

The Story of  
The Department of Agricultural  
Economics  
1909-1972

Professor Marvin A. Shaars  
1972

University of Wisconsin  
Madison Wisconsin

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
SOME HIGHLIGHTS .....	7
FOUNDING THE DEPARTMENT .....	9
WISCONSIN LAW AND TEACHING AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND COOPERATION .....	14
UNDERGRADUATE ADVISEES AND MAJORS .....	16
DEPARTMENTAL COURSES .....	19
GRADUATE STUDENTS .....	22
MARKETING STUDIES.....	29
FARM MANAGEMENT AND OTHER RESEARCH STUDIES.....	35
RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN THE DEPARTMENT.....	38
EXTENSION SERVICE .....	39
SERVICE OVERSEAS.....	42
BOOKS WRITTEN BY STAFF MEMBERS.....	48
CHAIRMANSHIPS.....	56
PHYSICAL LOCATION .....	59
THE TAYLOR-HIBBARD CLUB.....	60
APPENDIX .....	62

## FOREWORD

Even the casual reader of this story of the Department will realize at once that the writer is not a historian. There is not the detailed, meticulous documentation of each fact from original sources, nor is there that coherent sequence of historical development as a Vern Carstensen or a W.H. Glover could so ably present. This is not a history of the Department. Rather, it is simply a story, or call it an account of happenings within the Department over 63 years garnered from a number of sources and from my personal observations over a 50 year association with the department.

Primary sources of information were the following:

### I. Books

Glover, W.H. *Farm and College*. Madison WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1952 (particularly Chapter 17, "Station Research in Social Science").

Curti, Merle and Vernon Carstensen *The University of Wisconsin – A History 1848-1925*. Madison WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1949.

Taylor, H. C. and Anne Dewees Taylor *The Story of Agricultural Economics in the United States, 1840-1932*. Ames IA: The Iowa State College Press, 1952.

McIntyre, E.R. *Fifty Years of Cooperative Extension in Wisconsin, 1912-1962*. Madison WI: Extension Service, University of Wisconsin.

Knapp, Joseph and Associates. *Great American Cooperators*. Washington DC: American Institute of Cooperation, 1967. The 3 profiles of Benjamin H. Hibbard (pp. 205-212), of Asher Hobson (pp. 220-226) and of Henry C. Taylor (pp. 496-503) are of interest. These profiles were written by Marvin A. Schaars, Milo Swanton, and Martin Abrahamsen respectively in 1966.

Fitzpatrick, Edward A. *McCarthy of Wisconsin*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1944. Excellent reference as to the relationship of Charles McCarthy to the University and College of Agriculture.

## **II. Records in the Dean of Instruction Office as well as records in Departmental files**

**III. Taylor-Hibbard Club News Letter – 1965.** This issue includes an excellent, descriptive and, interpretive account of Professors Hibbard and Taylor by Professor Kenneth Parsons. This account was the substance of his remarks made to the Taylor-Hibbard Club, September 18, 1964. The article is entitled, “B.H. Hibbard, H.C. Taylor and the Taylor-Hibbard Club,” pp. 2-16. Professor Parsons knew Drs. Hibbard and Taylor very well over many years and was, therefore, in a position to write so ably and knowingly about these two pioneers of our Department.)

There is much to be proud of in the happenings of this department. It was a pioneer department in many respects. Oris V. Wells, former chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, commented about these pioneering aspects of our department as follows:

“Not only did Taylor, Hibbard, and their associates achieve what scientists and news writers today love to call a “major breakthrough,” reforming and recasting the older farm management approaches to the farmer’s problem much as Adam Smith reformed and widened the scope of what had been economics prior to his time, they also gave to agricultural economics a scientific approach which has been one of the most effective elements in the development and almost complete reorientation of general economic theory and practice which has taken place since the end of World War I.”<sup>1</sup>

H. C. Taylor was the first professor of agricultural economics in a land grant institution, the author of the first American textbook on agricultural economics, and the organizer and first Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dan H. Otis concentrated on farm management and was among the first in this country to have an active farm management extension program for farmers. Charles Galpin, rural social scientist, was also among the first rural sociologists in the United States whose diagnosis of rural communities in Walworth County established a pattern for other rural community studies. He also organized the first statewide Country Life Conferences.

B. H. Hibbard’s studies of agricultural marketing, of cooperatives, and of farmer movements very early marked him as one of the top agricultural economists in the country. His *History of the Public Land Policies*, 1924, indicated further his distinction as an agricultural historian. And, so it can be said of others who added luster to the Department, such as, for example, George Wehrwein of Land Economics distinction; R. K. Froker of dairy marketing extension fame in the state; Isaac (Ike) Hall of effective, colorful, farm management reputation; Kenneth Parsons with his continuing interest in land tenure problems abroad, etc., etc.

Too bulky to include as the Appendix to this story are the following publications and memorabilia which are filed with the Department for safekeeping on account of their historical value. It is hoped that these might be permanently preserved by the department.

1. George S. Wehrwein’s personal handwritten notes of approximately 200 pages about the many cheese boards in Wisconsin. This study of cheese marketing boards was the first made in Wisconsin in 1911-12 at the instigation of H. C. Taylor.
2. Detailed, handwritten lecture notes by Theodore Macklin taken in B.H. Hibbard’s course, Cooperation and Marketing – 3 credits – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester 1912-13. These notes

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecture by Oris V. Wells on “Social Science and Human Progress,” published by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in *The Growth of Agricultural Research in Wisconsin – 1883-1958*, a series of lectures commemorating the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the station.

were taken when Hibbard gave the course for the first time at Wisconsin beginning on February 10, 1913. They are an excellent revelation of Hibbard's course. Almost of three-fifths of the course was devoted to a study of the general farm organizations – the Grange, Farmers Alliance, Agricultural Wheel, Brothers of Freedom, American Society of Equity and the Farmers Union; about two-fifths of the time was given to a discussion of Business Cooperatives – credit, insurance, cooperative production, crop and livestock breeding associations, and cooperative marketing of specific commodities in the U.S. and abroad.

3. Henry C. Taylor's doctoral dissertation, *The Decline of Land Owning Farmers in England*, published in June, 1904, as Bulletin #96 of the University of Wisconsin Economics and Political Science Series, Vol. 1, No. 1 based on Taylor's personal visits of farms in England while he was a graduate student abroad in 1899-1901.
4. Benjamin Horace Hibbard's doctoral dissertation, *The History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin*, published in September, 1904 as Bulletin #101 of the University of Wisconsin Economics and Political Science Series, Vol. 1, No. 2. This study is classic.
5. A copy of Professor B. H. Hibbard's first bulletin published in Wisconsin. Within a year after joining the staff, Hibbard wrote and had published Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin #238, "Agricultural Cooperation," June, 1914. A revised second edition of this bulletin appeared in January, 1917.
6. Profiles of Henry C. Taylor, Benjamin H. Hibbard and Asher Hobson included in the book, *Great American Cooperators*, published in 1967 by the American Institute of Cooperation, Washington DC, shed considerable light on these pioneers of the Department.
7. Taylor-Hibbard Club News Letter for 1965 including the article "B. H. Hibbard, H. C. Taylor, and the Taylor-Hibbard Club" by Professor Kenneth Parsons – an excellent account and cogent observations by Parsons about the two men he knew so well.
8. A statement about Henry Charles Taylor prepared by Professor R. J. Penn upon the death of Dr. Taylor for the American Agricultural Economics Association in August, 1969. Taylor died at the age of 96 in Washington DC.
9. Lecture by Henry C. Taylor on "Benjamin Horace Hibbard – Pioneer Agricultural Economist," the first lecture in the B. H. Hibbard Lecture Series, October 31, 1958, Madison, Wisconsin. This lecture shows the high esteem that Taylor had of B. H. Hibbard as an economist, agricultural historian, and as a personal friend.
10. Memorial resolution about Professor George Simon Wehrwein presented to the faculty on March 5, 1945. Wehrwein died on January 10, 1945 at the age of 62.
11. Memorial resolution about Professor John Kolb presented to the faculty. He died on March 20, 1963 at the age of 74. Additional vitae are attached to this copy of the resolution.
12. Vitae concerning Professor Asher Hobson including newspaper accounts at the time of his retirement.
13. Memorial resolution about Professor Harlow W. Halvorson presented to the faculty on the death of Harlow which occurred on August 20, 1966, together with a eulogy by Professor Robert Clodius, a statement by Professor John Schmidt, and a copy of the Milwaukee Journal article about Harlow's passing.

14. Chronology of the writings of B. H. Hibbard which include the names and dates of 4 books, 19 bulletins, 96 articles and 36 book reviews from 1904 through 1948.
15. A "Summary of Fields of Interest – Agricultural Economics Staff," 1970. Thirteen fields of interest together with staff members in each are shown. This is included to show the great diversity of interests of the staff members in the 1970's compared with the far more limited fields of study in the first ten years.
16. A copy of Theodore Macklin's Ph.D. dissertation, "A History of the Organization of Creameries and Cheese Factories in the United States," 1917, a publication of considerable historical value as far as the dairy industry is concerned. It is long on description – short on analysis, but interesting as the product of one of Hibbard's early Ph.D. candidates.

The "Good Book" tells us that there are sins of commission and also of omission. We hope we haven't sinned too badly. It is hoped that no errors exist in what has been written, or are minimal in number and nature; and it is also hoped that what has been omitted is not so important as to constitute a big gap in the story. To be sure, comments could be made about the tragic loss of Leonard Salter, brilliant young land economist, in the Hotel LaSalle fire in Chicago; about the very successful summer conference on our campus of the American Institute of Cooperation, which our department hosted in 1949; about the B. H. Hibbard Lecture Series established in 1958, with such prominent speakers as H.C. Taylor, Eric Englund, and Henry C. Wallace delivering the addresses in different years; about some of the members of our department who left to take positions elsewhere including A. C. Hoffman, Don Anderson, Walter Wilcox, Lee Day, Clifford Hardin, Philip M. Raup and others; about eliminating a reading knowledge of a foreign language as a requirement for a Ph.D., and about other interesting legislative actions of the department in the fifties and sixties; about the problems and ultimate demise of "Economic Information for Wisconsin Farmers" . . . and so on. Other writers might have included these and other events. I had to draw the line somewhere, and have not elaborated on these and happenings of little importance, in my judgment.

