

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The meeting was called to order by Rep. Bill Fuller at
Chairperson

9:00 a.m. ~~XXX~~ on February 18, 1983 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Bruce Hurd, Revisor of Statutes' Office
Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Kathleen Moss, Committee secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Leroy Lyon, Pioneer Country Development, Inc., Hill City
Adrian Polansky, Chairman of the Agriculture Working Group
Fred Bentley, Kansas Rural Center, Whiting
Dr. Robert Rizza, Physician, Halstead
Ron Ibbetson, farmer, Colby
Dr. John Dunbar, Kansas State University - Dean of School of
Agriculture, and Director of Agriculture Experiment Station
Loreen Locke McMillan, Assistant Domestic Marketing Director,
Kansas State Board of Agriculture
Dennis Shirley, Kansas Wheat Commission
John Blythe, Kansas Farm Bureau

The Minutes of the meetings of February 10 and February 15,
1983 were approved.

Chairman Fuller welcomed visitors and committee back for the
second day of public hearings concerning some of the problems and
needs of the agricultural industry. He expressed pleasure that a
much larger interest has been shown than he had anticipated but was
sorry that it would be necessary to limit the conferees in their
presentations because of the large number of people to appear and
the limited committee time.

The first conferee was Leroy Lyon, Economic Development Director
for Northwest Kansas Planning and Development Commission, and Pioneer
Country Development, Hill City, Kansas. He feels that Kansas can
create processing plants instead of shipping grain or products out-
side of Kansas, which results in paying transportation charges again
for the end product. His testimony is Attachment No. 1.

Adrian Polansky from the Governor's Working Group on Agriculture
was recognized. His statement is Attachment No. 2. He introduced
the members of the committee. Mr. Polansky distributed a copy of
Executive Order No. 82-59 (Attachment No. 3) and a paper, "Governor's
Agricultural Working Group Outline," dated October 9, 1982 (Attach-
ment No. 4).

Fred Bentley, Kansas Rural Center, testified that something
needs to be done for the farmer, corporate ownership is increasing,
and that when something is done for the large scale farmer, it often
hurts the small scale farmer.

Dr. Robert Rizza of Halstead, Kansas, presented testimony on
grape production in Kansas. He has a family-owned vineyard and in-
vited the committee and guests to drop by anytime to see his opera-
tion. He introduced Thomas Schueneman from the Horticulture Depart-
ment of Kansas State University for further testimony. See Attach-
ment No. 5. Mr. Schueneman had supporting data on Attachments No. 6
and No. 7. His testimony touched upon marketing as well as alternate
crops.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK,
room 423-S, Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on February 18, 1983

Ron Ibbetson, farmer from Colby was recognized. He said he feels we need to get back to basics and look at everything - the economy and minimum pricing.

Dr. John Dunbar, Dean of Agriculture at K-State appeared with prepared testimony. See Attachment No. 8. He shares the feeling of frustration. He stated inflation is eroding away their budget but they will continue to do the best they can with what they have.

Loreen Locke McMillan, Assistant Domestic Marketing Director of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture appeared explaining the Kansas trade mark. It was displayed on a large poster for all to see. The outline is a sunflower and the colors are sky blue, sunflower yellow and earth brown. She provided examples of its use for the committee to see and said it must be printed exactly as registered, but can be of any size. Any Kansas product can be added for the trade mark's use but the written request should include the basic plan for use and a brief description of the item.

Dennis Shirley appeared for the Kansas Wheat Commission. He submitted prepared testimony which is Attachment No. 9. Mr. Shirley said that marketing is extremely important.

John Blythe appeared for the Kansas Farm Bureau. He said that alternate crops might provide competition to an area where that crop has been grown a number of years. He distributed two reproduced articles from Grass and Grain, Attachments No. 10 and No. 11 that he said would explain their concern of the number one industry in the State of Kansas, agriculture and the meat industry. The Farm Bureau supports the International Grains Program.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:25 a.m.

The next meeting will be at 9:00 a.m. on Monday, February 21, 1983 in Room 423-S.

GUEST REGISTER

DATE February 18, 1983

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
Leroy E. Lyard	N.W. Ks Planning 2 Day Commission	Hill City, Ks
Debbie M. Carter	" " "	" "
R. G. Rizza, M.D.	Villarizza Vineyards	Halstead, Ks
Katherine R. Rizza	" "	" "
Jimmy D. Rizza	" "	" "
Robert Stephen Rizza	" "	" "
Kenneth Krizek	wheat & livestock Producer	Dresden, Kansas
Thomas J. Schueneman	KSU Dept. of Hort. - Fruit & Vegetable Research	MANHATTAN Ks
Green Jack McMillan	Marketing Div., Ks. St. Board of Ag	Topeka
Alice Peter		
Kelard Wiebe	Ks Natural Resource Council	Topeka
Mike Johnson	K. S.U.	Manhattan
Charles Latzech Jr.	Grain dealer	Pratt Kansas
Richard Reinhardt	Gov. Ag Working group	Esie, Ks
Roy D. Laird	Univ. of Kansas Gov. Ag Working Group	Lawrence
Darrell T. Rieger	American Agricultural Movement	Quinter, Ks.
Alan Kempten	Chairman K. Soybean Comm.	Lawrence K.
Max Mooman	Rep 117 5th Dist	Dighton, Ks
Mike Baum	ICLA	Topeka
Fred Bentley	Kansas Rural Center	Whiting 66552
B. Crenshaw	Comm of Ks Farm Org.	Topeka
Steven Graham	KS. Wheat Commission	Topeka ^{Hill City}
Dennis Shirley	KS. Wheat Commission	Norcutur

(Remarks presented to the Agriculture and Livestock Committee of The Kansas House of Representatives on February 17, 1983. Remarks were presented by Leroy E. Lyon, Economic Development Director for the Northwest Kansas Planning and Development Commission and Pioneer Country Development, Hill City, Kansas)

Due to time limitations, I'll keep my remarks short and to the point.

First, we must realize that agriculture is our number 1 industry in Kansas and will probably always be. Growing crops is one of the things that a large group of Kansans do best. But what do we do with these crops? For the most part, we ship our commodities out of the state to be processed into useable products. Then some of the finished products are shipped back to us for consumption. I know there are lots of reasons for this but I question if we have to accept these reasons. Why do we have to pay transportation costs both ways? Why can't we have more flour mills, pasta factories and livestock feed processing plants in our state? Particularly west of Kansas City, the meat packing industry has been reversing the trend in recent years and has been establishing processing plants in western Kansas near the large commercial feeding operations--closer to the basic resource. Why can't we do the same for other agricultural products, particularly small grains? If we would, we could create a lot of new jobs, thereby, keeping our youth in our state and at the same time these new facilities would greatly assist our farmers.

Tied to this, is the fact that we are now being forced to look at some new crops. All that surplus wheat tells us we must do something different and our diminishing groundwater supply in western Kansas, coupled with higher energy costs to pump this water, tells us that we need to find some new crops which do not require as much water. Well, we're finding those new crops. Sunflowers, both oilseed and confectionary, can and are being grown profitably both by irrigators and by dryland farmers. Some other farmers are now growing pinto beans, rape, Jerusalem artichokes, more drought resistant soybeans, popcorn--the list goes on. But again we are faced with some major challenges. First, where are we going to get the venture capital needed to start up new processing facilities and where are we going to market the products from these plants? I've been involved for four years with a group of sunflower growers who are trying to get a 100-ton per day crushing facility constructed in the Oakley area. But these farmers cannot raise the estimated \$8 million needed to construct the plant which would employ about 29 persons. Major companies now producing vegetable oils don't get too excited about putting in a plant--they would rather have the seeds delivered to them where they already have facilities.

Atch. 1

They aren't too excited, either, about having a new vegetable oil put on the market competing with their other oils. But our sunflower farmers cannot spend their profits transporting the seeds to a distant plant or to the gulf or the Great Lakes for export. So the idea of a plant has some validity. A feasibility study has been conducted which shows the 100-ton oilseed sunflower plant would be economically feasible. But where do we go from here? We need venture capital and we need marketing commitments. And we need some active help from some state agencies which are supposed to be helping attract new industry to our state. Why can't at least one or two people in the Kansas Department of Economic Development be assigned the responsibility of trying to find bonified venture capital for potential plants which would process our agricultural crops? We can assign several to work on high technology, so why not agriculture-orientated products? And why can't this person or persons also be working in helping to secure marketing commitments? Perhaps the State Board of Agriculture and Kansas State University or other state institutions could assist. Maybe the idea is too simple.

I have been most impressed with the current trademark program which is now in operation by the Kansas Board of Agriculture's Marketing Division. This is a program which deserves the unqualified support of every Kansan. We need to create an awareness of the wide variety of products being manufactured or processed in Kansas. And This unique program does this. I'll let one of their experts talk more about this later. But why, I ask, can't this program be expanded? While they're limited at the present time to the category of food for human consumption, what about the manufacturers of farm implements, the makers of our arts and crafts, boots and all the other products made in this great state? I have a friend who is an eye doctor. He wears Olathe boots rather than Justins. He says he's proud to be helping support a boot company which makes boots in Kansas. A lot of Kansans would support our companies if they knew about them. Why doesn't the Kansas Department of Economic Development have at least one person assigned to work with these existing companies? Why doesn't KDED have a program similar to the Dept. of Ag's Trademark program for other companies? Why can't the various agencies and institutions get together and develop a statewide marketing program for Kansas products? Those of us working in the various regions would definitely help out. But we can't do it by ourselves. Why can't brokers, distributors and direct retailers be asked by the top officials in our state to make Kansas made products available to consumers in this state? This would require coordinated effort at the state level but could be very effective as Kansans buy products which are keeping our own people employed.

One final comment before I sit down. I work closely with the Kansas Department of Economic Development (KDED) and intend to continue in the future. But I am disturbed that the major emphasis of this agency is directed toward trying to recruit new industry into this state and little attention is given to working with existing industry. I ask: If KDED specialists were able to get another flour mill going, to get venture capital lined up for a confectionary sunflower seed plant, to get an oilseed sunflower plant or two operating in the state, to assist our smaller existing "mom and pop" operations with marketing of products so they could expand and employ even more of our youth--would not these activities be as valid as always going to New Jersey trying to get a big name company to move to Kansas? We have to convince that corporate executive in New Jersey that the Indians won't scalp him on the plans of Kansas--we have to overcome a lot of stereotypes to get the commitment from that New Jersey exec. But when we start working with our own "mom and pop" operations who are already committed and sold on our great state, we are going to be a lot more successful. I'm also convinced that we will be more successful in trying to get some new plants which utilize our agricultural products than always trying to recruit a facility from some far-off place.

If you question what I've just said, let me quote you a few statistics from the files of the Kansas Department of Economic Development. The record says it even more plainly than I have.

In 1980, for instance, there were 4,039 new jobs created in Kansas. Of this total, 3,644 jobs came from expansion of existing industries. This amounts to 90% of all new jobs coming from existing industry, many of them smaller "mom and pop" operations, which started small and continue to grow. Only 10% of the new jobs created ^{came} from move-ins of companies outside the state. These figures change from year to year but you can always count on at least 70% of all new jobs coming from expansions of existing industry.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I would hope each of you can take some actions needed to encourage state agencies and institutions to do more in working with what we have in this tremendous state of Kansas. As you review and approve the 1984 budgets of the various state agencies and institutions, you can make sure that some of the new positions requested are assigned some new responsibilities rather than just continuing the same old programs, some of which are not doing the job for our agricultural industry or for other smaller manufacturers in our state.

