Awards and Honors . . .

Clarence W. Reaves, professor emeritus of the University of Florida Dairy Science Department, has been named to the Florida Dairy Hall of Fame.

Reaves worked as a milker, herdsman, DHIA supervisor, and Assistant Extension Dairyman in Tennessee before going to Florida as Extension Dairyman in 1947. Under his leadership, the DHIA program was developed statewide, a dairy cattle artificial breeding program was initiated in 1948 with 16 cooperative inseminating associations formed from 1948 to 1955, and the State 4-H Dairy Show was started in 1948.

As Extension Dairy Science project leader, Reaves led programs that assisted in the rapid development of the industry in Florida from 502 million pounds of milk in 1947 to 1,785 million pounds in 1971. Production per cow increased from 3,820 to 9,201 pounds.

Following retirement as Extension Dairyman Emeritus, he served two years in Central America as an U. S. AID project advisor and currently does part-time evaluations for the American Breeders Service.

An active member of ADSA for many years, Reaves has served on numerous committees of the association and in 1971 received the Honors Award of the Southern Division, ADSA.

Margaret J. Albrink, M.D., Professor of Medicine, West Virginia University School of Medicine, has been named the recipient of the 1978 McCollum Award of the American Society for Clinical Nutrition (ASCN).

The McCollum Award, presented by ASCN and sponsored by the National Dairy Council, is given annually for outstanding research in the field of clinical nutrition.

Albrink was cited for having “uniquely combined basic investigations in nutrition with their application to clinical medicine, especially for meritorious research regarding the relationship of diet, plasma triglycerides, and lipoproteins.” Albrink is specifically recognized for “the pioneering and central role her research has played in improving the understanding and treatment of a major type of hyperlipidemia and for elucidating important dietary aspects of this clinical malady.”

Albrink was born in Brisbee, AZ. Her academic degrees include a B.A. cum laude in psychology from Radcliffe College, an M.S. in physiological chemistry, and M.D. and M.P.H. degrees from Yale University.

Albrink has had an outstanding career in teaching and research in clinical nutrition. Her contributions in the field of metabolic disease and lipid metabolism span 25 yr. In the last 5 yr, her research has added a broader perspective to the etiology of a major nutritionally related disease in the United States, hyperlipidemia, and coronary heart disease. Her research has demonstrated that adult-acquired obesity is a greater risk factor than life-long obesity, and is directly related to abnormally elevated blood levels of triglycerides. Her studies show that blood triglycerides are a greater risk factor than blood cholesterol for coronary heart disease, and are more diagnostic of adiposity than is body weight. Her investigations reveal that the first order of treatment of hyperlipidemia should be a program to restore and maintain normal body weight.

The International “Friesland” Award . . .

On September 10, 1963, on the occasion of their 50th anniversary the Cooperatieve Condensfabriek “Friesland” established an international scientific award: the “Friesland” award.

The award is granted every 3 yr to a research scientist from any country of the world who has published in the preceding 3 yr a research paper of high standard relating to the significance of milk and milk products in the human diet particularly with reference to the developing countries. The area of study may cover various fields of research, for example physicochemical, bacteriological, physiological, anthropological, medical, and economic, etc. The successful candidate will receive an award of $5000 together with a gold medal and a certificate.

The award will be adjudicated by the board of the Netherlands Association for the Ad-
advancement of Dairy Science, which will also name the jury. Reserving the right to nominate candidates themselves, the jury welcomes recommendations for candidates or applications from those who qualify. The recommendations and applications should reach the jury not later August 1, 1978. They should be addressed to the jury of “Friesland” Award, P. O. Box 372, Leeuwarden, Holland.

For the first time the award was granted in 1965 to V. Subrahmanyan from Manilla; in 1967 to A. J. Virtanen from Finland; to R. O. Whyte from Hong Kong in 1970; in 1973 to V. Reddy from Hyderabad, India; and to S. K. Kon from Reading, U.K. in 1976.

