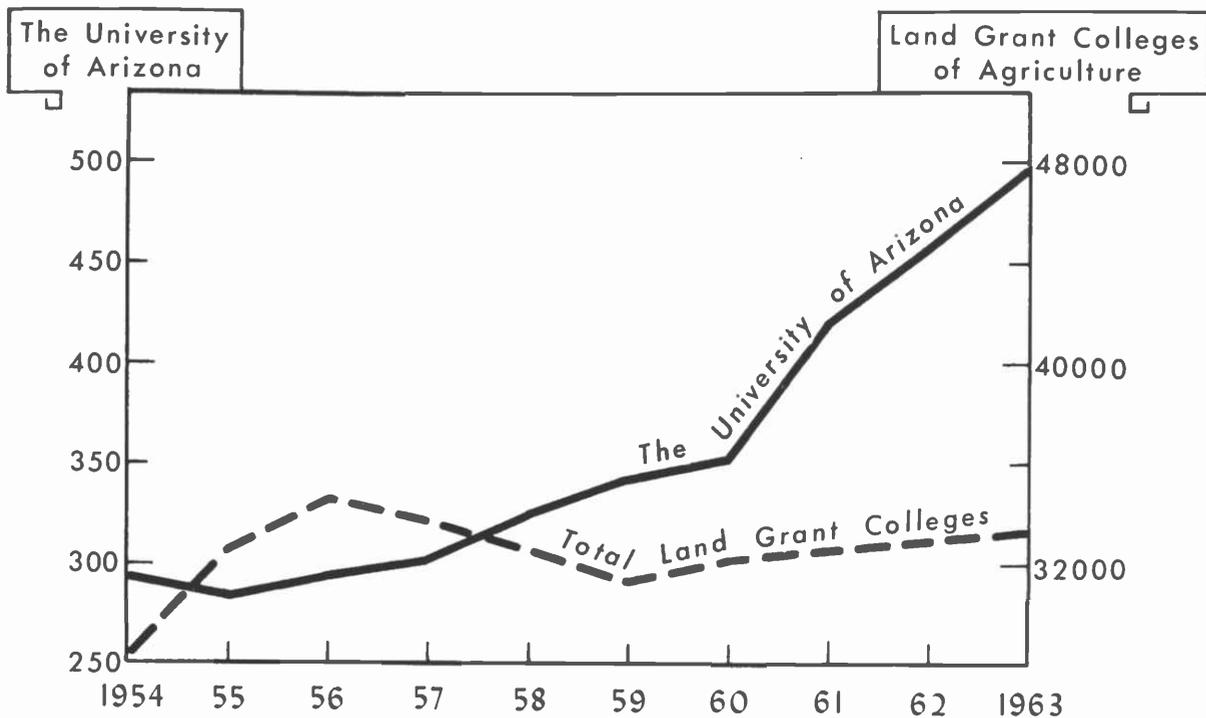


Agriculture Enrollment Increase at UA Tops US



COMPARABLE ENROLLMENT figures for the 1954-63 decade, University of Arizona College of Agriculture and all U. S. Land-Grant Colleges of agriculture.

While enrollment in colleges of agriculture throughout the nation is barely holding its own, there has been a 70 per cent increase in College of Agriculture enrollment in The University of Arizona.

According to figures supplied by Dr. Darrel Metcalfe, director of resident instruction in this college, the past 10 years have seen a steady increase in U of A Agriculture enrollment from 292 in the fall of 1954 to 496 in the fall of 1963.

In the same decade, enrollment in agriculture nationally also has risen, but much more gradually. In 1954 the national figure was 28,200, rising to 32,500 in 1955 and staying close to that figure for the next nine years.

The table gives the comparison:

Year	UA	US
1954	292	28,200
1955	284	32,500
1956	294	34,528
1957	302	33,585
1958	322	32,535
1959	341	31,722
1960	351	32,006
1961	422	32,861
1962	459	33,068
1963	496	33,395

The enrollment rise in the School of Home Economics, which is a part of the U of A College of Agriculture, but not included in the figures given above, is of equal interest. National figures for comparative purposes are not available, but the U of A Home

Economics enrollment figures for the decade are:

1954	144
1955	136
1956	163
1957	183
1958	205
1959	230
1960	305
1961	325
1962	357
1963	433

Dean Harold E. Myers, naturally gratified by these enrollment figures in both Home Economics and Agriculture, notes that "They attest to the firm support which our entire college and university program has in the state.

"They likewise are a tribute to the parents of Arizona young people, who realize that in the world of today and tomorrow the very best of professional training is required for careers in agriculture, in agriculture-related businesses, in teaching and extension, in management of the home, or in any sphere of life's work which young Arizonans choose."

BOBCATS HONOR FACULTY MEMBER

The title of Honorary Bobcat was given to Prof. E. B. Stanley, University faculty member for 43 years, at the Arizona Homecoming celebration. He came to the College of Agriculture in 1920, was head of the department of Animal Science from 1925 to 1956 and is today a professor in that department.

Man Made Fibers, Foreign Imports, Hit U.S. Cotton

The U.S. Agriculture Department outlook report for 1964 offers little hope for improvement of the nation's cotton situation.

The cotton problem is one of production in excess of domestic and export demands with surpluses in government hands getting larger and larger, says an Associated Press report.

The report said reserve and carry-over supplies of cotton last Aug. 1, end of the 1963 crop marketing year, are expected to total 12.9 million bales, the largest since 1956's 14.5 million bales.

Contributing to the problem, the report said, is a further increase in imports of foreign textile products and also an increase in use of manmade fibers in this country.

The department said cotton's share of the country's total fiber consumption during the current sales year may fall to a record low of less than 57 per cent, down from 59 per cent for 1962 and from 66 per cent for the 1954-58 average.

Imports of cotton textiles during the first eight months of this year were equivalent to 456,900 bales of raw cotton compared with 448,000 for the like period last year. These imports have increased at the annual average of 22 per cent since 1946.

"In recent years," the report said, "cotton textile imports have continued to reach new record highs despite duties on such imports and agreements with governments of other countries to restrict their shipments to the United States."

The department said manmade fibers make up 37.5 per cent of this country's total consumption of all fibers compared with 34.3 per cent in 1962 and 27.6 per cent for the 1954-58 period.

"The sharp increase in use of man-made fibers reflect among other factors, new and improved technology, competitive prices, and large scale promotion and advertising," the report said.