

1943

## Mississippi State College 1943 Press Releases 1

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Daily Newspapers  
 Immediate Release



Public Relations Department  
 P. H. Sanders, Director

State College, Miss. June 2, 1943

STATE COLLEGE, MISS.--An exceptional opportunity, for teachers especially, to become acquainted with methods of combating one of the major problems of Mississippi, is available in the study on "Conservation of Natural Resources" offered in the short course of the summer session at Mississippi State College, which begins with registration on June 8.

The course will be under the direction of Dr. J. C. McKee, professor of Botany. In addition, according to an announcement by B. P. Brooks, director of the summer session, a visiting faculty will include some of the state's and nation's leading authorities on the various phases of conservation. These include:

Miss Fannye A. Cook, of the Mississippi State Game and Fish Commission, will discuss "Conservation of Wildlife" on June 17 and 18. Lectures will include sub-topics on Wildlife in its Relation to Forests and Forest Conservation, Social and Economic Values in Wildlife, and Mississippi's Wildlife Conservation Program.

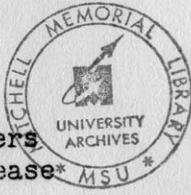
Charles R. Ashford, extension soil conservationist and of the Soil Conservation Service, will lecture on June 10 and 11. He will discuss General Aspects of the Soil Erosion Problem, Erosion Control Practices, and Principles and Procedures in Land-Use and Farm Planning for Erosion Control.

Monty Payne, extension forester, will discuss Farm Woodlands on June 24 and 25, including a brief history of farm woodland, a discussion on wood, the state's second largest cash crop, and a listing of services available from Mississippi State College through the School of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, and the Extension Service.

Hendrix Dawson, of the U. S. Forest Service, lecturing on June 8 and 9, will present an historical background of the Mississippi Forestry Service including land-use policies from early colonial days to the present, and acquisition and development of forests in Mississippi, including Kodachrome slides. He will discuss also the History, Aims, and Accomplishments of Educational Programs Among of National Forest Areas in Mississippi, and the Conservation of Timber Resources in Relation to Human Welfare.

Lee C. Sessions, Chief of the Forest Fire Control Division of the Mississippi Forestry Commission, will lecture on July 1 and 2 on the Importance of Forestry to the State in which will be detailed the History of Forestry in Mississippi and the history of the Mississippi Forestry Commission and the State Park Board. Mr. Sessions will also discuss Forest Fire Prevention and Control and the Need of Management Assistance, and will present picture slides and motion pictures pertinent to the subject.

"This unusually interesting course," according to Dean Brooks, is designed primarily for teachers taking summer work and students who plan to teach or engage in agricultural work after graduation. Mississippi being largely an agricultural state, all teachers should be prepared to teach a course dealing with the conservation of our forests -- the state's second largest cash crop -- our wildlife, and our soils, the foundation of all crops."



MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE

Daily Newspapers  
Immediate Release

Public Relations Department  
P. H. Sanders, Director

State College, Miss. June 5, 1943

STATE COLLEGE, MISS.--Plans are in readiness for registrations for the short term, known as Schedule B or the 6-hour program, of the Mississippi State College summer session.

The registration of students is scheduled for June 8, while classes begin June 9. The 6-hour term ends July 16.

In keeping with State's accelerated wartime educational program, two schedules are offered: the longer, in which 9 credit hours may be earned; and the shorter, in which 6 credit hours may be earned. Classes for the 9-hour program started on May 26, and enrollment for it has passed the 400 mark. Two terms are scheduled for the summer.

"The 6-hour program," stated Dr. G. D. Humphrey, president of Mississippi State College, "is especially intended for those who could not attend the full, or 9-weeks, program. This includes teachers and high school graduates whose schools did not close in time, as well as those who had other things that had to be done after school was out.

"Since the two programs end on the same date, July 16, students completing the 6-hour program may register for the 9-hour program during the second term. Thus, by remaining in school until commencement on September 9, a total of 15 credit hours may be secured by those students entering on June 8. This is approximately a half year's work under peacetime conditions."

Particular emphasis is placed on training that will serve best to prepare the men for war, and as the basis on which to resume education when the war is won. Physical training and military training are required of all freshmen and sophomores, and the study of military science and tactics is available to juniors and seniors. Education and language courses are being stressed.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE

Daily Newspapers  
Immediate Release

Public Relations Department  
P. H. Sanders, Director

State College, Miss. July 7, 1943



STATE COLLEGE, MISS.--A war production program for 1943, based primarily on the war needs for agricultural products and involving the maximum use of all available factors of production, is being formulated in a series of conferences held here by members of a committee representative of agricultural leadership in Mississippi.

The study was inaugurated on a nation-wide basis by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture some weeks ago, to be conducted in cooperation with the Land Grant Colleges in the several states and representatives of federal agencies to determine "the maximum wartime production capacity of agriculture."

It concerns immediately the State's production capacity in 1944, with supplies of labor, fertilizer, equipment, and other production factors, which are likely to be available under the stress of war.

In addition, the study includes an appraisal of maximum wartime production capacity to be resorted to in case of a not expected emergency -- a sort of long-time planning of what agriculture could do if the nation's need were so great that labor, supplies, and equipment were provided on the top-priority basis now given war factories.

Concerning next year's maximum production capacity, the committee is faced with three factors which strictly limit production: (1) The labor supply is likely to be even less than at present; (2) The machinery and equipment supply may be somewhat increased, but there is no definite assurance of over-all improvement; (3) The total amount of cropland seems not likely to be greatly increased. On the encouraging side, prospects for adequate supplies of fertilizer and insecticides and of labor-saving equipment such as tractors and combines are definitely brighter.