Governor's Working Group on Agriculture

Statement of Purpose: Formed to assist in developing a new bold approach to prosperity in American agriculture.

We in the heartland must take the lead in developing an alternative to the current old bankrupt approach to national agricultural policy. Today we are producing for storage not for consumption. Price depressing surpluses are continuing to be committed to a farmer owned reserve, which differs little from the ever normal grainery program of the 30's. Net farm income will decline for the third straight year in a row. This has not occurred since the 30's, and tragically our national agricultural policy is similar. Current policy will not solve the problem. There is too much in storage and the 1983 programs will not cut production sufficiently. This policy was designed for a domestic market, yet it is still being used when one out of three kernels of grain today is shipped overseas. Is there any wonder why it isn't working?

Since the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 when we didn't like the outcome of the marketplace government intervened with a multitude of schemes -- price supports, production controls, soil bank, non-recourse loans, set-aside acreages, farmer owned reserves, export promotions. We have had a fifty year history of commodity programs under nine administrations.

Has the problem been resolved? Obviously not, or net farm income would be at higher levels. Obviously not, or our highly leveraged relatively young farmers would not be in jeopardy. The old approach of government subsidies and controls has seen its day. The time has arrived for a new approach.

The production efficiency of the American farmer is a tremendous success story, but the time has come for us to turn an equal amount of effort toward marketing. For too long agriculture has improved its production efficiency with little or no reward in the marketplace. We can no longer afford to rely on the federal treasury to bail us out. We must develop our own strategy and control our own destiny. Government must play a positive but limited role.

While maintaining our efforts toward production efficiencies, we must turn our efforts toward developing a marketing strategy for American agriculture so that farmers can have muscle in the marketplace. We have been trying as independent farmers to deal with a managed marketplace.

Atch. 2

We have been meeting market power with no muscle. That has got to change.

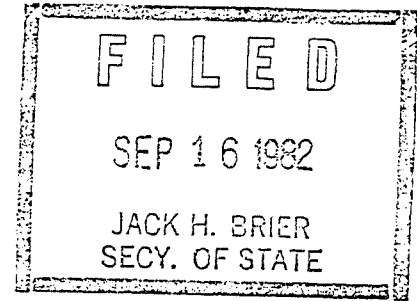
One example of how this could be done is the farm credit system approach. Government provided the structure and the start up funds, but today the system is entirely owned and financed by farmer associations with no assistance from the government. Perhaps this approach can be adapted to a producer supply management/stocks program to replace a supply management/stocks program manipulated by the political process.

No one has the answer. No one has developed the strategy. But an effort must be made -- to explore ideas, to think innovatively, to put the best brains available to work toward that end. Governor Carlin appointed the non-partisan working group to serve as the catalyst to bring together various viewpoints and interests. We will draw on resource people at our universities and elsewhere. We will solicit the thoughts and ideas of farmers and their leaders and agri-business related people throughout the state. The Governor will take the results of our deliberation to the other Midwest Governors who represent the heartland of American agriculture. In turn, we will have input at the national level, and this will evolve into a new effective bold approach to national agricultural policy if American agriculture will unite behind it. A plan developed by agriculture for agriculture and controlled and financed by agriculture.

Adrian Polansky, Chariman
Charles Hamon
Jimmie Dean
Jim Kramer
Dick Reinhardt
Ron Sweat
Norm Whitehair
Harland Priddle, Ex Officio

Statement Adopted December 18, 1982

STATE OF KANSAS



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

State Capitol
Topeka 66612

Jim Carlin Governor

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 82-59

ESTABLISHING THE AGRICULTURE WORKING GROUP

Executive Department
State House
Topeka, Kansas

WHEREAS, agriculture has been and will continue to be a major part of the economy of the State of Kansas; and

WHEREAS, the American farm sector is suffering from severe economic stress, perhaps the worst since the Great Depression; and

WHEREAS, farmers and ranchers are victimized by circumstances beyond their direct control: record yields and incredible productive capacity; and

WHEREAS, at the end of this harvest, the United States will have twice as much corn, wheat and soybeans in stockpile as was produced in 1970 even though production now occurs on fewer acres and with a voluntary set-aside in place; and

WHEREAS, farmers can no longer rely on the Federal treasury and old-line commodity programs to adequately serve their needs; and

WHEREAS, it is the proper role of state governments to assist in formulation, implementation and execution of programs to assist in the remedying of these situations.

Atch. 3

• John Carlin
Executive Order No. 82-59
Page Two

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority vested in me as Governor and chief executive of the State of Kansas, I hereby establish the Agriculture Working Group, who shall be appointed by the Governor and include individuals generally representative of the following sectors:

- A. Farmers;
- B. The Banking Community; and
- C. Agri-Business.

The Governor shall designate one of the members as Chairperson. The Working Group shall meet on call of the Chairperson. The Working Group shall have a general charge to make recommendations to the Governor concerning the following:

- (1) Needs, goals, aspirations and concerns of farmers and agri-business persons;
- (2) Marketing strategies, practices and options;
- (3) Current structure, statutes, regulations and programs of both the Federal government and the State of Kansas;
- (4) Necessary involvement of the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas Department of Economic Development, Universities under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Regents, other State agencies, and the private sector; and
- (5) Pertinent legislative and budget matters.

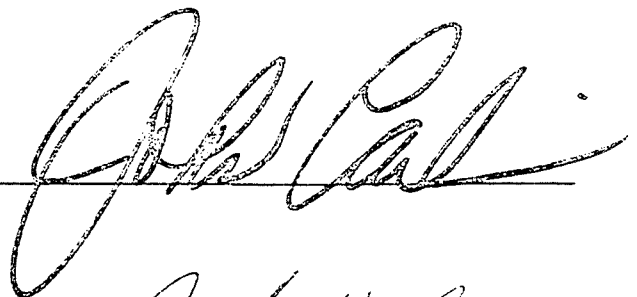
Members of the Working Group shall serve with no compensation at the pleasure of the Governor. Staff support shall be provided by the Department of Administration, the Department of Economic Development, the State Board of Agriculture, Universities under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Regents, and such other agencies as may be designated by the Governor. Expenses of the Working Group may be paid for by the individual organizations employing the members of the Working Group; or may be paid for by the Department of Economic Development, the State Board of Agriculture, Universities under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Regents, or other agencies as may be designated by the Governor, only upon vouchers approved by the head of the particular State agency or designee and the Governor or his designee.

The Working Group shall report to the Governor at least twice annually its Study, Report and Recommendations.

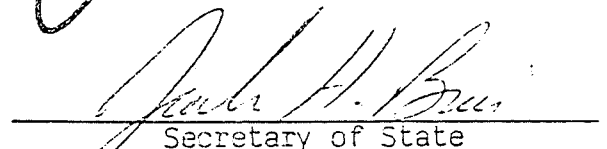
This document shall be filed with the Secretary of State as Executive Order No. 82-59 and shall become effective immediately.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

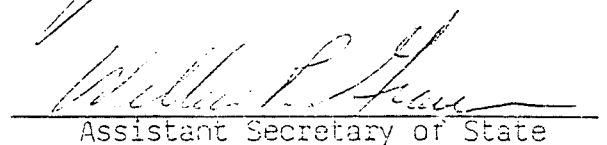
By the Governor



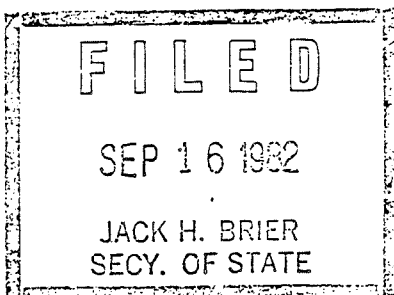
September 16, 1982



Secretary of State



Assistant Secretary of State



GOVERNOR'S AGRICULTURAL WORKING GROUP OUTLINE

October 9, 1982

I. Situation:

- A. The old-line commodity programs cannot be taken for granted in the future.
1. Federal funds will be limited.
 2. 50 years of similar programs during nine administrations haven't solved the problem.
 3. We have "progressed" from Henry Wallace's Ever-Normal Grainery to the Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve.
 4. Net farm income has declined for three consecutive years.
 5. The results of 50 years of intervention into the marketplace have been capitalized into land values.
 6. Record crops have been achieved.
 7. The price is below the average cost of production regardless of how it is figured.
 8. We have become the world's residual supplier at taxpayer and farmer expense.
 9. The commodity programs were designed for a domestic market and are now employed in an international environment.
 10. The U.S. is now part of an international food system.
 11. Time is available, perhaps 15 years to develop an alternative to current programs.
 12. Long-term policy solutions are needed rather than temporary stop gap measures.
 13. No nation can solve the problems independently.
 14. Individual countries can, however, adopt strategies to cope with problems in the international food system.
- B. Will the long-term price trends for farm products drift upward, downward, or lie fairly constant? (See Graph 1)
1. A declining world food price trend (adjusted for inflation) is based on worldwide recession, lack of resources to purchase food in less developed countries, population control measures and on the supply side our tremendous capacity to produce, high technology such as genetic engineering, synthetics, ocean resources, and human capital improvements.
 - a. Technology to produce food is increasing at a faster rate than the constraints (land, water, energy, human and money capital) on food production.
 - b. The expected increase in food demand will be constrained by the large debt level position of many food importing countries and the slowdown in the world economy.
 2. A constant world food price trend (adjusted for inflation) implies a balance between world food demand and supply.
 3. An increasing world food price trend (adjusted for inflation) is based on long-run improving world incomes, population increases, easing of political tensions and on the supply side increasing pressure on the depleting natural resource base (water, energy, land).

-over-

- C. Periods of surpluses and deficits in world food supplies will occur with a much greater degree of price variability than in the past. The question is, which will prevail? (See Table 1)
1. Price variability will arise from an unstable international monetary system with fluctuations in the value of the dollar and interest rates.
 2. Price variability will arise from market manipulation for foreign and domestic political reasons.
 3. Highly variable prices is a "cost" of operating in an international food system.
- D. Commodity markets are internationalized.
1. Worldwide political instability will continue. More reliance on the international market will compound the situation. Food will be used as a weapon and trade wars will occur. Trade is occurring between the relatively unmanaged U.S. market and the managed markets of the rest of the world.
 2. Export market will be the growth market while the domestic market will be stagnant. Growth export markets will be the developing countries and the centrally planned countries (USSR and PRC for example) while the export market to the developed countries will be stagnant.

II. The Problem:

Can the situation be changed? If so, how? If not, how do we cope with it? What political and market strategy will be most effective?