There is no sharp breaking-off date in this story. Certain data and facts include 1971, but for most purposes the emphasis is upon the first 30 to 40 years of the department. Invariably some repetition has crept into this account as persons and events became involved in several happenings. No attempt has been made to describe all changes in the department – only those that appeared to be most significant, and which I could remember.

History is often a prologue to the future. And so it has been in many respects in this department. The founders of our department were giants in their professional fields and have given us a foundation of which we can be justly proud.

As you read this account of the department, your indulgence and tolerance is asked for.

*Marvin A. Schaars*

## SOME HIGHLIGHTS

1909	Department established in the College of Agriculture, with Henry C. Taylor as its chairman.
1909-10	First course taught in the new department – H. C. Taylor, instructor.
1910-11	“Farm Management” taught for the first time – Dan Otis, instructor.
1911-13	Charles McCarthy prodding the University to become active in helping farmers in their marketing problems and organizing cooperatives.
1911	Dr. Charles J. Galpin, rural sociologist, was added to the department.
1912-13	Rural Life taught for the first time – Charles J. Galpin, instructor.
1912-13	“Land Tenure” course offered for the first time – H. C. Taylor instructor.
1913	Benjamin Horace Hibbard became a member of the staff.
1913-14	Cooperation and Marketing course added to departmental courses – B. H. Hibbard, instructor.
1919	Taylor and Galpin leave the department for positions with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
1919	B. H. Hibbard appointed Chairman of the department.
early 1920’s	Taylor-Hibbard Club was organized.
circa 1920	Theodore Macklin (marketing), Preston E. McNall (farm management) and John Kolb (rural sociology) became members of the staff.
1929	George Wehrwein returned to the University, and joined the department after being with the Institute of Land and Public Utility Economics at Northwestern University.
early 1930’s	Studies of the tariff on agricultural commodities – Hibbard, Commons, Morton supervising.
1931	John Kolb leaves the department, and sets up a separate Department of Rural Sociology.
1931	Asher Hobson succeeds Hibbard as Chairman.
1948	Chairman R. K. Froker was appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture.
1949	Summer Conference of the American Institute of Cooperation held on our campus with our department as the host – about 1,500 persons attending.
1951	International Conference on Land Tenure held – over 100 men and women from 6 continents and 40 countries represented.

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 1958    | B. H. Hibbard Lecture Series started, with H. C. Taylor as the first lecturer.   |
| 1962    | Chairman Robert Clodius elevated to Vice Presidency of the University of Wisconsin.  |
| 1962    | International Cooperative Training Center established in this University with Adlowe Larson, a professor in the department, as its director. |
| 1962    | Land Tenure Center established, in which Parsons and Penn played a major role.   |
| 1965-66 | Entire third floor of Agricultural Hall taken over as office space by the department.  |



## FOUNDING THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Agricultural Economics had its beginnings in General Economics Department of the University. It owes much to Richard T. Ely, William A. Scott, John R. Commons and Frederick Jackson Turner, brilliant forerunners at Wisconsin of our social science. It was established as a separate department in the College of Agriculture in 1909, under the chairmanship of Professor H. C. Taylor.<sup>2</sup> during Harry L. Russell's deanship. Professor Richard T. Ely was then Chairman of the General Economics Department and among the earliest economists to promote study of agricultural economics. Lectures on farm economics had been given by Professor William Scott since 1893, but separate departmental status came later.

Taylor, who had been in the General Economics Department since 1902-03, was interested in transferring to the College of Agriculture where he might have a better chance to develop an agricultural economics teaching and research program. Fortunately for Taylor, President C. R. Van Hise showed much interest in Taylor's plans, despite Ely's opposition. Glover states, "A decisive element in the founding of the Department of Agricultural Economics in the College was the requirement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that all cooperative relations be maintained with the College of Agriculture."<sup>3</sup>

Dr. Taylor studied under Professors Ely, Scott and Turner from 1896-1899. Being under the influence of these scholarly academicians for three years before going to England and Germany stimulated a life-long interest in history and the historical method in social science research. While abroad for 20 months in 1899 to 1901, he attended the London School of Economics for five months and the Universities of Berlin and Halle-Wittenberg to study agricultural economics and write his doctoral thesis. His thesis, *The Decline of Land Owning Farmers in England* was written in the winter of 1899-1900. He received his Ph.D. from Wisconsin in 1902. Upon his return to the United States in 1901, "he was asked to teach economic history and economic geography in the course on Commerce at the University of Wisconsin, with the understanding that he might develop agricultural economics on the side."

In 1893, Professor William A. Scott, of the School of Commerce, began teaching farm economics to the Farm Short Course students. Taylor states he audited Scott's lectures in the winter of 1896-97. In the winter of 1902-03, Taylor began giving these lectures after Scott had given them for 10 years. Taylor in a letter to Professor Kenneth Parsons had this to say about those early years:

"When Professor Ely and Professor Scott made a place for me in the Department of General Economics and the School of Commerce to teach economic geography and economic history there wasn't a dollar in the University budget for agricultural economics. Since Ely had suggested my teaching the two courses in

---

<sup>2</sup> Henry C. Taylor (1873-1969) was the son of an Iowa farmer – just as B. H. Hibbard was. He attended Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa for 2 years and then in 1896 matriculated at Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa where he received his B. S. degree in 1896. The following fall he came to the University of Wisconsin to study under Professor Richard T. Ely as his associate. After 3 years of graduate study at Wisconsin, Taylor went to Europe and studied there for nearly 2 years. Upon his return to Wisconsin and completion of his dissertation, he received his Ph.D. degree in 1902.

<sup>3</sup> Glover, W. H., *Farm and College*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1952, pg. 330, Chapter 17 of this College history on "Station Research in Social Science" gives an excellent account of the early period in the history of the Department.

the School of Commerce, with the idea of gradually developing work in agricultural economics, I went to Dean Henry of the College of Agriculture and asked him if he thought there would be a chance to introduce a course in agricultural economics for the agricultural students. He said, 'There won't be a place for anything of the kind in the next ten years.' Nevertheless, when the short course students came in the early winter of 1902-03, Ely brought it to pass that I was asked to give 14 lectures on the Economics of Farm Management to these students. While giving the lectures, I prepared a syllabus and had it printed privately and then had the sheets bound together with a green paper binding on it. When the course was over and Dean Henry saw the syllabus, he sent for me and asked me to prepare a statement for a course in agricultural economics for the four-year students. He then picked up the syllabus and said, 'I like your syllabus. I like the color of the cover' (green); then he said, 'I note what you say about sugar beets. Theoretically you may be right, but we are going to find a way to meet this situation.'"<sup>4</sup>

It is apparent from the above letter that Dean Henry (dean 1891-1907 – followed by Russell 1907 to 1930) did not encourage Taylor to give a course in agricultural economics for long-course students. This changed after the dean, who had an investment in a Madison sugar factory, learned from Taylor that raising sugar beets and processing them in the state could not compete successfully with corn and tobacco. Not long thereafter Dean Henry began appreciating the value of economic studies and after looking over the "Syllabus" that Taylor used in the Short Course, he requested that one on farm economics be prepared for long-course instruction. So, beginning in 1903, instruction in farm economics by Taylor was offered to long-course students.<sup>5</sup> Ely approved such branching out in his own department, but when Taylor transferred to the College of Agriculture in 1909, he objected to the separation of agricultural economics from his general economics department. Later Ely cooperated well with Taylor and became much interested in Taylor's studies.

After publishing his "Syllabus of Lectures in Agricultural Economics" which he used in 1902-03 for his Short Course class, Taylor published in 1905 his first book on agricultural economics with the title *Introduction to the Study of Agricultural Economics*.<sup>6</sup> Despite its shortcomings by modern standards, – it lacked discussions of agricultural marketing, farm finance, farm taxation, farm labor and wages, and transportation, the book was a great accomplishment in its day. Taylor was an assistant professor of political economy at the time he wrote this text, but in 1908-09 he was listed as an associate professor of agricultural economics in the agricultural college, and in 1909-10 as a full professor.

Taylor stayed at Wisconsin until 1919 when he was appointed Chief of the Office of Farm Management in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. B. H. Hibbard succeeded him as chairman in March, 1919.

Another individual who had much to do with setting up the Department was Dan H. Otis (1872-1941). Originally a Professor of Animal Husbandry, he became increasingly more interested in farm management, especially as an extension specialist in this new field. Whereas Taylor can rightly be called the father of agricultural economics in the United States, Dan Otis was the father of Farm Management at Wisconsin. Otis wanted a separate department of Farm Management at the time Taylor was plugging for departmental status for

---

<sup>4</sup> In a letter to Professor Kenneth Parsons, April 21, 1965 reported in the Taylor-Hibbard Club News Letter for 1965.

<sup>5</sup> See Chapters 4 and 5 of Taylor and Taylor, *The Story of Agricultural Economics* for the very first courses in agricultural economics taught in the universities of this country and the professors who taught them during the period circa 1860-1910.

Agricultural Economics. This was not granted. However, Otis as Professor of Farm Management had coordinate standing with Taylor in the newly organized department in 1909.

It is entirely possible that Otis was much better known in the Agricultural College and in the state than was Taylor. He was a specialist in Farm Management from 1909 to 1919; from 1895 to 1918 he had charge on a part-time basis with Ransom A. Moore (Agronomy Department and Director of the Farm Short Course.) of the instructional program of the College; in 1911 he became the assistant dean in charge of instruction. His extension work in Farm Management attracted the attention of William D. Hoard, editor and publisher of *Hoard's Dairyman*. Otis' practical approach to improving business practices on the ordinary farms of the state had far more appeal to Hoard than the analytical methods of scholarly economists such as Taylor.

Glover describes a phase of Otis' farm management extension work as follows:

"Professor Otis developed his farm management work rapidly. It was largely an extension program, with an interesting offshoot of practical undergraduate instruction in summer camping tours. The work was carried on in close cooperation with W. D. Hoard. Hoard willingly admitted by 1910 that 'there is such a study as Farm Economics, although the colleges and universities have not yet placed it upon demonstrable ground so they can teach it without the admixture of a good deal of unproved theory.'

