

farm management. Unless we can give some help to the situation that is developing, especially in the dry land areas, we can well foresee that the smaller farmer has no choice except to choose something else in the way of making a livelihood. So much for that. In Sections 1, 3, 9, and 11 we deal with diseases in livestock and crops, along with insect control that is taking their toll in the production of crops. It's increasing the cost of the farm operator, the deterioration of crops, because of insects and the lack of control. So there are four sections of this bill that would certainly give some help to this area. Now then let's go to number five, as it's identified in the amendment. Number five has to do with probably the most critical area that we are dealing with in Nebraska, and that is the ways and means to produce livestock and crops with less water, and would have to do with a water specialist. Now I'd like to call your attention to a letter that I have here, written to the President of the United States by the Secretary of the Interior, Cecil Andrews. I call your attention to this. "The concern about drouth conditions in many parts of the country and the attention focused on the water projects review provides an ideal catalyst to bring about a water reform". This is what the United States government is thinking about through the Department of the Interior. Now I'll quote further from this letter. "Water conservation reforms are long overdue. Average rates of consumption in America are extremely high when compared to other industrialized nations. Many of our more arid regions consumed greater amounts, per capita, than other less arid regions. The fostering of a new water conservation ethic should be an integral part of federal water policy. The current drouth may provide the backdrop against which these reforms will be accepted". If I had time I would like to take you to the proposals that are made by the Secretary. He tells us only one thing, and that is that the federal government is going to continue to invade what we can do locally, on the local level, and the state level in the way of management of the use of fresh water, both from underground and from the streams and rivers of our state. What we're going to have to do, and it can be done in the Institute of Agriculture, and that is to develop crops and ways and methods of using water that will give us some kind of help, at least, in production with less use of this resource. This part of the amendment deals with this particular aspect of the bill. Then in area number ten, which would develop research in processing cereal products. There is much waste taking place today in the way of processing of the products that we produce on the farms. We need some help in that area. We need a crop production specialist for the Southeast station in Nebraska, where there is very little irrigation, and against drouth, as we have known it, is a danger. We are getting some rain now, this is true, but the possibility of drouth continues. In order to produce crops with less rain, less water, again is necessary. Section number two of the amendment would give some help in this area. I would like to make reference to only two more and that is area number four as you read it in the Journal would give some help in the way of urban horticulture. I believe there is about \$33 million generated through the selling of grasses, flowers and whatnot that is used by people in the urban area especially. This would give an extension agent in that area. I would like to have one of the Pages pass out a little cartoon that I've had put together. This is a simple little drawing that I'm having laid on your desks. I trust it will not be offensive. I tried to illustrate here what the facts are. Through the years the East Campus, the Institute of Agriculture, has been at the end of the trough. I think that this little