Farmland retention workshop planned

Individuals and representatives of organizations concerned with farmland retention in the South will gather at the Knoxville Hilton, March 22 and 23.

Participants in the Land Retention in the Southeast workshop will explore the implications of national, state and local farmland retention policies, especially as these affect Southern states.

Papers planned for presentation at the conference will consider the motives for farmland protection policies, review the policy tools for farmland retention and suggest research and educational strategies for successful programs in the Southeast.

Participants should include representatives from the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Soil Conservation Service, the Southern Natural Resource Economics Committee, the Southern Rural Development Center, the Southern Extension Public Affairs Committee, local government/community development representatives and various conservation organizations.

Knoxville Hilton personnel are accepting reservations for available rooms. Single rooms are available (including a continental breakfast, coffee break and lunch) for $39.95. Call the Hilton collect at (615) 523-2300 and use the workshop code, “LRI”.

A registration fee will be charged for the workshop and will include the banquet and a copy of the proceedings. Register by contacting the Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, Miss. 39762.

Applicants sought for 1984 rural leadership program

National Urban Fellows, Inc. is seeking applicants for its fifth class of National Rural Fellows. Applications for the 14-month fellowship program are due by Feb. 17, 1984.

Eleven fellows will be selected for the NRF program and begin in July 1984 with an eight-week summer session at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. The fellows will then work for nine months under the guidance of rural development mentors and close out the program with a second academic session in Amherst.

Participants who successfully complete the program are awarded a master’s degree from the University of Massachusetts. Fellows receive a stipend of $13,000.

Persons interested in the National Rural Fellows program should contact Laverne Marks at (212) 541-5711.

‘High touch’ component needed in new technologies

After 12 years of analyzing the contents of hundreds of U.S. newspapers and publications, author John Naisbitt has some helpful advice for people in the business of transferring technology.

“Whenever institutions introduce new technology to customers or employees, they should build in a high touch component,” Naisbitt warns in his popular book Megatrends.

Naisbitt believes this new technology will be rejected unless there is a counterbalancing human response which he calls “high touch.”

(Continued on page 7)
Cities' industrial growth problems moving to the country

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following was extracted from an article entitled "Industrial Growth Problems Move to the Country." This article appeared in the August 1953 edition of Carminole and was based on information provided by Lloyd D. Biber and Thomas F. Stimson of the Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service.)

Q. If new industries come to town and help a community grow, why would this create problems?

A. In the real world, growth often comes when we least expect it. It hits too fast too soon. A growth in population—particularly a sudden growth—is often means higher costs of maintaining and improving roads, water and sewer systems, schools, parks and police protection, public health facilities and many more public services. The all-too-common result is higher taxes, reduced public services and a serious squeeze on local government budgets.

Q. These sound like big-city problems that have finally reached the country. How does a rural community cope with the problems that accompany industrial growth?

A. The solution may seem obvious. If industrial growth is the spur of the problem, the new industries should assume the added tax burden. In practice, it isn't that simple. The solution to the problem is not so much in the TYPE of problem the community is having. The impacts of industrial growth fall into four basic categories—spillovers, front-end deficits, boom towns, and uncertainties.

Spillovers are the most common problem. They occur when new population from a business or industrial development "spills over" the boundaries of the local government that has taxing authority over the new business or industry. Another community may have to contend with new residents on its side of the border who want to avoid taxes from their employer.

Front-end deficits are a little less serious than spillovers because they are temporary and occur when local revenues don't increase as rapidly as the population. Taxes and state aid to local jurisdictions are usually based on past rather than current population, so revenues lag behind the growth in demand for services. For the community, the result may be cash flow problems that take several years to resolve.

Boom towns sound like something out of the Old West, but they still occur today. Temporary population surges present a large dilemma. When employment opportunities grow in spurs from different sources and then new residents arrive in surges and lapses, it is hard to plan for this type of growth. Community facilities are likely to be overloaded or inadequate. The choices are to tolerate inadequate facilities until population surges subside and expand facilities until the peak population can be served. The last choice saddles permanent residents with high operating, maintenance, and debt service costs for a long time. In either instance, the community's long-term residents are likely to suffer.

Uncertainty is another concern. Uncertainties are often connected with the construction and operation schedule of a project. The starting date, length of construction, start-up time, and number of employees are all subject to change. Communities anticipating demands for local public services risk investing in them only to have the project scaled or even cancelled. Exxon's decision to halt its natural gas development at Parachute, Colro., is an example. The degree of uncertainty over a project can cost a community heavily if bonds are issued for local capital improvements.

Q. Once a community identifies the type of problem it has, what are some solutions?

A. Many growth management strategies are available, but not all are suited to every problem. For example, prepayment of property taxes may aid in reducing front-end deficits but would have no impact at all on spillovers. Twelve possible solutions include:

- Grants—the traditional federal and state response to local government needs—are effective against some types of impacts, but they are inappropriate when new tax revenues will never be sufficient to pay off the investments in services without higher tax rates. Spillovers and boom towns are the best examples. Some spillovers may even require continued grants to cover operating costs.

- Localities may borrow from the federal or state governments or from the national money market if they issue municipal bonds. A loan program works well for front-end problems when future revenues will increase. Loans are not effective against spillovers or boom town effects, and borrowing heightens local uncertainty since local liabilities are increased if revenues are later disrupted for any reason.

- Loan guarantees, sometimes made by the federal government, save a portion of a loan in case of default. States may also reduce their administrative and financial risks by issuing loan guarantees on the basis of potential taxes from the new firm. Forbearance clauses can allow loans to be granted if the firm permanently shuts down.

- Shared state taxes can help limit spillover and boom town effects. For example, North Dakota returns 30 percent of its coal severance tax and coal conversion taxes to the local governments where the coal mines and plants are located.

- Improved aid formulas that base aid on current or expected population could help front-end problems. Most currently used formulas base aid on recent growth rates or U.S. Census data, and revenues may remain constant until a new Census is taken.

- Conditional permits—which can force developers to construct community facilities or to make payments and grants to communities as a condition of a permit—can be used for all types of impacts. But, such hardball policies depend on the political climate of the community. Negotiating permits can be on the way with the community giving tax breaks or other incentives to attract new business.

- Prepaid property taxes can be required of the new firm to help eliminate front-end deficits. But, if future revenues are still greater than expected costs, prepayment will only delay deficits from the first years of construction to a later time.

- Consolidation and annexation can sometimes reduce spillover problems and are particularly effective when a city can annex the industrial development that is outside its border. However, consolidation of city and county responsibilities or school district responsibility for a change in governmental structure is not accomplished easily. Neither consolidation nor annexation are feasible solutions to problems caused by the long-distance commuting or front-end, boom town, or uncertainty impacts.

- Contracting for services with other local governments or the private sector is often suggested as a way to reduce costs. Contracting may be effective against temporary front-end impacts due to large construction work forces. Then, a community can avoid purchasing new capital equipment until the population stabilizes.

- Bachelor quarters have been a good alternative for outside construction employees brought in to build a new industrial site—a project that may take a year or more to complete. By encouraging the temporary students to live in their families at home, bachelor housing can help reduce the city's long-term uncertainties. Advantages to the community can be significant. Front-end, spillover, boom town, and uncertainty problems are all reduced if the number of temporary residents is cut. Local schools receive fewer new students, which pressures are less great, and the community receives an addition to its local property taxes as well.

- Restrictive zoning can be used to control the amount and timing of local population growth.

Alabama and Iowa farmers were recently surveyed regarding their views on the effects of taxation on farm efficiency and growth. The survey also examined the taxing and related issue in relation to the flat-rate tax and tax simplification. For more on this study, and requests for copies of related papers should be sent to Greg Hanson, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, 202 Comer Hall, Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. 36849.
Crisis center helps rural community prepare for crisis aid distribution

Lipmeyer generously donated service and merchandise.
Thanko also put the organization books on a sound accounting basis. The hub of every check that is written has a receipt stapled to it with the name of the recipient and the purpose. No crisis victim gets cash. The center pays bills or the cost of some needed item or service.

Father Burns has been a strong backer and is a member of its operating committee. Oswald, of the Senior Adult Center, is the treasurer. Debbie Gibbey is coordinator. Mrs. John Davidson, the mayor’s wife, is work liaison chairman.

It is a model of volunteer effort. The number of helping organizations is growing. They include the Department of the Commonwealth Club, 4-H, the Bethlehem Sisters who run this local hospital, the Chamber of Commerce, the Civitan Club, Kiwanis Club, the Sacred Heart Altar Society, the Women’s Civic League, the Senior Adult Center, Ladies Hospital Auxiliary, the Deerwood Assembly of God, First Presbyterian Church, First United Methodist Church, and others.

The Crisis Center works closely with Community Services, the agency devoted primarily to the needs of youth. Mary McKinnon, the director of the Morilton office, screens applicants for crisis assistance and often shares in filling the need. Sometimes putting a family up in a motel for the night, for example, may be split evenly between the agencies.

Thompson has a missionary zeal for the work. He devotes most of his time to it between driving a school bus in the mornings and afternoons. His phone rings at all hours of the day and night.

“I would be glad to help another community do what we have done here,” he said.

They are ready for the next crisis. A house will burn and the family may be traveling on the highway, and the car breaks down. Or flood waters may rise unexpectedly. All these can mean misery for the people involved—the prospect of hunger, or a night with no place to sleep.

A community, if it aspires to the respect of its citizens, is judged by how well it is prepared to help people through crises.

A town like Morilton, located alongside Interstate 40, gets its share of applicants who are down on their luck. Some will “hit” every church in town. The crisis center has given the community a central agency, making it easier to limit abuse.

When Thompson came on the scene, supplies were depleted by the flood victims to two bags of clothing, and more shelves are being built to hold the donated canned food.

Thompson put solicitation on a systematic basis, going first to service stations. “Only two refused,” he said. Then he started down the list of grocery stores. “All but one said yes,” he reported.

Then it was the restaurants. He didn’t ask for money but only whether they would provide meals for a family in need. “They all accepted,” he said.

The Dennis Drilling Co. donated an empty warehouse for the storage of furniture. Dr. Keith

Names in the news

- DR. T. E. CORLEY has been named associate dean and associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn University. He had been assistant dean and assistant director there. Corley earned his bachelor’s and master’s degrees in agricultural engineering from Auburn.

- DR. MACARTHUR FLOYD has been appointed acting associate dean for research in the School of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources and Economics, Alabama A & M University. Floyd had been an associate professor in the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies at that school. He earned his bachelor’s degree in agronomy at Alabama A & M and has master’s and doctorate degrees in soil microbiology from Purdue University.

- JIM HIGHTOWER, Texas Agriculture Commissioner, has been named to chair the Demo-

cratic National Committee’s Agriculture Council, one of those seven councils that will oversee development of the party platform on key issues for the 1984 presidential elections. Hightower is setting up forums around the country to meet with family farmers and ranchers. He also plans to arrange another series of forums at which all the Democratic presidential candidates will appear to outline their positions on farm issues.

- DR. LUTHER TWEETEN directed a recent task force effort under the auspices of the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology. Tweeten is a professor of agricultural economics at Oklahoma State University. His CAST group, comprised of 23 members from various disciplines, has issued a report titled The Emerging Economics of Agri-

PERCEPTIONS OF ALTERNATIVE HOUSING, published by the University of Georgia, contains data compiled from a survey assessing consumer resistance or acceptance of alternative housing options. The report is a result of Project C, carried out by the Southern Regional Housing Research Committee and it attempts to provide specific recommendations and program alternatives in order to increase the availability of quality housing in rural areas. To obtain a copy of PERCEPTIONS OF ALTERNATIVE HOUSING, write to the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 30602.

AGRI-NEWS is a new publication from the School of Agriculture, Environmental Science and Home Economics, Alabama A&M University. The first issue, issued in November 1983, will focus on research progress, faculty-student academic involvement and reports on a wide range of agriculture-related activities.

CHANGING LOCAL GOVERNMENT FIRES RATES: THE COSTS AND BENEFITS (SECOND EDITION) can help community leaders determine whether improving a community's fire service will result in a reduction of insurance costs. This new edition features up-to-date information on fire statistics and methodology. This guide, written by Charles K. Coe, David Pinson and Greg Von Lehm, was the first of its kind when released in 1976 and has been revised to reflect changes in the fire insurance rating process adopted by the Insurance Services Office in 1985. To order a copy of this publication, write to the Publications Office, Institute of Government, Terrell Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 30602


JOINT WORKSHOP ON COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (SOUTHERN REGION) is a proceedings published by the Southern Rural Development Center, reporting on a 1983 workshop in Atlanta, Ga. Reports from 13 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are included, as well as accounts of 12 presentations on computer applications in the South. The publication was funded under a cooperative research agreement with Cooperative States Research Service and is available, upon request, from the Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, Miss. 39762.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE SYMPOSIUM February 21 - 23
Chevy Chase, Md.
Symposium organizers have selected the theme, "Changing Agricultural Production Systems and the Fate of Agricultural Chemicals." The National 4-H Center, at 7100 Connecticut Ave., will serve as the site for this three-day event. To obtain more information, contact George Irving or Edwin Crosby at the Agricultural Research Institute, (202) 530-7122.

NINTH ANNUAL BELTSVILLE SYMPOSIUM IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH May 20 - 24
Beltsville, Md.
Participants will focus on "Frontiers of Membrane Research in Agriculture" at this gathering in the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. For more information, contact Meryl N. Christiansen, symposium chairman, Building 001, Room 221, BAFIC-West, Beltsville, Md. 20705. His telephone number is (301) 344-3368.

West Virginia legal series published for landowners

You look out your kitchen window one morning to find your neighbor's goats devouring your vegetable garden. What legal recourse do you have? A man, trespassing on your property, cuts himself on an ax you left lying on the ground. Are you liable?

If you live in West Virginia, the answers to these and hundreds of other legal questions are available in a series of publications called Real Property. Extension Specialist Anthony Ferrise and Agricultural Economist Dennis Smith, both of West Virginia University, collaborated with legal and geological experts to publish this 13-part series. It is designed to outline a broad spectrum of legal issues in their state.

Ferrise and Smith issued a disclaimer at the outset, stating the publications are no substitute for qualified legal help. However, the information can be used to obtain a better understanding of landowners' rights and responsibilities, to enumerate government rights which supersede those of the landowners, and to serve as a reference guide for finding laws that are of interest.

"High touch ... (Continued from page 1)

The introduction of high technology into hospitals is one example of this high tech/high touch phenomenon. The more technology that has been introduced to hospitals, the greater the trend toward avoiding hospitals for birth, death and the times in between. Home care is becoming more popular for both birth and death, and there is a movement to get people out of hospitals.

People can become infuriated when high technology has no counterbalancing high touch component, Naibitz explained. The resistance of carpenters and cooks to the metric system is due in large part to the fact that customary measurement involves the use of the hand and the eye, an aspect of the old system that is hard to give up.