"Thus," summarized Dr. F. J. Welch, chairman of the committee, "we can assume that there will be slight if any increases in available facilities for production except possibly in fertilizers. With relatively minor exceptions, increased produc-

(more)

tion can come only through harder work and longer hours, utilization of the acres idle last year, the better utilization of all productive acres, and favorable weather!

The committee is therefore working on the one means of increased production within the control of farmers -- better utilization of cropland and pasture land.

Here are some of the high lights of the committee's work thus far: Corn has long been Mississippi's principal grain crop; yet, despite efforts to increase acre yields, the very low long-time average yield of approximately 15 bushels per acre has not been improved. Experimental data and the experience of numerous farmers have shown that, with less labor, as many or more pounds of grain can be produced per acre from small grains, and that more digestible nutrients can be secured from hay or forage crops.

In view, also, of the increasing livestock population, the committee is suggesting that there be fewer acres of corn and more acres of small grains and forage crops.

The war-goal crops of soybeans and peanuts -- needed to supply oils and fats formerly imported from areas now occupied by Japan -- are to be considerably increased, if the committee's recommendations are followed. Vegetables for fresh use, dehydration, and canning are likewise to be produced in much larger quantities.

Biggest of the proposed changes is in improved pastures. Very considerable progress has been made in this respect during recent years, but not enough to keep pace with the State's increasing numbers of dairy and beef cattle. Pasture establishment may be done on acres not now cultivated, often on land too wet for cultivation, and is liberally supported in the 1943 AAA program. It is felt by some committee members that pasture development may be the most significant change in Mississippi agriculture during the war emergency period.

The State agricultural study committee is continuing its work, and expects to submit a preliminary report within the next 2 weeks. State College members were appointed by Dr. Clarence Dorman, experiment station director, and L. I. Jones, director of extension. Its personnel, in addition to Chairman Welch, includes the following chairmen of subcommittees: W. S. Anderson, crops; Russell Coleman, fertilizers; J. T. Copeland, farm machinery; R. E. Waters, farm labor; H. W. Bennett, pastures; and R. H. Means, livestock. Committee members representing other agencies are E. R. McInnes, State AAA; J. E. Hite, Bureau of Plant Industry; and Paul McComas and D. A. McCandliss, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

*MSC + the war*



MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE

Daily Newspapers  
Immediate Release

Public Relations Department  
P. H. Sanders, Director

State College, Miss. July 20, 1943

STATE COLLEGE, MISS.--A statewide summer training program for teachers of vocational agriculture got under way here Tuesday morning, with 75 Smith-Hughes agricultural teachers already registered, and others expected, according to Professor V. G. Martin, head of the agricultural education department of the College.

"This two-week course will help the vocational agriculture teachers to adapt themselves and their schools to the war efforts expected of them," said Professor Martin. "During the past year the Smith-Hughes agricultural schools of Mississippi were granted Federal funds totaling almost one million dollars for an out-of-school program for farmers.

"Farmers were instructed in the care and repair of farm machinery, and in the production of critical farm commodities, such as soy beans, peanuts, and butter," Professor Martin continued. "Funds have been granted for a continuation of this farmer-training program this year."

The procedure to be followed during the two-week course is to have all the teachers attending meet together for a two-hour session each morning, and then separate into groups for afternoon meetings with their respective district supervisors. R. H. Hutto, E. A. Peek, E. E. Gross, and V. P. Winstead are the district supervisors of agricultural education attending the meetings and leading the afternoon classes.

H. E. Mauldin, state supervisor of vocational education, A. P. Fatherree, state supervisor of agricultural education, and Professor Martin and members of his staff will meet with the group to help work out coordinated plans for next year for the College department, for the teachers and schools, and for the state supervisory staff.

This summer course is just the beginning of a long period of study and training for the vocational agricultural teachers. The program is a combination of graduate study and of professional improvement on the job. If he completes the work as planned each teacher can gain six hours of graduate credit within the year.

This teacher training program is designed to help the teacher improve his teaching and to adjust it to war demands and to state and college departments. It is not a way of making up the shortage of Smith-Hughes teachers, 45 percent of whom have resigned since Pearl Harbor.

Daily Newspapers  
Immediate Release

Public Relations Department  
P. H. Sanders, Director

STATE COLLEGE, MISS., April 18, 1944.--The second war emergency teacher training program of the Department of Agricultural Education of Mississippi State College has begun, and successive 3-weeks terms will continue through September 8.

The emergency program is designed to provide streamlined courses so as to prepare prospective teachers in vocational agriculture to such an extent that a temporary, emergency license may be granted.

The program is available to those who have completed two years of college work, either in a college or university or in an accredited junior college. It carries 28 semester hour credits.

Seven 3-week terms comprise the 1944 program, as follows:

April 17-May 5, crops, vegetables, soils

May 8-May 26, dairying, animal husbandry

May 29-June 16, farm management, entomology

June 19-July 7, food production and conservation, agronomy, fruits

July 10-July 28, power farm machinery, agricultural education

July 31-August 18, agricultural education, farm shop

August 21-September 8, agricultural education, terracing

The program is being supervised by the agricultural education department of the school of education. Subject matter courses are being taught by appropriate specialists in the different departments of the college, while professional subjects are taught by the agricultural education staff. The program is arranged in 3-week units for the convenience of students, most of whom are employed teachers.

"The program is an emergency effort," stated N.E. Wilson, associate professor of agricultural education, "designed to keep our vocational agriculture schools in full operation while so many of our teachers are in the armed services. Other than for the emergency, it represents no let-down of the high standards required of vocational agriculture teachers. It is hoped that many who secure the temporary license may continue their studies until required qualifications are met on a permanent basis."