III. Alternatives:

1. Do Nothing (allow market forces to operate).
2. Continue Current Program (Land Retirement and F.O.R.).
3. Mandatory Supply Control Program.
4. Two-Price Plan.
5. Market Orders.
6. Collective Bargaining/Bargaining Associations.
7. Export Expansion
 - promotion
 - bilateral agreements
 - credit
 - subsidies
8. Income Insurance.
9. Adapt the farm credit model to farmer-owned and controlled marketing associations with a production control mechanism contained therein (including the CCC).
10. Public Utility.
11. Canadian/Australian System (Marketing Board).
12. License Farmers.
13. Co-responsibility Programs (producers bear part of the responsibility for surplus disposal and market promotion).
14. International Cartel.
15. International Commodity Agreements.

Table I. Total Grain Utilization and Carryover
(all grains except oil seeds)

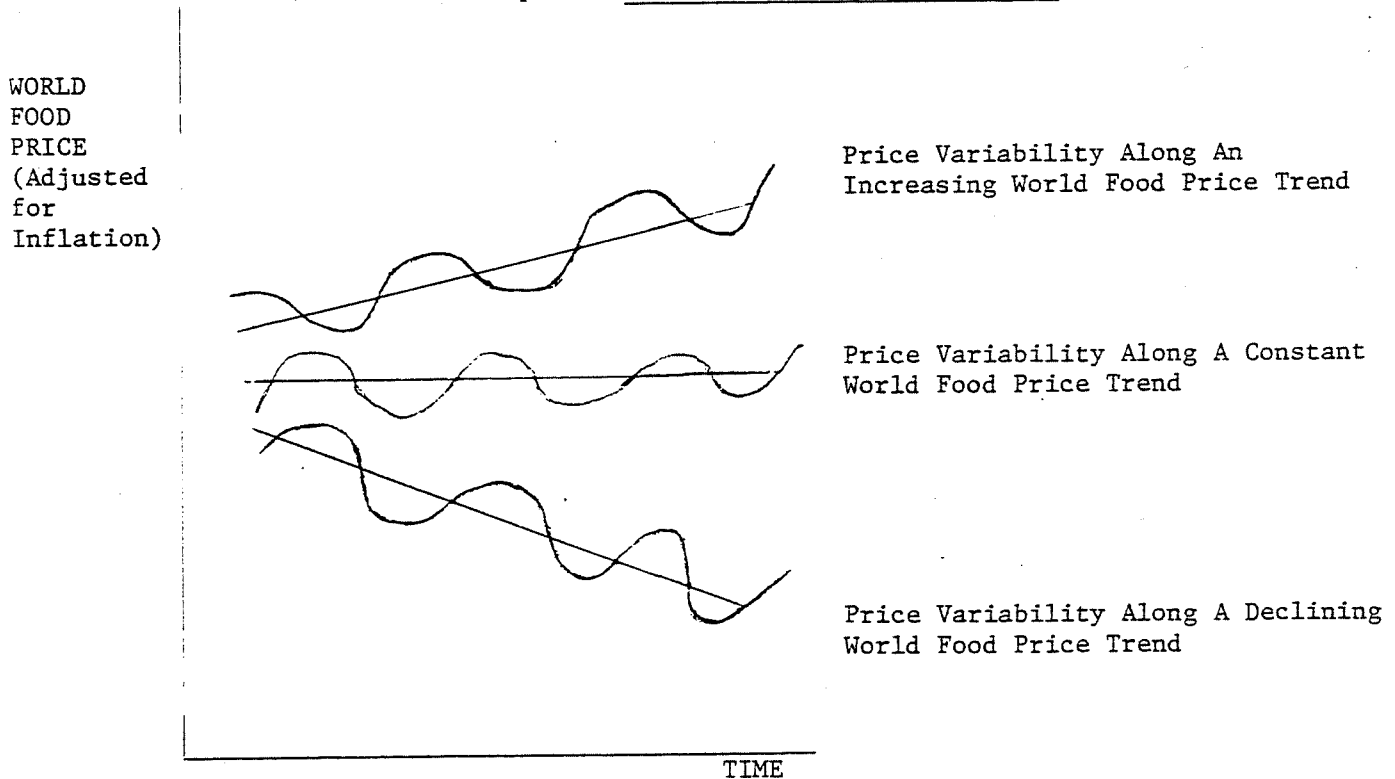
Million Metric Tons

Year	Carryover		Utilization		Carryover as % of Utilization		U.S. Carryover as % of world
	US	World	US	World	US	World	
1960-61		197		832		24*	
61-62	102	170	140	853	72	20*	60**
65-66	59	143	150	957	39	15	41
70-71	55	165	164	1144	34	15	33
75-76	37	138	155	1232	24	11	27
80-81	60	171	172	1452	35	12*	35
82-83	123	238	186	1479	66	16*	52**

* A 4 percentage point turn around is possible in one year

** U.S. is returning to the early sixties as the world's grain storer.

Graph 1. Possible Future Price Trends



Prepared by:
Dr. Paul Kelley
Dr. Orlen Grunewald
Dr. B. L. Flinchbaugh

Good morning to the members of this committee. I am Thomas Schueneman, a Research Horticulturist in the Department of Horticulture at Kansas State University. I am in charge of Commercial Fruit and Vegetable Research at the Horticulture Research Center at Wichita.

There are many horticultural crops that can be grown in the State of Kansas that will produce adequate yields of high dollar crops which could substantially supplement the income of many Kansas farm families. These include grapes, strawberries, peaches, apples, asparagus, snapbeans, sweetcorn, cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, potatoes, melons, squash, peppers, and many other crops. Gross income from these crops range from one thousand to several thousand dollars per acre.

Today I wish to address the issue of grapes in Kansas. I have been asked many times "will grapes grow in Kansas". The answer always begins by pointing out that in 1901 there were approximately 4600 acres of grapes under cultivation in Kansas with every county having at least a small planting. In 1880, Kansas was among the top 10 states in grape production. If the states of Kansas and Missouri are combined, this area was probably the second leading grape production area in the country. Obviously, grapes do grow in Kansas.

As a matter of fact, 4600 acres of grapes times an average yield of five tons per acre would total 23,000 tons. In 1982 this would make Kansas the sixth leading state in total grape production. Approximate value of these grapes would be \$9,200,000.00 based on \$400.00 per ton. The 1981 juice grape prices ranged from \$1100.00 per ton for Chardonnay to \$200.00 per ton for Concord. French hybrid varieties averaged about

\$400.00 per ton. Fresh market prices depend on market, variety, and ultimate use, but generally range from \$600.00 to \$1200.00 per ton.

The grape vine will grow on nearly any type of soil as long as both internal and external drainage are adequate. Sandy loam and loam soils are preferred, but rocky as well as clay loam soils have been successfully used. Sloping terrain is desirable since this provides both surface water drainage and air movement across the land surface. Grapes do better in soils with lower fertility levels and will tolerate a soil pH as high as 7.5.

On good sites, the grape vine will develop a deep root system and be able to withstand a fair amount of drought. It does respond to supplemental water supplied either as rainfall or irrigation and is well suited to Drip irrigation. Nearly every area of Kansas has suitable sites with South Central and Eastern areas having more such sites.

The reasons for the demise of this once strong industry are many and varied. In 1880, the state of Kansas enacted prohibition which drastically reduced the marketability of Kansas grapes. Wine could be shipped to distant markets or stores; whereas, grapes for table use were rather perishable. The varietal transition from wine to table varieties was difficult since the most popular table variety was Concord and Concord does not ripen evenly in the heat of August in Kansas.

The industry continued its downward trend until it almost disappeared 10 or so years ago. The most serious blows came after World War II when, with the advent of improved grain mechanization, increased government

emphasis on grain production, and the development of 2,4-D herbicide which was highly toxic to grapes, grape production became unprofitable. Vineyards were removed, a generation of grape growers was lost, and the expertise gained over many years was quickly dissipated.

Where are we now? The climate is favorable, suitable soils abound, and less volatile forms of 2,4-D are widely used. There is even a bird repellent that really works. A pest control program necessary for high quality grapes has already been developed. We are slowly building up the expertise necessary for a successful industry.

New trellising techniques have been developed whereby grapes can be mechanically pruned and harvested. Yields have been increasing as we continue to learn the idiosyncrasies of individual varieties. Breeding programs in the United States and Europe have developed many new varieties which can be grown in nearly every part of Kansas.

The future is bright for a resurgence of the once strong grape industry in Kansas. Our neighboring state of Missouri has a rapidly growing industry which shows it can be done. Interest in commercial grape production in Kansas is increasing. A periodic grape production news letter is sent from the Sedgwick County Cooperative Extension Office to 200 interested growers. A breakfast meeting for those interested in commercial grape production attracted 45 persons at the 1982 Kansas Fruit Growers Meeting in Manhattan. A meeting in Reno County on small fruit production, including grapes, was attended by 75 persons. The interest is definitely there. Now, we need growers who are ready to commit resources to the production of man's oldest cultivated fruit.

THE GRAPE IN KANSAS* Poised For A Winegrowing Comeback?

By Dr. Thomas J. Schueneman**

Production of man's oldest cultivated fruit reached one million bottles in the state in 1880, then came Prohibition. Use of 2, 4-D on grain fields destroyed vineyards after WW II, and high license fees saw the demise of the last winery. But with favorable climate and soils, experiments now are showing "tremendous success". - Ed.

Does this title sound familiar? "The Grape in Kansas" was the title for the Proceedings of the Kansas State Horticulture Society in 1901. Kansas ranked among the top 10 states in grape production prior to 1900 with estimated plantings of over 4600 acres. Each of the 105 counties boasted of some grape production. The biggest problems were birds and cultivar names. It seems most of the new cultivar selections from nurserymen were labeled "Concord". Markets were nearby towns for fresh fruit and, prior to 1880, home and commercial wineries for wine grapes. The 1880 United States census for Kansas shows that 226,249 gallons of wine were produced that year, the year Kansas went "dry". With the advent of prohibition, wine cultivars were replaced by juice and table cultivars, primarily Concord.

Kansas is situated between north

latitudes 36° and 40° slightly north of 34°, considered the northern boundary most desirable for successful Vinifera grape production. Nevertheless, Kansas is well within the latitudes recognized as suitable for commercial French-hybrid and American grape production. Some of the famous wine growing regions of Germany are located between 50° and 51° north latitude, but these are special microclimates and limited in scope. As seen in the Plant Hardiness Zone Map for Kansas (Figure 1), approximately 40% of the state lies within the -10 to -5°F minimum temperature zone with nearly the entire state within the -15°F zone. This compares favorably with minimum temperatures in Ohio and is considerably better than those for New York and Michigan. However, as with all growing areas, site selection to minimize cold pockets and maximize air drainage is of paramount importance.

Adequate sunlight, often a problem for the proper maturation of both fruit and vine, is not a problem in Kansas. Short season grape cultivars require approximately 1600 degree days to

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**Research Horticulturist, Horticulture Research Center, Wichita, Kan. 67233.

mature a crop while the longer season cultivars require up to 3300 degree days. Degree days are calculated by adding the maximum and minimum temperatures each day, dividing by 2 for the average, and subtracting 50. Fifty degrees is considered to be the temperature below which no vine growth occurs. By the beginning of July, Wichita

Supplemental water requirements to produce healthy vines and high quality grapes vary with soil type and depth, season, temperature, humidity, wind and depth to the water table. Under Kansas conditions, a vineyard would need 20 to 30 inches of moisture during the growing season, supplied as rainfall and/or



has accumulated 1600 degree days and by the end of August nearly 3200 (Table 1). These figures are a little misleading because the photosynthetic efficiency of the grape vine is reduced as the daily temperature increases. Even with these high temperature limitations, there is plenty of season left in Kansas to mature most grape varieties.

as supplemental irrigation. Since the grape plant is deep rooted, water would have to be applied in several-inch increments to insure penetration of the entire root zone. Where water is a limited resource, as it is in much of the southeast part of Kansas, drip irrigation could be used to advantage. However, many areas of the state have abundant quantities of high quality water.

