultural publications in the 600s along with the other applied sciences. A characteristic of this classification is rapid change. Do we keep our library collections abreast of these changes? If not, they should perhaps be classified elsewhere.

Our professional relationship with the library staff is worthy of scrutiny. What do they think of our use of the library as an instrument of instruction? What do they think of our efforts to add to and improve our collections as compared to faculty in other disciplines? Do we care what they think?

One of the most important factors concerning the relation between library use and improvement of instruction in agriculture is the proper concept of library use. For your consideration I offer to you some ideas expressed by the speaker in "The Library as a Laboratory," as presented in the November, 1961 issue of the NACTA Journal.

"With the ever increasing need of more adequate or modern laboratory facilities being one common problem of most colleges which offer instruction in agriculture, the proper concept of library use will assist in strengthening applied instruction provided this store of information is thought of in terms of stated purposes, literature reviewed, procedures outlined, methods used, and evaluated results recorded of thousands of experiments far more significant than could possibly be carried on at one single institutional farm or experiment station.

"An approach to developing this concept is thinking of available library material as part of practical experience which the student may gain from review of literature related to a particular subject. The function of the necessarily limited individual laboratory experience may be considered as a means of teaching laboratory techniques and illustrating basic principles related to agricultural problems. While or after this is done, a good library may provide material that can be used to supplement both vertically and laterally problem instruction in agriculture and related sciences.

"For one to adopt this laboratory concept of the college library, it is important to consider the purpose of laboratory instruction. Generally we think of a laboratory as a place for application of principles and practices studied in class. Since education has been and will continue to be vicarious as long as teachers, printed material, and other aids are used in insruction, the library is the greatest source of applied experiences . . . A major step in the conduct of any experimentation or application is that of reporting. The reports of most all significant experiments may be found eventually in one source or another in a library.

"This laboratory concept of the college library is not in conflict with the established educational practice of 'learning to do by doing' but rather should be a part of the conventional laboratory activity. This may be appropriately termed, 'learning to do by reviewing what others are doing'. Would it not be better to think of the library as a part of laboratory instead of a supplement? This idea does not conclude getting away from practical instruction—it would serve to broaden it.

"In fact, this concept of library use in agriculture is not new. Libraries have been used as laboratories since the beginning of formal instruction in agriculture on the higher level. By incorporating the library as a part of the laboratory facilities for agriculture in the thinking of the teacher, a great deal more confidence may be gained in what may seem to be a limited program. This would assume that the instructor would be equipped professionally to use effectively available library material.

"In this day of mounting educational costs and greater demands on the tax dollar, this concept of library use may take some of the strain off the usual high cost per student incurred in most college programs of agriculture. This would no doubt be sound rationalization in the eyes of administrators and accrediting agencies. It may be a fact that a good job is being done or a better job could be done with limited facilities.

"Well formed library usage habits in relation to agricultural problems would serve to make available to the college graduate a personal laboratory to be used as long as he is active professionally . . . "

Now the other members of this group will speak more specifically regarding these four points:

Lloyd Dowler, Dean, School of Agriculture, Fresno State:

1. Library book collections in the areas of agriculture
   a. Extent of necessary coverage
   b. Book collections
   c. State and Federal documents
   d. Agriculture experiment station publications

Lee O. Baker, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan:

2. Library serials collections in the areas of agriculture
   a. Periodicals
   b. Journals
   c. Indexes
   d. Foreign

Mr. Paul Friesner, Librarian, Ft. Hays, State College, Hays, Kansas:

3. Relationship between the library and the faculty of agriculture (From a librarian in order to get the librarian's view.)

Examples:

(a) Public relations—faculty notices of new books as they are ready; new book lists; displays: circulation of second hand lists to faculty
(b) Absolute necessity of book selection by the agriculture faculty
(c) Interlibrary loan
(d) Micro-reproduction facilities — microfilm, etc.

(e) Services of library—copying machines for photocopying articles, etc.
(f) Orientation of agriculture faculty and agriculture students

Prof. Thaine Clark, Ft. Hays State College, Hays, Kansas:

4. Relationship between the library and the faculty and agriculture students (From an instructor in agriculture in order to get the faculty view)

Examples:

(1) View of library, collection, services, usage
(2) Review of literature
(3) Keeping up with what is new in the field
(4) Papers, research projects
(5) Increasing use of devices, displays
(6) Services of library—copying machines
(7) Reserve system
(8) Reviewing new material, evaluating, acquainting students
(9) Classics, old standards

LIBRARY COLLECTIONS IN AGRICULTURE PERIODICALS, JOURNALS, INDEXES AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

Lee O. Baker

The scientific nature of agriculture makes change ordinary. No place in the study of agriculture is this more evident than in the related reading material.

Periodicals, journals, etc. are therefore of relatively more importance to a library collection in agriculture than in areas where change is less rapid.

Selection of periodicals is a matter of teacher choice based on adaptation and function.

Journals serve somewhat the same purpose as periodicals and in addition provide a more effective research facility.