In 1979 the award will be granted for the sixth time and the following jury has been nominated by the board of the Netherlands Association for the Advancement of Dairy Science: R. Luyken, Central Institute for Nutrition and Food Research, Zeist; R. J. Hermus, Agricultural University, Wageningen; J. Kusin, Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam; D. A. A. Mossel, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the State University, Utrecht; and H. de Waard, Netherlands Institute for Dairy Research NIZO, Ede.

The successful candidate will be invited to come to Holland in the spring of 1979 to receive the award at the spring meeting of the Association.

Positions Available . . .

• Texas A&M University is seeking a dairy farm manager to be responsible for the direction and supervision of a research and teaching dairy herd, including herd records, artificial insemination program, supply procurement, hay production, and occasional teaching responsibilities related to dairy cattle production and judging. A Bachelor of Science degree in dairy or animal science is required; a Master’s degree with emphasis in dairy cattle management is strongly preferred. A minimum of 3 to 5 years experience in general management of dairy cattle including major responsibility for feeding, milking, breeding, and record keeping is necessary.

Send resume, biographical data, college transcripts, references, and salary history to: Dr. Z. L. Carpenter, Acting Head, Department of Animal Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843. Texas A&M offers equal employment opportunity through affirmative action.


Responsible for teaching, research, and extension programs within the department and significant interaction with similar programs in the Dairy and Poultry Departments. These include faculty and budget management, supervision and coordination of departmental activities, and liaison with college and university administration, other departments, and agricultural industry groups. The chairperson will be responsible for teaching programs at the grad-
uate and undergraduate levels, with graduate programs leading to M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in genetics, nutrition, physiology, and production and management.

Applicant must have Ph.D. in animal science and recognized professional status evidenced by publications, teaching experience with farm animals, committee assignments, positions held, etc. The chairperson must be familiar with extension systems and qualify for the UMC Doctoral Faculty. Administrative experience or promise as academic administrator for a broad range of teaching, research, and extension programs should be shown with resume and names of three persons who may be contacted for letters of reference to C. V. Ross, Chairman Search Committee, 125 Mumford Hall, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211. Applications accepted until August 1, 1978 or until the position is filled. The University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

- The Department of Dairy Science at California Polytechnic State University has a new position available to teach courses in dairy cattle nutrition, management, and general dairy husbandry. Advise dairy students and student groups. Appointment to begin September 1, 1978.

The applicant should have a graduate degree in dairy science or a closely related field. Must have a dairy background with first-hand experience working with dairy cattle. Must have a sincere desire for university teaching.

Inquire for job description and application form from Dr. Gene Starkey, Head, Dairy Science Department, California Polytechnic State
Industry News . . . 

- Despite record high pledges of more than $600 million at its recent pledging conference, lack of adequate resources is forcing the World Food Programme (WFP) to make the hard choice of denying food-for-development aid to many projects in the needy countries and to scale down other projects.

G. N. Vogel, Executive Director of WFP, reported this in an address to the Programme's governing body in Rome. He cited a child feeding project as an example. It means, he explained, that "an efficient and successful programme which has been feeding 800,000 children has to be reduced to feed only 600,000 children."

"Which 200,000 children do you exclude?", he asked. "And this was a project originally intended to be increased to cover one million children if resources were available."

Vogel said new requests worth $670 million in food-for-development could be processed for approval expeditiously if WFP had the resources. Only 13 projects worth $130 million are being submitted during the Committee's current session.

He said that of the target of $750 million for 1977–78 only 82% had been reached. At the pledging conference last February for 1979 to 1980 the target was $950 million and the pledges 66% of that figure despite increased contributions by several donors. Since then further pledges, in particular $55 million from Saudi Arabia, have raised the total to $681 million, 72% of the target. The two targets would be reached only if there were new donors and if present donors shifted a little more of their bilateral aid to multilateral channels in accordance with the recommendations of the World Food Conference and the World Food Council.