GOOD SOILS

Soil requirements are not so demanding. Globally, grapes are grown on soils ranging from coarse sands to clay loams. The common characteristics of these soils include both surface and internal drainage and good soil structure. Good soil structure enhances root growth by the deep rooted grapevine. Traveling through Kansas, the casual visitor may be impressed by the level terrain—the lack of relief such as mountains, hills and valleys. In reality, much of Kansas is rolling terrain with outcroppings of shale and limestone. Elevations range from 692 feet in the southeast to over 4000 feet in the northwest. There are many valleys and outwash areas with varied soil types, drainage patterns, and water supplies. Sandyloam soils are abundant in the major river valleys while loam and clay loam soils are available on upland sites. For grape sites, shallow soils, sporadic hardpans, and poor surface drainage should be avoided or corrected. Within reasonable distance of most Kansas metropolitan areas are sites which could support commercially successful vineyards.

Since Kansas has such a rich heritage in grape production, has adequate sunlight, soils, water supply, and a favorable climate, it is unexpected to look around the state and find only a handful of vineyards totalling no more than 50 acres, an optimistic figure at best. What, then happened to all of the grapes?

First of all, with the advent of prohibition in 1880, Concord became the dominant grape

cultivar in Kansas. In all but the northeastern part of the state, and often there also, summer temperatures during the ripening period are in the upper 90's, resulting in a net loss of photosynthates and uneven ripening of Concord fruit. Consequently, quality suffered and demand went down.

The second strike against grapes in Kansas was the development of 2,4-D herbicides after World War II. Since the Concord cultivar is extremely susceptible to 2,4-D injury and since early in its development volatile forms of this herbicide were widely used on surrounding grain fields, 2,4-D vapors destroyed most of the neighboring grape vineyards.

FINAL BLOW

The final blow came with the rapid advent of mechanization following World War II. This discouraged grape production and encouraged less labor intense crops, some of which had government price support.

At the present time, the threat of 2,4-D has been greatly reduced with the widespread use of low volatile, amine forms of herbicide. Still a problem could exist with a careless applicator. Improved cultivars are available with growing techniques and pesticides not available a century ago. The large metropolitan areas offer markets not available to our forefathers. However, post-prohibition Kansas laws call for high winery license fees and bond requirements, no complimentary tastings, or on-site

sales. Consequently, there are no wineries in Kansas. The home winemaking market is virtually untapped as are the table use and processing markets. The farm winery aspects of agriculture in Kansas are gaining sporadic support and the future appears bright for those willing to work for it. Another positive sign for Kansas is the tremendous success and phenomenal growth of the Missouri grape and wine industry. Over the past 10 years, the Missouri wine industry has seen the number of wineries increase from 4 to over 20 and predictions are that it will double by 1985. The quality of some Missouri wines is excellent. This enthusiasm is beginning to spill over into Kansas. Several new vineyards have been started, more are being planned, and a major research vineyard is now located at Wichita in south central Kansas.

The Kansas State University Horticulture Research Center was established at Wichita in 1970 and the first grapes planted in 1974. The Research Center is located on nearly level sandyloam soil with the water table at 10 feet. Because of this fairly high water table, water logging can be a problem and surface drainage is extremely important. Cultivars selected for the original planting were those growing successfully in northeast Kansas at the Northeast Kansas Wathena Horticulture Research Field, which was closed in 1978. The problem with selecting plants from Wathena was that winter minimum temperatures are somewhat cooler than at Wichita and, consequently, some cultivars

were omitted which probably would do well in southern Kansas.

The original plantings were divided into three categories; American hybrids, French-American hybrids, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute hybrids (Table 2). Additional cultivars added in 1978 and 1979 consisted of four vinifera cultivars and several seeded and seedless American hybrids. Several problems were evident from the start. Birds must be controlled. Kansas is grain country and where there is grain, there are birds. Birds also need water and the normal drought period in Kansas is during the summer months. Birds naturally attack ripening fruit for moisture and during drier years, the damage is worse. The entire crop in 1980 was consumed by hordes of birds seeking relief from the record drought. Netting and noise makers are available, but the best alternative appears to be the chemical bird repellent - Mesurool - which has shown to be excellent in research trials.

TEMPERATURES

Another problem is the high summer temperatures. With cultivars such as Moored, Delaware, and Suffolk Red, the red pigment characteristic of these cultivars will fail to form in some years. The resulting color is a mottled greenish pink. Moored, one of the leading producers, was removed from the trials because of poor fruit quality. Concord fails to ripen evenly almost every year.

Most of the French hybrids are harvested between late July and early September and spoilage can be rapid. Acidity is generally lower at higher temperatures. The excessive field heat problem can be managed by harvesting at night or in the early morning and processing immediately. Under Kansas conditions, temperature management is very important.

While winter injury has eliminated some cultivars, desiccation (drying out of the canes) has been more of a problem. The fall of 1978 was very dry with almost no rainfall. When it did rain, the duration was so short that it quickly evaporated. The following winter was windy and cold with the frost penetrating nearly 30 inches into the ground. Considerable cane dieback occurred which appeared to be desiccation. The normal practice now is to continue irrigating until

near frost and thus insure adequate moisture throughout the winter. A winter hardiness rating of all cultivars (Table 2), taken in the spring following the very hot and arid summer of 1980, showed only two cultivars, Pinot Noir and VPI-46, had suffered serious injury. All five vines of Pinot Noir failed to break any buds whereas Gewurztraminer, White Riesling, and Chardonnay exhibited only slight winter injury symptoms. Villard Blanc, SV 5247, and Alden have occasionally been bud tender. Alwood, Monticello, Price, and VPI numbers 34, 37, 38 and 45 have all been removed from the trials because of lack of tolerance to winter conditions. Injury by 2,4-D herbicide is occasionally a problem as records indicated it was in 1981 (Table 2). Fortunately, exposure is of short duration and the symptoms are localized within the plant. Chelois seems to be relatively immune to

-15

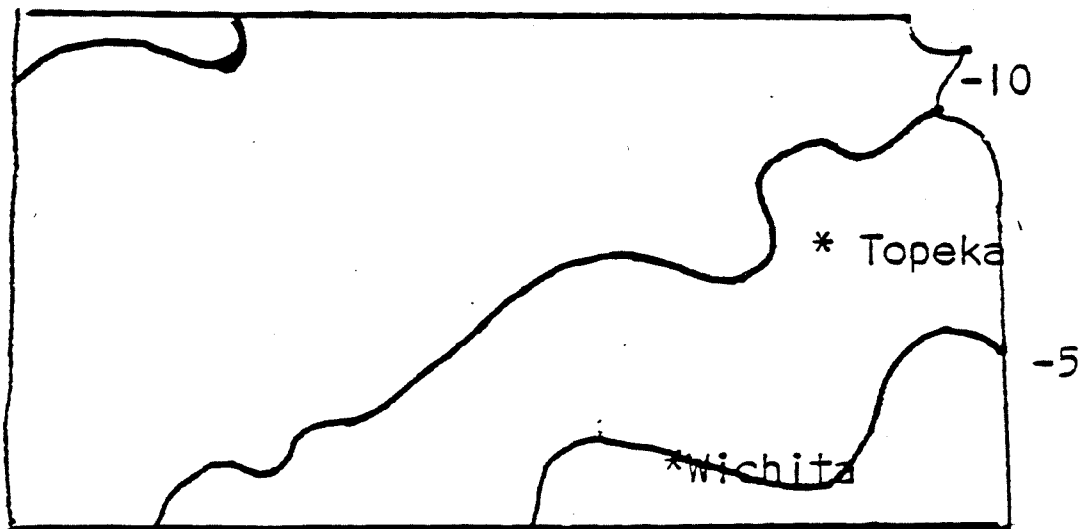


Fig. 1. Average winter minimum temperatures for the state of Kansas, °F. Source: USDA Publication 814.

2,4-D injury while Suffolk Red, Seibel 13047, VPI 43, and VPI 50 are quite sensitive. While 2,4-D injury is present nearly every year, it is usually not obvious and of minor consequence.

Many of the French hybrids that produce well in Michigan, New York, and Ohio can be expected to overwinter well in Kansas. Seyval, M. Foch, Chelois, Rougeon, Baco Noir, Aurore, Couderc Noir, Cascade, Vignoles, Seibel 13047, and Le Commandant (BS 2862) have borne annual crops of encouraging yields. While the three vinifera cultivars have been planted only 3 years they seem to be holding their own with Gewurztraminer producing 10 pounds per vine in 1981. Several well known cultivars are not currently in the trial at

Wichita. Proposed additions include Vidal Blanc, DeChaunac, Chancellor, and Missouri Reisling. A replanting of Pinot Noir is also planned.

Kansas can, and does, grow grapes. The number of vineyards is gradually increasing and is expected to grow more rapidly in the eastern half of the state where microclimates are suitable for producing high quality grapes. Local markets for fresh grapes and grape juice remain virtually unexplored. Farm wine production is expected to develop slowly until Kansas's post-prohibition wine laws are changed to conform with the majority of other states' "Farm Winery Laws". When that time comes, look for Kansas wine in the market place.

TABLE 1. Weather summary.

MONTH	DAYS	MEAN TEMP	DEGREE DAYS	DEGREE
		°F	MONTHLY	DAYS CUMULA- TIVE
April	19	58.8	167	167
May	31	63.4	415	583
June	30	75.3	760	1,342
July	31	81.4	973	2,315
August	31	77.9	865	3,180
September	30	69.5	586	3,766
October	16	59.6	153	3,919

Data is the average from 1974 to 1981, frost free days, weather station at the Horticulture Research Center, Wichita, Kansas

TABLE 2. Cultivar data for the 1981 crop year, Wichita, Kansas.

