



**SOLID SCIENCE** courses in today's College of Agriculture replace some of the ← "how-to-do-it" courses of years gone by.

## Many New Courses, Revision of Old, Upgrade Teaching

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Today's curriculum in agriculture is as modern as a guided missile and may be as complex and exacting as training for medicine or law. A technical agriculture, a scientific agriculture, requires scientific and technical training.

Chemical laboratories must train the young man who enters an agriculture where today chemicals weed the crops and control their enemies. Close study of animal physiology, biology and genetics are needed to understand today's livestock feeding with synthetic hormones, and modern breeding to develop animals which make more or better meat, more milk or wool.

### Atoms For Agriculture

Atomic science, a frightening war baby, now helps measure fertilizer intake of plants. Further radiation may "shock" crop plants into new mutations, some of which will be valued additions to our food and fiber supply.

All these startling changes in agriculture — and anticipation of more changes to come — are the reasons why the College of Agriculture at the University of Arizona has discontinued some courses, added others and also revised many existing courses, so that the offering may be useful and up-to-date.

This scanning of courses, weeding out some, adding others and revising many of the rest, is a continuous process. These changes are being readied for the UA catalog for the 1959-61 biennium. Much study and time preceded these changes, first in faculty committee, and then in review by the college faculty and final approval by the board of regents.

### *Calling All Girls!*

The home economics curricula also are being given a "new look." Several courses have been revised. Also, courses have been added in the fields of household equipment and child development and family relations. The home economics education curriculum has been expanded to include additional courses at the graduate level. The new home economics building will be ready for occupancy August 15, 1959. Students will register in the building for the first time in September.

### Keeping Up to Date

Do these courses keep step with agricultural trends? With new vocations opening for the College of Agriculture graduate? With today's solid emphasis on science? These are factors weighed by the committee and the faculty in passing on changes in course offerings.

Even the names of some of these new courses would startle the agriculture graduate of an earlier day. For example: "Theoretical Soil Physics," "Agricultural Economics Statistics," "Research Methodology in Agricultural Economics," "Chemistry of Natural Polymers," and "Physiological Genetics."

### New Department Opened

The new department of Watershed Management, added to the College of Agriculture this year, lists some proposed courses which could puzzle the layman: "Dendrology and Silvics," "Watershed Photogrammetry," and "Watershed Hydrology."

New courses being offered this year and planned for the future put greater emphasis on basic subjects and solid science, departing from the obsolete "how-to-do-it" courses which predominated in colleges of agriculture a few years ago.

The curricula of today and tomorrow also allow students greater flexibility and more choice in selection of course work they want to take, so each student may choose the cloth of his own "tailor-made" study schedule.

### Opportunity For Choice

For example, there is a general curricula offering the student broad preparation in the field of agriculture with opportunity to select a major in any one of a dozen departments — Agricultural Economics, Agronomy, Animal Science, Dairy Science, Entomology, etc. Selecting special curricula, students may prepare themselves for a career in agricultural business, in farm mechanization, in watershed management, agricultural journalism, agricultural education or pre-veterinary.

For students interested in the more basic sciences and graduate study there are curricula in agricultural research in the fields of plant, animal or soil science, and in agricultural economics. Finally, there is a wide variation of courses to fit the special needs or desires of students who would not select any of the fields or course groupings listed above.

Parents, prospective employers — and the young fellows now in high school who are just thinking about their careers — must realize that this age of specialization is affecting agriculture just as it does everything else today. There is an annual demand for 15,000 additional college-trained agricultural scientists each year, with only half that many graduates to fill those positions.

### City Jobs In Agriculture

Interestingly, a large proportion of these "agricultural" jobs are off the farm — teaching, agricultural extension, agricultural journalism, government service, overseas assignments, inspection and regulation, agricultural chemicals, agricultural statisticians, the farm machinery industry, rural sociology, grain and seed processing, foods and dairy processing, meat and poultry packing, veterinary medicine, farm management and many others.

All in all, there are more than 500 inviting doors — careers — opened by the key of agricultural training in a Land-Grant College. Interestingly, this variety of potential jobs in industry, government service and other fields has induced increasing numbers of city-raised boys to study agriculture in college.

Madison Avenue's elite in the clan of persuaders, Wall Street's banking houses which seek advisors and consultants, both beckon the graduate in agriculture.

R.F.D. is no longer the only future address of the inspired, ambitious young man who seeks training in today's new agriculture.