Otis sought to improve business practices on ordinary farms. With Hoard's support, he undertook the analysis of management practices on twenty Jefferson County farms. His results, presented at a breeders' picnic in 1912, excited Hoard. It was shown that liberal investment in equipment and stock yielded disproportionately higher profits than penny-pinching management.

Otis went on to present an extensive series of articles in *Hoard's Dairyman*, reviewing farm management. Partly as a result of this work, a farm management contest was suggested by Hoard; he offered \$300 in prizes to which Otis, W. J. Dougan, and J. P. Bonzelet added lesser amounts. The *Wisconsin Agriculturist* offered twenty ten-dollar prizes the second year of the contest. The contests were conducted through county meetings, which in turn led to permanent farm management clubs. Of these the North Lake, Waukesha County organization won greatest fame. There were thirty in the state in 1919. In the first year of the contests, 175 farms were entered. In 1914, there were 440. Professor Otis and a member of the U.S. Department of Agriculture were supervising accounts for over 650 farmers in the state. They were assisted by many local agencies, including county agricultural schools, banks, YMCA secretaries, and county orders of the Experiment Association. The death of Hoard and Otis' departure for France in 1918 temporarily ended this phase of the farm management work."<sup>6</sup>

Growing out of his work of stimulating farmers to keep financial records on their farms, Otis devised and patented a unique farm records book "with leaves of different lengths, which made it possible to have the monthly summaries for the 12 months all visible at the same time."

Besides managing the Farm Short Course which consisted of two 14-week terms during the winter, Otis also had charge of "The Farmers' Course," a 10-day course of lectures, field trips,

---

<sup>6</sup> Glover, W. H., *Farm and College*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1952, pp. 334-335.

demonstrations, and discussions of practical farm problems facing the ordinary farmer.<sup>7</sup> In addition, he taught a 2-credit course in Farm Management to long-course students beginning in 1910-11 – changed to a 3 credit course in 1913-14. In 1910, he became actively involved in organizing the American Farm Management Association.

The third man to become part of the new department was Dr. Charles J. Galpin, a very highly regarded rural sociologist. Taylor liked Galpin and had an appreciation of the kinds of things that Galpin was interested in. So he hired him in 1911. Galpin at once began studies of rural families, rural life, rural communities, rural schools, “rurban” interests. One bulletin after another was produced by him. While Otis was preaching farm management and Taylor was making basic agricultural economic and marketing studies, Galpin was writing, holding Country Life Conferences, researching, and teaching. The triumvirate of Taylor, Otis, and Galpin was a 3-man team pulling the Wisconsin Agricultural Economics Department to the forefront in the nation.

Professor Benjamin Horace Hibbard (1870-1955) entered the Department in 1913, at the invitation of Professor H. C. Taylor. Taylor and Hibbard, both Iowa born and roommates in 1901-02 received their Ph.D. degrees from Wisconsin in the same year, 1902, under Professor Richard T. Ely. Both had a great interest in agricultural history, no doubt as a result of the influence of that great historian Professor Frederick Jackson Turner, under whom they did part of their graduate work.

Hibbard returned to Ames as a member of the economics staff, where he remained until he responded to Taylor’s call in 1913. Hibbard taught courses in general economics, agricultural economics, marketing, and farmer movements at Ames, and so was well prepared to take on his new duties as a teacher and researcher in agricultural marketing, cooperatives, agrarian movements, and principles of agricultural economics.

During the years 1910 to 1913, the new department was confronted with a major decision, namely its role with respect to farmers’ cooperatives in the state. Two outside forces urged the University – and this meant primarily the Agricultural Economics Department, and more particularly H. C. Taylor – to change its passive do-nothing policy to one of more direct and tangible assistance to cooperatives. These forces were the American Society of Equity and the State Board of Public Affairs, which came into existence in 1911. One man, more than any other, was the front man for both organizations as far as farmer cooperatives were concerned and that was Dr. Charles McCarthy, founder of the Legislative Reference Library in the state capitol. The State Board of Public Affairs was no sooner founded when it brought pressure to bear upon the University, through McCarthy, to make marketing studies of specific farm products, to do more work in the field of cooperatives and in agricultural credit, and to teach cooperation in the Short Course. McCarthy was impatient with Taylor, and prodded President Van Hise to get the University actively engaged in assisting cooperatives in the state and in making marketing studies.<sup>8</sup>

In response to these urgings, Taylor did two things: he hired, on a part-time basis in 1911-12, George S. Wehrwein and William A. Schoenfeld to study cheese marketing, and in January,

---

<sup>7</sup> The College Catalogue for 1908-09 lists Dan H. Otis as “Assistant to the Dean,” Associate Professor of Animal Nutrition, and as Class Advisor for the 14-week Short Course and 10-day Farmers’ Course. The 1909-10 catalogue listed him as Professor of Farm Management together with the other two above named positions.

<sup>8</sup> See *Great American Cooperators*, American Institute of Cooperation, Washington DC, 1967, the profile of McCarthy (pp. 293-300) by Marvin A. Schaars for more information about McCarthy. See also the profiles on B. H. Hibbard (pp. 205-212) by Marvin A. Schaars, of H. C. Taylor (pp. 496-503) by Martin A. Abrahamsen, and of Asher Hobson (pp. 220-226) by Milo Swanton.

1913, he hired B. H. Hibbard to make other marketing studies and inquiries into cooperative organization and practices. The cheese studies provided a good deal of factual material, which was presented by Taylor to a very large gathering of dairy farmers at Plymouth, Wisconsin, and later to members of the State Board of Public Affairs. Hibbard at once engaged in dairy marketing research, attended many meetings that culminated in the organization of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation, and wrote a bulletin on agricultural cooperation in 1914. Other marketing studies involving Taylor, Hibbard, Hobson, and Erdman were made and published as station bulletins in the years 1914 to 1918. McCarthy's prodding paid off, but not fully to his liking.

Soon after Hibbard became chairman, three young men were added to the staff: Theodore Macklin in marketing, P.E. McNall in farm management, and John Kolb in rural sociology. Macklin at once became an active, enthusiastic advocate of cooperatives as his speeches, articles, and station bulletins showed. In the mid-twenties, he was joined by Henry H. Bakken and Marvin A. Schaars in marketing research, teaching, and extension. Later Professors R. K. Froker, Don Anderson, Asher Hobson, and William P. Mortenson became part of the marketing group.

McNall, in his farm management work, soon had the association of Donald R. Mitchell, Isaac Hall, A. O. Follett and, also for a time, Walter Wilcox. Lippert Ellis, later Dean of Agriculture at Oklahoma and Arkansas, worked closely with McNall on his detailed farm cost studies in Walworth County in the 1920's.

Kolb, perhaps even more ambitious than the other two, was able to convince the Dean of the desirability of having an autonomous Department of Rural Sociology. The separation occurred in 1931.

Since Hibbard had these three "specialists" in his department, he was free to pursue other areas of academic interest, such as land economics, taxation, and agricultural history. His book on public land policies came off the press in 1924, and the one on agricultural economics in 1948, eight years after his retirement.

Toward the end of the 1920's much interest was evoked in agricultural economics, not only in marketing, but also in land economics, prices and pricing, foreign trade, and in agricultural policy matters. The agricultural depression of the 1920's with its schemes for improving farm incomes – McNary-Haugenism, export debenture plans, cooperatives, Federal Farm Board – threw the spotlight on the economic problems facing American farmers. The Social Science Research Council provided liberal fellowships for advanced study in agricultural economics with the hope of improving the training of college and university staffs.<sup>9</sup>

Although the depression years of the 1930's might have deterred some students from matriculating, it soon became evident that there was a growing interest in graduate study leading to both the master's and doctor's degrees. In response to this academic interest and the availability of funds, the staffs of agricultural economics departments, including the one at Wisconsin, expanded not only in numbers of personnel, but in course offerings, research studies, extension programs, and in public service. Our own graduate student enrollment shows in part this interest – average of 21 students in the 1920's, 25 in the 1930's, 30 in the 1940's, 58 in the 1950's, and 90 in the 1960's.

---

<sup>9</sup> Professor Marvin A. Schaars in 1928-29, and Professor Henry H. Bakken in 1929-30 were recipients of these fellowships and both spent a year at Harvard University under Professor John D. Black.

## WISCONSIN LAW AND TEACHING AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND COOPERATION

According to Chapter 37.30 (Wisconsin Statutes 1969) courses in agricultural economics are to be taught in the several state universities [now (1971) merged with University of Wisconsin] and county teachers' colleges. Such courses shall also be given in schools teaching agricultural subjects, and as rapidly as practical, in other schools as well. The legislation also states that the courses to be given shall be such as prescribed by the state superintendent of public instruction with the advice of the state department of agriculture and the chairman of the department of agricultural economics of the University. The law specifically mentions that instruction in agricultural economics shall include business principles applicable to farming, marketing, and financing agriculture.

The mandate reads as follows:

### **"37.30 Agricultural economics**

Courses in agricultural economics shall be given (including the business principles involved in farming and marketing and in financing agriculture), in the several state universities and county teachers colleges, and shall be extended to schools in which agricultural subjects are taught, and to other schools as rapidly as practicable. The courses in agricultural economics to be given in the various schools shall be such as are prescribed by the state superintendent of public instruction, with the advice of the department of agriculture and the chairman of the department of agricultural economics of the University of Wisconsin."

The writer knows of no time that the chairmen of this department have been requested to supply course outlines, subject matter, or other information to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for implementation of the legal mandate. For all practical purposes, it appears that this is a "dead letter" law. Except for courses in agricultural economics taught at the University in Platteville and River Falls, no other former state university is believed to give such a course.

Wisconsin law requires that "essential instruction in cooperative marketing and consumers' cooperatives, and in conservation of natural resources" be given in the University of Wisconsin, the state universities (since merged), and the county teachers colleges. The law reads as follows:

### **"37.29 Cooperative marketing and consumers' cooperatives.**

The governing boards of the University of Wisconsin, state universities and county teachers colleges shall provide in their respective institutions adequate and essential instruction in cooperative marketing and consumers' cooperatives, and in conservation of natural resources."