Cultivar ¹⁾	Year Planted	Winter ²⁾ Injury 5/81	Pruning LBS/Vine	2,4-D ³⁾ Injury 6/22/81	Yield LBS/Vine 1981	Sugar ⁴⁾ Content %	1981 Harvest Date
VPI-49	1974	1.0	7.2	—	44.3	16.5	9/1
USDA 709-1	1974	1.1	2.6	5.5	20.6	20.0	8/27
VPI-35	1974	0.9	1.2	6.0	18.8	19.0	8/11
VPI-48	1974	1.6	4.6	6.0	18.8	15.0	9/1
M. Foch	1974	1.0	4.4	6.0	17.6	19.0	8/5
VPI-39	1974	1.0	6.2	6.0	16.9	19.0	8/6
VPI-47	1974	1.5	8.8	4.0	16.4	18.0	8/20
Buffalo	1974	1.0	3.7	5.4	16.0	18.5	8/11
Steuben	1978	1.3	2.0	4.0	1-0	18.5	8/17
Beta	1974	1.3	8.0	4.5	15.5	16.0	8/6
Aurore	1974	1.4	1.6	5.6	14.4	19.0	8/5
SB 13047	1974	1.4	3.1	7.2	13.9	19.0	8/5
Couderc Noir	1974	1.3	3.0	4.0	13.5	17.0	8/20
Le Commandant	1974	2.1	5.4	4.8	11.0	19.5	8/20
NY 36095	1974	1.5	4.6	4.5	10.5	20.0	8/5
Seyval	1974	2.6	2.8	4.0	10.0	17.5	8/6
Gewurztraminer	1979	2.0	0.5	—	10.0	18.0	8/17
VPI-44	1974	1.2	4.2	4.0	9.7	19.0	8/7
VPI-46	1974	4.5	2.3	4.0	9.7	18.5	9/27
Baco Noir	1974	1.7	6.1	4.2	8.0	19.0	8/20
Niagara	1974	1.5	3.3	4.5	7.3	16.0	9/1
Suffolk Red	1979	1.3	—	7.0	7.2	19.0	8/6
Cascade	1974	2.5	5.4	4.8	7.0	17.5	8/5
Delaware	1974	1.3	5.9	5.5	6.7	19.0	8/17
VPI-50	1974	1.7	3.2	8.0	6.5	16.0	8/6
Vignoles	1974	2.7	7.4	4.8	6.4	21.0	7/31
Rougeon	1974	1.0	5.7	6.8	6.1	14.0	9/1
VPI-43	1974	1.1	2.8	7.0	6.1	16.0	9/1
White Riesling	1979	1.3	—	5.0	5.5	17.0	9/1
Chelois	1974	2.5	5.0	3.8	4.7	19.0	8/19
Villard Blanc	1974	2.1	4.4	4.8	4.3	18.0	8/19
Seneca	1979	1.7	—	6.0	4.0	18.0	8/20
SV 5247	1974	2.7	6.3	5.7	2.9	20.0	8/19
Chardonnay	1979	1.9	—	6.0	2.4	20.0	8/26
VPI-51	1974	2.5	1.0	6.0	1.8	17.0	8/6
Canadice	1979	2.1	—	6.0	0.8	20.0	7/31
NY Muscat	1979	2.9	—	4.0	0.6	18.0	8/6
Pinot Noir	1979	6.0	—	—	—	—	—

1) NY = New York, SV = Seyve Villard. SB = Seibel, VPI = Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Catawba and Cayuga White are in the trial but non-bearing.

2) Winter injury rating: 1 = no injury, 6 = no growth.

3) 2,4-D injury rating; 1 = no injury, 9 = very severe injury.

4) Grapes were often harvested prior to optimum sugar content to beat the birds.

VILLARIZZA VINEYARDS

DR. & MRS. R. G. RIZZA

RT. #2, BOX 92C
 HALSTEAD, KANSAS 67056
 (316) 835-2827

KANSAS - 1981

- * Vineyards, on national average, produce 4.3 tons of grapes/acre.
- * One ton of grapes will produce approximately 900 bottles of wine.
- * At present, wineries will pay approximately \$450.00 per ton (varies with variety, condition of grapes, etc.). This would be deliberately low estimate.

In 1981, Kansas residents purchased 1.8 million gallons of wine.
 At 5 bottles per gallon, this would equal 9 million bottles of wine.

The estimated amount of grapes to produce this wine calculates:

$$9,000,000 \text{ bottles} \div 900 \text{ bottles/ton} = 10,000 \text{ tons of grapes}$$

The acreage of vineyards needed to obtain this amount of grapes calculates:

$$10,000 \text{ tons} \div 4.3 \text{ tons/acre} = 2,325 \text{ acres of vineyard}$$

The estimated value of the grapes alone, to produce this quantity of wine calculates:

$$10,000 \text{ tons} \times 450/\text{ton} = \$4,500,000.00$$

For dollar value per acre, this would calculate:

$$4.3 \text{ tons/acre} \times \$450.00 \text{ per ton} = \$1935.00 \text{ per acre}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \text{ acres} &= \$ 9,675.00 \\ 10 \text{ acres} &= 19,350.00 \\ 20 \text{ acres} &= 38,700.00 \\ 40 \text{ acres} &= 77,400.00 \end{aligned}$$

The above figures are for the value of the grapes alone. The value of the wine produced per acre (estimate cost of the wine at \$3.00/bottle) calculates:

$$900 \text{ bottles/ton} \times 4.3 \text{ tons/acres} \times \$3.00/\text{bottle} = \$11,610.00/\text{acre}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \text{ acres} &= \$ 58,000.00 \\ 10 \text{ acres} &= 116,100.00 \\ 20 \text{ acres} &= 232,200.00 \\ 40 \text{ acres} &= 464,400.00 \end{aligned}$$

Att. 7

VILLARIZZA VINEYARDS

Page 2

DR. & MRS. R. G. RIZZA

RT. #2, BOX 92C
HALSTEAD, KANSAS 67056
(316) 835-2827

In 1981, the value of the wine purchased in Kansas estimated:

9,000,000 bottles x \$3.00/bottle = \$27,000,000.00

We estimated the figures for average cost of grapes at the winery and for the cost of wine per bottle, and deliberately picked low estimates.

All of the money for the value of the grapes alone, left the state of Kansas. Certainly a large portion of the value of the wine alone left our state since no wine is produced commercially in Kansas.

We are always happy to have visitors in our vineyard. We would be delighted to have you, your families and friends visit. We are located one mile south of Halstead on County Road 801. The weekends are best for us. Please call first.

Thank you,

R.G. Rizza, M.D.
RR2 Box 92C
Halstead, Kansas 67056
(316) 835-2827



VINIFERA WINE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

BOX P
THE PLAINS, VIRGINIA 22171

NEWS

(703) 754-8564

December 2, 1982

GROSSING \$27,000 ON ONE ACRE OF PREMIUM WINE VINEYARD

Farmers with small acreage in many parts of the Nation may gross as high as \$27,000 per acre by planting the European varietal table wine vines and making the wine.

In 1975, the Bulletin of the Virginia Department of Agriculture estimated that \$10,800 could be grossed on an acre of hill land. Today, as table wine markets go steadily upward and vinicultural science advances, the gross in reality can be more than triple that amount.

However, farmers must wait several years for the vines to mature and the wine to age a year before the first income is realized, according to a report by the Vinifera Wine Growers Association, Box P, The Plains, Va. 22171 tel. (703)754-8564.

The surprising figures are based on the facts that one ton of grapes can make about 900 bottles of wine, and if there is a yield of five tons an acre and sold at the rate of \$6 per bottle, the gross could be \$27,000!

If the farmer does not wish to make the wine, he can sell the grapes (like the Chardonnay that makes the great Chablis of France) to a winery for about \$1,600 ton.

Experts point out that one family can grow ten acres or more of varietal vines and make the wine, keeping all the labor and profits in the family. Or, as little as 1/2 half acre (about 300 vines) as an alternate money/making crop.

Other advantages are that grape vines are immune to drought because the roots go so deep. Also, little and sometimes no fertilizing is needed because the grape vine is the only horticultural fruit that can prosper on poor soil.

As arable land in California becomes even more scarce and is now selling for \$20,000 per Chardonnay acre, there is more opportunity for farmers east of there to plant the thousands of acres expected to be needed. As a practical matter, one winegrower who raises 5 tons Chardonnay-acre has sold out of his award-winning "Chablis" at \$9 per bottle. This would project a gross of \$40,500 per acre!

Agricultural Research and Extension Situation at KSU

by
John O. Dunbar*

(for Committee on Agriculture, Kansas House of Representatives)

It is a pleasure to present this information to you concerning the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the Kansas Cooperative Extension Service. The mission of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service is to develop and disseminate scientific, practical and useful information to farmers, agribusiness, homemakers, community leaders and 4-H members. We at Kansas State University wish to thank the members of this committee and all legislators for their interest, concern and support of agricultural research, extension and teaching at Kansas State University. The quality and quantity of these programs have an important bearing on both the present and future lives of Kansas farmers and other citizens.

The attached statements are submitted to provide members of the committee the latest information concerning impacts of erosion of manpower and programs due to the combined effects of inflation from 1978-82 and the recession in 1982.

1. Extension Service--Article for KSU Ag Report by Dr. Fred Sobering, Director of Extension
2. Analysis of AES Budget Problems by Dr. John Dunbar, Dean of Agriculture and Director of AES
3. Principles for Retrenchment by John Dunbar
4. Changes in Research Emphasis, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, 1977-83

*Dean of Agriculture and Director, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station

Atch. 8

Effect of the 4 percent reduction in the Cooperative Extension Service budget for 1982-83 was discussed in some detail in the last issue of KSU Ag Report. About half of the \$358,663 cut came from freezing seven positions--six that were in the recruiting phase and one vacated by a resignation about the time the cut was announced. The other half came from reducing equipment purchases and cutting operating budgets for the campus departments and area offices.

But this 4 percent cut represents just the tip of the iceberg. For well over a decade, increases in operating funds (OOE) appropriated to Cooperative Extension by the Kansas Legislature have lagged significantly behind what was needed to provide a quality educational program for the people of Kansas. Extension specialists with inadequate equipment and other operating support cannot effectively fulfill their assigned responsibilities; i.e., training extension agents and volunteer leaders, preparing publications and other educational materials, carrying on demonstrations and traveling to counties to conduct meetings, workshops and conferences in response to county agent program requests. An extension specialist without adequate operating funds is like a hiredhand without gas in the tractor--not much productive work can be accomplished.

To adjust to this erosion of operating funds, positions have been "frozen" (kept vacant) and the salary savings used to support operating needs of our specialist staff. Prior to 1978, 11.7 classified and 10 unclassified positions were "frozen" to adjust to this imbalance in operating needs. In the budget submitted to the 1983 Legislature, we have proposed that salaries associated with these positions (\$500,000) be shifted to operating expenditures--an internal reallocation. This shift will not increase the dollars available to extension, but will help to bring budgeted expenditures into closer correspondence with actual expenditures.

An additional 21.2 unclassified positions were "frozen" between 1978 and the end of 1982. Seven were a direct result of the 4 percent reduction last July. The other 14.2 were vacant because state appropriated increases for operating funds lagged far behind rapidly rising operating costs.

To illustrate this point: appropriations for OOE increase 28 percent between 1978 and 1981. Items that make up a significant portion of Extension's operating costs increased at a much more rapid rate during that same period. For example, cost of paper increased 56 percent; car mileage, 47 percent; per diem, 64 percent, gasoline, 106 percent; and telephone charges, 61 percent.

Fortunately, inflation diminished significantly in 1982. This has helped to make operating dollars go further. But the pressure continues. The most recent significant cost increases have occurred in health insurance premiums. Health benefit costs are shared by the employee and the employer. The employer's share comes from funds available for extension specialists' salaries and operating costs. The employer's share increased \$55,000 in 1982 and \$92,000 in 1983.

In addition, Congress has amended the Social Security legislation and mandated Medicare coverage for extension agents and specialists and other federal employees. This coverage, which went into effect January 1, 1983, added \$110,000 per year to the employer's share of fringe benefit costs. Thus, the cumulative costs of the health insurance premium increases in January 1982 and 1983 and the Medicare coverage adds up to a continuing cost of \$257,000 per year. These are dollars that will not be available to hire specialists or pay operating costs.