Indexes pertinent to agriculture may be listed in two categories: those including primarily agricultural subjects such as the **Agriculture Index;** and those such as the **Reader's Guide** containing publications of general interest which would include agricultural subjects. This latter group will ordinarily be in a library.

Collection of desirable foreign publications is a matter of personal selection and acquaintance by the teacher. Procurement is usually accomplished through a jobber.

Following is an arbitrary list of periodicals, journals, indexes and foreign publications for consideration.

A Listing of Some Major Periodicals, Journals and Specialized Indexes

Agricultural Economics
Journal of Farm Economics
Journal of Marketing
Land Economics
Agricultural Economics Research
The American Economic Review
Better Farming Methods
*Farm Journal
Journal of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisals
The Wall Street Journal

Agricultural Engineering
Agricultural Engineering
British Agricultural Engineering Research Journal
Implement and Tractor
Farm Mechanization
*Soil Science Society of America Proceedings
Agronomy Abstracts
American Society of Agricultural Engineers Transactions
Civil Engineering Journal
Engineering Education
Farm and Power Equipment
Industrial and Engineering Chemistry
*Journal of Dairy Science
Journal of Soil and Water Conservation
S.A.E. Journal
S.A.E. Transactions

Animal Husbandry
*Journal of Animal Science
The Cattleman
*Farm Journal
The Drovers Telegram
*Animal Breeding Abstracts
Animal Production
Journal of Agricultural Science
National Hog Farmer
Nutrition Abstracts and Review
The Sheep Breeder

Crop Production
Agronomy Journal
Crop Science
Crops and Soils
*Soil Science Society of America Proceedings
American Journal of Botany
Botanical Gazette
Field Crop Abstracts
Physiologia Plantarium
Plant Physiology
Weeds

Dairying
*Journal of Dairy Science
American Milk Review
Dairy Science Abstracts
Hoard's Dairyman
Journal of Milk and Food Technology
Journal of Dairy Research
Milk Dealer
Milk Products Journal
Food Engineering
Guernsey Breeders Journal
Holstein Friesian World
Ice Cream Review
Ice Cream Trade Journal
Jersey Journal
*Journal of Animal Science

Floriculture
The Florist Review
The Florist Exchange
The American Nurseryman
Ohio Florists Association Bulletin
Southern Florist and Nurseryman
New York State Flower Growers Bulletin

Pomology
American Fruit Grower
Journal of Horticultural Science
Western Fruit Grower
*Horticultural Abstracts
*American Vegetable Grower
Annual Report of East Malling Research Station
Better Fruit
Citrograph
The Citrus Industry
Eastern Fruit Grower

Fruit Varieties and Horticultural Digest
Horticulture
*Plant Physiology
*Soil Science Society of American Proceedings

Poultry
Poultry Science
Poultry Tribune
World's Poultry Science Journal
Food Technology
Feedstuffs
*Animal Breeding Abstracts
Biological Abstracts
British Poultry Science
Broiler Business

Soils
*Soil Science
*Soil Science Society of America Proceedings
*Agronomy Journal
*Journal of Soil Science
Plant and Soil
Analytical Chemistry
Association of Official Agricultural Chemists Journal
Better Crops with Plant Food
California Agriculture
Hilgardia
Journal of Colloid Science
Journal of Physical Chemistry
*Physiologia Plantarium
Plant Food Review
*Plant Physiology
What's New in Crops and Soils

Vegetable Crops
*American Vegetable Grower
Plant Physiology
VEGA, Vegetable Growers Association
Western Grower and Shipper
American Potato Journal
Economic Botany
Euphytia
Food Technology
Fruit and Vegetable Review
*Horticultural Abstracts
Journal of Heredity
Plant Breeding Abstracts
Florida State Horticultural Society Proceedings
Seed World
*Soil Science

*These titles are listed in more than one subject matter area.

GENERAL AGRICULTRAL INDEXES
Agriculture Index
Bibliography of Agriculture
Monthly Catalog of Government Publications

GENERAL LIBRARY INDEXES
Readers Guide
Applied Science and Technology Index
Business Periodical Inder
Biological Abstracts

JOURNALISM IS WORTH $ $

TO

YOU

Professional Writing and Publishing

Pays Dividends

By E. B. Knight
Chairman General Agriculture Dept.
Tennessee Tech

Editor's Note: The following Articles were presented at the 1963 conference in an effort to interest the NACTA membership in writing and publishing.

Who was it that said, "The pen is mightier than the sword?" Alas, the writer of this paper cannot recall, if he ever did know the name of the originator of the quotation. However, there is a lot of truth in the statement, for from the written words of mankind have come most of the ideas which shape our civilization.

Of course in this mechanized modern era the quotation may need a little editing so let us say it this way—"The NACTA member who regularly does a little professional writing with the ultimate objective of having it published will reap rewards which fully justify the time and effort which he has expended."

Ability to write professional and allied articles is like any other skill. It requires plenty of practice—the doing over and over again of those activities which are fundamental to the successful acquisition of the desired degree of proficiency.

In the dim, dark days, (the almost prehistoric times) when the writer of this paper was a green-capped Freshman at the University of Illinois, a favorite