Naibitz's analysis is part of a larger study of the major trends, or megatrends, that shape our lives. In a recent analysis of the U.S. publications, the authors cite ten trends that are transforming our lives:

- Industrial society to information society
- Forced technology to high tech/high touch
- National economy to world economy
- Short term to long term
- Centralization to decentralization
- Institutions to help to self-help
- Representative democracy to participatory democracy
- Hierarchies to networking
- North to south
- Either/or to multiple option

Naibitz believes that the more technology we introduce into society, the more people will want to be with other people. Huge television screens will make the television marketplace in 1975, and many people expected a dramatic decline in movie theaters by 1980.

This prediction never came true, he said, because people often go to the theater just to be with other people.

Although high technology may allow many people and computers to be "King at home on the end of a computer terminal," Naibitz says it is doubtful that many will take advantage of this opportunity.

People want to go to the office to be with other people.

This same need to be with other people will probably mean that computer buying is unlikely to replace the high touch of shopping. In addition, he predicts that people will need to use their hands and bodies more in leisure activities as a result of using their bodies less in a work world of high technology.

The introduction of more technology into society has been a key factor in causing many of the changes mentioned elsewhere, such as adding a new shift to the new work force. Word processors and computer terminals accelerate this need to network laterally within organizations.

Rural college gives adults an edge in landing jobs

In the rural Michigan town of Hancock, there lies a small, two-year college with a big success story. Suomi College, with an enrollment of 500, has opened a Lifelong Learning Center. When the request for the Lifelong Learning Center was submitted to the Kellogg Foundation, it emphasized a key consideration: "Because the surrounding environment of a highly rural area creates special problems for adult learners, the strategies for enhancing learning opportunities must fit the isolated area. Suomi College presents a unique opportunity to provide a lifelong learning program which can be replicated at rural colleges elsewhere.

The center's main function is to provide counseling for adults who need more or different education to snap jobs in the immediate area. That is important in the region, which regularly contends with severe economic depression and rural isolation. The nearest town of at least 100,000 persons is 350 miles away and population density ranges from one to 12 persons per square mile.

Because of Suomi's basic public service orientation and its many small programs for adults, it obtained a four-year, $150,000 grant in 1981 from the Kellogg Foundation to establish the center. Since that time the number of adult students enrolled at Suomi has increased by 35 percent.

The center is located in a house near the campus, which was reconditioned on the advice of adult students to fit its new purpose.
Study features successful employment, training programs

South Hill, Va., residents have been concerned about the flight of their youth to other towns and cities for more than 10 years.

After analyzing a 1974 survey of residents, the South Hill town manager realized that the emigration of young people from South Hill was "a paramount concern" to area residents.

So South Hill went to work creating jobs that would enable area young people to stay at home when they entered the work force.

South Hill's success story is outlined in a recent publication from the Center for Public Affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University. The 140-page report describes 14 other successful rural employment and training programs in 10 states.

Rural Success: Case Studies of Rural Employment and Training Programs in the United States describes programs as diverse as "apples, elephants and Street trucks," according to the report's introduction.

Programs described in the report include the Appalshop cooperative in Kentucky, Hocking Technical College in Ohio, a college consortium in northeast California that is implementing a state-wide skills-advance initiative, and the Black-feet Indian Writing Company in Montana.

Researchers visited sites of eight of these programs and put together detailed reports on each of them. Seven of the programs were examined in telephone interviews with their leaders and participants.

Anthony J. DeLellis directed the research for Rural Success and edited the report. Jim Binder, Joseph McGreal, Arneada Bray Russell worked as contributing field researchers. Rural Success is one of three reports issued in 1983 by the Rural Success Program at Virginia Commonwealth University under a grant from the Virginia Governor's Employment and Training Division.

Rural Success, Selected Technical Assistance Resource Agencies and An Annotated Bibliography for Rural Employment and Training Practitioners in Virginia, and Rural Virginia: A Data Based Overview for Human Resource Planners may be purchased from Virginia Commonwealth University by contacting Ralph Hanbrick, Director, Center for Public Affairs, Virginia Commonwealth University, 919 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va., 23284.

Southern Rural Development Center

P. O. Box 5406
Millsaps State, MS 39762

Videoconference offers new ideas for reviving downtown

Leaders of 100 small cities and towns can get ideas to bring new life to central business districts in a nationwide videoconference September 18.

"This will be the first nationwide videoconference on downtown revitalization," said Frank W. Naylor Jr., under secretary of agriculture for small community and rural development. "It is a teamwork effort of the government and the private sector."

He said the program will highlight proven methods for improving the traditional central business districts of small cities and towns.

Sponsors of the videoconference are the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Naylor said the National Main Street Center will produce the $1-hour videoconference. The show will feature the Center's highly successful "Main Street Approach."

This approach, he said, seeks to project a new image of older downtowns to shoppers, residents, investors and visitors.

By making improvements in organization, promotion, design and economic development, Naylor said, "people learn how to put existing community resources to better use. The program strengthens the public-private partnership and promotes revitalization respecting each community's historic identity."

The BizNet network of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D.C., will transmit the conference by satellite to conference centers in Denver, Colo.; Hartford, Conn.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Olympia, Wash.; and Bloomington, Ind.

One hundred communities of under 50,000 people will receive the videoconference via local cable systems or portable receiving stations. These communities will be selected on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Since 1980, said Naylor, the Center has provided training and technical assistance to more than 100 towns in 11 states. The first 30 of those communities to adopt the "Main Street Approach" have benefited from more than $127 million in reinvestment and over 900 business starts or expansions in their downtown areas.

Rural corporation develops new small business ventures

Southeastern Oklahoma is growing its own small business and industry rather than recruiting industry to locate plants in the area.

Rural Enterprises Development Corp. of Durant, Okla., creates jobs by developing new product ideas or technology, then nurtures them through the critical developmental stages with technical and financial support.

A regional nonprofit corporation designed to develop business ventures for depressed rural communities, Rural Enterprises seeks new small business concepts with growth potential that fit the rural environment.

A USDA Free Enterprise Rural Entrepreneurship Project, Rural Enterprises is developing a model organization that can identify small new businesses capable of being structured, financed, and established in a rural distressed area.

RELATING RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO YOUR COMMUNITY
Georgia draws crowds to South's largest farm show

More than 200,000 persons will visit the South's largest farm show Oct. 16-18 in Moultrie, Ga.

The Sunbelt Agricultural Exposition is a 1,680-acre outdoor classroom designed to let the agribusiness public learn about the latest developments in agriculture science and agricultural products.

Primarily sponsored by the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service and Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Expo '84 includes 80 acres of exhibits; 600 acres of irrigated crops; 11 acres of demonstration plots; and 5 acres of flowers, vegetables and horticultural crops.

A Consumer-Family Living Show features products for the home and the homemaker while a Computer Show allows farmers an opportunity to see how computer technology can assist them in farm management.

For further information about Expo '84, write the Sunbelt Agricultural Exposition, P.O. Box 1289, Tifton, GA 31793 or call 912-386-3456.

National study compares rural schools in 45 states

A recently completed national study of rural school districts has concluded that the salaries of rural school teachers are 20 percent below the level for public teachers nationwide.

The study, which surveyed 816 rural school districts across 45 different states, was conducted by Bruce Barker, assistant professor of education, Texas Tech University; and Ivan Muse, professor of education, and Ralph Smith, associate dean of education, both from Brigham Young University.

The survey gathered data from the 1982-83 academic year and was restricted to public districts with 900 students or less in grades K-12. This restriction represents 26.4 percent of the nation's public school districts and 1,852,488 students (Education Directory, Fall 1980. Local Education Agencies, produced by the National Center for Education Statistics).

For the 1982-83 academic year, the current average salary for teachers in the study group was found to be $16,377. The range varied from a low of $8,310 (one district in the Midwest) to a high of $39,000 (one district in Alaska). During the same period, the National Education Association reported the annual average salary for public teachers nationally to be $20,531.

Rural educators responding to the questionnaire used in the study reported that their most serious on-going challenges were (1) (1) financial support, (2) improving the school curriculum, and (3) teacher recruitment. In addition, they reported that only 24.2 percent of the districts received special funding or state financial aid to assist small school districts.

Problems involving students, they reported "lack of motivation" and "lack of educational goals and direction" as the significantly more serious problems for their students than either drugs, vandalism, sex, alcoholism, or cheating in school.

In the Southern region, the survey indicated the biggest problems in Arkansas, 32 districts; Oklahoma, 45 districts; and Texas, 84 districts. Minimal coverage came from Georgia, three districts; Kentucky, four districts; and Mississippi, three districts. Following is a breakdown of the major find-
Comparing rural schools... (Continued from page 3)

Average Top Salary for Teachers (1982-83)
Nation, $20,500; Arkansas, $17,650; Georgia, $19,003; Kentucky, $21,131; Mississippi, $18,741; Oklahoma, $21,321; and Texas, $21,774

Average Current Salary for Teachers (1982-83)
Nation, $16,377; Arkansas, $13,564; Georgia, $15,333; Kentucky, $17,830; Mississippi, $15,532; Oklahoma, $17,256; and Texas, $16,070.

Percent of Districts Reporting Receipt of State Financial Aid for Small School Districts
Nation, 24.2 percent; Arkansas, 40.6; Georgia, 1.7; Kentucky, 0; Mississippi, 0; Oklahoma, 5.3; and Texas, 54.9.

Percent of Districts Reporting Declining Enrollments
Nation, 34.2; Arkansas, 40.6; Georgia, 33.3; Kentucky, 50.0; Mississippi, 100; Oklahoma, 9.1; and Texas 15.7.

Average Dollar Amount of Last Bond Issue Per District
Nation, $716,000; Arkansas, $428,000; Georgia, not reported; Kentucky, $337,500; Mississippi, $115,000; Oklahoma, $355,000; and Texas, $911,400.

Average Class Size of Graduating Seniors (1982-83)
Nation, 34.5; Arkansas, 30.9; Georgia, 40.0; Kentucky, 46.0; Mississippi, 36.3; Oklahoma 32.9; and Texas 27.3.

Percent of Districts Offering Sports Programs
Nation -- basketball, 100 percent of districts; football, 69.8; golf, 50.0; and swimming, 32.3.
Arkansas -- basketball, 100; football, 32.3; baseball, 58.1; soccer, 32.3; volleyball, 38.7; cross country, 12.9; wrestling, 3.2; track and field, 3.2; golf, 0; and swimming, 0.
Georgia -- basketball, 100; football, 50.0; baseball, 50.0; soccer, 50.0; volleyball, 50.0; cross country, 0; wrestling, 0; track and field, 50.0; golf, 0; and swimming, 0.
Kentucky -- basketball, 100; football, 50.0; baseball, 100; softball, 50.0; volleyball, 25.0; cross country, 50.0; wrestling, 0; track and field, 50.0; golf, 100; and swimming, 0.
Mississippi -- basketball, 100; football, 33.3; baseball, 33.3; softball, 33.3; volleyball, 33.3; cross country, 66.7; wrestling, 0; track and field, 33.3; golf, 0; and swimming, 0.
Oklahoma -- basketball, 100; football, 54.5; baseball, 86.4; softball, 43.2; volleyball, 36.4; cross country, 13.7; wrestling, 15.9; track and field, 59.1; golf, 13.6; and swimming, 11.4.
Texas -- basketball, 100; football, 69.5; baseball, 43.9; softball, 13.4; cross country, 3.7; wrestling, 1.7; track and field, 96.3; golf, 40.2; and swimming, 2.4.

Percent of Districts Offering Selected Academic Courses
Nation -- Spanish, 41.8 percent; German, 9.7; French, 18.9; calculus, 35.9; chemistry, 79.4; computer science, 60.3; electronics, 13.0; vocational agriculture, 63.1; and physics, 67.7.
Arkansas -- Spanish, 11.5; German, 3.8; French, 19.2; calculus, 15.4; chemistry, 61.5; computer science, 42.3; electronics, 3.8; vocational agriculture, 73.1; and physics, 50.0.
Georgia -- Information not provided.
Kentucky -- Spanish, 75.0; German, 0; French, 50.0; calculus, 75.0; chemistry, 100; computer science, 75.0; electronics, 25.0; vocational agriculture, 0; and physics, 100.
Mississippi -- Spanish, 33.3; German, 0; French, 33.3; calculus, 33.3; chemistry, 0; computer science, 33.3; vocational agriculture, 100; and physics, 0.
Oklahoma -- Spanish, 28.1; German, 4.8; French, 9.5; calculus, 19.0; chemistry, 73.8; computer science, 42.9; electronics, 9.5; vocational agriculture, 83.3; and physics, 50.0.
Texas -- Spanish, 47.4; German, 0; French, 1.3; calculus, 22.4; chemistry, 69.7; computer science, 2.6; electronics, 0; vocational agriculture, 90.8; and physics, 50.0.

Sunbelt states continue as most hospitable to industry

For the fifth straight year, a study conducted by Alexander Grant & Co., a Chicago-based accounting firm has judged the Sunbelt states to be most "hospitable" to manufacturers.
Florida repeated as the state with the best overall manufacturing climate in the study of the 48 mainland states. Completing the top ten, Texas ranked sixth; Mississippi, seventh; Arkansas, ninth; and North Carolina, tenth.
The current study reflects two broad trends of interest to manufacturers. One is the increasing ability of states to maintain sound fiscal policies, and the other is a decline in labor union membership. Companies have managed their fiscal affairs without burdening new state and local taxes are the states that rank well in the study this year," said Selwin Price, Alexander Grant partner in charge of the study.
"Bear in mind that the 1983 study is based on data drawn from a very severe recessionary period when workers were displaced from basic industries which historically have had high percentages of union members," states Price.
The study concentrates on issues that companies look for in comparing the general business climates as a first step in site selection. "We emphasize the need for every site seeker to make a subjective decision based on its own specific requirements," Price said.
In many cases, users of the study request inclusion of a quality of life index. However, no single quantitative composite factor is available, since the definition of quality of life is "distinctly subjective." Copies of the grant study, titled "1983 General Manufacturing Business Climates Study," are available for $20 per copy from Alexander Grant & Company, 3900 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, IL 60601.

1983 MANUFACTURING BUSINESS CLIMATES STUDY

State Rankings and Regional Averages

Key: Number within the state is its overall rank based on 22 factors affecting manufacturing business climate. Number below the regional name is the average rank of states within the region.
Names in the news...Names in the news...

* **DOUG BACHTEL**, rural sociologist at the University of Georgia Rural Development Center in Tifton, Ga., was recently elected editor of the Journal of the Community Development Society. Membership in the society includes individuals from academic institutions, government agencies, utilities and public agencies, and private enterprise. The Journal contains articles on the theory or practice of community development.