Despite these higher costs, our continuing goal is to maintain effective extension programs with the funds available from county, state and federal sources. Although we will not be able to offer the quantity of programs available in the past, we are committed to providing high quality programs that meet the needs of our rural and urban audiences.

I am proud of the way our county extension agents and specialists are responding to the increased demands for educational assistance in these trying economic times. All of us in extension appreciate the continuing support provided by our county extension councils, county commissioners, legislators and the thousands of persons who participate in our educational programs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H and community development.

Analysis of the AES Budget Problems

This analysis is confined to the appropriated State and Federal dollars allocated to the AES (including Branch Stations and Experiment Fields). It does not include grants and contracts and receipts from farm sales which are also used for research in the KAES.

Base figures appropriated for 1982-83 (before July 1 cuts) were:

Personnel - \$13,103,361

OOE - 2,585,705

As of that date, due to inflation, our OOE dollars would buy only about 80% as much as they would in '77, 5 years earlier. This gave us a 20%, or \$500,000, shortfall. We were not able to provide our scientists with adequate equipment and supplies to make them fully productive. This made it difficult to attract top scientists to fill our important research positions and compete for grants from federal agencies and private industry. Funds from vacant positions in some departments were being used to help offset this shortfall. Legislative analysts were questioning this latter procedure, implying that we were not applying appropriated salary dollars to intended use.

The July 1982 cut of 4% due to a lagging economy was absorbed by both reducing equipment and operating supply purchases and converting salary to other operating expenses. As of February 1, 1983, even though the rate of inflation has been drastically reduced, the shortfall due to inflation still exists. The governor has recommended a reduction in the base of the Agricultural Experiment Station, branch stations and experimental fields. If this reduction is approved, an additional \$500,000 plus about 9 scientist positions and 7 support positions will be permanently taken away.

Principles for Retrenchment

The necessity for retrenchment caused by inflation over the past several years and brought to a head by the July budget cut is a reality. It cannot be avoided.

The budget cuts have been distributed among departments (in research, teaching and extension) as equitably as possible. Department heads, Extension unit heads, and Branch Station managers have worked closely with their faculties to be sure that program cuts were made where they would do the least damage. Some faculty have taken on overloads to try to keep crucial programs going until longer run solutions can be reached. For this they deserve our personal gratitude and a special "Thank you!"

There are several guiding principles which we intend to follow in this period of retrenchment. They include:

- 1) to keep the quality of research, instruction and extension programs as high as possible. Whatever we do must be done well.
- 2) to update programs, projects and activities in all three areas to keep abreast of new problems and keep pace with new developments in science and technology.
- 3) to work with the Ag Advisory Council, the Extension Advisory Council and various clientele groups as closely as possible in determining which programs, projects and activities are to be cut back or eliminated.
- 4) to maintain an optimum balance between the number of personnel and operating expenses. It does no good to have a person on the faculty if he does not have facilities, equipment, and supplies with which to work.
- 5) to purchase modern equipment which is a) essential for effective performance, and b) necessary to increase the efficiency of research scientists, teachers, and Extension personnel.
- 6) To not waste a dime! nickel! penny!
- 7) to seek outside support from private grants or contracts wherever it can be found - and wherever it can be accepted without damage to the integrity of Research, Extension and Teaching programs at KSU.

Changes in Research Emphasis, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, 1977-83

Department	Percent Change	Examples of Program Changes	
		More	Less
Ag Econ	23%	Conservation of farm resources such as soil, water, and energy	International agricultural development
Agronomy	18%	Reduced tillage	Soil chemistry, crop-variety testing, crop production
Animal Sci	11%	Swine management and reproduction	Poultry and dairy
Entomology	23%	Plant resistance and biological control	Insect pest management
Forestry	53%	Wood energy and biomass production	Tree improvement
Grain Science	9%	International Grains Program and Kansas Wheat Quality Profile	Properties of wheat and sorghum, wheat conditioning
Horticulture	22%	Stress physiology (heat and drought)	Fruit crop production, culture, and management
Plant Pathology	35%	Genetic engineering and protoplast regeneration	Nematology, seed treatment, and evaluation of chemicals
Ag Engineering	28%	Energy and water management	Row-crop tillage and silica gel regeneration
Colby Station	45%	Water use, alternate crops, seed quality, crossbred sheep	Horticulture, accelerated lambing
Fort Hays	5%	Feeding intact male beef cattle	Use of drugs in feed
Garden City	0%	-	-
Southeast Kansas	26%	Minimum tillage and water conservation	Dairy
Tribune	5%	Dryland crop production	Irrigation crop production

Department	Percent Change	Examples of Program Changes	
		More	Less
Anatomy and Physiology	22%	Bovine respiratory diseases	Anatomy and physiology
Biochemistry	61%	Fatty acid esters as fuel	Glycoprotein biosynthesis
Biology	3%	Nitrogen fixation	Virology and tumor biology
Business Adm	0%	-	-
Chem Engg	0%	-	-
Chemistry	60%	Cockroach attractants and repellents	Cow manure chemicals that attract the face fly
Clo, Textiles, and Design	91%	Microwaves to kill insects in textiles	Flame resistant textiles
Computer Sci	100%	Microcomputer skill development	Software development
Family and Child Dev	20%	Family stress and rural transfer of farms	Rural parenting and quality of life
Family Econ	58%	Family expenditure norms	Family housing
Foods and Nutrition	37%	Nutritional requirements of elderly	Problems of malnutrition
Geology	100%	Availability of ground water NEK	Natural recharge of ground water
Home Ec	100%	Career development	Quality of life
KWRRRI	0%	-	-
Lab Medicine	49%	Bovine respiratory diseases	Clinical pathology and micology

Department	Percent Change	Examples of Program Changes	
		More	Less
Nuclear Engg	0%	-	-
Pathology	17%	Reproductive problems in males	Cancer in domestic animals
Physics	0%	-	-
Political Sci	100%	Agriculture tenancy systems	Case study of rural Kansas
Sociology, Anthropology, and Soc Work	40%	Community organization	Population migration
Surgery and Medicine	100%	Embryo transfer and swine reproduction	Colostrai antibody to viruses
Vet Diagnostic Lab	80%	Poultry diseases	Swine diseases
Total Change	24%		

KANSAS WHEAT COMMISSION TESTIMONY

Before the

HOUSE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE

February 18, 1983

SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL SUPPORT NEEDED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GRAINS PROGRAM
(AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE)

What is the International Grains Program (IGP) doing?

1. For the participants visiting the program individually, with wheat or other grain teams, with the various short courses or as special students sponsored by U.S. Wheat Associates, the IGP serves in a teaching and extension function.

2. For the farmers supporting the program, the IGP promotes his wheat, corn, sorghum or soybeans to these very important buyers, millers, bakers or users of his product. It generates the knowledge of how to effectively and efficiently buy and use our agricultural commodities and this leads to sales and, more importantly, repeat sales.

3. For the Wheat Commission and the Corn, Sorghum and Soybean Commissions, the International Grains Program provides answers to our foreign customers' questions, training them to use our commodities and our marketing system and permits us to spend market development money right here in our own state.

4. For the professors participating in the program, the IGP gives them a broader base and perspective from which to teach all their students. They teach from a worldwide, rather than provincial point of view. Also, as the professors travel on consulting trips abroad, they have access to foreign mills, bakeries, plants, etc. which were previously off limits.

5. For the students at Kansas State University, the program provides the ability to meet foreigners, to exchange views, to hear or try and speak different foreign languages and to receive better instruction from the professors due to their association with the IGP.

6. For Kansas State University, the program provides support for the activities in several departments, provides some new foreign students, and, most importantly, is enhancing the worldwide reputation of Kansas State University and the Grain Science and Industry Department.

7. For the State of Kansas, the International Grains Program sells wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans. Processing machinery built in the State is sold often also. Hotel rooms, goods and services are sold to the visiting participants. The program serves as an image builder for the entire State and gives us that competitive edge we need in personal contacts with our very important foreign customers.

Atch. 9

Needs from the Legislature

What we need from you and the Legislature is an addition to the International Grains Program budget this fiscal year, if possible, the money to hire a Director-Coordinator. The program has grown to the point where this position is desperately needed.

We also need a commitment from you to acquire, say by FY 85, some additional space in Waters Hall Annex for more classrooms and laboratories for the program. This space is crucial if we are to add new courses and staff in order to provide more services to our customers.

We will:

We will provide the translation equipment for the renovated space, some other needed staff, new course ideas and the contacts to find participants for the courses in the future.

We also are approaching the surrounding hard red winter wheat states for contributions and support for the IGP since it benefits them, too.

We must not forget that we face competition from Canada, Australia, Argentina, the EC, as well as from North Dakota.

I will be glad to answer any questions and want to thank you for the opportunity to speak before this committee.

Thank you.

Norman J. Christiansen, *President and Publisher*Davis Merritt Jr., *Executive Editor*Peter B. Ridder, *General Manager*George Neavell, *Editorial Page Editor*Clark Hoyt, *Managing Editor*

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Editorials/Opinion

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As We See It:

Kansas Wheat Truly Feeds World

Kansas farmers may not realize it, but they have made an investment in — and have an important economic interest in — improving the quality of bread in China. U.S. Wheat Associates, which represents the Kansas Wheat Commission and those of a dozen other producing states in a worldwide marketing and promotional program, agreed just the other day to help China's Bureau of Cereals build a \$4 million model flour mill in Peking. The idea is that by teaching the Chinese modern milling techniques, it will be building an even larger market for American wheat.

Northern China is the world's third largest wheat-producing area, but its 55-million-ton crops aren't sufficient to feed China's more than 1 billion people, and the United States now has become its largest supplier of imported grain. China has been sold about 8 million tons of U.S. wheat in each of the past two years. Canada and Australia are America's principal competitors there.

Two years ago, Wheat Associates launched another innovative project that has turned out to have special potential significance for Kansas: It agreed to set up a modern American-style bakery in Peking. The bakery began operating several months ago, and now there is a growing demand there for sliced bread loaves of the type American supermarket shoppers take for granted.

Since bread-making success is enhanced by the use of flour made from hard red winter wheat — the kind grown in Kansas — Kansas

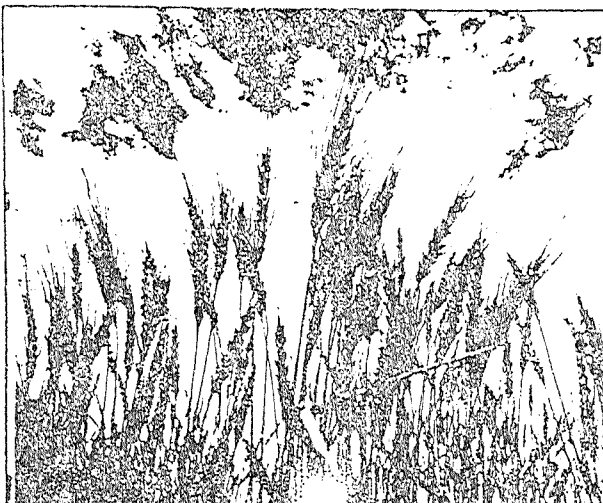
producers have a special interest in the success of the mill and bakery projects. Until fairly recently, most of the wheat China imported was of the soft variety used in doughs requiring less gluten content. More recently, the Washington-based wheat group also helped the Chinese open a model instant-noodle factory. The Chinese, whom history credits with inventing the noodle, already were producing instant noodles, but its methods were old-fashioned by American standards.