There was no problem to meet part of this mandate because a course in Cooperation was given by our department for more than 20 years preceding the enactment of this law. Since no other department in the University gave a course in this subject area, it became more or less incumbent upon our department to continue to give the course, which it has done. The course in conservation of natural resources was given by the Geography Department.

Two other chapters of the state statutes indirectly affect the Department of Agricultural Economics. The first has reference to granting teacher's certificates to those who plan to teach agriculture, economics, or social studies in the schools of the state. Since our department is

the only department giving instruction in cooperative marketing and consumers cooperatives, we are affected by the legislation. As a result, the course in Cooperation has been taught each semester and summer session for almost 40 years so as to accommodate students desiring to qualify for the teachers' certificate. The law enacted in 1934 reads as follows:

**“118.19(6) (Wisconsin Statutes 1969)**

In granting certificates or licenses for the teaching of courses in economics, social studies or agriculture, adequate instruction in cooperative marketing and consumers' cooperatives shall be required. In granting certificates or licenses for the teaching of courses in science or social studies, adequate instruction in the conservation of natural resources shall be required.”

In 1969, Mr. Robert Uehling, an assemblyman from Madison, Wisconsin, introduced Assembly Bill 215 at the request of the Wisconsin Education Association to repeal 118.19(6) of the statutes. The bill was strongly opposed by Midland Cooperatives, Inc., the Wisconsin Electric Cooperative, the Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives, and the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture. Representatives of each of these testified before the Assembly Education Committee. The bill died in Committee.

The other chapter has reference to the preparation of outlines to be used in teaching Cooperation in the public schools of the state. The statute directs that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction<sup>10</sup> and the Dean of the College of Agriculture shall cooperate in such preparation.

The section of statutes requiring this reads as follows:

**“115.31(5) Cooperatives and Conservation.**

The department, [of Public Instruction] the dean of the college of agriculture at the state university and the department of natural resources shall cooperate in the preparation of outlines to be used by teachers in the courses offered under ss.37.29 and 118.01(8). They also may make a recommended list of material for guidance to teachers of these courses.”

In response to this legislation the Department of Agricultural Economics prepared, with the acquiescence of the State Superintendent and the cooperation of Dean Chris L. Christensen of the College, a special circular entitled “Cooperation – Principles and Practices.” This was published in 1936. It is a 127 page circular, an abbreviated textbook on Cooperation, pitched at the level of pupils in secondary schools. This circular was revised and issued as Circular #420 under the same title in March, 1952. Asher Hobson served as principal author of the revised version, with contributions made by certain colleagues and a professor in the Law School. A second major revision was made in 1971-72 by Marvin A. Schaars. A slightly changed title is used and the material is brought up-to-date with many new sections added. The publication date at this writing is uncertain.

---

<sup>10</sup> The legislation originally named “State Superintendent of Public Instruction” – now it merely states “the department.”

## UNDERGRADUATE ADVISEES AND MAJORS

Records in the Dean of Instruction's office indicate the number of advisees that staff members in each department had in the fall semester of each academic year since 1918. Those for the Department of Agricultural Economics are shown in Table I. During the 53 year period (1918-1971), the number varied from a low of 3 in 1943 to a high of 78 in 1946. The low numbers shown for 1918 (9) and for 1943 (3), no doubt, reflect the conditions created by World Wars I and II. But, the small number of advisees in 1928 and in 1930 are not so explained. Since 1946, the number has ranged largely from the low 40's to the mid-70's without much apparent reason for the year to year variations. Sometimes the drop from one year to the next is very sharp – for example from 66 in 1957 to 40 in 1958; or the increase from one year to the next might also be large – for example from 43 in 1955 to 67 in 1956.

The dean's record lists these enrollments as advisees and indicates who the advisors were, and how many advisees each had. It would be incorrect to call these students majors in the department. Many incoming Freshmen who have no knowledge as to the field in which to major are, nevertheless, assigned to "Freshmen Advisors" in the department. Many never stay to be majors in the department. Unquestionably, some of these do become majors, and likewise some who were advisees as Freshmen, Sophomores, and even Juniors in other departments have become majors in our department. Consequently, it would be incorrect to consider all of these advisees as majors in our department.

However, the dean's office since 1961 no longer listed the students as departmental advisees but rather as majors. The list is headed "Enrollment by Major." Upon inquiry, I was advised that the students themselves have shown on student forms their major department, and from such information the departmental listings are made.<sup>11</sup> Parenthetically, it appears that Freshmen advisees in a department can hardly be called majors, when they themselves in most cases are undecided as to their fields of concentration.

Compared with the number of undergraduate majors in other departments, the Agricultural Economics Department ranked 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> in the years 1965 to 1970. The top rankings for these years of the 23 departments were:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>1967</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Dairy Science	Dairy Science	Dairy Science
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Landscape Architecture	Landscape Architecture	Landscape Architecture
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Meat & Animal Science	Meat & Animal Science	Meat & Animal Science
4 <sup>th</sup>	Agricultural Economics	Agricultural Economics	Agricultural Economics
5 <sup>th</sup>	Agricultural Engineering & Veterinary Science	Veterinary Science	Agricultural Engineering
<b>Rank</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>1969</b>	<b>1970</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Landscape Architecture	Landscape Architecture	Landscape Architecture
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Dairy Science	Dairy Science	Dairy Science
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Meat & Animal Science	Meat & Animal Science	Forestry
4 <sup>th</sup>	Agricultural Engineering	Agricultural Economics	Biochemistry
5 <sup>th</sup>	Agricultural Economics	Agricultural Engineering	Meat & Animal Science
			Agricultural Economics-7 <sup>th</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Interview with Mr. Donald Schwarz, Special Assistant in Dean Sledge's Office, in January, 1972.



The advising of undergraduates is done by many members of the staff. However, during the 1940's, 1950's, and 1960's two to three staff members assumed the major role of advising undergraduates, especially Freshmen. During 1968-70, Professor Sydney Staniforth served as Director of Undergraduate Programs, which also involved a great deal of undergraduate advising and program development. During the 1971-72 school year, one of the staff was designated to evaluate the undergraduate program of instruction, and to prepare recommendations for its possible improvement.

In Table 1, is also a listing of "Graduate Advisees" derived from the same source as that of the undergraduate listing. It is believed that this graduate listing is inaccurate, and generally lists fewer graduates than were actually majors in the department according to departmental files. During the two decades of the '50's and '60's, the number of graduate majors in the department exceeded the number of undergraduate advisees (for the number of graduate majors see "Source C" listing in the table in the section of this report headed "Graduate Students").

**Table I**

**Agricultural Economics Advisees – Undergraduate and Graduate<sup>12</sup>**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Undergrad</b>	<b>Grad</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Undergrad</b>	<b>Grad</b>
1918	9		1951	29	56
1919	28		1952	31	40
1920	20		1953	41	37
			1954	40	24
1921	21	22	1955	43	21
1922	26	22			
1923	20	25	1956	67	47
1924	13	29	1957	66	37
1925	28	24	1958	40	37
			1959	41	39
1926	23	27	1960	46	35
1927	10	12			
1928	9	20	1961	46	38
1929	10	33	1962	53	40
1930	9	21	1963	67	74
			1964	74	56
1931	13	18	1965	73	--
1932	20	17			
1933	28	19	1966	69	--
1934	37	15	1967	74	--
1935	39	21	1968	71	--
			1969	74	--
1936	53	28	1970	65	--
1937	52	32			
1938	45	16	1971	70	--
1939	76	23			
1940	62	15			
1941	62	24			
1942	33	4			
1943	3	4			
1944	10	10			
1945	20	16			
1946	78	25			
1947	77	40			
1948	66	52			
1949	66	45			
1950	56	45			

---

<sup>12</sup> Source: Records in Dean of Instruction (Sledge's) Office.

Since 1961 the Dean's office does not list these as advisees but as "majors" in the department, reported so by the students themselves.

No graduate student advisees or majors were shown after 1964.

## DEPARTMENTAL COURSES

Before Agricultural Economics was established as a department and had its own set of courses, Professor William A. Scott of the General Economics Department offered a course in Farm Economics to students in the Farm Short Course as early as 1894.<sup>13</sup> In 1901, H. C. Taylor was asked to teach economic history and economic geography in the course in Commerce, with the understanding that he could develop a course in agricultural economics on the side. Taylor's interest was primarily in agricultural history, in farm management, and in agricultural marketing. Upon receiving his Ph.D. degree at Wisconsin in 1902, Taylor in 1902-03 began his teaching career by giving lectures on farm economics to the Farm Short Course.

It was not until 1909, when Taylor transferred from the General Economics Department to the newly established Department of Agricultural Economics that the first course in Agricultural Economics was offered to long-course students. This was a 2-credit course entitled Elements of Economics offered to Juniors, and taught by Taylor who at that time was an Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics and Chairman of the Department.

In 1909-10, five courses were taught in the Department, all by Taylor who now was advanced in rank to full Professor. These courses were the following:

Agricultural Economics 1 – 3 cr. – Elements of Economics

Agricultural Economics 26 – 2 cr. – Agricultural Economics

Agricultural Economics 27 – 2 cr. – Historical Comparative Agriculture

Agricultural Economics 28 – 2 cr. – Research Work

Agricultural Economics 18 – 2 cr. – Thesis

In the next year, 1910-11, Taylor received some help in teaching the courses from an Assistant in Agricultural Economics, Mr. J. A. Valentine. Two new courses were added to the departmental offerings, namely a course in Farm Accounting and one in Farm Management, the latter given by Professor D. H. Otis.<sup>14</sup> The College Bulletin for 1910-11 listed the following courses for the department: (note change in title for Agricultural Economics 1)

Agricultural Economics 1 – 3 cr. – Outlines of Agricultural Economics – H. C. Taylor

---

<sup>13</sup> W. H. Glover in his *Farm and College* on page 231 states that Professor Scott began teaching this course in 1894. On page 273 he states that Scott started teaching it in 1893. Curti and Carstensen in *The University of Wisconsin – A History 1848-1925*, Vol II, p 402 imply that Scott began the course in 1894.