* **DR. BILL GOLDEN** recently assumed the position of assistant director for resource development at the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. The new position was created with state funds. Dr. J. H. POLLOCK retired as state leader for community resource development (CRD). The CRD program was then merged with the departments of personnel and staff development, evaluation and accountability, and conference facilities to form a new division called resource development. Before being named assistant director, Dr. Golden was a district extension director in Georgia and received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Georgia and his doctorate from Texas A&M University.

* **DR. PAUL WARNER** has been named assistant director for community development and staff training with the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service. Formerly an extension sociologist at Kentucky, Dr. Warner succeeds **DR. DORIS TICHENOR**, who has resigned to direct the University of Florida's Cooperative Extension Service. Dr. Tichenor has been named director of the Cooperative Extension Service at Auburn University, effective September 1, 1981. She has been serving as assistant director, Virginia Cooperative Extension Service. Dr. Thompson completed undergraduate work at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and received graduate degrees from the University of Maryland and Oklahoma State University.

* **DR. E. T. YORK**, former professor of agricultural affairs, University of Florida, and former chancellor of the University of Florida, System of Florida, has been selected to present the Memorial Lecture of 1984 at the annual session of the Agricultural Economics of the National Association of State University and Land Grant Colleges, Nov. 12, 1984, in Denver, CO. The lecture theme is "international" and will relate to the future and the land-grant concept.

* **DR. E. V. SMITH** , former dean and director of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, died recently at the age of 73. Cited as "one of America's foremost agricultural leaders," Dean Smith spent his entire professional life as a teacher, researcher, and administrator at Auburn University.

* **DR. CLIVE W. DONOHO, JR.** has been named director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and associate dean of the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at the University of Georgia. Donoho has previously served as director of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center and director of the College of Agriculture and as director of the Horticulture Department at North Carolina State University. He succeeds **DR. E. BROADUS BROWN** who retired Aug. 1, after 37 years with the College of Agriculture.

* **The Agricultural Experiment Station and Tuskegee Institute have launched a Georgia Washington Carver Agricultural Experiment Station Tuskegee Institute Research Institute.**

* **DR. ANN THOMPSON** has been named director of the Cooperative Extension Service, Auburn University, effective September 1, 1981. She has been serving as assistant director, Virginia Cooperative Extension Service. Dr. Thompson completed undergraduate work at Auburn University and received graduate degrees from the University of Maryland and Oklahoma State University.

* **DR. J. L. APP** recently assumed responsibility for rural development programs within the University of Florida Cooperative Extension Service and is dissolving the Center for Rural Development, the university assigned the rural development programs to Dr. App. Dr. App was doing extensive extension service as assistant dean for agriculture. Dr. App's new title is assistant dean for agriculture and rural development programs.

* **Study links teachers' salaries, student achievement.**

Teachers' salaries are significant determinants of student achievement, according to the recent research study by **BRADY J. DEATON** and **KEVIN T. McNAMARA** of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

In their study on "Education in a Changing Environment," the two researchers found no statistical relationship between per pupil expenditures and achievement as measured by standardized achievement test scores but did find that teacher's salaries significantly related to achievement.

The study was conducted as a part of the Southern Rural Development Center's research and extension program in rural community development and funded in part by the Cooperative State Research Service of the USDA.

Available research findings point to investment in people as the basic tool for alleviating poverty, promoting citizenship, and changing institutional structures that threaten quality of life, according to the Virginia researchers.

"The response of local leadership in providing leadership will most certainly determine the future quality of life for both rural and urban communities," concluded Deaton and McNamara.

Other principal findings in the research study included the following:

- There is no evidence of economies of size in rural districts, except for small rural districts.
- Income, community wealth and school size assistantly explain school expenditure levels.
- Investment in education accounts for one of increased national income in the U.S.
- Evidence of education stimulating local economic growth is inconclusive.
- Education is a significant factor explaining earnings differences among blacks and whites.
- The social returns to education have been estimated to exceed 10 percent.
- The private returns to education justify the investments in it.
- Returns to different education levels have been estimated at 35 percent, elementary school; 25 percent, secondary school; and 15 percent, higher education.

The implications of these findings for local decision makers and for future research include the following:

- School decision makers must consider the structure of their school system when allocating funds for capital expenditures to determine the most effective means of meeting short- and long-run educational objectives.
- No research has been undertaken to guide school administrators seeking to minimize costs when forecasting future students' capacity, a situation that will confront an increasing number of school leaders as the effects of smaller family size continue to reduce school enrollment.
- Expenditure analysis is needed to identify specific local factors that community leaders can modify to deliver local education at least cost.
- The relationship between education investment and net economic growth has been established, but additional research is needed to determine the significance of the relationship between local economic growth and local education.
- Policy makers must consider the local, private, social and spillover benefits to education in determining the total returns to education.

National group promotes community crime watch

The National Association of Town Watch is making crime prevention a 50-50 proposition between citizens and community police forces.

The association develops and promotes organized activities in community crime prevention. It works with groups and individuals participating in crime watch efforts. Town Watch distributes a newsletter to tell members about communities organizing anti-crime programs. The association's founder, **MATT A. ROBINSON**, explained that "communities often tend to feel isolated in their battles against crime and are anxious to learn what other areas are doing.

For membership information and a sample copy of the association's newsletter, contact the National Association of Town Watch, Membership Division, P.O. Box 769, Havertown, Pa. 19083.**
New guidebook helps small towns meet handicapping regulations

Every city and town in the nation has until Oct. 17 to be in compliance with new handicapping nondiscrimination requirements. The failure to comply risks interruption of revenue sharing funds for basic services such as police, fire, roads and schools.

National handicaps advocacy groups have been encouraging their local chapters to monitor compliance with Sec. 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act and report discrimination in any program or practice.

Revenue sharing funds could be withheld while local leaders defend a noncompliance complaint or law must be investigated even if it is from an anonymous source.

The key to this regulation is a confusing new concept called "self evaluation." Without guidelines, many small communities will overspend on unnecessary modifications while others throw up their hands and hope for the best.

To deal with this problem, the National Association of Towns and Townships (NATAT) has published The Revenue Sharing Handicap Workbook -- A Compliance Guide for Small Communities. This guide will lead local officials through the compliance process step-by-step. It was written by NATAT's revenue sharing expert and former director of intergovernmental relations for the Federal Office of Revenue Sharing.

The NATAT guide offers checklists, sample forms, examples, financing alternatives, resources -- everything a local government needs to ensure that it has complied with the requirements.

The workbook is 64 pages long and priced at $7.75 for NATAT members and $25 for non-members. To order the publication, contact NATAT at 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 730, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-5260.

Federal funds available for recreation projects

Public bike path, boating facilities, park improvements, playgrounds, sports fields and swimming pools and other local governments have funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

This federal fund makes annual allocations to states which can then award grants to localities of any size. State outdoor recreation areas can also be developed with this money.

Established by Congress in 1965, the fund has invested $5.3 billion in outdoor recreation projects, nearly 50 percent of the federal allocation to states has been passed through to local governments.

To get a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant, a local government submits a project proposal to the state. The state reviews the project proposal and sends its endorsement to the federal government. The federal government, however, does not provide funds to the state. The entire matching fund is provided by the state. To find out if your state has a program or grant to build a park, write the state agency that administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Community foundations -- a way to pay for improvements

When the residents of Syracuse, Neb., began looking for money to build a community center, they turned to a long-term idea: community foundations.

As reported in the July issue of Rural Development, more towns are following Syracuse's example and forming community foundations to pay for civic improvements. In 1965 and 1975, the number of community foundations soared from 102 to about 280 with assets ballooning from an estimated $1.5 billion. According to the Council on Foundations.

"Federal and state money is becoming more and more expensive," says Wanda Leonard, an extension community development specialist with the University of Nebraska. Leonard helped Syracuse residents establish their foundation.

The Syracuse Foundation sprouted when the need for a community center arose. Other community foundations have been formed by wealthy individuals who sought a way to channel more of their resources into their communities rather than to the government in taxes.

"Corporations are very favorable to this," Leonard says, since firms can give money to a single corporation and not be bothered by numerous other groups.

Community foundations can take many forms, such as nonprofit corporations, foundations, and unincorporated associations.

Neil Harley, a distinguished professor of economics at the faculty of Iowa State University, recommends the nonprofit corporation form or 501 C3 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Internal Revenue Service, according to Harley, balks at issuing this tax-exempt status because it is "a direct drain on the federal treasury." In additions to providing shelters for incomes, gifts, and estates, this status allows income generated by the foundation to flow to the beneficiaries and does not require certain amounts to be expended each year.

An IRS regulation, which limits the non-profit status if a foundation receives more than 2 percent of its funds from a single source, has caused many small communities to join forces with foundations in larger cities to dilute large contributions. For more information about foundations, persons may write to the Council on Foundations, 888 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

(Extracted from the June 1984 issue of Rural Development, New North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.)

USDA task force studies problems of black farmer

Both education and outreach will be needed to overcome the social problems of black farmers, a USDA Task Force has concluded.

Composed of senior USDA officials and agency experts, the Task Force was charged with reviewing USDA programs for their effectiveness in serving the black farmer. The Task Force found that nearly three-fifths of all black operated farms sell less than $2,500 of products annually; 92 percent, less than $20,000. Yet over half of these report farming as their principal occupation.

Black farmers are also older than white farmers; more than half at age 55 in 1978; nearly 10 percent over 65, and less than 8 percent younger than 35. In contrast, the number who farm younger than 35 equates the number of black farmers 65 and over.

Specific Task Force recommendations included: (1) the Farmers Home Administration should work closely with the Extension Service and the black land-grant universities to give special intensive assistance to black farmers; (2) USDA as a whole should implement an outreach program under the direction of the Union and State and Food and Agriculture Councils to coordinate efforts to assist black farmers; (3) the Agriculture Extension Service program should educate black youth on how to market their products; (4) the black land-grant colleagues' ability to help black farmers should be strengthened by developing specific categories of research grants that address special problems of small farmers; and (5) USDA should promote a closer liaison between these institutions and the Department.
Small talk about big issues...

- Virginia Tech recently became the home of the New National Cooperative Extension Center for Community Education. The Center, a cooperative effort of the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service and the College of Education, will be supported in part with a grant from the C.S. Mott Foundation.

- The Langston University Cooperative Extension Service and the Oklahoma March of Dimes Birth Defect Foundation representatives met recently to begin planning for the pregnant adolescent nutrition program, a cooperative effort between the two organizations. The program will provide nutrition education and promote the health of teenage mothers and their babies.

- Off-farm income for the American farmer has increased from 42 percent of total income in 1960 to more than 60 percent today. Nearly half of the farmers who received off-farm income said that their primary occupation was "other than farming."

- Secretary of Agriculture John Block has announced the "Agriculture In The Classroom" program to the Assistant Secretary for Science and Education. The program provides basic knowledge about agriculture to students from the kindergarten through high school in about 30 states. Dr. Peggi Hart has been appointed the first-time coordinator for the program which was launched three years ago.

- More than 66 percent of Americans are high school graduates, and 16 percent have college degrees, according to the Census Bureau. The number has topped both categories, while the South ranked lowest.

- A new government service answers questions about energy. The National Appropriate Technology Assistance Service (NATAS) shares information from the U.S. Department of Energy with technical information available to everyone. Although the department thinks the service will be most helpful to local and state governments, energy innovators, homeowners, small businesses, farmers, non-profit organizations and educational institutions. Questions can be asked using NATAS' toll-free number, (800) 428-1718. Phone lines are open weekdays, 9 a.m. to 6 a.m., central time. Questions can be asked using NATAS, U.S. Department of Energy, P.O. Box 2525, Butte, MT 59702-2525.

Sunbelt Council reorganizes to promote Southern states

The Congressional Sunbelt Council, a coalition of 119 U.S. Representatives from the South and Southwest, is reorganizing to become a more effective regional voice in the House.

"We have an important and relatively simple mission: to protect and promote the interests of the South and Southwest," said Rep. Stephen L. Neal (D-NC), elected chairman on March 8, 1984. "That means keeping our members informed and getting our votes together on important regional issues. We also want to serve as a conduit for new ideas and information from our region."

The Sunbelt Council was organized in 1981 in response to the success of the Northeast Mid-West Coalition, a 200-member caucus that has been highly effective in diverting federal funds to those regions often at the expense of the South and Southwest.

The Northeast-Midwest Coalition has a congressional staff of 30 and a budget approaching $1 million. The Sunbelt Council has a staff of 20. Its goal is to build the Council staff and raise funds to launch a long-planned Sunbelt research institute. "Our task now is to make the Council a more effective and aggressive advocate for the region,"

The Sunbelt Council staff is publishing issue updates, vote alerts and other materials, organizing a regional whip system for important votes, and planning a series of briefings and seminars. The Council's staff works closely with the Southern Governors' Association and other regional organizations.

Neal succeeded Representative Charlie Wilson (D-TX) who organized the Council in 1981 and chose former Alabama Congressman John M. Buchanon as its executive director. Buchanon has resigned to become vice president of Washington Resources, Inc. and to pursue other interests, but is assisting the Sunbelt Council in the study during its reorganization. Bill Connelly, formerly of the House Banking Committee staff, is the new executive director.

The Council re-elected Representatives Floyd Spence (SC-SC) as chairman. Members of the new steering committee are Beryl Anthony (D-AR) Jack Brooks (D-TX), Butler Derrick (D-SC), Wye Fowler (D-CA), C.V. Sonny Montgomery (D-MS) and Henson Moore (R-LA).

For additional information, please call Bill Connelly at 202/226-2375.

(Excerpted from Southern View, Notes from the Capitol, Washington, D.C.)
In Print

Transportation for Older Americans: Issues and Options for the Decade of the 1980’s. Dr. William Bell of Florida State University's Gerontology Center and consultant to the Bell-Revis report, combined forces to prepare this 58-page report. Bell and Revis continue note that the rural elderly are likely to have needs "at a higher level than their urban counterparts" and even suggest the possibility that "their position will worsen as we view the urban elderly" by the end of the decade. Copies of the Bell-Revis report are available from the Technology Sharing Program, U.S. DOT, Room 9402, Washington, DC 20590.

A Descriptive Analysis of the Use of Volunteers in Providing Transportation to Elderly and Disabled Persons. Del Green Associates recently completed a study which investigated volunteer programs as one approach to meeting the special transportation needs of the elderly and handicapped. The study focused on 13 transportation projects that rely in whole or in part on volunteers and discusses how they operate, who is served by the programs, and what types of people volunteer their services. Copies are available from the Technology Sharing Program.

Building Input-Output Models Using Non-Survey Techniques: An Application to Kentucky. This publication contains a detailed explanation of how to develop state and county level input/output models using the national tables from the Department of Commerce along with other data commonly available from state sources. A program written using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) is included for the required calculations. Fifty-six state and county level models are contained in the report. The national input/output table for Kentucky is included. Single copies are available from the Southern Rural Development Center.