Steven Graham, administrator of the Hutchinson-based Kansas Wheat Commission — which contributed a bit extra to the mill construction project because of its potential for increasing demand for Kansas grain — thinks shifts in China's oversized population will help, too. Wheat is the traditional staple food only in northern China, rice being the cereal more commonly consumed in the south. But northern Chinese who have moved for economic or other reasons to southern China's cities still prefer wheat to rice, and it sometimes is cheaper to deliver American wheat to southern cities such as Shanghai than it is to bring Chinese wheat in from the north.

U.S. Wheat Associates, which is the result of a 1980 merger between the Great Plains Wheat and Western Wheat marketing organizations, has had other recent successes. Earlier this month, both it and the Kansas Wheat Commission played host to a trade delegation from Iraq so successfully that the Iraqis — representing a nation that doesn't even have diplomatic representation in the United States at present — bought 575,000 tons of American wheat.

It also has participated in negotiations with the Soviet Union, which just the other day bought an additional 200,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat for delivery through next Sept. 30. That brought to nearly 5.2 million tons — 2.2 million wheat and 3 million corn — the amount of American grain the U.S.S.R. has bought for 1982-83 shipment.

Wheat, as Kansas' most important export product, deserves the attention it's been getting. And Kansas wheat farmers deserve the nation's thanks, as it enters this new year, for putting bread on the tables of Americans and peoples all over the world.



Kansas' Most Important Export

Incapacitated Weber Hall Sends Research Away Age Takes Toll On Animal Science Facility

By Frank J. Buchman
The roof leaks.

While that may seem like a minor problem, one hole can eventually become a fallen ceiling. However, most significant, the leak is not the biggest worry, it is just the beginning of more harmful and costly conditions at Weber Hall.

Known to most livestock persons in Kansas as the "nice, new" animal science educational and research facility on the north edge of the Kansas State University campus in Manhattan, Weber Hall has existing situations which many across the state have never even realized or considered.

First, the building isn't actually that "new" now.

When it was first occupied in 1957, the construction, named in honor of A. D. (Dad) Weber (who passed away just recently), was "considered a monument to optimism about the meat and livestock industries in Kansas," indicated promotional pieces at that time.

And the structure was, according to numerous sources, one of the best of its kind in the country.

But that was 26 years ago and time takes its toll on the best of things.

While classroom shortages, the lack of laboratory

space and other limitations are noteworthy, the most obvious deficiencies are in the meats department.

They are so extent that federal meat inspection once closed the department until it could be brought into compliance.

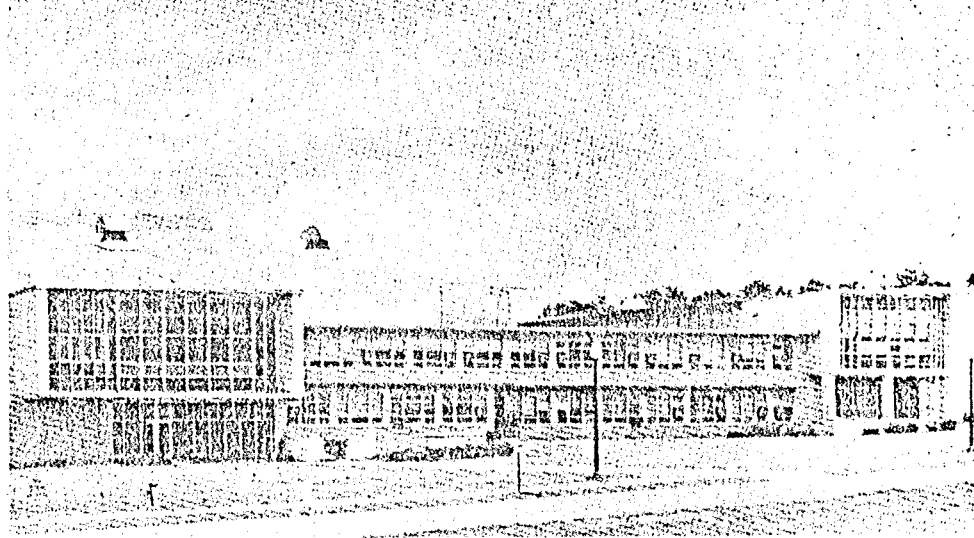
"The USDA shut us down because of sanitation problems. We had wooden doors and tables that were outlawed a long time ago. Paint on the walls of the slaughtering room was flaking and our smokehouse was a fire trap," according to a quote in the May 1981 K-State Agriculturalist (magazine) by Dell Allen, K-State meats scientist.

The university made these adjustments at a cost of about \$80,000, but, that was two years ago and, since then there's been more, with sympathy of federal inspectors cited as the only reason operation continues.

Old Refrigeration Units

While Weber Hall is 26 years old, the refrigeration units were Army surplus when installed. It would be a wild guess on their age.

These refrigeration units have failed during important research, halting projects that have had much time and money invested and consequently were lost completely.



Renovation Remains Low Priority

One such project, reported to higher administration by animal scientists in April 1981, was research on implanting bulls and feeding them as steers for slaughter.

"When a meats laboratory does not have a dependable and controllable refrigeration system, research and teaching are seriously affected. This leaves us very apprehensive about the next few years until we have a remodelled, expanded meat laboratory.

"Do we dare plan extensive research projects not knowing when our refrigeration

system will fail again?" questioned Allen and other meats specialists, Michael Dikeman, Don Kropf, Curtis Kastner and Melvin Hunt, in a letter to John Dunbar, dean in the College of Agriculture.

But then a letter six months later, dated September 17, 1981, indicates the problem remained.

"Over the past 2½ months, refrigeration units have ceased to operate on three different weekends," signed by the same group. Additional research projects were lost as well as other meats suitable for classroom study.

Nothing major was done for over a year and, finally, the professors decided that K-State facilities were so undependable that an agreement was made to send major meats projects to be slaughtered and stored at a slaughter plant in Nebraska.

"Our refrigeration system has failed us several times within the last 18 months and it has reached the point that it is totally inadequate for chilling carcasses rapidly enough for research," Dikeman wrote to Don Good, head of the animal science department, to explain the necessity to

take the research work to the Roode Packing Company at Fairbury, Nebraska.

Another letter two days later, September 23, 1982, from Allen to Good summarized the situation. "In short, in meats research projects where we must work with controlled temperatures during chilling and storage, we are currently incapable of conducting such work in our own facility and won't be able to do so until the refrigeration problems are solved.

"Research efforts performed in our own facility will continue to be suspect and very possibly will not be accepted for publication in scientific journals."

Some Reprieve

This finally brought some reprieve. According to Good, "The President's office is putting up approximately \$40,000 and the Dean of Agriculture is putting up \$40,000 to take care of the refrigeration system at least on a temporary basis so that the current research projects can be carried on in an effective manner."

That was in a letter October 4, 1982, but the work isn't actually scheduled until next summer.

However, just a month later, November 10, 1982, an ammonia leak forced cancellation
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cellations of classes in Weber Hall. Good said, in a K-State Collegian (newspaper) story, "The department was lucky that no research was going on in the area affected by the ammonia leak and the subsequent refrigeration shutdown."

But even if the repair work is done this summer, meats scientist Melvin Hunt contends, "That will only make it so we can get by with what we currently have. It doesn't increase the refrigeration capacity."

"We should be able to hobble along with teaching programs, but we still won't have room for additional research," Hunt continued.

It is logical that improvements would be needed. Since completion 26 years ago, there have been no additional expansions or renovations at Weber Hall.

Conditions Change

At that time, there were 89 undergraduate and 11 graduate students. There are now over 400 undergraduate students and over 60 graduate students, an increase of more than 400 percent in both areas.

In addition, pre-veterinary students, totaling about 200, are now also advised and handled in the department. The teaching, research and extension staffs have more than tripled since 1957.

(One should note that these numbers are from promotional brochures of a couple years ago and Hunt indicates the number differences are now even greater.)

It's also essential to compare the increased importance of the livestock and meat industry to Kansas in that time period.

According to John Meetz, executive vice president of the Kansas Livestock Association, writing in the June, 1982, Kansas Stockman (association publication), "In 1957, Kansas had 3.4 million cattle and calves, less than a million hogs and produced less than one billion pounds of red meat."

"Kansas now has over 6.2 million cattle and calves, a 79.3 percent increase, nearly 2 million hogs or a 113.9 percent increase, and produces 2.2 billion pounds of red meat or a 135.6 percent increase."

"Livestock consistently accounts for more than 60 percent of all cash receipts in Kansas agriculture. But today, teaching, research and extension facilities at our land grant institution remain basically the same as they were 25 years ago," Meetz stressed.

"K-State has the top animal science teaching department in the nation and is fast becoming one of the top research and extension institutions. However it must have modern facilities if it is to maintain the caliber of staff that has been assembled," he said.

"In 1957, the meat industry was still dealing with multi-story packing plants located close to the terminal markets. That has changed and today the meats research and teaching facility are totally inadequate to serve the meat processing and packing segments of our industry."

"It's also very difficult for management, breeding and nutritional projects to be carried through to the carcass and cut level which is a necessity in a total research program," said Meetz.

Students Know Too

It is a situation of which students are also aware. "Weber Hall's inadequacies include space to meet minimum federal inspection requirements, well planned and adequate utility, environmentally controlled facilities as well as the lack of modern slaughtering and meat processing equipment," wrote Angela Scanlan, (then) student body president, in a summer, 1981, letter to members of the Kansas Board of Regents.

"Weber's facilities are inferior to other midwestern universities. Consequently, state dollars are going outside Kansas to competing institutions in the form of research and grants. No other institutions or area of private industry can serve this need," Ms. Scanlan said.

What's Needed?

First requirement for major renovation or building at K-State is to complete a justification for need and follow through with plans for such a project. Work started on this in 1976 with Melvin Hunt heading the committee.

The completed inch and a half thick bound notebook summarizes the facility as being "inadequate for teaching, research and extension activities to commensurate with the economic importance of Kansas animal agriculture."

"Training of increased numbers of both undergraduate and graduate students is seriously impaired by the antiquated facilities."

"The meats laboratory complex does not fully comply with mandatory federal or state meat inspection requirements."

"Classrooms designed specifically for teaching animal agriculture are essentially nonexistent in Weber Hall."

"Research facilities at Weber Hall lack the capabilities to conduct research in established priority areas or to be competitive for extramural funding in priority research areas."

"It is becoming increasingly difficult for the faculty using Weber Hall facilities to remain in or develop leadership roles in the disciplines and to attract capable young minds essential to conducting creative, innovative research important to the vitality of Kansas animal agriculture."

There is a list of the "dirty 50" specific facility inadequacies that the committee hopes the renovation would correct.

"It's not only meats that is affected; it's beef, dairy, sheep, swine, reproduction, nutrition, everything," Hunt emphasized.