<sup>14</sup> Dan H. Otis was on the College staff from July 1, 1905 to August 6, 1919, a specialist in farm management. From 1895 to 1918 he had charge of the instructional program of the College with Ransom A. Moore of the Agronomy Department. He also managed the Farm Short Course, which consisted of two winter terms of 14 weeks each. He also had charge of what was called "The Farmers' Course," a 10-day course of popular lectures, demonstrations, field trips, and discussions of practical farm problems. In 1908-09 Otis was Assistant to the college Dean and was Associate Professor of Animal Nutrition. The next year 1909-10 he continued as Assistant to Dean Henry, but was elevated in rank to Professor of Farm Management.

Agricultural Economics 8 – 2 cr. – Farm Accounting – J. A. Valentine

Agricultural Economics 10 – 2 cr. – Farm Management – D.A. Otis

Agricultural Economics 18 – 2 cr. – Thesis – Taylor & Valentine

Agricultural Economics 27 – 2 cr. – Historical and Comparative Agriculture – Taylor

Agricultural Economics 28 – 2 cr. – Research Work in Agricultural Economics -- Taylor

The course offerings in 1911-12 and the staff personnel were the same as in 1910-11.

Agricultural Economics 18 – Thesis – was, however, newly numbered Agricultural Economics 19. The year 1912-13 saw a number of changes:

C. J. Galpin was added as a lecturer on Country Life, Mr. Ralph H. Hess to teach Rural Statistics, and Mr. Juve as a departmental assistant. Considerable renumbering of courses, changes in course names, and replacement of several courses with newer ones was the order of the times. Taylor, as chairman, was building a department, and going forward on several fronts about as rapidly as administrative and financial approval could be gotten. The course listing for 1912-13 included 11 courses, namely: Courses 1, 8, 10, and 19 as in previous years.

Agricultural Economics 12 – 2 cr. – Rural Life – C. J. Galpin

Agricultural Economics 224 – 2 cr. – The Premises of Agricultural Economics – H. C. Taylor

Agricultural Economics 226 – 2 cr. – Land Tenure – Taylor

Agricultural Economics 227 – 2 cr. – Economic History of Agriculture – Taylor

Agricultural Economics 230 – 2 cr. – Rural Statistics – Ralph Hess

Agricultural Economics 235 – 2 cr. – Cost Accounting – J. A. Valentine

Agricultural Economics 240 – (credit arranged)– Methods and Problems – Staff

From the standpoint of the department and its instructional program, the year 1913-14 was significant for it was in this year that Dr. B. H. Hibbard was added to the staff as a full professor, and began his many years of fruitful research and teaching in the fields that were dear to him, namely in the historical aspects of agriculture and in agricultural marketing and cooperatives. Hibbard took over Taylor's course in Economic History of Agriculture (renumbered from Agricultural Economics 227 to Agricultural Economics 127), and began teaching Agricultural Economics 128, Cooperation and Marketing (3 credits). Dan Otis made his Farm Management course a 3-credit course this year, renumbered it to Agricultural Economics 110 instead of Agricultural Economics 10, and now called it Methods of Farm Management. Taylor also added 2 credits to his Agricultural Economics 1 course, making it a 5-credit course instead of the 3-credit one it had been for the past 3 years. A Mr. Baird replaced J. A. Valentine in the Cost Accounting, and in the Farm Accounting courses.

During the decade or so that followed, relatively few courses were added to the department's offerings. Minor changes in numbering, credits, and titles were made, but the pattern had already been set. Instruction in general agricultural economics principles, in the history of agriculture, in marketing and cooperation, in land tenure and farm management, in rural sociology (until 1931 when John Kolb broke away from the department and set up a separate

department of Rural Sociology), and farm business practice (started in 1920-21 by Attorney Miles C. Riley, and eventually called "Farm Law") provided a fairly wide range of subject matter for graduate and undergraduate students. Dr. Theodore Macklin, a professor who specialized in agricultural marketing and cooperatives, was added to the staff in 1919-20<sup>15</sup> John Kolb, a rural sociologist, was added in 1920-21 and replaced Professor Galpin. Professor P. E. McNall, who for many years headed up the work in Farm Management that was previously the field of Dan Otis, became a staff member as an Associate Professor in 1921-22.

As the staff increased in numbers, the course offerings also increased. By 1940-41, there were 15 faculty members in the Department, 25 in 1957-58; 39 in 1970-71, including several on a courtesy appointment or on a part-time basis from other departments such as law, history, general economics, meat and animal science and horticulture. Forty-five courses (45) were listed under the Department's offerings in the College's 1970-72 Bulletin of Announcement of Courses. Work in Resource Economics, Economics of Tropical Agriculture, Problems of Underdeveloped Areas, Large Scale Enterprises, and in Economics of Public Decision Making were added in more recent years to the conventional course offerings which the department had been giving for many years. Furthermore, a number of courses are cross-listed with the General Economics Department and the School of Business, and in 1969-70 an Agricultural-Business Management major, jointly with the School of Business, has been established largely through the efforts of Professor Staniforth.

Some of the courses listed had not, however, been given for a number of years, so the 45 courses named were not actually current offerings – non-offered courses included Agricultural Economics 205, Farm Records and Accounts; Agricultural Economics 224, Marketing Fruits and Vegetables; Agricultural Economics 333, Basic Economic Data in Agriculture; Agricultural Economics 334, Agricultural Data Systems and Methods; Agricultural Economics 428, Government and Agriculture. Such courses might again be reactivated or the course number was preserved for some possible future course identification.

Although the course offerings during the 1960's and early 1970's were not only numerous but also highly diverse in subject matter, it is apparent that they also did not include courses which some departments of agricultural economics included in their listings. For example, no separate courses in the field of Agricultural Finance and Credit, in Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, in commodity marketing courses (except for Agricultural Economics 423, Marketing Dairy Products), in Farm Bookkeeping, Budgeting, and Cost Accounting were taught. It is presumed that in other courses that are offered some attention is given to some of these study areas. Mention of these omissions from the curriculum is not to be construed that the author believes they ought to have been given.

Perhaps another observation can be made, namely, that in some fields such as in Prices and Pricing, Agricultural Marketing, Agricultural Policy, and in some others, the offering stops with the basic or survey course.<sup>16</sup> In some areas, a seminar class is given without intermediate courses in the same field. Among the possible reasons for a limited number of courses in any one field was the attitude of one of the deans who opposed proliferation of courses in the department. He virtually required that a course had to be dropped before new one could be added. In toto however, new courses were added despite his reluctance to approve them.

---

<sup>15</sup>Professor Macklin authored a popular marketing textbook entitled, *Efficient Marketing for Agriculture*, 1922 and published by the MacMillan Company, New York.

<sup>16</sup> Whereas the University of Wisconsin offers but two courses in "Cooperatives" to 4-year students, Taiwan Provincial College of Law and Commerce in the National Chung Hsing University (Taipei, Taiwan), for example, offered in 1971 in its Department of Cooperation 13 courses in "Cooperatives," an exceptionally large offering, to be sure.

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

Approximately 2,400 graduate students were enrolled in the department from its beginning in 1909 to 1971-72. These students have come from all parts of the world – Africa, Asia, Europe, South America, Oceania, and, of course, the United States, Canada, and Mexico. In fact, 53% of the graduate students in the period 1946-47 through 1971-72 (971 out of 1,835) came from foreign lands. In one year, 1965-66, 83 of the 121 graduate majors (68%) came from abroad. Scholarships, fellowships, and financial awards from foundations and parent institutions have made it possible for thousands of students from both developed and less developed nations to pursue graduate studies at American universities. Large numbers have chosen the University of Wisconsin and the Department of Agricultural Economics as the place for their study.

Peak enrollments to date were experienced during the years 1963-64 through 1967-68 when 105, 117, 121, 110, and 101 students respectively were registered. Lowest enrollment came during World War II with only 9 students listed for 1942-43, 6 for 1943-44, and 15 in 1944-45.

From the very beginning, Taylor and Hibbard attracted some outstanding graduate students to Wisconsin. They included such men as:

L. C. Gray	Ph.D. – 1911	B.A.E. – Washington DC – land economics fame
J. I. Falconer	Ph.D. – 1914	Chairman, Department of Rural Economics, Ohio State University
Theo. Macklin	Ph.D. – 1917	Professor of Agricultural Economics, Wisconsin
John D. Black	Ph.D. – 1919	Professor of Agricultural Economics, Minnesota and Harvard
A. W. Ashly	1914-15	Professor at University of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales
C. L. Holmes	Ph.D. – 1920	Professor and Head of Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Iowa State University
Henry E. Erdman	Ph.D. – 1920	Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of California (Berkeley)
Asher Hobson	M.S. – 1915	Professor and long-time chairman of our department
John H. Kolb	Ph.D. – 1921	Professor and Chairman, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin
Holbrook Working	Ph.D. – 1921	Economist, Food Research Institute, Stanford University
G. W. Forster	Ph.D. – 1923	Professor and Head of Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of NC
G. S. Wehrwein	Ph.D. – 1922	Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin
W. E. Grimes	Ph.D. – 1923	Head, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Kansas State University

Other names would include:

Paul Eke (1923)

Newell Comish (Ph.D. – 1929)

O. E. Baker  
O. C. Stine  
E. A. Stokdyk (Ph.D. – 1930)  
W. A. Schoenfeld  
Frank Welch

Bushrod Allin  
Theodore Schultz  
J. Wayne Reitz  
John E. Lattimer (1926)

to list a few of the scholarly graduates who studied under either or both of these men. A study made in January, 1939, thirty years after the department was established, reported that 309 graduates held the following positions or were deceased: <sup>17</sup>

112 – Universities' and Colleges' staffs

17 Heads of Departments  
95 Others (Including 3 deans, 3 assistant or  
associate Directors of Experiment Stations)

90 – Government Service

76 Federal

14 State

3 – High Schools

26 – Foreign Governments and Universities

33 – Private Service

41 – Miscellaneous (occupations unknown)

4 – Deceased

No indication is given as to how many of the 309 held a Ph.D. degree, or an M.S. degree, or had failed to acquire either degree. The heavy concentration of employment in academic and government service is apparent. No similar tabulation of positions held by majors since 1939, has been made (or if so, it has not been brought to the writer's attention). Each year for the past half dozen years, the Taylor-Hibbard Club in its annual News Letter lists positions and addresses of departmental graduates, but the listing is incomplete and confined to those responding to an inquiry.