Rural Government Capacity: Institutional Authority and Rural Leadership. A paper presented by J. Norman Reid of the Economic Development Division of the ERS-USDA during the International Meeting on Local Government and Rural Development. The meeting was sponsored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and held in Williamsburg, Va. In his paper, Reid notes that governmental capacity consists of three major components. First, institutions of various levels—public and private—must have sufficient authority to undertake their assigned roles. Second, adequate financial resources are needed to implement governmental responsibilities. Third, good leadership is needed to assure that authority is used effectively. Governments seeking to decentralize must consider many fundamental issues regarding allocations of authority and finances, the strength of local leadership, and the structuring of central institutions. A copy of the report can be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161 by requesting report AGES 84057 and sending $7 for a paper copy or $8.50 for microfiche. Single copies are available from the Southern Rural Development Center.

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The Impact of Population Change on Business Activity in Rural America by Kenneth M. Johnson, Loyola University, Chicago. In his book, Dr. Johnson moves beyond the existing literature on rural-urban population shifts during the past 40 years to examine the effects of those shifts on the business infrastructure that supplies goods and services to rural areas. Some of this findings, based on the latest available data, refute earlier expectations that a decrease in population necessarily leads to a decline in the local business communities. For further information write Westview Press, 5500 Central Ave., Boulder, CO 80001.

Rural Education: In Search of a Better Way, edited by Paul M. Nettig, Mid-continent Regional Education Laboratory. Clearly demonstrated by 13 case studies, this book covers centrally designed, heavily funded programs as well as small-scale, locally initiated efforts in such areas as teacher training, the introduction of new curricula, and participation in education decision making and potential action. Further information may be obtained from Westview Press, 5500 Central Ave., Boulder, CO 80001.

Extension Community Leadership Programs in the United States. A survey on Community Leaders Programs conducted by Extension throughout the United States and prepared by the North Central Regional Interest Network. For further information, write North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, Iowa State University, 108 Curtiss Hall, Ames, IA 50011.

The Cooperative Extension Service - A National Assessment by Paul D. Warner and James A. Christenson, University of Kentucky. Warner and Christenson make a broad look at the Extension Service has been, how well it is doing, and where it ought to go. Their study is the only comprehensive national survey that looks at the total Extension organization rather than at just one program area. For further information write Westview Press, 5500 Central Ave., Boulder, CO 80001.


On Schedule
1985 Travel Outlook Forum, Sept. 14, Dallas, TX. Contact Manager of Communications, U.S. Travel Data Center (202) 253-1040.


Political Economy of Natural Resource Use, Oct. 18-19, Francis Marion Hotel, Knoxville, TN. Conference is sponsored by Southern Natural Resource Economic Committee. For further information contact Buddy Dillman, Clemson Univ., Agricultural Economics Dept., Clemson, SC 29631.

Fifth Annual Park Maintenance Short Course, Oct. 30-Nov. 1, Texas A&M Univ. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Watt (409) 845-5418 or 845-5419.


Executive Development Program for Park and Recreation Professionals, Jan. 14-18, Texas A&M Univ. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Watt (409) 845-5418 or 845-5419.

Inter-Societies of Agriculture and Rural Communities in the 21st Century: The North Central Region, Feb. 12-14, Contact Pete Korschning, North Central Center for Rural Development, 211 E. Hall, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA (515) 294-8320.

Second National Symposium on Outdoor Recreation Trends, Feb. 25-27, Myrtle Beach, SC. Contact Gina McElhaney, Coordinator, Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29631.

Eighty-Second Annual Meeting Southern Association of Agricultural Sociologists, Feb. 3-6, Biloxi Hilton, Biloxi, MS. A Call for Papers - Rural Sociology Section. Rural Sociologists, Home Economists, Agricultural Economists, and other interested social scientists are encouraged to submit paper titles and one-page abstracts on important sociological-related issues for consideration by the program committee. Prospective authors are expected to present their completed papers at the Rural Sociology Section meeting in Biloxi. The conference will feature Ken Wilkinson, president-elect, Rural Sociological Society. Deadline for submission of title and one-page abstract is Oct. 1, 1984. Deadline for completed papers is Dec. 1, 1984. Submit all papers to Bo Beaulieu, Program Chairman, Rural Sociology Section-SAS, 119 Rollins Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, (904) 392-1747.

Sixth Annual Park and Recreation Enforcement and Visitor Protection Workshop, March 6-8, Cadiz, OH. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Watt (409) 845-5418 or 845-5419.

Fourth Annual Swimming Pool Operation and Management Workshop, March 27-28, Houston, TX. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Watt (409) 845-5418 or 845-5419.

Computer Applications for Park and Recreation Agencies, Aug. 28-30, Texas A&M Univ. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Watt (409) 845-5418 or 845-5419.

The Criminal Justice Services Division, American Association of Retired Persons, and the National Rural Crime Prevention Center have coproduced two slide-tapes on rural crime prevention. The first is entitled "Country Crime: What Can You Do" (15 mins.) and focuses on strategies for personal and property protection on the rural home and farm. The second is titled "Country Crime: What Communities Can Do" (17 mins.) and describes rural neighborhood watch, CB patrols, and other programs that citizens and law enforcement can support collectively. The cost of each slide-tape program is $20, check (payable to AARP) to AARP, P.O. Box 19259, Station C, Washington, D.C. 20036. Be sure to specify by title the slide-tape program(s) you wish to order.

An excellent 30-minute video tape on the farm crisis has been produced around a two-day conference entitled "The Church Encounters the Rural Crisis." Held in Des Moines last October, the conference was sponsored by the Inter-Church Forum, Rural America's Midwest office, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, and the National Council of Churches. The program features farm families affected by the credit crisis as well as business, community and church leaders. It can be borrowed at no cost or purchased ($40 for 1/4 inch U-matic or $72 for VHS) from Intercom, 317 E. 5th St., No. 8, Des Moines, IA 50309. Be sure to state the format you want.
Researchers cooperate to identify housing constraints

Barriers and Incentives to Affordable Housing is the title of a new cooperative regional project scheduled to begin in October.

"The proposal is a follow-up to another regional housing project (5-141) but gives attention to perceptions of alternative housing based on a community approach rather than an individual approach," said Dr. Margaret Weber, chairman of the $141 Regional Technical Committee and associate professor at Oklahoma State University.

Dr. Weber indicated that rapidly rising housing costs are related to limitations in resources essential to the supply of housing. These resources include availability of land, competition for materials and limited fossil fuels.

Although alternatives to conventional housing are available, such as high density housing, factory constructed housing and energy-efficient housing, these methods are not in widespread use.

In order to understand why these alternatives have not been more widely adopted, the proposed regional project will examine the barriers and constraints to their adoption and the incentives that encourage their acceptance.

The proposed project will be undertaken on a regional level and will involve researchers from a variety of disciplines, i.e., agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, architecture, housing, planning, sociology and rural sociology.

Dr. Weber said the findings of the proposed research will be useful to decision-makers who wish to improve the affordability of housing in their areas. Using the information, builders, contractors, realtors, and vendors will be able to identify and apply policies that might encourage the adoption of alternative housing.

Researchers from 16 states and 10 institutions are planning to take part in the project, in addition to TVA and the USDA-ARS Rural Housing Research Unit. For more information contact Dr. Margaret Weber, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Housing, Interior Design and Consumer Studies, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078.

Southern states realize importance of international trade

Southern hospitality is a plus in attracting international trade but the region suffers from a "backward image," according to speakers at the annual Southern Growth Policies Board meeting in Tulsa.

Southern governors gathered for the meeting to discuss "Southern Strategies in a Global Economy," while many governors pointed out the excellent opportunities in international trade, other speakers emphasized the problems of dealing with international politics and foreign tourists.

Gov. George Nigh of Oklahoma, host and chairman of the SGPB, said his state only recently began to realize the importance of international politics. He cited the $1 per barrel drop in crude oil prices as an example of an international decision that will mean a loss of $11 billion in revenue to the Oklahoma general fund.

"An embargo on grain exports to certain countries also affects the Oklahoma economy," he said.

"There are a lot of things affecting us that we don't realize. Internationally, if politics interrupts we're affected to our detriment," the governor said. John West, former governor of South Carolina and former ambassador to Saudi Arabia, said the South is a fertile area for exports to international markets, reverse investments by other nations here and attracting foreign tourists. He said "Southern hospitality" and warmness make foreigners feel comfortable.

Two other speakers, Yoshiiro Tsurui, professor of international business at the City University of New York, and Barbara Jacob, counselor for the trade and economic affairs delegation of the Commission of the European Community, agreed that hospitality of Southerners is a plus in attracting international trade.

"If I had to make major business decl-
(Continued on page 4)

Do you have a new address?

Take a moment and drop us a short note giving us your new address or any address correction that will help CAPSUES get to your desk faster. We are constantly updating our mailing list because people like you are on the move. We don't expect formal letters -- just your name and your proper address.
Oklahoma develops crime prevention program materials

Due to the high priority given rural crime prevention by Oklahoma program planning and advisory committees, the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service has developed a training notebook entitled Rural Crime Prevention Programs. This presentation material is designed to help extension agents, educators, and leaders of the United States Department of Agriculture Service in the preparation of programs and materials for the full range of farm security, Neighborhood Watch, home security, personal protection, fraud and other community concerns.

Each section of the notebook contains (1) an advance preparation guide, (2) a presentation outline, and (3) a separate presentation outline which may also be used to prepare materials.

National Center provides rural government programs

A National Center for Small Communities has been formed to provide a nationwide program for leadership development in rural governments.

Objectives of the Center include studying rural policy issues, conducting leadership development programs, and providing management support for small governments. These activities will be conducted by scholars and experts involved in rural programs and by a permanent Center staff.

The Center expects to bring visiting scholars to Washington, D.C., to spend time working on specific projects. In addition the Center will sponsor training programs and publish studies and conceptual papers. As an added result of the Center’s activities, local officials and private citizens interested in improving the quality of life in rural communities and rural areas of the South.

The Southern Rural Development Center is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation that focuses specifically on rural problems of the Southern region. The Center is located at Mississippi State University and provides financial and technical assistance to state agencies, counties, and local communities to help them develop and implement programs to help meet the needs of rural communities.

Local communities in the Southern region have been particularly successful in developing a wide range of programs to help rural residents. In many cases, these programs have been developed in response to specific needs identified by local residents. The success of these programs is due, in part, to the fact that they have been developed and implemented by local communities themselves.

Results pertaining to values, attitudes and beliefs of the rural population form part of a major research project reported by Dr. Gary Linder, SRCB Director, Sue H. Johnson, Editor, and David Miles, Editorial Assistant.

Dr. William W. Linder... SRCB Director
Sue H. Jones...Editor
David Miles...Editorial Assistant

"As you might guess, the agricultural part of rural America sees me as their advocate, sometimes even when I cannot solve all their problems. If the farmers of this nation look to USDA, why shouldn't the leaders of rural communities do the same? The U.S. Department of Agriculture serves as a national advocate for all of rural America? I say it should, and we can. I'm prepared to accept that responsibility. After all, agriculture is much more than farming. Agriculture includes all of rural America."

---Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block

Addressing National Conference of Black Mayors

Southern research study reveals regional values, attitudes

Results pertaining to values, attitudes and beliefs of the rural population form part of a major research project reported by Dr. Gary Linder, SRCB Director, Sue H. Johnson, Editor, and David Miles, Editorial Assistant.

Dr. William W. Linder... SRCB Director
Sue H. Jones...Editor
David Miles...Editorial Assistant

Cultural value items generated three distinct value traits: self-esteem, fatalism, and present-time orientation. Results of the study are expressed as follows:

SELF ESTEEM: More than half of the respondents in all the sample states except Mississippi and Kentucky showed very positive self-esteem. Low self-esteem was

(Continued on page 5)

Tennessee town protects land from speculators

Rose Creek Hollow, a small mountain hamlet in eastern Tennessee, has discovered a way to keep its land out of the hands of speculators and absentee landlords.

The people of Rose Creek are creating a nonprofit corporation that acquires and holds land for any self-defined community and then leases the land to individuals or groups of public or private, provided they agree to treat the land in ways that contribute to the "common good," as defined by the town. Rose Creek Hollow, the trust has acquired 66 acres. On this land, they have designed 12 homes that are especially designed for low-income families. It is a small community and a factory garden.

Families built the homes — paying about $250,000 each for 10 years and sell the land for an additional $10,000 for 99-year periods. This guarantees the land from the speculative market.
Small talk on big issues...

* A new law meant to reduce the deficit includes a provision that restricts the use of industrial development bonds, an important source of financing for small communities. The bond limit has been placed on the amount of bonds that can be issued. In fiscal years 1984 and 1985, the limit was raised to a maximum of $150 per capita; it will be reduced to $100 per capita in 1986. Exemptions are allowed to finance low-income, multi-family rental housing and certain facilities that are publicly owned for tax purposes.

Foreign trade

(Continued from page 1)

sions, the quality of life would play a great deal of importance, and that quality is good in the South, Tursim said. Tursim said the South's hospitality and relative lack of union activity make it interesting to foreign traders, but he said the region suffers from a "backward" image. Tursim recommended the Southern states emphasize their strong work ethic and good employee-employer relations.

He said East Asian companies look at the quality of education, governmental aid and restraints, and corporate systems which emphasize retraining workers.

"The quality of life is more important than land cost or distance to market in the eyes of foreigners considering an investment in this nation," he said.

Nigh agreed the South has been behind in education, but he said it recently has been "a leader in educational improvement."

"If there's any section of the country that's trying to move in education and better the South's image abroad, noting its state has attracted numerous foreign businesses, especially from the Far East, Jacob said the South "is finally discovering it can be a good place to do business, trade," but at a time when the nation is adopting a more protectionist attitude toward international trade.

But she and Tursim both said a greater emphasis on tariffs is the current high value of the dollar against foreign currencies.

Southern research

(Continued from page 3)

expressed by less than a quarter of the respondents in all states exclusive of Mississippi and Kentucky. The smallest number of respondents in all states was observed in Virginia with 9 percent, while Mississippi had 16 percent. Low self-esteem appeared to be more prevalent among the poor than among the non-poor.

Of the respondents of persons with a positive outlook towards life was larger than the number of persons with a fatalistic outlook. In every state except Kentucky, Fatalistic outlook percentages ranged from 28 percent to 21 percent in Kentucky and Florida respectively to 11 percent in South Carolina. Fatalism did not appear to be significantly associated with poverty status throughout the 10 states.

PRESENT-TIME ORIENTATION: A sizeable number of respondents in all the states appeared to be oriented to a life style emphasizing the present. More than 30 percent of the respondents in each state except Georgia (27 percent) and Tennessee (29 percent) shared this trait, while Mississippi had more than 30 percent of the present-time oriented people. This present-time orientation also appears to be significantly associated with the poverty status in all participating states.

