

# World's Fairs, Expositions Topic Of New UD Exhibit

NEWARK, Del. — "Progress Made Visible: American World's Fairs and Expositions" is the theme of a new exhibit that will be on display from Feb. 8 to June 8 in the Special Collections Exhibition Gallery of the Morris Library at the University of Delaware. The library is located on South College Avenue, Newark.

Looking backward from the millennium, no events seem to typify the United States from the Civil War to World War I more than the World's Fairs, said Iris Snyder, associate librarian in the special collections department, who is curating the exhibit.

The fairs commemorated historic events ranging from the Declaration of Independence, the voyages of Columbus, and the Louisiana Purchase — and also celebrated America's industrial growth and economic power. As America moved from an insular developing nation to a player on the world stage, the fairs mirrored the nation's growing confidence.

The overriding theme of all the fairs and expositions was progress and the belief that life would inevitably get better as a result of hard

work, technological advancement, and healthy living. The fairs benefited not only the national image, but also the states and cities which sponsored them, the manufacturers that displayed their products, and the people from all social classes who were alternately amused, instructed, and diverted by them. Both the strengths and weaknesses of the United States of the period can be seen in the fairs from creativity and ingenuity to racism and unrestrained consumerism.

Long-term benefits of the fairs were wide ranging. Cities gained buildings, parks, and planned urban centers as well as new residents and investments. The exhibi-

tions showed off the industrial and cultural strengths of the nation and developed markets for manufactured goods. World's Fairs became important showcases for the latest in fine arts, architecture, and design. Fairs sponsored international congresses on religion, science, labor and other topics of contemporary concern that brought world-renowned authorities together. The world was opened up to the millions of visitors, who would never have the opportunity to travel abroad, but were able to experience the food, dress, music, and customs of many cultures.

The fairs also reflected their times in more negative ways when

organizers made white supremacy and imperialism an integral part of an exposition design. Emphasis on "progress" included exhibits emphasizing "racial" advance by labeling non-western European-based culture as primitive. People of color in so-called anthropologic exhibits were objectified and treated as spectacle. Accomplishments by African Americans and women were marginalized.

The Special Collections Department of the University of Delaware Library holds a wide variety of primary source materials relating to the world's fairs and expositions held in the United States between 1876 and 1939. Guidebooks, official reports, photo-

graphic view books, trade catalogs, and children's books, as well as ephemeral material such as invitations, souvenirs, trade cards, and photographs, are represented.

The exhibition will be organized by individual fair or exposition including the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition (1876), the World's Columbian Exposition (1893), the Pan-American Exposition (1901), the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1901), the Sesqui-Centennial (1926), and the New York World's Fair (1939).

For more information or library hours, call (302) 831-BOOK or check the library web page at <http://www.lib.udel.edu>.

## USDA Checkoff Task Force Uses Recommendation

AMES, Iowa — National Farmers Organization (NFO) is pleased that a key USDA task force is advocating adoption of one of the organization's main recommendations for the national checkoff program.

USDA's Research and Promotion Task Force, charged with studying the nation's farm commodity research and promotion

activities, recently released its report to the Secretary of Agriculture. Contained within that report are several recommendations based on NFO resolutions, namely that checkoff programs be subject to a five-year sunset provision.

"National Farmers has always held the belief that commodity check off programs should not only be authorized by producer

referendum, but that a referendum be held every 5 years on the continuation of the program," said Gene Paul, NFO president. "The organization is very pleased that the task force recognized the need for democratic approach to checkoff implementation."

Earlier this spring, National Farmers submitted a written statement to the interagency task force study-

ing the program, asking that ag producer interests be taken into consideration.

The task force report noted that 40 percent of the programs currently operating without sunset provisions (beef, dairy, pork and potatoes) have already faced or are currently facing petition drives to force a vote on whether to retain the checkoff.

## Conference To Examine Ways To Manage Nutrients, Pathogens

ITHACA, N.Y. — Agricultural nonpoint source pollution can impact the water quality of rivers, lakes, estuaries, groundwater, and wetlands.

Owners and managers of animal feeding operations (AFOs), in which animals are raised in confined situations, must observe practices based on current knowledge and regulatory requirements in order to minimize nonpoint source pollution.

On March 28-30, in Camp Hill, Pa., a conference entitled "Managing Nutrients and Pathogens from Animal Agriculture" will provide a forum for recent research, field experience, and government response concerning animal agriculture and the environment in eastern North America.

The target audience for the conference includes nutrient management consultants, cooperative extension educators, producers advisers, and soil and water conservation district (SWCD) staff. The conference will also be of interest to agribusinesses; watershed managers; local, state, and federal policymakers; environmental professionals; owners and managers of AFOs; and community officials.

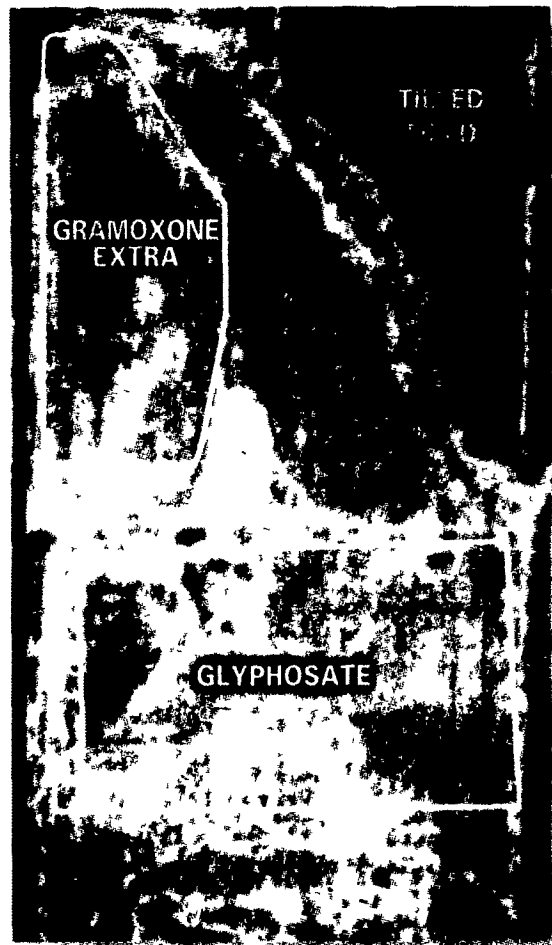
The objective of the conference is to provide an overview of issues related to the interaction of nutrients, pathogens, the environment, and animal agriculture. Presentations will discuss nutrients and water quality; forces of change in animal agriculture; EPA and NRCS goals in nutrient management; waterborne pathogens; dairy, poultry, and swine manure management practices; feed management to reduce excess nutrients; the fate of land-applied nutrients and pathogens; the phosphorus index; land application; site management; and nutrient management plans.

Conference speakers include more than 30 experts from the land grant universities, the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the private sector.

The published conference proceedings, which will be provided to all conference participants, will be useful in developing comprehensive nutrient management plans and public policy. The USDA Water Quality Working Group provided seed money to initiate conference planning and develop the conference proceedings.

The conference will begin on the afternoon of March 28, and conclude after the morning

# PLANT.



6 DAYS BEFORE APPLICATION - APRIL 19



3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION - APRIL 29

Aerial imagery-derived crop vigor index comparing speed of burn-down between GRAMOXONE EXTRA and glyphosate. Corn was planted May 1.

- = Bare soil
- = Brown vegetation
- = Yellow vegetation
- = Green vegetation

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