During the decade of the teens and the early 1920's, there were three schools which attracted most graduate students in agricultural economics – Cornell (with Geo. Warren), Minnesota (with Andrew Boss) and Wisconsin (with Taylor-Hibbard). Toward the end of the 1920's, Black left Minnesota for Harvard and developed a graduate program in Agricultural Economics that soon ranked with the best in the country. As more and more Ph.D.'s became available, generally trained at the schools just mentioned, other universities also enlarged their departments so that by the 1940's and 1950's many schools had graduate programs of considerable merit. These included Purdue, Michigan State, California (Berkeley and Davis), Iowa State, North Carolina State, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

In Table I on a following page, the number of Ph.D. degrees and Master's degrees awarded to graduates of the Department from 1920 to 1971 are shown.<sup>18</sup> The number of graduate students registered as Agricultural Economics majors is shown on the second table (Table II). During the 52 years (1920-71) 273 Ph.D. degrees and 318 Master's degrees were awarded to majors in this department. It is apparent from the table that relatively few Ph.D.'s and Master's degrees were awarded during the 20 years 1920-1939, and many more so in the periods thereafter. This is also shown in the next tabulation based on Table II.

---

<sup>17</sup> See Dept. File – "Graduate Majors of the Department of Agricultural Economics – University of Wisconsin, January, 1939."

<sup>18</sup> This listing is based on information in departmental files.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Ph.D. degrees</b>	<b>Master's degrees</b>	<b>Total</b>
1920-29	9	18	27
1930-39	13	26	39
1940-49	40	53	93
1950-59	82	101	183
1960-69	106	78	184
1970-71 (2 yrs)	23	42	65
Total	273	318	591

Of course, the number of graduate students enrolled as majors in the Department greatly outnumber those awarded degrees. Many never completed their studies for the degrees. In 1958 Professor P. E. McNall, in response to an inquiry from H. C. Taylor as to the number of graduate students in the Department during the years that Hibbard was on the staff, prepared a tabulation for the years 1913 through 1940. This listing is shown under the heading "Source A" in Table II. It is not clear from McNall's letter to Taylor whether the number of majors listed each year are those for the whole department or for Dr. Hibbard only (especially for the years after 1925 when several professors were on the staff). It is presumed that the majors are for the department as a whole. Neither does McNall state whether these are only graduate majors or whether they might also include undergraduate majors. If the latter are included, they would be few in number since there were few such majors in the department in Hibbard's earlier years. McNall's letter also lists the number of Ph.D. and Master's degrees awarded, and the number who had written their "Prelims" but did not complete their degrees. (See his letter in Appendix I.)

A second source of information as to the number of graduate students in the department, listed as "Source B" in Table II for the years 1921-22 through 1945-46, is based on a table in the departmental files under the heading "Enrollment of Graduate Students in Agricultural Economics." Presumably, these enrollees refer to graduate student majors in the department, but they might include other students as well who might be enrolled in departmental courses. Almost invariably, the number for each year is larger than that shown for the comparable years in the "Source A" column and that shown in the "Source C" column in Table II. No indication is given as to who prepared this listing.

The author feels that the numbers shown in the column headed "Source C" is perhaps the most accurate for the period shown 1933-34 through 1971-72. The department has a file listing the names of graduate students, their home state or country, and since 1962-63 the name of the major professor for each student. This file of names goes back to 1933-34 (no listing is shown for 1934-35) and for all practical purposes can be considered an accurate record of graduate student enrollment in the department for the past 40 years.

A further uncertainty as to the precise number of graduate majors in the department is indicated under the listing of "graduate advisees" in the records in the Dean of Instruction's office. We shall call this listing as "Source D." This listing of advisees (these can be called majors) is for the years 1921 to 1964. Presumably no record for prior or subsequent years has been prepared in the dean's office, as reported to the author. With few exceptions the yearly number listed in "Source D" is less than those listed in the other Sources. In many years the difference is very large. The writer is inclined to consider the listing in "Source C" as perhaps the correct number for the years 1933-34 through 1971-72, Source B for the years 1921-22 through 1932-33, and Source A for 1913 through 1920.



**TABLE I**

**Graduate Degrees – Department of Agricultural Economics, 1920-1971**  
**(Year granted – based on Departmental files)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Ph.D.</b>	<b>M.S.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Ph.D.</b>	<b>M.S.</b>
1971	10	23	1945	5	2
1970	13	19	1944	2	0
1969	17	5	1943	5	2
1968	15	11	1942	3	4
1967	14	8	1941	7	1
1966	17	12	1940	2	7
1965	8	5	1939	1	5
1964	3	6	1938	3	8
1963	6	2	1937	0	1
1962	6	12	1936	0	4
1961	13	7	1935	0	2
1960	7	10	1934	2	0
1959	11	10	1933	1	1
1958	7	12	1932	2	3
1957	13	11	1931	0	0
1956	7	6	1930	4	2
1955	8	10	1929	2	1
1954	15	10	1928	0	3
1953	7	13	1927	0	3
1952	6	12	1926	1	2
1951	5	7	1925	0	5
1950	3	10	1924	2	1
1949	6	14	1923	1	1
1948	4	12	1922	1	1
1947	4	8	1921	2	0
1946	2	3	1920	0	1
			<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>318</b>

Source: Departmental files giving names of degree holders and titles of their theses 1920-1971.

**TABLE II**  
**Number of Graduate Students**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Source A</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Source B</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Source C</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Source D</b>
1913	3						
1914	5						
1915	14						
1916	8						
1917	6						
1918	9						
1919	10						
1920	17						
1921	14→	1921-22	22			1921	22
1922	18	1922-23	22			1922	22
1923	19	1923-24	23			1923	25
1924	23	1924-25	26			1924	29
1925	18	1925-26	19			1925	24
1926	24	1926-27	23			1926	27
1927	20	1927-28	12			1927	12
1928	20	1928-29	14			1928	20
1929	21	1929-30	28			1929	33
1930	18	1930-31	21			1930	21
1931	21	1931-32	19			1931	18
1932	17	1932-33	25			1932	17
1933	11	1933-34	25	1933-34	18	1933	19
1934	13	1934-35	21	1934-35	?	1934	15
1935	16	1935-36	28	1935-36	25	1935	21
1936	18	1936-37	42	1936-37	31	1936	28
1937	19	1937-38	41	1937-38	32	1937	32
1938	17	1938-39	40	1938-39	34	1938	16
1939	25	1939-40	33	1939-40	25	1939	23
1940	22→	1940-41	25	1940-41	22	1940	15
		1941-42	21	1941-42	22	1941	24
		1942-43	9	1942-43	9	1942	4
		1943-44	6	1943-44	6	1943	4
		1944-45	15	1944-45	15	1944	10
		1945-46	17→	1945-46	26	1945	16
				1946-47	35	1946	25
				1947-48	47	1947	40
				1948-49	57	1948	52
				1949-50	59	1949	45
				1950-51	53	1950	45
				1951-52	79	1951	56
				1952-53	57	1952	40
				1953-54	64	1953	37
				1954-55	54	1954	24
				1955-56	54	1955	21
				1956-57	59	1956	47
				1957-58	60	1957	37
				1958-59	52	1958	37

				1959-60	49	1959	39
				1960-61	48	1960	35
				1961-62	63	1961	38
				1962-63	67	1962	40
				1963-64	105	1963	74
				1964-65	117	1964	56
				1965-66	121		
				1966-67	110		
				1967-68	101		
				1968-69	95		
				1969-70	74		
				1970-71	82		
				1971-72	73		

Source: See next page

## SOURCES

Source A: A letter written by Professor P. E. McNall to Dr. H. C. Taylor on, September 18, 1958, gives a listing of “Majors” in the Department during B. H. Hibbard’s years at Wisconsin, 1913 to 1940. Although the letter is not specific, it is more than likely that “majors” referred to graduate students only, but this is an inference. If undergrads are included, the number of such would be rather small since Dr. Hibbard had very few undergrad advisees as majors in the department. (See McNall’s letter in the Appendix.)

McNall simply lists the years as though these were calendar years rather than academic years ending with June 30. It is assumed that “1920,” for example, stands for the academic year September, 1920 to June, 1921, but there is no explanation as to the precise time referred to.

Source B: In the Departmental files, there is a page headed “Enrollment of Graduate Students in Agricultural Economics.” It might be that the yearly numbers given refer to graduate student majors in the department, rather than enrollment in any particular course such as Agricultural Economics 229, Advanced Agricultural Economics, which all graduate students in the department had to take. There are two footnotes on the page, which read, “Figures based on first semester registrations 1921 through 1931-32 inclusive.” “Figures based on year registration beginning with 1932-33.” The enrollment figures are for the years 1921-22 through 1945-46.

Source C: In the Departmental files there are also listings of the names of graduate students. From 1935-36 through 1949-50 no indication is shown as to whether the listing is for the first semester or second semester – simply for the year. From 1950-51 through 1971-72, the figures are for the fall or 1<sup>st</sup> semester graduate student registration of majors in the department except for 1967-68 which is the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester listing and for 1969-70 the numbers were taken from the listing in the annual Taylor-Hibbard News Letter.

It is to be noted that there are a number of discrepancies in these listings. It is believed that Source A (McNall’s tabulation) 1913 through 1940 and Source C (from Departments’ files listing the names of the graduate students) are the more accurate compilations.

Source D: In the Dean of Instruction’s office is a listing of advisees (later called majors) of undergraduates and graduates by departments. Source D listing is from this source.

## MARKETING STUDIES

From the very beginning, this department became deeply involved in marketing studies. In 1911, H. C. Taylor's Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin #209, "The Prices of Farm Products" made its appearance as the first Agricultural Economics Department bulletin. Taylor followed this up by employing George S. Wehrwein and William A. Schoenfeld, later dean of the Oregon Agricultural College, on a part-time basis in 1911-12 to make a study of cheese marketing in the state. Wehrwein's longhand notes about the many cheese boards in Wisconsin, a folder of about 200 pages, is filed with other memorabilia in the department. (See reference to it in Foreword.) This study was most timely to take off some of the heat directed toward the department by the State Board of Public Affairs, particularly in the person of Charles McCarthy.