Adjective correlation was a more widely shared trait than low self-esteem and fatalism among the Southern rural poor.

Eighty-four percent of the rural population believed in the virtues of a good hard day's work as a rewarding experience. Almost an equally high number of people believed in the importance of education for their children.

A relatively large number of parents hoped their children would leave their communities, most parents in both present and recent jobs were available. The highest percentages for "no jobs for their children" response were found in Oregon (75%), South Carolina (73%), Kentucky (72%), Alabama (63%), and Mississippi (59%). One half of the respondents in Tennessee felt that jobs were available for their children.

Only minor differences existed between the poor and the non-poor in terms of work attitudes, educational expectations and career futures for their children.

In the study, a considerably large number of rural people expressed serious problems in securing employment. Major problems perceived by the respondents were: (1) limited job opportunities, (2) not knowing the right people, (3) lack of education and training, (4) lack of job information, (5) lack of transportation, (6) physical disability, (7) discrimination by age, and (9) discrimination by sex.

More than one in every two households head thought that limited job opportunities are the most serious problem in securing employment in their community. However, the problem is not only lack of transportation and physical disability appeared to be significantly related to poverty status in all states except Virginia. In Virginia's case, it was true only of physical disability. The significant association of the other problems with the poverty status were not consistent throughout the rural South.

In conclusion, the study shows that from a psycho-cultural perspective the poor do not seem to be much different from the non-poor. However, it seems that the poor are greatly hampered by the lack of transportation and limited job opportunities in the struggle to life themselves out of poverty and to improve their position in society.

Additional information and related publications are available from Dr. Neville Norris, Proceeding Advisor, Kentucky State University, Frankfort, KY 40602, (502) 564-6119.

It's an idea...

The cities of Martinez (23,000) and Pleasant Hill, California, (27,000) have established a Joint Facilities agency that provides a single voice for the cities, shared city attorney, medical insurance, and transportation for the elderly and handicapped. The agency is finally set up to provide combined data processing services, the joint agency has been so successful that it is now paragraphs of joint purchase for the two cities.
In Print

Rural Development Perspectives is a new magazine published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to give a new perspective on rural issues. Its purpose is to make research results accessible to all who are interested in making a better rural America. For subscriptions, send a money order for $10 to Rural Development Perspectives, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. If you have any questions about the publication itself, contact the managing editor, Dr. Beth Walker Honadle, at 202/475-4238.

Management and Planning Capabilities in Small Communities is a report commissioned by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities. It offers recommendations to identify and document practical, self-help efforts and opportunities that strengthen management and planning in small localities. Available for $10 from the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, 1119-112 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada KIP 5P2.

On Film

RURAL CRIME: HOW FARMERS FIGHT BACK, is a new film produced by Deere and Company. The six-minute film features three measures to curtail rural crime: installing a tractor theft prevention program, a reduction of battery and small tool theft programs, and a rustling prevention program. To view the film, contact Deere and Company, Communications Activities, John Deere Road, Moline, IL 61265.

On Schedule

THE FIFTH ANNUAL NATIONAL RURAL SPECIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE, Western Washington University, March 19-22, for more information, contact western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225, (206) 676-3000.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE, March 23-27, Indianapolis. Dr. Beth Walker Honadle is chair of the Program Committee. More information and a call for papers relating to the field of adult and continuing education. Contact the conference at 800-347-3011.

On Film


SECOND NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS, Feb. 25-27, Hyatt Beach, SC. Contact Oma McClain, Coordinator, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29631.

AG IN THE CLASSROOM NATIONAL MEETING, Oct. 28-30, National 4-H Center, Chevy Chase, MD. For information contact Dr. Peggy Hart, (202) 447-5727.

42ND PROFESSIONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS CONFERENCE (PACW), Dec. 2-4, Tuskegee Institute, AL. Contact Dr. T. T. Williams (205) 777-8766.

ESCP SPONSORED WORKSHOP ON STATE AND FEDERAL LIAISON, Dec. 11-12, Atlanta, GA. Contact Glen W. Goss (814) 863-2702.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY ISSUES FACING CONGRESS, June 18-19, Key Bridges Marriott Hotel, Rosslyn, VA. Jointly sponsored by the National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy (at Resources for the Future) and the National Agricultural Forum (coordinated by the Agriculture Council of America). Call for papers to be available from Allen Paul, Agriculture Council of America, (202) 687-9200.

Southern governors move to reduce infant mortality rate

In a recent meeting of the Southern Governors' Association, a policy position was adopted which called for formation of a Southern Regional Infant Mortality Task Force.

The Governors expressed concern that the United States infant mortality rate ranks among the highest of all industrial nations and that the rates for nonwhites and Southerners are well above the national average.

The task force will function under the auspices of the SGA and will bring together Southern policy makers and health experts to reduce the incidence of infant mortality by (1) documenting its scope and studying the reasons for its prevalence, (2) raising public awareness, and (3) highlighting and transferring ideas and experience of successful state programs. Among other policy positions adopted at the 1994 annual meeting in Williamsburg, Va., a recommendation to the President and Congress for their commitment to fund the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility and a call for prompt initiation of its construction. This facility will be managed by the Southeastern Universities Research Association.

A proposal that the SGA join the Southern Legislative Conference in establishing a clearinghouse within the framework of the Southern Regional Education Board for information on state incentives for improving the quality of teaching.

A call for a comprehensive ground water strategy that recognizes the scope of ground water contamination and seeks to develop and implement common terminology for controlling the pollution of ground water, without utilizing federal grant money allocated for other environmental protection efforts.

For further information about the policy positions adopted by the SGA, contact Ann Hayuen at (202) 624-5897. The revised edition of the "Policy Positions of the Southern Governors' Association" can be purchased for $5 from the Southern Governor's Association, 444 North Capitol N.W., Washington, DC 20001.

SGPB identifies trends affecting Southern economy

Senior citizens over 80 years old are the fastest growing population segment in the South, according to a Southern Growth Policies Board report of long-term trends likely to affect the South.

The report was prepared by a committee of 16 persons from throughout the region representing such diverse groups as economists, sociologists, educators, information management specialists, and high tech industries.

Dr. Donald Marchant, director of the University of South Carolina Institute of Information Management, Technology and Policy presented a preliminary report of the committee at its last meeting of the Board.

"There will be a significant increase in people 65 and over in the South, "Marchant said, "and during the next 20 years the fastest growing sector of our population will be people over 80 years old."

He emphasized that such a population shift will have a significant impact on the region in terms of health care and social services, and it also may result in growing divisions among the elderly.

"The divisions will be among those that are quite healthy and able to live in places like Hilton Head and Kiawah Island and those who are quite poor and having substantial difficulty getting along," he said.

The committee identified nine other trends and issues likely to affect the Southern economy. They include the following:

* More black Southerners are coming home.
* A tremendous immigration of black Southerners has been taking place since the mid-1970s. Research by Dr. Carol Stack of the Institute of Policy Sciences at Duke University indicates that for each person interviewed in the research study, five relatives or friends also returned to the South from Northern cities. The study revealed a significant number of splits within black families as the husband stayed in the North while the wife and children returned to the South and vice versa.

* The composition of the South's labor force will change significantly. There will be a reduction in 2,301 new entrants to the labor force, and this reduction will drop

Three economic growth studies show effects of expansion

Researchers are concluding a series of economic growth studies to determine the impact of growth on three Southern communities.

The first study completed by the Rural Labor Markets Section (RLM) of the USDA-ERS-EDD covered a nine-county area of South Central Kentucky heavily weighted with manufacturing and small farm agriculture.

Don Larson is using the results of the study to examine how household income is affected by employment growth.

Preliminary findings suggest that although the study area did experience employment expansion, changes in real household well-being and the incidence of poverty were negligible.

The RLM's second economic growth study, currently in progress, is being conducted by Jim Schnuck and Vic Oliver.

The area under study, a 10-county nonmetro area in South Georgia, is another mixed agriculture-manufacturing economy which experienced above average employment growth.

(Continued on page 4)
1985 Farm Bill challenges education skills of Extension

The stage is set for a potentially long and bitter debate over the 1985 Farm Bill, according to C. Wells, associate director of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service. Predicts that the stakes will be high and that Extension will be pressured by both farm organizations and politicians to take a position and design policy.

In a paper presented recently to the Southern Outlook Conference in Atlanta, Wells discussed Extension's role and responsibilities concerning the Farm Bill and made the following observations:

1. Extension economists have an obligation to conduct comprehensive educational programs and to present interpretations of relevant issues for the 1985 Farm Bill.

2. Extension's role is policy education not policy advocacy. Its strength lies in its ability to identify policy alternatives and outline the advantages and disadvantages associated with those alternatives.

3. Extension's reputation as a source of unbiased information may face intense pressure on economists to "come down on one or another" group's point of view. Analyses must be based upon sound economic theory, a thorough knowledge of the commodity, and a strong data base.

4. Seminars or other means of policy education must be provided to agricultural school or college administrators. Well-informed administrators are in a better position to support policy educators if they come under attack by special interest pressure groups.

5. The educational process must necessarily contain a high dose of mass communication. Many farm leaders and politicians poorly understand the inter-relationships of monetary, fiscal, and national trade and industrial policy on the agricultural sector.

6. Include home economists and production specialists in the policy education process. Home economists are moving into the public policy education arena and can assist in policy education with women who are often heavily involved in farm management. Provide policy updates to production colleagues who will receive great pressure from clients to understand policy interpretation and formulation areas. Extension Services need to present a unified interpretation of Farm Bill programs, alternatives, and their consequences to avoid confusion.

7. States with no economist specifically assigned to policy analysis will have to develop a total staff program which will place priority on increasing the technical complexity of policy issues and complex policy issues rather than focusing narrowly on individual commodity policy. Some education can be done in a commodity setting, but awareness of the broad implications of narrow commodity interest should be included.

Wells emphasized that Extension economists will play a key role in Extension programming and advising the years ahead. Administrators are committed to improving economic literacy and will shift current resources to new areas where possible to support economic education.

CAPSULES is published periodically by the Southern Rural Development Center and the Extension Service for educators, researchers, local officials and private citizens interested in improving the quality of life in the small communities and rural areas of the South.

The Southern Rural Development Center is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation and focuses specifically on rural problems of the Southern region. The Center is located at Mississippi State University and provides support to Extension services and experiment services of 29 land-grant universities in 13 Southern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Dr. William M. Linder............Director
Jane Rendleman,....Editor
David Miles............Editorial Assistant

Names in the news...Names in the news.

* DR. BRADY J. DEATON is one of 16 people appointed with Virginia's Gov. Robb to serve as members of the Board of Directors of the Rural Virginia Development Corporation. Dr. Deaton, who has been actively involved in the development and organization of the Rural Development Corporation, also works with Virginia Tech's Department of Agricultural Economics.

* LLOYD BENDER and THOMAS F. STINSON authored an article, "Mitigating Impacts of Rapid Growth on Local Government" in a recent issue of the Journal of Community Development. Bender received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Clemson University and completed his Ph.D. in agricultural engineering at North Carolina State University. He has headed the Agricultural Engineering Department at Clemson since 1976. Dr. Webb's selection was made following the retirement of W.T. O'DELL.

* Deputy Administrator WERNER L. PETE PETOSKY of the USDA-ES Natural Resources and Rural Development unit will retire November 24.

* New directors have been named at two of the USDA's Extension development centers. PETER F. KORSCHING, an associate professor of rural sociology at Iowa State University, succeeds RONALD G. POWERS, as director of the North Central Regional Center for Rural Development. The North Central Regional Center is linked with land-grant colleges in 12 states of the North Central region and is located at Iowa State University. JANES P. PRESTON, an associate professor of rural sociology at Cornell University, has been appointed director of the Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development at Cornell University. Preston succeeds LEE DAY as the center director and works with land-grant colleges and universities in 12 Northeastern states.

* DR. CLINTON V. TURNER has been named extension administrator at Virginia State University. He replaces MR. MILTON C. HARDING, who retired recently. DR. LORENZO LYNN, a State Extension staff as assistant administrator
New industries prefer North Carolina, Sun Belt states

A recent survey revealed that North Carolina is the most popular state for new industries and the South Atlantic states are third. The only Northern state in the top 10 is Illinois. In 1980, North Carolina and Texas tied for first.

The Pacific coast hosted the West South Central as the second most preferred region.


Compared with a similar survey four years ago: Labor rates, proximity to airports, costs of living, reasonable property costs and a metropolitan location are much more important factors to new industries now.

* Less important are rural locations, proximity to raw materials, and the city.

A third of those surveyed are considering sites outside North America for new factories.

Arkansas leaders advocate program plans national study tour

The Arkansas Agricultural and Rural Leadership Program (LeadAR) is making plans for a National Study Tour February 24-March 2 in Washington, D.C.

This tour is part of an intensive training program that ended last month. The leadership class of 28 Arkansans selected for the LeadAR program.

Sponsored by a $200,000 grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the two-year program is designed to help develop young agricultural leaders and implement in them an understanding of public issues.

Besides studying principles of leadership, the trainees will be involved in local, state, national, and international issues. The objective of the program is to study the formation of national policy. To fulfill this, contacts have been made with 7850 people. The Extension Service-USDAs will present a one-day briefing on the forming of policy at the national level.

Plans are underway to meet with the states' Congressional delegation and attend hearings and committee meetings with various Congressional groups. Conferences are being arranged with U.S. departments such as ESUSA, EP A, HUD, and the Department of Interior. Visits to the National Farm Bureau Office and the U.S. Department of Commerce are also being arranged.

The curriculum committee of LeadAR lists the following sessions and dates of seminars:

* international Marketing and Policy, March 14-16, Jonesboro

* Planning for development in rural communities, May 16-18, Dermott

* Issues in Agricultural Law, July

* Finance, August 20-21, Fayetteville

* Agriculture and Forestry in Arkansas' Economy, Sept. 19-21, Stuttgart

* International Travel in Europe, November


Southern trends. . . (Continued from page 1)

at a lower rate in the South than it will be in the North.

* There will be a new business climate for industrial growth in the South. New Electronics, petroleum, and the impact of industrial automation are changing the economic climate in the region, and this will require the development of new policies and different strategies. The region has already begun the change from the traditional industry-chasing type of activity to other plans and strategies for industry, university cooperation and transportation.

* World markets for Southern agricultural products will continue to expand. Agriculture will fill the void left by the growth, and related industries like food processing will have to expand in the South. The growth of world population puts the agricultural South in a very advantageous position. Although agriculture will continue to develop, new technology will have a pronounced effect on the way farming is done in the South.

* The South could become the "food basket of the nation" during the next 10-15 years. This potential exists, but subtleties in the expansion of refrigeration efforts already underway, the South has a significant advantage--even if it experiences a less than optimal growth.