In addition, WFP was handicapped by the unbalanced composition of its food basket, Vogel said. Countries did not pledge enough dairy products, particularly milk, other protein foods such as pulses, and there was not enough rice. He said that 85% of food aid is still moving through bilateral channels. However, he added, "with all our imperfections and difficulties, . . . we have put most food into the mouths of the most people at the lowest possible cost to achieve the highest developmental results, and surely that is the objective of the Programme."

The Director-General of FAP Edouard Saouma, told the Committee on Food Aid Policies that present food aid is "tragically inadequate" and cannot cope with emergency situations.

Saouma expressed regret that the means now at his disposal were "manifestly inadequate" since they consist only of $45 million annually from WFP resources, and of certain amounts from the international emergency food reserve. Emergency needs, Saouma said, are "numerous and pressing." He mentioned in particular his appeals for Lao, which now suffers from a serious food deficit, and of the Sahelian region, "where the situation is again grave."

What makes things worse for countries faced with sudden disasters, Saouma said, is "the absence of any system of food security at world level." First, the present deadlock in negotiations for a new agreement on grains is delaying the setting up of "a safety buffer which is nevertheless imperative." Then, assistance to developing countries with food deficits to help them set up national security stocks has been too long neglected.

"Effective implementation of the FAO international undertaking on world food security would do much to relieve this state of affairs," the Director-General said. In a message to the CFA, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, stated that the current improvement in global food stocks "does not guarantee" that they will be shared equitably among the countries of the world. He said food production in developing countries was lagging behind demand, and the trend, if unchecked, would mean a "substantially greater dependence on imported food supplies for those who can afford it least."

The WFP was one of the most important instruments in the world wide campaign against poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, Waldheim said. The expanded role of the Programme should be in accordance with the guidelines set by the UN General Assembly. These were: assuring adequacy of food supply, priority to low income food deficit countries, raising the grant component of food aid, and increasing the participation of developing food-exporting countries.
countries.

Waldheim urged donor countries to raise the contributions to the international food reserve to the minimum annual target of 500,000 tons. At present contributions totaled 245,000. For further information, please contact Jay J. Levy (202) 634-6215.

- Petrodollars and their spinoff continue to bring succor to the hard pressed dairy industry. The Mideast statistics are staggering — and comforting to exporting nations. Between 1975 and 1976 alone Iran's cheese imports rose 206% from 7,500 mt to almost 23 mt; United Arab Emirates's purchases rose 253.4% to reach 3,350 mt; Syria's were up 131.6% to 4,100; Egypt's up 65.7% to 5,600 mt. Saudi Arabia, largest cheese importer in the area, slipped back 2.7% to 10,700 mt. There were losses also in Kuwait (40%) and Libya (28%) but the average gain for the area was 48.8%.

If the base date had been set a year earlier and continued through 1977 the gains would have been even more striking. Take Egypt, for instance. In 1974 Egypt imported US $10 million in dairy products. By 1977 that had reached $70 million. Most of this came from the European Community (EC), New Zealand (NZ), and Australia. The US sent some 1,000 tons of nonfat dry milk (NFDM) as a donation under PL 480, but this was not counted in the import total. The Netherlands, Belgium, and West Germany were the principal EC shippers. To consolidate her Egyptian market a New Zealand firm has signed an $8 million contract to construct a milk recombining and cheese plant in Egypt. Egypt's own milk supply is small, with 61% coming from buffalos, but some of this milk is mixed with recombined NFDM and butteroil for use in the cities, where it is sold in gallon plastic jugs.

Four similar plants were scheduled for opening in Iran the first of this year, marking the launching of the most ambitious child nutrition program in the Middle East. They are at Tabriz, Mashad, Isfahan, and Shiraz. NZ has contracted to supply $2 million worth of NFDM for the program.

Publications . . .


Meetings . . .