The Wisconsin Union of the American Society of Equity was organized in this state in 1906. It soon became involved in marketing farm products, and establishing farm supply cooperatives. Many livestock shipping associations, cooperative grain elevators, and Equity exchanges (farm supply purchasing cooperatives) were established in the state. Purchases on a consignment basis by the state Office of Equity reached 2 ½ million dollars in 1920. However, the sales of livestock, grain, and other farm products through Equity channels were several times as large. In 1912-14, the Equity played a major role with State Senator Henry Krumrey, the State Board of Public Affairs, and with Mr. Charles McCarthy in organizing in 1914 the Sheboygan County Cheese Producers Federation, and getting the University to cooperate with it in fighting the "cheese trust."

Criticism of the cheese boards and of the cheese marketing system (referring principally to cheddar or American cheese) reached a high pitch in the summer of 1912, when a sudden drop of 3 cents per pound was considered highly unwarranted. This so-called arbitrary price rigging impressed upon the dairymen the total lack of control they had over the marketing and pricing of their product, the power in this regard exercised by cheese dealers, and the necessity to change the system with producer control. Senator Henry Krumrey, a dairy farmer from Sheboygan County, and a state senator took up the fight in the interest of the dairymen. He voiced the grievances of the farmers in his speeches and articles and advocated that farmers, instead of the cheese dealers through their cheese boards, control the marketing.<sup>19</sup>

---

<sup>19</sup> "The situation as explained by Senator Krumrey in an article published in 1914 was, briefly summarized, as follows:

"The leading cheese board in Wisconsin is the Plymouth Board. It fixes the price at which cheese is sold in all parts of this state and beyond. If the price of cheese drops one cent a pound on this Board, it falls approximately that much on every other board in Wisconsin.

Beginning in the spring of 1911, the Board price was fixed at a low figure during the summer months when the farmers had their largest and best yield, and the dealers were filling up their cold storages. Then during a short period in the winter, when little cheese was made and when dealers were unloading what they had in storage, the Board price was made high.

For five months running through the summer of 1911, the Board price was so low that the milk that was made into cheese brought the farmers less than \$1.00 a hundred pounds, which is less than two cents a quart. For American cheese they got from 11 to 13 cents. This cheese was put into cold storage by the dealers. In the winter, it was shipped out by the trainload and the dealers got for it a price as high as from 18 to 22 cents a pound. This same cheese, when it reached the consumer, cost him 25 to 30 cents a pound."

On June 22, 1912 Krumrey called a mass meeting of dairymen at the fairgrounds in Plymouth, Wisconsin, for the purpose of explaining the deplorable cheese pricing and marketing situation. Despite only two days notice for the meeting, and in the midst of haying, over a thousand farmers attended this meeting. It was at this meeting that Professor H. C. Taylor, at the invitation of Governor McGovern, shared the platform and spoke about cheese marketing methods, using information that Wehrwein and Schoenfeld had gathered.

McCarthy was most enthusiastic about improving the marketing of farm products, and about getting cooperatives started and working together.<sup>20</sup> He worked hand-in-glove with the Wisconsin Equity Society, and by virtue of his position with the State Board of Public Affairs and as chief of the Legislative Reference Library (McCarthy's "bill" factory as it was derisively called), he had great influence at high levels of government and centers of education in the state. He and the Equity agitated for better pricing, better marketing, and more cooperatives. He became irritated at the slowness, as he saw it, with which the University moved in these areas. H. C. Taylor commented about McCarthy's prodding, and the pressure upon the University with regard to work in the field of marketing and cooperation as follows:

"But while we at the University were conservative and made little immediate response to the excitement created by the American Society of Equity, those persons under the Capitol Dome at Madison who recognized the political possibilities of this farmer movement were more ready for active response. The mastermind in the State Capitol in those days was Charles McCarthy, Legislative Reference Librarian. I had known McCarthy in the winter of 1898-99 when he was a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin. We first became acquainted in Professor Haskins' course on the English Constitution. By 1901, McCarthy had taken his Ph.D. degree, and had accepted a position as Legislative Reference Librarian in the Wisconsin State Capitol. He said of this appointment, 'The Professors at the University thought they would pigeon-hole me, but I decided that I would show them the importance of the new position.' And there is no question of his success in doing so."<sup>21</sup>

Another of Taylor's remarks about McCarthy's overzealous agitation was made at the time Taylor was leaving for Washington, in 1919.

"About the time I was going to Washington, I was in conversation with McCarthy one day, and he indicated to me that a good deal of the criticism and the digs he had made earlier [were] because we were not doing more work in cooperation and marketing at the University, [and] were intended to help me overcome the inertia in the administration of the institution, which he felt was very naturally retarding the expansion of this new line of work. My disposition is to accept this at face value, although, I think there were times when McCarthy felt that I was overconservative – and as I look back on the matter, I believe it to be true, but I was more conservative than I otherwise would have been, because I felt that McCarthy and the Society of Equity were wanting action in advance of understanding. I remember on one occasion when we were just starting the

---

Source: Kirsch, William, *The History and Accomplishments of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation*, State of Wisconsin, Department of Markets, Madison, Wisconsin, Vol VI, No. 5, 1925, pp. 6-7.

<sup>20</sup> Charles McCarthy was a personal friend of Sir Horace Plunkett, that great Irish cooperative leader. McCarthy's trips to Denmark and Europe to see its cooperatives, his first-hand knowledge of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society through his association with Plunkett, and his readings about cooperatives in other foreign lands made him an enthusiastic, well-qualified advocate of farmers' cooperatives.

<sup>21</sup> Henry C. Taylor, *The Development of Research and Education in Agricultural Cooperation and Marketing at the University of Wisconsin 1910-20*, MS. pp. 9-10

work on the marketing of cheese, I said to McCarthy, 'We do not know enough about the marketing of cheese as yet to act intelligently.' McCarthy replied, 'Get to doing something and you'll learn a lot faster.'<sup>22</sup>

Partly in response to the pressures upon the University to engage in marketing research and especially in marketing extension, H. C. Taylor recommended that Professor B. H. Hibbard, at Iowa State Agricultural College, be hired. Although McCarthy plugged for Dr. John Lee Coulter<sup>23</sup> or Carl S. Thompson to fill the marketing position, Taylor's choice won out, and Hibbard joined the faculty in 1913. Hibbard at once engaged in marketing research. The first marketing study, alluded to above, was the one by Taylor, W. H. Schoenfeld and George S. Wehrwein – Bulletin #231, "The Marketing of Wisconsin Cheese," April, 1913. This bulletin was "Prepared for the State Board of Public Affairs" according to the statement on the front cover. Dean Russell had a footnote on the second page, which suggests the reason for the rather different designation. It reads:

"In the spring of 1912. the Wisconsin State Board of Public Affairs requested the College of Agriculture to undertake a thorough statistical study of the processes of marketing the various Wisconsin agricultural products, with the view of having accurate information to serve as a basis for any future legislation. Much interest is being manifested at the present time in the subject of cooperation, but this is only one of the phases of the problem of marketing and distribution. Before any rational plan can be proposed that will aid in the development of the cooperative idea, an accurate picture of the entire marketing process is necessary. In this preliminary bulletin, Professor Taylor and his assistants have drawn the picture as it relates to the American or cheddar cheese problem. It is hoped that similar studies can ultimately be made on other leading agricultural products of the state."

*H. L. Russell, Director*

A number of other commodity marketing studies and bulletins on cooperatives followed in relatively fast sequence. They included: (all are Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins).

1914	#238	Agricultural Cooperation, B. H. Hibbard
1915	#251	Markets and Prices of Wisconsin Cheese, B. H. Hibbard and Asher Hobson
1915	#256	The Marketing of Wisconsin Potatoes, H. C. Taylor
1916	#270	The Marketing of Wisconsin Butter, B. H. Hibbard and Asher Hobson
1917	#282	Cooperation in Wisconsin, B. H. Hibbard and Asher Hobson
1917	#285	Marketing Wisconsin Milk, B. H. Hibbard and H. E. Erdman
1918	#292	Price Fixing and the Cost of Farm Products, H. C. Taylor
1919	#300	War Prices and Farm Profits, H. C. Taylor and S. W. Mendum
1920	#314	Wisconsin Livestock Shipping Associations, B. H. Hibbard, L. G. Foster and D. G. Davies

<sup>22</sup> Source: Taylor, H. C. op cit., p. 42.

<sup>23</sup> Dr. John Lee Coulter was better known by McCarthy than Hibbard. Coulter had written a book, *Cooperation Among Farmers* in 1911. He also wrote Bulletin #1, "The Problem of Rural Credit or Finance in the United States" for the State Board of Public Affairs, circa 1912. Coulter received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1908, and after holding positions at the University of Minnesota, the Census Bureau, the Knapp School of Country Life, the deanship and directorship of the Experiment Station at West Virginia, he became President of the North Dakota Agricultural College 1921-29.