* The information processing industry holds a key to future growth. MANUFACTURING and service industries will grow because of the growth of technology developments such as micro chips, lasers and other fibers optics. This new technology can be transferred into the rural areas in three sectors of the economy: the computer industry, the communications industry and the information industry. The information industry is a $17 billion a year segment of the economy, the communications industry is about $200 billion and the computer industry is about $150 billion. These industries are outpacing the national growth and have the potential to do so in the future. This means tremendous new business opportunities in the South.

* The South has a real need for a new type of infrastructure to produce and move information. When people talked about industrial development, they talked in terms of physical infrastructure like highways and bridges. Now the South is seeing a different infrastructure to move

information, make it available to people, and making it available to small and large businesses. Firms like IBM and AT&T are clearly involved in this type of infrastructure. And types of people and businesses are thinking about kinds of infrastructure to support new business development in the region. "High Dividend Newspapers in Florida is experimenting with video tech home information services. Sears, IBM and other major companies are beginning to think about the nature of this new infrastructure for home and business service.

* Telecommunications networks and home computers may significantly influence new growth for the region. The phone between the office and the home is becoming blurred. As microcomputers and telecommunication systems become cheaper and more people are going to work at home or at local places rather than commute to work, people who work only part-time can now do so more easily from the home as opposed to having to go to a physical place to work. In some states, great concern is already been shown for the protection of the traditional employment, workplace regulations that involve the home, etc.

* The quality of the region's coastal and waterways can significantly impact the economy. The quality of water, both fresh and at beaches and seacoasts, will have a direct effect on the attractiveness of the South, not only for industrial development but also for tourism development.

A report of the Committee on Southern Trends can be obtained from the Southern Growth Policies Board, Box 12293, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

It's an idea. . .

When economic conditions forced the closing of local libraries in small rural towns in southern Florida, 15 communities joined forces to experiment with taxi routes to take people to regional libraries in the small Finnish town of Williston. For example, five taxi routes now take local residents to visit the regional library twice a month. The growers, who own the taxi service, get a $15 tab, which amounts to $2,666, one tenth of what it would cost to operate a mobile library.
In Print
Cornell Publications on International Rural Development. A wide variety of publications from the Center for International Studies Rural Development Committee at Cornell University (107 Uris Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853). An ordered form listing monographs, bibliographies, occasional papers, and special series on rural development, landlessness, local organization, landless peasants, and related issues is available for $3.00 to any tract of land for its agricultural value. The points taken into consideration are soil quality, fertility, drainage, land use, and distance to urban areas, wildlife habitat, and agricultural investment.

A new resource book on rural crime has been developed by the Missouri Cooperative Extension Service. The book includes several reference lists including resource persons, pamphlets, printed materials, books, national resource organizations, state resource organizations, and a page of humoristic cartoons pertaining to crime prevention. The resource book is appropriate for use by law enforcement and citizens' groups. For a copy of the book, send a $2 check to E. Frederick List, Committee Chairman, U.S. Civil Rights Commission, 2001 L Street, Washington, DC 20501.

On Film
National Main Street Center has announced the release of four 20-minute video images and accompanying guide entitled "Main Street: A Community Success Story." The video images are intended to assist small groups of interested citizens and municipal officials to organize and support Amerindian self-governance efforts. The four video images are as follows:

THE FOUR-POINT APPROACH. This tape introduces the four elements of the Main Street Approach to revitalization: organization, promotion, design, and economic restructuring.

GETTING ORGANIZED. This videotape illustrates how a strong organizational framework can bring people and ideas together, provide a basis for cooperation among diverse groups, and become the foundation for achieving short- and long-term goals.

BRINGING IN BUSINESS. This tape illustrates the Main Street Approach to effective business recruiting: gathering basic information, packaging it, identifying prospective business owners, and helping them to locate or expand downtown.

INVESTING IN YOUR IMAGE. This tape explores such issues as raising public awareness, using design professionals, and setting up a design assistance program.

These "Main Street at Work" video images were shot from the National Main Street Center, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 673-4219.

On Schedule
2ND PROFESSIONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' CONGRESS (IPA), Dec. 2-4, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Theme: "Strategy for the Survival of the Small Farmers." Topics include the production of management, and marketing methods. For further information, contact Dr. T. T. Williams, Director, Human Resources Development Center, P.O. Box 681, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 36088, (205) 777-8764.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICIES FACING CONGRESS IN 1985, Dec. 4-6, Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Rosslyn, Va. Jointly sponsored by the National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy (At Resources for the Future) and the National Agricultural Forum (coordinator of technical officials to organizational and governmental agencies. Further information may be obtained from Loretta Dobbs, ASAP, 2505 Niles Rd., Dr. Joseph, Md. 20805-9659, (301) 429-0030.

FOURTH NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDIAN AND SMALL COMMUNITY SEWAGE SYSTEMS: Dec. 10-11, New Orleans, La. Sponsored by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, with cooperation from 14 technical associations and governmental agencies. Further information may be obtained from Loretta Dobbs, ASAP, 2505 Niles Rd., Dr. Joseph, Md. 20805-9659, (301) 429-0300.

ESCP SPONSORED WORKSHOP ON STATE AND FEDERAL LIAISON, Dec. 11-12, Atlanta, Ga. Contact Glenn W. Goss (814) 863-2302.

1985 ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI JOINT STATE RECREATION CONFERENCE (ARPS and MRPA), Jan. 13-15 at Mobile, Ala. Contact Bob Clark (205) 826-4365.

EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR PARK AND RECREATION PROFESSIONALS, Jan. 14-18, Texas A&M Univ. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Watt (409) 845-5418 or 845-5419.

CONFERENCE ANALYZING THE FARM POLICY SITUATION AND PROGRAM OPTIONS, Jan. 26-29, Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute and primarily concerned with 1985 farm legislation and long-term policy issues. Contact Tom Johnson, 1150 - 17th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 862-6410 or Bruce Gardner, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXTENSION SERVICE, Feb. 3-6, Hilton Hotel, Hilton, Florida, Gainesville, Fl. 32611, (904) 392-1747.


SEVENTH ANNUAL LIFELONG LEARNING RESEARCH CONFERENCE, Feb. 21-22, University of Maryland, College Park. Contact John O'Neill, Administrators, professors, practitioners, and graduate students are encouraged to submit papers relating to the field of adult and continuing education. The conference will feature Dr. Peter Jarvis, Professor of Adult and Continuing Education, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, (U.K.). Deadline for submission of abstracts is Nov. 22. Submit all papers to Lifelong Learning Research Conference, William M. Rivera, Adult and Continuing Education, 1020 Symms Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

SECOND NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS, Feb. 25-27, Myrtle Beach, SC. Contact Gina McElvain, Coordinator, Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29631.
Small talk on big issues...

* George Palumbo and Seymour Sacks, both with the Department of Economics at Syracuse University, will be undertaking a study of rural government credit ratings under a cooperative research agreement with the USDA Economic Development Division.

Trends in credit ratings assigned to urban and rural governments over the 1977 to 1982 period will be evaluated in the light of changes in the underlying fiscal and socioeconomic factors that determine credit worthiness over the next 12 months.

* The rate of increase in the cost of health care has slowed dramatically, according to Margaret M. Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services. "The rate of inflation in medical care costs has been cut almost in half from 10.8 percent in 1981, when President Reagan took office, to 6.3 percent at present," she said. Heckler attributes the decrease to the new system of paying hospitals for the treatment of elderly and disabled people under Medicare. The system pays fixed amounts, set in advance, for each type of ailment rather than paying most of a hospital's reasonable costs as in the past.

* Two new Metropolitan Statistical Areas have been created, one of which is in the South, Naples, Fla., and Santa Fe, N.M., are the first areas to be designated on the basis of post-1980 population trends. They did not qualify in the 1980 Census, but have increased in population since that time.

* Under a contract with the USDA Economic Development Division, Dr. Beverly A. Cligler, Assistant Professor with North Carolina State University, will write a background paper on high priority research needs in the area of rural public service delivery.

* The National Rural Project has moved from Murray State University in Kentucky to Western Washington University, Bellingham, Wash. The project has announced the fifth annual National Rural Special Education Conference at Bellingham, March 19-22. Further information about the American Council on Rural Special Education (ACRES) may be obtained from Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225, (206) 676-3000.

Southern Rural Development Center
O. Box 5406
Mississippi State, MS 39762

Rural centers to publish small business management aids

Beating the bush for new industry may be one approach to economic development, but the nation's rural development centers have an equal interest in keeping small business alive and well in rural America. "We're developing materials that will pave the road for providing small business operators with badly needed management skills," explained Dr. William W. Linder, director of the Southern Rural Development Center at Mississippi State University.

The Southern Rural Development Center is one of four regional rural development centers providing support staff to the community development efforts of land-grant universities. Extension Services and experiment stations throughout the nation.

The four centers are combining efforts to develop and publish national programming materials that will be used by Extension community development specialists to assist independently owned firms in rural and small communities.

"Extension has always been committed to improving the quality of life in rural areas," Linder said. "Small businesses that are independently owned and operated provide employment and income as well as needed and recreational opportunities that contribute to quality of life."

Linder said that close to 50 percent of all small businesses fall within a year and the primary reason is the low level of management skills among most small firm managers.

"Business people in rural areas aren't always comfortable or familiar with university business schools or state and federal agency programs," he said. "But these people are familiar with their county Cooperative Extension Service offices. The Extension Service has both the capability and the credibility to meet the needs of these small businesses."

The national small business programming materials will be available in late spring and distributed to Extension community development units at every land-grant university. Other agencies or individuals will be able to purchase the materials from the rural development centers.

The format for the materials will be a (Continued on page 5)

North Carolina offers grants to start small businesses

One Southern state is doing all it can to help small businesses start up and grow. North Carolina Gov. Hunt has announced the availability of community grants for the establishment of small business incubators.

An incubator facility is a building or group of buildings which provides space and support services—low rent, secretarial services, utilities, and equipment—for small businesses which are just getting started.

Under the grant program, communities may apply for up to $200,000 in grants for the purpose of establishing business incubators.

"Incubator facilities provide a focus for community efforts to encourage economic development through the start-up and growth of small businesses," Gov. Hunt said.

Applications are due by Dec. 3, 1984.

RELEATING RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO YOUR COMMUNITY
Northeast center develops financial management materials

Extension programming materials in local government management will be available next fall as a result of a new project underway at the Northeast Center for Governmental Management.

The materials are being developed for the Northeastern states but can be adapted and easily distributed to other states where Extension professionals want to conduct local government finance and financial management programs.

Entitled "Local Government Finance: Extension Across the Northeast," the project will be directed by two members of the Pennsylvania State University Extension faculty, Theodore R. Alter, community economics specialist, and Diane K. McLaughlin, Extension research associate in community economics, will develop materials to assist Extension staff at all levels in planning, teaching and evaluating local government finance and financial management programs.

The objectives of the program are as follows:
1. To develop instructor's manuals, client training packets, and other educational materials. Andy Dolin, Grant Program Officer, will disseminate these materials to Extension directors and state CED leaders, participants in the 1983 local government finance conference, and other Extension professionals.
2. To conduct workshops for Northeast Extension staff on the use and adaptation of these materials. The workshops will focus on aspects of local government finance and financial management.

To update these surveys during the third year to assess the effectiveness of phases one and two.

The project will end with another Northeast local government finance and financial management conference scheduled for fall 1987.

In another area of financial management, Alter and McLaughlin have prepared a paper entitled "Analyzing Local Government Fiscal Capacity." This publication describes a new, straightforward financial management technique for analyzing the fiscal capacity of local governments.

The described process reflects financial management practices and actual applications. The approach underlying this technique is applicable to any unit of local government, large or small. The fundamental premise of this publication is that small local governments generally have the greatest need for financial management assistance. The necessary knowledge can be more readily available, learned, and applied with few additional resources beyond those currently accessible in most local governments.

For more information about analyzing local government's fiscal capacity or about development of financial management materials, contact Theodore R. Alter, 101 Weaver Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, (814) 865-0467.

EDD funds projects to study problems of black farmers

USDA's Economic Development Division has launched three new research projects to address the problems of black farmers.

One study by Robert Hoppe and Herman Bluestone will identify regional differences in black farm operations and as well as differences in the socioeconomic well-being of black farmers.

Hoppe and Bluestone will determine how these differences relate to industrialization. (Continued on page 3)

Black farmers... (Continued from page 2)

growth and development in the black farming regions.

The study will be based on (1) published data for all farmers and a special tabulation for black farmers from the 1978 Census of Agriculture, (2) 1970 and 1980 Population Censuses, and (3) employment and income data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Although this study will not be completed until early 1985, preliminary findings suggest that black farmers are doing better than nonfarm areas undergoing rapid economic growth and development than in other counties.

Another study by Vera Banks will identify key characteristics of black farmers. Banks will use data from the 1978 Census of Agriculture and the 1979 Farm Finance Survey.

A third study being conducted by Linda Chelfi and Priscilla Salant at the University of Wisconsin will use data from the Public Use Sample to study poverty among black farmers.

Virginia Extension offers correspondence course

The Virginia Cooperative Extension Service has developed a correspondence course on the processes and functions of leaders in an organizational setting. Most people aspire to be leaders or who occupy leadership positions do so without the benefit of any training. Few organizations, clubs, or associations take the time to train persons for leadership roles.

The course focuses on activities normally associated with the leadership function. Typical areas included in the course are as follows: leadership and leadership styles, meeting management, group decision making, motivation, communication, team building, the leadership and leadership skills in the community, and the concept of change.

The course fee is $20. For further information contact Michael Chandler, Specialist, Community Resource Development, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061, (703) 961-6921 or Walter L. Saunders, Jr., Associate Director, Cooperative Extension Programs, Donaldson Brown Center for Continuing Education at (703) 961-5241.

Regional research project studies rural labor force

"Labor Markets and Labor Force Differentiation in Nonmetropolitan Areas" is the title of a new Southern regional research project funded through September 30, 1988. The project has three broad objectives:

- identify and measure the characteristics of local labor markets basic units of social and economic organization;
- assess the impacts of social and economic changes on local labor markets and labor force participants;
- analyze the labor market characteristics on individuals and households.

Each of the objectives will be addressed by using some type of secondary data such as the Public Use Sample, the City/County Data Book and the CPS Historical File. Participating Experiment Stations and faculty members include Joe Molnar, Auburn University; Lewis Gurley and Pat Holloway, University of Georgia; Tom Lyson, Clemson University; James Bokemeyer, University of Kentucky; Mike Desesan and Louis 슈, H. L. Godwin, Texas A&M. Other participants include Charles Tolbert at Florida State University and Southern Research Institute of the USDA Economic Development Division of the Economic Research Service. For more information about the project, contact Bill Falk (504-388-3101 at LSU, chairman of the 518th Technical Committee)

Historic preservation grants available to rural residents

Rural communities could be requesting matching grants up to $50,000 for projects linking historic preservation with local economic development. The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), which in the past has had an urban emphasis, is now expanding its horizons.