"The Animal Sciences and Industry complex that will include existing facilities in Call Hall (building just directly to the northwest of Weber) plus renovated and new space in Weber Hall must serve the livestock and meat industry in Kansas. This will require a special effort to coordinate teaching, research and extension activities in both buildings to allow for the efficient use of the total complex," Hunt said.

(It was noted that in 1976, dairy science was merged with animal husbandry and now comes under the joint description of Animal Sciences and Industry.)

The cost of this Weber Hall Renovation and Addition was estimated at \$7.2 million when the plan was first completed, but it would be well above that now, according to Hunt.

But he is quick to point out, "We've put in just the very minimum of necessities. Everything in the plans is justified.

If we would have less appropriated, we wouldn't know where to start. It's still going to be inadequate when completed."

While Kansas is one of the leading meat animal and slaughter states, its teaching, research and extension facilities in that area are near the bottom, Hunt said. Many similar agriculture colleges across the country have added or renovated meats departments since any improvements have been made at K-State.

Iowa State and Texas A & M are two which Hunt compared to K-State. Both have made major improvements in meats facilities in recent years and have attracted students and research projects because of it, Hunt said.

He sees K-State in a similar situation that they were in before additions.

"Students can't see here what they can at other universities," he points out.

While there has been talk of doing the renovations a little at a time, Hunt insists, "It doesn't make sense to do it in phases. Economically, it would be more reasonable to do the project all at once."

Getting Approval For Renovation

But, most importantly, the renovation and addition have not yet even been endorsed.

It's a long chain of requests, approvals and recommendations before the project can be approved, let alone started and eventually completed.

The first step was the justification of need and plan of work summary that Hunt and his committee has completed. That goes to the Dean of Agriculture who must approve it and present it as a request to the university

president who sets up his list of priorities.

This list goes to the Board of Regents which sets up its priorities that go to the governor who in turn makes recommendations to the legislature.

According to Dean John Dunbar, "We very definitely need the renovation in order to get K-State livestock and meats teaching, research and extension up to the point where we can produce information to better serve the Kansas livestock industry. It's important so our students can compete better in the job market."

"I have recommended the renovation to President (Duane) Acker. It's beyond my control now," Dunbar said.

He indicated the project is now Number 4 on the priority list, up from 10th two years ago, but in the same position it was last year.

Projects which President Acker (and consequently the bodies above him) have placed higher on the list are renovation of Nichols Gym, Chemistry building and Plant Science II. This is a change of order from last year when Plant Science II was ahead of Chemistry.

When legislature does approve the Weber Hall renovation, it would take another five-six years for completion, according to a "guesstimate" from Dunbar.

He said leaders in the industry have been "made aware of the situation and they are working to provide factual information so the people of Kansas know of the need."

Many Are Concerned

"A lot of us in the country are concerned about the facilities at Weber Hall; it's not just the profs," said Fred Germann, Dwight farmer, who's president of the Kansas Pork Producers Council, a group that's funded research in the department.

Because hog numbers have doubled in the state, research is essential to maintain that level and continue growth, it was noted.

"I know times are hard and they've been trying to fix Weber Hall up, but there are some things that you just can't patch up," said Germann.

"Weber renovation is a prime need and it doesn't carry near the price tag of some of these other projects," he said.

(Sources indicate the Chemistry project would cost about \$30 million. It was also pointed out that there is only one livestock and meats research department while there are several other "fine" chemistry complexes.)

Public Awareness

"There needs to be a public awareness of this need (Weber renovation). If the public is made aware, it could be that a situation would develop where the legislature would see this need ahead of the rest," Germann continued.

The Kansas Meat Processors Association is another group that is concerned about Weber Hall and has become involved in trying to make others know about it.

"The meats facilities are in bad shape and need repair,"

said Bernard Hansen, Alma meat processor, who is the immediate past president of the meat group. "The federal meat inspector has been very understanding; that's the only reason they've continued to get along."

"K-State has some of the top scientists in the country, but they don't have the facilities to do the essential research. They can't even duplicate what goes on in

slaughtering plants," Hansen said.

"This renovation is not being treated fairly in the university priorities. People are overlooking the income from agriculture in the state," he continued.

Hansen said several ag organizations are now interested. "We are getting a united force and effort to make the public aware of the real need."

The Kansas Livestock Association, headquartered in Topeka, has probably been the leading force behind the drive for Weber Hall renovation and its officials are candid in their feelings.

What will it take to get the renovation?

Meetz, of the KLA, gives this list:

1. A better economy so there could be more funds;
2. Generally create more public awareness;
3. Influence the university president and administration, the Board of Regents, the governor and the legislature.

"The biggest one thing that would get the renovation approved is for President Acker to put it higher in his priority recommendations," Meetz said. "He knows the need of it and he's the one that could do more to raise it, than anything."

Meetz said it is possible to

bypass President Acker and the Board of Regents, but admits, "It's a very difficult process."

A Direct Route

D. D. Cox, KLA member from Sedgwick, has headed up a group from the livestock and meat industry to raise the profile of the need for the Weber Hall project.

"There is a tremendous campus conflict right now over the Weber renovation," Cox said. "The livestock and meat industry is big in Kansas and needs to be backed up by research and teaching."

"K-State has to look at the Ag School and has to put priorities where they're needed. I don't understand why animal science is being slighted. It's campus politics more than anything else," Cox said.

Admitting he "gets real upset by policies the K-State administration has made," Cox also expounded on the possibilities of bypassing that chain of command and receiving special appropriations, such as was done a few years ago to get the new milking facilities at K-State.

"We'll be making an appeal to the legislature this year, but we did a lot of work in legislative committees last year and President Acker is going to be required to answer some specific questions from those committees," Cox noted.

Yes, it's more than a leak in the roof. Kansas' livestock

and meat industries stand to suffer without a renovation of Weber Hall.

Meetz listed three ways people can get the renovation started: write or call University President Duane Acker, write or call Board of Regents members and write or call your state legislators expressing your views.

"That will get the ball rolling and make Weber Hall's time now," Meetz concluded.

(Next week's Grass & Grain will include additional comments on Weber Hall from President Acker and Dr. Don Good.)

Student Accident While Traveling To Collect Research Data Leaders Comment On Weber Hall Renovation

Grass & Grain 18
February 15, 1983

By Frank J. Buchman

Actually the ceiling may be coming down.

It isn't just one or two leaks; they are in many classrooms, labs, coolers and the library plus all over the arena.

Yes, Weber Hall on the K-State campus has problems in the roof and they're even worse than first comprehended.

An in-depth look at Weber Hall structure problems in last week's Grass & Grain brought considerable discussion from those unaware of the situation.

Closing paragraph of the article indicated additional people in K-State leadership posts would be asked to comment about Weber Hall for this week's issue.

And they have. But in the meantime, there has been another development which deserves attention.

Students in a university vehicle had an accident en route to Fairbury, Nebraska, to obtain data on young, fed bulls that were slaughtered at Roode Packing Company. Fortunately, they were not injured.

However, the time, expense and hazards involved in the trip would not have been necessary if Weber facilities were adequate. The students pay for an education and to do their research at K-State, not over a hundred miles away.

"This accident adds to the frustration, extra work and expense that we have already experienced in conducting this research project in a commercial slaughter plant," Michael Dikeman and Curtis Kastner, K-State animal scientists, said in a January 28, 1983, letter about the accident to Don Good, head of the K-State Animal Science Department.

"Because of the inadequate, old, undependable refrigeration system in the Weber Hall meats lab and the lack of cooler space, processing area and freezer capacity, we had to arrange for these cattle to be slaughtered in a commercial plant.

"It has caused us much extra work and considerable added expense not to be able to conduct this project in our own laboratory. In addition, we were not able to incorporate everything in this project that we would have liked to," the letter stated.

The research project is an extensive study on feeding young, intact bulls for slaughter. It is indicated that the study could have a significant impact on beef production and processing, potentially resulting in a savings for the industries.

"If we are to more effectively teach students and conduct the kind of research that must be done to serve the meat industry in Kansas, we must expand, remodel and update our capabilities in the immediate future.

"It is very frustrating, costly and counterproductive to conduct research in a commercial facility that easily could have been done in a modern university meat laboratory," concluded the letter of which copies also went to John Dunbar, dean of agriculture; Dave Mugler, director of teaching; and Stan Leland, associate director of agriculture research at K-State.

Head of Department Don Good was emphatic in his remarks concerning the run-down facilities at Weber Hall. "We're getting crucified at the land grant institution. Expansion in animal science has been fantastic and we don't have the space and facilities that our students and very capable staff need.

"Since this is a land grant institution responsible to produce young men and women to serve the state and research for industry and extend to the grass roots approach, it is discouraging to be so under funded and supported in a state where agriculture plays such an important role of all citizens, both rural and urban," Good said.

Concerning the shortage of research facilities, Good explained that many livestock and meats research projects are linked together and when one phase is shorted, it affects all the rest of the research.

"We're merely making do with maintenance and repair, but it's hurting us on obtaining research grants," Good said.

(It was noted that there has been a 19.9 percent funding cut in the animal science department in the past year.)

Good said student enrollment has been holding steady, but it's "going to be hard to obtain top level graduate students with facilities the way they are at present. We just can't compete with other departments."

In discussion with a dozen people about Weber deficiencies, all seem to relate the holdup of renovation to the chain of command that it must go through to receive funding.

As stated last week, the dean of agriculture has recommended the renovation to the university president, who sets up a priority list and submits it to the Board of Regents. Their list goes to the governor and then to the legislature where actual appropriations are made.

Generally, the president's recommendations come out in the same order from the Regents and on through the legislature.

All major farm groups in the state know the need and support the renovation, said Good, who feels like there's good possibility of bypassing the chain of command and getting appropriation directly from the legislature.

This has been done on other major university buildings,

including the dairy research facility north of campus.

"My philosophy is to play the game fair and put all the cards on the table. There should never be a fear to tell the truth," concluded Good.

After trying a week to squeeze a conversation into K-State President Duane Acker's busy schedule, comments were given on the building priorities.

Noting that he is an animal scientist and has taught in meats labs, Acker said, "25 years is about the maximum

life of a meats department."

"However, there are other buildings on campus with needs in varying degrees," Acker stressed.

The priorities were reviewed by the president. No. 1 is Nichols Gym which he recalled was a "live political issue several years ago." Plans for it have been completed and renovation is scheduled so it's "nearly behind us."

Chemistry is No. 2 on the priority list and its position has raised eyebrows because of the high price tag carried and because it has moved ahead of some there before.

"It's a safety issue with the chemistry building. Our enrollment has increased from 3,500 to 18,000 and the rough structure just isn't safe," Acker said.

Plant Science II is third on the list "because it was scheduled to follow right after completion of Plant Science I."

"Some of these priorities do relate to commitments made in the early 1970s," Acker pointed out. "The needs are all real and the priorities are a judgment decision that can be changed."

Questioned about reports on Weber Hall needs that he was requested to make to legislative committees, Acker said he didn't know what these requests were and he would have to "check his committee file and call back." He had not done so by press time.

Actually, the situation is the same as it was last week, about the same as it was five years ago. Weber Hall is still in need of repairs and expansion.