To qualify for the grants, applicants must be members of the National Trust ($50 annual fee, please mail a check of the price they are proposing, have a capable staff, and form a project review team. 

CAPULES is published periodically by the Southern Rural Development Center as an information service for educators, researchers, local officials and private citizens interested in improving the quality of life in the small communities and rural areas of the South.

The Southern Rural Development Center is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation and focuses specifically on rural problems of the Southern region. It is supported at Mississippi State University and provides support to the extension services offices of 20 land-grant universities in 13 Southern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Dr. William W. Linder.............Director
Jane Rendell..........................Editor
David Miles............Editorial Assistant
Small talk on big issues...

Is the Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) an appropriate program for small cities? These are some of the questions to be studied by the American Management Association, with support from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The UDAG has included funding to help small cities address the issues it faces, including how to improve the quality of life for residents in rural communities.

According to a report published in the 1986 Special Publication of the Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer, computer-taught adults learn three times faster than students learning under typical classroom conditions. A group of students spent five hours with a Navy computer-aided instruction software learning program, while students from another group spent 12 hours in classroom instruction. Computer-taught students mastered the subject three times faster than classroom students. A week later, a retention test was given to both groups. The classroom-taught students' retention was 50% lower than that of computer-taught students. The report showed that computer-taught students dropped only 5 percent.

Pennsylvania Extension has been engaged by the Extension Service to carry out a special project, 4-H Training Plan and Educational Materials to Assist Rural Communities in Solving Their Transportation Problems. Pennsylvania Extension has agreed to develop a general training plan (model), supporting educational materials, evaluation of a Northeast Region pilot program and a national dissemination plan. The project is expected to be completed by July 1988. The Eastern Region Rural Development Center will assist in all phases of the project. Pennsylvania Agricultural Extension, a transportation specialist, and Bill Gillis, a community development specialist, are project leaders. Donna Nelson is the Extension Assistant.

As video display terminals (VDTs) replace the electric light bulb and change the nature of office work, serious questions are being raised about the health hazards of prolonged VDT use. Several states have established commissions to study these hazards while others move toward protecting workers from VDT safety in the workplace. More than a dozen VDT bills have been introduced in states. New Mexico has proposed the strongest legislation. Assemblyman Tom Hayden's legislation would require hourly breaks for VDT workers. Dr. Fisher at Texas A&M University and Dr. Fish at UC San Francisco, one of a number of Extension specialists with specific assignments in the area of safety and health, have been doing research in this area. In addition to having served as a management consultant to retail, service and manufacturing firms, Dr. Fish has had teaching, research and Extension positions at Michigan State University, Oregon State University and Cornell University. He has served as a management consultant to the Economics Branch of the California Air Resources Board and worked on several independent contracts for the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"When I'm going to a county into which he works with the county agent and perhaps the Chamber of Commerce as a group," Linder said, "He may do an economic analysis of the area or conduct an opinion poll which is critical in terms of how people feel about where they work."

"He can take a group of merchants in a town and conduct a two-hour workshop or a one-day workshop on almost any topic that will ultimately become part of his personnel assignment for four staff years.

Several state programs can help small rural governments cope with the high cost of borrowing. Trends in the cost of rural government borrowing were summarized during a recent conference on "Rural Development: What Will Work in Rural America?" sponsored by the National Association of Towns and Townships. For further information contact Pat Sullivan, USDA-ERS/EED, Room 494, 500 12th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-8874

Small business... (Continued from page 1)

large three-ring notebook that will include such aids as teaching outlines, student workbooks, slide sets, overheads, and discussion guides. This is the 30th edition essential to good business management.

The topics include customer relations, development of a sales force, control of profits and cash flow, time management, visual merchandising, computer use in business, financing a business, analyzing your market, personnel management and starting a new business.

Almost all of this material has been developed by Dr. Dennis Fisher at Texas A&M University and Dr. Fisher has had teaching, research and Extension positions at Michigan State University, Oregon State University and Cornell University. He has served as a management consultant to the Economics Branch of the California Air Resources Board and worked on several independent contracts for the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

When Dr. Fisher goes into a county, he works with the county agent and perhaps the Chamber of Commerce as a group," Linder said, "He may do an economic analysis of the area or conduct an opinion poll which is critical in terms of how people feel about where they work."

"He can take a group of merchants in a town and conduct a two-hour workshop or a one-day workshop on almost any topic that will ultimately become part of his personnel assignment for four staff years.

Many of these small business owners have never had training in visual merchandising or personnel management. They don't know how to forecast their profit and cash flow, how to solve the problems that large firms have, but they don't have the same resources to get help." The Eastern Region Rural Development Center has worked with Fisher to make his workshop materials available to other Extension specialists. The material has no regional limitations and can be used in small or large communities.

EPA fact sheets explain pollution control financing

Fact sheets showing small business firms where to seek financing for pollution control efforts, environmental regulations have been prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The fact sheets were assembled to satisfy inquiries the Agency's Small Business Ombudsman, Marc Jones, has received on alternative sources for financing pollution control equipment.

Preparation of the fact sheets was undertaken by the ombudsman's office, Synco Consultants and Duquesne University's Small Business Development Center, with funds provided by EPA's Offices of Water and Air and Radiation, as well as the ombudsman. The Synco Consultants' guide, "Where financing can be found for equipment to treat wastewater discharges, control air emissions or deal with hazardous wastes," includes descriptions of financial assistance. It includes descriptions of financing available from the Small Business Administration, other federal agencies, state and local governments. The information package includes answers to frequently asked questions about financing programs, such as eligibility criteria, loan limits and conditions and application requirements. The Synco Consultants' guide lists the differences between the different programs, directories of regional and district offices of the agencies involved in the programs and instructions associated with pollution control investments.

To obtain the fact sheets, small business firms should call EPA's ombudsman on 800-368-9888 or 703-557-7015. The packets also are available from the Commerce Department's Small Business Administration and the Agency's regional offices.
In Print

The Georgia County Guide is a statistical guide to Georgia's 159 counties. Prepared by Douglas C. Becthel for the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Georgia, the handbook consists of 68 tables of agricultural, educational, and demographic facts and addresses for each county. Maps collected from federal and state agencies as well as from private sources are also included. The handbook is available for $7 from The Rural Development Center, P.O. Box 1290, Loganville, GA (678) 386-3397.

The Effect of Food Preferences of Preschool Children on Family Food Selection presents the results of a research project which attempted to study preschool children and the foods they eat. This study, conducted by Leela Adams and Hattie F. Evans, attempts to determine preschoolers' food preferences, the factors influencing their preferences, the impact of their preferences on the food selection of their families, and the level of nutrition education presented to preschoolers at public, and private preschool centers. The ultimate objective is to explore the relationship between the family unit and the development of nutritional food habits and attitudes. For information contact the researchers at the Office of 1850 Research, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, SC 29117.

Regional Research in Agriculture—State Agricultural Experiment Stations and USDA-Cooperative State Research Service is a brochure which describes and organizes the research and extension efforts of the states. Copies may be obtained from the Committee of Nine in cooperation with the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service, P.O. Box 207, West Madison Building, Raleigh, NC 27699.

Acid Rain: Its State-by-State Impact is a 50-state survey of the effects of acid rain, with valuable statistics for state officials seeking to tackle the problem within their borders. Copies may be purchased for $10 each from the National Wildlife Federation, Acid Rain Project, 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Comprehensive Planning for Small Texas Cities was published by the Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. This book describes the roles of the elements of the planning machinery (citizen boards, personel, etc.) and the way in which small towns can begin the process of guiding future development. Comprehensive planning will help communities deal with the effects of change. Each step needed for developing a comprehensive plan is summarized. To obtain copies of this publication, send $3.00 to Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, P.O. Box 13206, Capitol Station, Austin, TX 78771.

Local Government Auditing: A Manual for Public Officials is a guide to help the expert in the use of professional auditing of government finances in order to spot debilitating practices and to monitor the effectiveness of remedies. Copies may be obtained from the Council of Municipal Officials, 54 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010. The price is $14.95.

The Resource Guide to Public Productivity contains extensive listing of recent books, articles, and audio-visual materials devoted to the subject of public productivity. The guide is divided into five sections. The first section contains citations of 500 books, journal articles, and magazine articles. The second section contains annotations of 50 of the most relevant books. The third section is an extensive bibliography of audio-visual resources. In the fourth section, the Resource Guide summarizes 100 productivity case studies and situations and provides "Sources of information." The fifth section contains a listing of magazines, journals, newsletters, and other publications devoted to public productivity subjects. The Resource Guide is packed with three-ring blinder so that updates to the literature, which will be offered semi-annually, can easily be added to your collection. Information may be obtained by writing the National Center for Public Productivity, 445 West 59th St., New York, NY 10019.

Rural Libraries is a semiannual publication of the Council on Library and Information Services. The purpose is to examine issues that concern rural librarians who struggle to provide quality library service under less than ideal conditions. The publication is sponsored by a one-year subscription (2 issues) is $6. Mail order to Subscription Manager, Center for the Study of Library Resources, University of Pennsylvania, Clarks, PA 16124.

Exploring Benefit-Based Financing for Local Government Services: Most User Charges Focus on the question of equity—keeping user charges constant, who bears the burden, or disadvantaged through such protections as life/liffe rates, group discounts, area rebates, deferrals for special assessments, and, though not in use yet, super voucher systems (lump sum grants to eligible house-holds for the payment of public service charges). Copies are available for $10 from the Publications Department, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St., P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90406-2138. Ask for publication N-2180-89 by Kevin McCarthy and others.

On Schedule

FOURTH NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDIVIDUAL AND SMALL COMMUNITY SEWAGE SYSTEMS, Dec. 10-11, New York. Sponsored by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, with cosponsors from 14 technical associations. Information may be obtained by contact Loretta Dibble, ASAE, 2500 Niles Road, St. Joseph, MI 49085-9655, (616) 429-0300.

ESC SPONSORED WORKSHOP ON STATE AND FEDERAL LIASON, Dec. 11-12, Atlanta, GA. Contact Glen W. Goss (861) 876-2570.

1985 ALABAMA-MASSACHUSETTS JOINT STATE RECREATION CONFERENCE (APRS and MBPA), Jan. 13-15 at Mobile, AL. Contact Bob Clark (205) 926-4965.

EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR PARK AND RECREATION PROFESSIONALS, Jan.-Feb., Texas A&M Univ. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Warrick (409) 845-5418 or 845-5419.

CONFERENCE ANALYZING THE FARM POLICY SITUATION AND PROGRAM OPTIONS, Jan. 28-29, Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute and primarily concerned with 1985 farm legislation and long-term policy issues. Contact Tom Johnson, 1100 15th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 662-6410 or Bruce Gardner, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS, Feb. 21-23, Atlanta, GA. Contact Dr. Bo Beaulieu, Program Chairman, Rural Sociology Section (SASS), 119 Rolls Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, (904) 392-1747.


SEVENTH ANNUAL LIFELONG LEARNING RESEARCH CONFERENCE, Feb. 21-22, University of Maryland Adult Education Center. Administrators, professors, practitioners, and graduate students are encouraged to submit papers relating to the field of adult and continuing education. MS conference will feature Dr. Peter Jarvis, Professor of Adult and Continuing Education at the University of Kentucky, Forth Worth, Texas, and Dr. Robert Hiller, University of Kentucky, London, Kentucky. Deadline for submission of abstracts is Nov. 22. Submit all papers to Lifelong Learning Research Conference, 1213 W. Main St., Nashville, TN 37203.

SECOND NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS, Feb. 25-27, Myrtle Beach, SC, Contact Gini Mcclain, Coordinator, Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29631.
How to obtain information about Washington legislature

Individuals are often left in the dark about what's happening in Washington. The following is a listing of some of the available information sources for monitoring legislation on Capitol Hill.

The Bill Status Office will provide up-to-date information on specific legislation introduced in the current Congress. Printouts summarizing legislation are available through the Office but must be picked up and paid for in person (202/225-1772). The Bill Status Office will indicate the subcommittee with jurisdiction. This subcommittee may be reached for further information. The general number is (202/224-3121).

The very latest on legislative floor action may be obtained through the Senate Cloakrooms (Dem. 202/275-7400 or Rep. 202/225-7430). The House and Senate Document Rooms make available bills and committee reports upon written request or in person. Contact the Senate Document Room, Room B0 4, Senate Hart Building, Washington, D.C. 20515 (202/225-3456). Send a self-addressed mailing label. Limit is six items per request. Reports and publications prepared by the Congressional Research Service are primarily available only to members of Congress and their staff. However, research of the CRS may appear in committee prints available through the individual committees or through the Government Printing Office (202/783-3238). CRS publications available to the public (1981-10-340-16500) is available through GPO as is a monthly publication CRS Studies in the Public Domain (SNO 30-000-007527). The Major Legislation of the Congress, providing summaries of Congressional Issues and the major legislation introduced, is published 15 times for each Congress and is available by subscription. The Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions summarizes essential features of public bills and is also available on subscription basis for each session. The Congressional Researcher Service can be reached at (202) 227-5522).

Southern Rural Development Center
P.O. Box 5406
Mississippi State, MS 39762

Vol. 4 No. 6 December 1984

SREB facts show South's achievement in education

For over two decades, the Southern Regional Education Board's (SREB) biennial Fact Book on Higher Education has chronicled the South's achievements and progress in higher education.

The SREB publication provides tables and figures which show the dramatic changes in recent years in higher education in the South. In general, the Fact Book seeks to reinforce the challenge that the South must be measured against the same criteria of excellence applied everywhere. The 1984 edition of the Fact Book offers the latest available information about financial support, faculty salaries, enrollment trends and degree output. Highlights of the 1984 Fact Book include the following:

- Salaries for faculty in Southern colleges and universities are about 6 percent less than faculty salaries nationally.
- In 1983-84, the student-faculty ratio was about 20 to 1 in the public institutions in the SREB states.
- Faculty in the fields of law, engineering, and business and management have the highest salaries, on the average.
- From 1979 to 1984, appropriations of state tax funds for higher education increased 211 percent in the South and 159 percent in the nation.
- Almost half of total current funds revenues of public colleges and universities come from state appropriations. Tuition and fees (12 percent), local government (1 percent), federal government contracts and grants (10 percent), auxiliary enterprises (11 percent), and hospitals (7 percent) contribute the bulk of other revenues.
- The traditional college-age population (18- to 24-year olds) in the South increased by one-third in the past decade but will remain relatively stable.

Experts foresee dangerous water shortage in future

If the nation's water policy leaders were a private corporation, its stockholders would probably be demanding a change at the top. Some 150 water professionals attended the 25th annual meeting of the Interstate Conference on Water Problems (ICOP) in Pittsburgh to honor "25 Years of Solutions," the conference theme. They heard a decidedly less rosy assessment of the future from keynote William Ashworth, author of "Nor Any Drop to Drink," and from most of the other 28 speakers.

"We are perilously close to exceeding safe yield on a continental basis," said Ashworth. "Water use in the U.S. has risen from 1 million gallons a day to 2 million gallons a day from 1970 to 1980, an increase of 10 percent in only 10 years. Per capita water use in the U.S. is two to three times the rest of the world, four times more than it was in 1900."

Overall, the conference offered a rare professional survey of where the nation (Continued on page 4)
Florida undertakes farmland mapping, tracking project

Cooperating with the Florida Department of Community Affairs, the University of Florida Extension Service has combined with four other agencies for a vital assistance in the state's farmland mapping and tracking project.

Using LANDSAT satellite imagery, the project will produce definitive information on the acreage, location, and quality of agricultural land loss in the state.

The state legislature has authorized the project to determine the need for developing state farm initiatives and programs as well as to define what types of programs are needed. The ultimate users will likely be the counties and regions confronted with strong conversion problems.

The project uses federal census data while Florida State University furnishes agricultural data such as farm size. The Florida Department of Agriculture prepares data on crops, while the Florida Department of Revenue supplies county tax assessor data on the number of acres of each type of land taxed.

The Soil Conservation Service contributes data from the Census of Agriculture as well as from the 1982 National Resources Inventory. The aim of the project's data collection is to make a trends analysis for the period between 1974 and 1984, the baseline year of the mapping program.

The first report project to the legislature in April 1984 will be on the mapping of the northeastern part of the state, which covers 13 counties or about 10,000 square miles. This area is a mixture of agricultural urban development and includes the city of Jacksonville.

The northeast region was chosen because a portion of it is being mapped through a project of the Florida Department of Transportation.

Mapping of the entire state is expected to take between two and a half to three years, assuming continual legislative funding. The project's tracking or monitoring component will then focus on the areas of the state that have substantial conversion of agricultural land.

Appropriation money will be used to purchase land cover data and some computer equipment as well as to hire three technicians for interpreting the data.

Maps produced through the project will classify LANDSTAT data into seven broad categories: cropland, citrus, grassland water, forestry, urban and wetlands. Data collected on wetlands will also be used by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation for implementing a 1984 state wetlands mapping and tracking bill.

Three Southern universities host transportation centers

County commissioners and city leaders may be interested to hear that 23 technology transfers are on the increase on issues regarding rural roads and bridges.

Funded by the U.S. Department of Transportation, three of these state-level transportation centers are located in the South.

The Georgia center, located at the Georgia Institute of Technology, regularly offers seminars and short courses to instruct rural officials on roads and bridges. Recent courses have been offered concerning right-of-way for county officials, transit management, good and bad construction and maintenance practices, and (Continued on page 3)

Transportation centers...

(Continued from page 2)

pavement management. For more information contact Sam Vollo at (404) 362-7567.

The Alabama Center, located at the College of Agriculture, University of Alabama, has sponsored such courses as land use, transportation management. This center is developing a four-session course on low-volume road maintenance and plans to offer the course in December. More information on the Alabama center is available from Jim Keith at (205) 832-5250.

The Oklahoma Center for Transportation, situated at Oklahoma State University, has offered a course on aggregate road maintenance and has received the National Academy of Science's 1984 grant for research on paving operations and bridge design.

The Georgia center and the Oklahoma center have offered similar courses on road construction and maintenance and are currently working on new courses.

CAPSULES is published periodically by the Southern Rural Development Center as an information service for educators, researchers, local officials and private citizens interested in improving the quality of life in small towns and rural areas of the South.

The Southern Rural Development Center is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation and focuses specifically on rural problems of the Southern region. The Center is located at Mississippi State University and provides support to the extension services and experiment services of 29 land-grant universities in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Dr. William W. Linder ......... Director
Jane Rendell ............. Editor
David Miles ........... Editorial Assistant

Georgia experiences significant economic improvement

While most states throughout America have experienced an economic decline in the past 10 years, Georgia has undergone an economic upturn.

State University figures published in the September issue of Georgia County Government, the average income per tax return in Georgia for 1972 and 1982, while total income in several once-rural counties increased three to five times.

These figures indicate gains in total income due to inflation, population growth, higher employment, and possibly other factors.

Georgians migrated to the suburbs in Names in the news

* DR. LEROY DAVIS has been appointed research director of the Evans-Alphen Foundation, Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge, La. He will continue to serve as dean of the College of Agriculture, and will receive an贺 award in recognition of his outstanding research paper in rural development.

* DR. M. C. NELSON and DR. L. L. TOOMER, both of Fort Valley State College, received an award at the 39th Annual Symposium held recently in Dallas. The symposium was sponsored by the 1890 Institutions and Tuskegee Institute.

* DR. DINUS M. BRIGGS has been appointed acting director of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station. He replaces DR. HERLE NIEHUS, who is now dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences at Colorado State University.

* DR. DONALD E. NELSON has been appointed Extension's acting deputy administrato for Natural Resources and Rural Development. Previously the national program leader for Wood Products Marketing. Dr. Nelson is expected to continue in that role.

* DR. L. L. PETOSKY, who retired in November.

record numbers during the 1970s, and accompanying them were above-average family incomes that shot previously low to middle-income counties into the "wealthy" category.

Statewide, the income reported on all personal income tax returns filed in 1973 and 1982, with a decrease of $14 billion in tax year 1972 to $37 billion in tax year 1982.

These figures imply a more vital economy for many counties that were once rural. These counties now have more citizens, and their citizens have more money to pump into the local economy.
Water shortage... (Continued from page 1) 

stands in its water needs. 

Nature is therefore committed to the "greenhouse effect"—a projected increase in global temperatures by an average of two to four degrees Fahrenheit over the next 50 years. John S. Hoffman, director of the Environmental Protection Agency's strategic studies staff, that natural variations in weather patterns caused by sunspots will be overwhelmed in the next decade by increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. 

"We are taking out carbon (fossil fuels) and burning them at an incredible rate," Hoffman warned. "The level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will double in the next 100 years. All national scientific bodies have concluded that temperatures will rise and climate will change." As a result, some regions should experience a 60 percent increase in water runoff by 2050, but others will show a 25 percent decrease, Hoffman said. "A decrease of 17 percent in mean runoff means a huge increase in drought," he added.

Rising sea levels from glacier melt also are predicted, such as from four feet to 10 feet at New York City's Battery in the next century. Hoffman warned that this will cause problems with saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers and foundation of waste disposal sites. 

While the nation's water resources are already stressed, underground water needed to withstand drought is being used up faster than it can be replenished. The overdraft of water supplies from non-renewable groundwater sources in an average rainfall year in the U.S. is 22 million acre feet, said Kenneth D. Frederick, renewable resources director at Resources for the Future in Washington, D.C.

Crop irrigation, which accounts for more than 80 percent of freshwater consumption in the U.S., increased three-fold between 1940 and 1977. Nearly one-fourth of the nation's farmland is irrigated. Frederick also said that water salinity caused by irrigation is rising in all western sub-basins except the Columbia. "Salt levels in the Rio Grande River threaten traditional agriculture," he said.

Against this backdrop, speakers showed frustration with the legal and administrat-

cive systems for allocating water uses. They pointed out the major disagreements among agencies, levels of governments and regions over how water management costs and benefits are distributed. Frederick observed that "water is locked into inefficient uses by state laws, policies and cumbersome procedures for transferring uses." 

Arizona's 1980 Groundwater Management Law will impose "rigorous water management by 2015" in four areas where 80 percent of the state's population resides to consume 60 percent of its water, according to Wesley Steiner, Arizona's water resources director. The legislation requires permits for groundwater withdrawal and per capita water use limits for each major user. Robert E. Clark, University of Arizona Professor Emeritus, acknowledged that the Arizona act is extraordinary, but he questioned whether it will work. Clark reminded his audience that western prior appropriation law was originally designed to "preserve the status quo for miners" and therefore "is a primitive water management tool." Likewise, the Eastern states' riparian system "preserves the myth of absolute property right above and below the surface of the earth." In the East, he said, "comprehensive management isn't needed into the calumity." Clark concluded that "change in water management law doesn't always guarantee improvement." 

At the conclusion of the ICPS conference, it was clear that the speakers and keynoters for the first time had a sharp challenge to the water professionals. "We've made more progress in identifying problems than in solving them," Ashworth told his audience. "Our accomplishments are mostly treading water." In comparing the solutions of the past to plumbing, he exhorted, "It's not enough to be plumbists; plumbing isn't water management." "We can't deal with tomorrow's problem with yesterday's solutions," Ashworth said. "We are challenged to think beyond watersheds to the ecologically sustainable continent. We need an international continental plan." 

(This article is condensed and reprinted from a longer article appearing in the Nov. 5, 1984, newsletter of the Water Information Network. Reprinted with permission from the National Press Building, Washington, DC 20004.)

SREB facts... (Continued from page 1) 

from 1985 to 2000.

* About one-fourth of the South's population age 25 and above have less than nine years of school. Almost 60 percent have graduated from high school; 13 percent are college graduates.

* In the last 15 years, the proportion of women attending institutions of higher education has increased steadily. The majority of college students today are women.

* In the SREB states, 14 percent of the students enrolled in higher education in 1982 were black. Blacks represent 16.3 percent of the total population.

* In the SREB states, women received 51 percent of the bachelor's degrees, 24 percent of the first professional degrees, 56 percent of the master's degrees, and 34 percent of the doctorates awarded.

* Blacks received 11.6 percent of the bachelor's degrees, 4.5 percent of the first professional degrees, 9.2 percent of the master's degrees, and 4.8 percent of the doctorates awarded by Southern colleges and universities in 1980-81.

Average Salaries and Rankings for Full-Time Faculty, Public Four-Year Institutions, SREB States, 1971-72, 1975-76, 1979-80, 1983-84

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* Data not available.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange with state higher education agencies, 1971-72 to 1983-84.
In Print

Groundwater, A Community Action Guide, by Connie J. Cummings, National Association of County, Texas AM Univ. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Watt (409) 845-5418 or 865-5419.

CONFERENCE ANALYZING THE FARM POLICY SITUATION AND PROGRAMS, Jan. 28-29, Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute and primarily concerned with 1985 farm legislation and long-term policy issues. Contact Tom Johnson, 1150 - 17th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 862-6410 or Bruce Gardner, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS, Feb. 3-6, Biloxi Hilton, Biloxi, MS. Contact Miss. Extensions Service, Mississippi State University, Starkville, Miss. 39759.

SEVENTH ANNUAL LIFELONG LEARNING RESEARCH CONFERENCE, Feb. 21-22, University of Maryland Adult Education Center. Also, headquarters for the National and State Extension Directors. Contact Dr. A. D. Hamilton, Rural Sociology Section (SASS), 110 Rollins Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, (904) 392-1797.

1985 ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI JOINT STATE RECREATION CONFERENCE (ARPS AND MRAA), Jan. 13-15 at Mobile, AL. Contact Bob Clark (205) 826-4965.


MARKETING EXTENSION WORKSHOP, A TEAM APPROACH, Feb. 12-15, National A-H Center, Chevy Chase, MD. This ECP-approved workshop is a unique opportunity for Extension administrators, assistant directors, state program leaders and state information specialists to discuss and participate in strategies and programs to market the nation's agricultural products.

NATIONAL AGRIBUSINESS POLICY SYMPOSIUM, Feb. 18-20, Memphis, TN. The sponsor of the symposium, Agricultural International, has scheduled the following speakers: Ed Schuh will speak on "Overview and Outlook for 1985." Peter Boeckel will speak on control policies, Bruce Gardner on "Free Market Philosophy: Can Agribusiness Prosper in a Totalitarian Regime?" and William A. J. M. N. E. Emmett, Jr. on "Marketing Policies in the World Markets," and Carroll Brunnthaler on "Credit Policies Required to Sustain Trade." For further information contact John Ayton at (901) 756-7777 or write Agricenter International, 7777 Walnut Grove Rd., Memphis, TN 38119.

SIXTH ANNUAL PARK AND RECREATION ENFORCEMENT AND VISITOR PROTECTION WORKSHOP, March 18-20, the Peachtree City Community Center, Peachtree City, GA. Sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Inc. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Watt (409) 845-5418 or 865-5419.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL NATIONAL RURAL SPECIAL EDUCATION PROFESSIONAL conference, March 19-22, University of Washington, Mt. Hood Community College, Portland, Ore. For more information contact Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225, (206) 673-5000.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE, March 25-27, Indianapolis. Dr. Beth Walter Honadle is chairing a panel on rural policy and may be contacted for additional information. Contact USDA-ERS-ED, Room 404, QHB Building, 500 12th St., SW, Washington, DC 20250.

FOURTH ANNUAL SWIMMING POOL OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP, March 27-29, Houston, TX. Contact Bruce Wicks or Carson E. Watt (409) 845-5418 or 845-5419.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CLEAN WATER THROUGH CONTROLLING NONPOINT SOURCES, May 18-20, Kansas City, MO. The conference will demonstrate state-of-the-art technologies for control and focus on institutional arrangements for implementation and enforcement. This conference is sponsored by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Co-sponsors are National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, National Association of Conservation Districts, North American Lake Management Society, and the Conservation Society of America. For more information call North American Lake Management Society at (202) 933-3392.

* The American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) has organized a Rural Public Administration Network. The network promotes the study of issues concerning rural public problems and provides a directory of information to researchers. Contact Beth Honadle, USDA-ERS-ED, Room 404, QHB Building, 500 12th St., SW, Washington, D.C. 20250.
Agencies offer information on local health development

Many rural counties throughout the United States have no physician to serve them. Many other areas have fewer physicians than the population demands.

Rural practitioners are often not replaced locally following their deaths or retirements, as would be the case in urban areas. Therefore, rural people frequently have to travel great distances in order to seek the medical care they need and deserve.

States that are in the planning stages for developing primary health care as well as those who want to start organizing and planning a rural health care practice will be interested in this partial listing of organizations that have information about developing rural primary health care in rural and small-town areas. Some of these resources at the federal level have funds for developing health care.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Office of Rural Development Policies
14th & Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20250
202-328-8355 (Tressa Matthews)

Appalachia Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20035
202-673-7879 (Michael McKeown)

National Rural Health Care Association
2220 Holmes Ave.
Kansas City, MO 64108
(816) 421-3067

National Association of Community Health Centers, Inc.
1625 I St., N.W., Suite 420
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 833-9280

National Consumer Cooperative Bank
1630 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 745-4756 (Tom Bickman)

Dept. of Health & Human Services (HHS)
Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance/Bureau of Primary Care
Washington, DC
(202) 443-2220 (Jeff Human)

Southern Rural Development Center
P. O. Box 5406
Mississippi State, MS 39762