With additions to the staff circa 1920, Hibbard could then devote more of his time to other than marketing studies – such as taxation, the agricultural ladder, and others. Macklin, Bakken, and Schaars constituted, for all practical purposes, the marketing team during the 1920's. Their studies appeared as the following bulletins:

1920	#322	Marketing by Federations, Theodore Macklin
1921	#324	What the Retailer Does With the Consumers Dollar, Theodore Macklin and P. E. McNall
1921	#327	Cost of Canning Peas, Theodore Macklin
1923	#346	Marketing by Cooperative Sales Companies, Theodore Macklin
1924	#367	Cooperative Dairy Marketing Plans, Theodore Macklin
1925	#377	Intensive Dairying in New Zealand and Wisconsin, H. L. Russell and Theodore Macklin
1926	#380	Marketing Wisconsin Foreign Cheese by Federation, H. H. Bakken
1926	#381	Marketing Livestock Cooperatively, Theodore Macklin and Marvin A. Schaars
1927	#394	Cooperative Sales Organization for Livestock, Theodore Macklin and Marvin A. Schaars
1928	#401	Cooperative Butter Marketing in Wisconsin, Theodore Macklin and Marvin A. Schaars
1930	Res. Bul. #100	American Cheese Factories in Wisconsin, Henry H. Bakken
1930	Res. Bul. #103	The Foreign Type Cheese Industry in Wisconsin, W. Bruce Silcox and H. H. Bakken

Additions to the staff during the 1930's in the persons of Asher Hobson, William P. Mortenson and R. K. Froker also directed marketing studies in additional channels as the following Research Bulletins reveal:

1932	Res. Bul. #113	An Economic Study of the Milwaukee Milk Market, W. P. Mortenson
1933	Res. Bul. #119	Wisconsin Farm Prices 1841-1933, W. P. Mortenson, H. H. Erdman and J. H. Draxler
1934	Res. Bul. #124	Consumer Preferences for Potatoes, H. H. Bakken
1935	Res. Bul. #125	Economic Considerations in Marketing Fluid Milk, W. P. Mortenson
1935	Res. Bul. #128	Consumer Preferences for Cheese, Asher Hobson and Marvin A. Schaars
1942	Res. Bul. #143	Paying Producers for Fat and Solids Not-Fat in Milk, R. K. Froker and Clifford M. Hardin

Popular versions of numerous marketing studies were published as station or extension circulars. The following circulars were the first ones prepared by staff members:

1921	#136	The Road to Better Marketing, Theodore Macklin
1922	#145	Fifty Years of Dairy Progress: Marketing and Plans For Fifty More, Theodore Macklin
1923	#161	Merchandising Farm Products, Theodore Macklin
1929	#233	Cheese Factory Statements Made Easy, H. H. Bakken
1931	#245	Directors of Farm Cooperatives – Their Duties and Responsibilities, H. H. Bakken
1934	#272	The Market for Midwestern Potatoes, H. H. Bakken
1936		Special Circular: Cooperation – Principles and Practices,



		Chris L. Christensen, et. al.
1953	#449	Paying Producers for Fat and Solids Not-Fat, R. K. Froker and Clifford M. Hardin

Research bulletins, station bulletins, circulars and research reports continued to appear on many diverse marketing subjects, as a result of new problems and additional staff to study them. The subjects included the marketing and pricing of evaporated milk, tobacco, dry milk, eggs, veal calves, potatoes, cull dairy cows, packaged milk, binder leaf tobacco, and such studies as procurement policies and practices of dairy processing plants, federal court decisions relating to marketing fluid milk, wholesale feed distribution in Wisconsin, costs and margins in handling cheddar cheese, market structure and competition in the dairy industry, structural changes in the ice cream industry, operating frozen food locker plants, grower-canner contracts, and cooperative arrangements among small processors of farm products. In the latter 1960's and early 1970's, the staff interested in marketing research included Professors Dobson, Cook, Groves, Graf, Helmberger, Johnson, Mueller, Reed, Schaars and Schoenemann. Professors Adlowe Larson, Wayne Robinson, and Howard Whitney, associated with the International Cooperative Training Center, were chiefly interested in cooperatives.

All of the departmental station bulletins, research bulletins, circulars, and extension circulars that have been published from 1911 to 1964 are bound into several volumes, and available in the departmental office. These volumes include, of course, other than just the marketing publications. It is hoped that the publications prepared by our staff since 1964, including a new series of Research Reports, will also be bound as a permanent collection for the department.

## FARM MANAGEMENT AND OTHER RESEARCH STUDIES

The work in farm management began with the farm management extension specialist, Dan Otis. Otis restricted himself very largely to extension activities, and teaching farm management to both short-course and long-course students. His study of farm business practices of 20 farms in Jefferson County was not published in a station bulletin, but became the basis of a series of articles in *Hoard's Dairyman*. We can consider this study as perhaps the first farm management research project at Wisconsin, unless H. C. Taylor's study on "Methods of Renting Farm Land in Wisconsin" (Station Bulletin #198), which appeared in 1910, is so considered. Otis did publish one bulletin in April, 1921 (this was 2 years after he had retired from the University) entitled. "The Farm Well Planned" (Station Bulletin #328). He credits S. W. Mendum, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, for assistance in preparing the manuscript for this publication. It dealt primarily with the selection of fields, and steps in planning rotations on farms.

Hibbard's and Frank Robotka's (later professor of Agricultural Economics at Iowa State) study of farm credit in Wisconsin appeared in 1915, and not until 1920 did the next farm management study, "Farm Labor in Wisconsin" by H. C. Taylor and John D. Black appear. In the same year, Richard T. Ely, B. H. Hibbard, and Alonzo B. Cox collaborated in publishing "Credit Needs of Settlers in Upper Wisconsin." Thus, in the first 10 years of the department, only four studies that can be designated as farm management studies were published in bulletin form.

With the addition to the staff of John S. Donald and especially of Professor P. E. McNall, farm management received more intensive consideration in the 1920's. Donald published an extension Circular #179 in January, 1925, "Farm Accounts Made Easier – How to Use Wisconsin Farm Record Book." This popular circular, with the picture of the handless clock on its cover, went through a fourth revision in 1928. The circular can be considered primarily as an aid to farm management extension rather than the product of farm management research.

McNall's first significant farm management study was published in August, 1927, based upon detailed farm cost data obtained in 1921, and in 1923 from Walworth County farmers. He collaborated with Mordecai J. B. Ezekiel and Frank B. Morrison in this study. The research bulletin (#79) bore the long name "Practices Responsible for Variations in Physical Requirements and Economic Costs of Milk Production on Wisconsin Farms" and was jointly published by the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Wisconsin State Department of Markets, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA. McNall's and Donald R. Mitchell's study "Success with 80 Acres," Circular #216, appeared in November, 1927, and three years later the same authors came out with "Success with 200 Acres" (Circular #240).

What appears to be another of McNall's greatest studies of farm management was published in April, 1928, as a 103 page Research Bulletin #83 under the heading "Farm Costs and Practices – In the Production of Walworth County Crops and Livestock." Lippert Ellis, a graduate student, later Professor of Agricultural Economics and college Dean at Oklahoma State and also Dean at Arkansas Agricultural College, collaborated in this study and was junior author of the bulletin. The bulletin was based on the results secured from records kept on 24 farms in 1922; 22 farms in 1923; and 20 farms in 1924; all in Walworth County, Wisconsin.

McNall, either alone or as a co-author, also prepared circulars on "The Farm Lease" (#303, May, 1940), "Some Questions to Ask When Buying a Farm" (#347 with Walter Wilcox, September, 1944), "Steps Toward Farm Ownership" (#368, March, 1946) and "A Dozen Years of Conservation Farming" (#401 with H. O. Anderson, June, 1951).

Station bulletins by McNall included such titles as “Why Costs of Milk Vary” (#324 with Don Mitchell, 1922); “Why Some Farms Pay” (#364, 1924); “Cost of Filling Silos” (#386 with W. A. Hartman, 1926); “Getting the Most from the Dairy Herd” (#397 and #398 with Don Mitchell, 1928); “Planning the Farm for Profits” (#395, 1927) and “Farm Systems in Northwest Wisconsin” (#426 with Don Mitchell, 1933). No station or research bulletins with McNall’s authorship appeared after 193; although several circulars, as mentioned above, were published as late as 1951.

Additional members were added to the farm management group about the time McNall and Mitchell retired. Professor A. O. Follett, an extension farm management specialist who was highly respected for his constructive work with farmers, joined the staff earlier in 1937. New staff members included: Sydney Staniforth, 1951; Peter Dorner, 1954; Glen Pulver, 1955; John Schmidt, 1956; Gustav Peterson, 1958; Robert Rieck, 1960; William Saupe, 1965. These, together with Robert Luening and Richard Weigle, constituted the farm management and production economics personnel in 1970. They continued to publish bulletins on various aspect of farm management, but also included feasibility studies (rural development opportunities in Price County), profitability of soil conservation practices, resource adjustments and farm changes from 1950 to 1960; modifications in leasing arrangements, recreational resources and costs and income of operators of resorts and other recreational facilities for tourists.

In addition to the studies in the fields of marketing and farm management, many other research projects were undertaken by staff members in the fields of rural sociology and general agricultural economics. C. J. Galpin, rural sociologist hired by Taylor, published a number of bulletins. His first was Station Bulletin #234, “Rural Social centers in Wisconsin,” January, 1914. He conducted studies in Walworth County, and published Research Bulletin #34 in May, 1915, “The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community.” The next year 1916, station bulletin #271, “Rural Clubs in Wisconsin” (jointly with D. W. Sawtelle) made its appearance. His station bulletin #278 on “The Country Church – An Economic and Social Force” was published six months later in January, 1917.

Shortly before Galpin left Wisconsin in 1919 to join Taylor in Washington DC he, together with Emily F. Hoag, had Research Bulletin #44 (February, 1919) on “Farm Tenancy – An Analysis of the Occupancy of 500 Farms” and Station Bulletin #307 (November, 1919) “The Rural Community Fair” come off the press. He also co-authored four circulars: one on “A Method of Making a Social Survey of a Rural Community” (Circular #29, January, 1912); another “Social Surveys of Rural School District” (with G. W. Davies, Circular #51, October, 1914); one on “Play Days in Rural Schools” (Circular #118, September, 1919), and the other “Social Surveys of Rural School Districts” (Circular #122, February, 1920). These diverse subjects and the number of publications credited to Galpin, in the eight years (1911 to 1919) he was on the staff, give some indication as to the capacity of this great founder of rural sociology at Wisconsin.

Dr. John Kolb, who succeeded Galpin on the staff in 1921, was also a rather voluminous writer of Research Bulletins during the period 1921 to 1930 while he was a member of the staff. In 1930 he organized a separate department of rural sociology. As early as December, 1921, his study of “Rural Primary Groups” appeared, two years later in 1923 the research bulletin on “Service Relations of Town and Country,” the next year the 63 page bulletin of “Rural Religious Organizations.” In 1925, there appeared another of his bulletins, in 1926 another, in 1927 still another, and finally in 1929 shortly before he left the department, his bulletin with other authors on “Rural Organization and the Farm Family” was published. John Kolb, brilliant teacher, able researcher, and prolific writer, added much luster to the department in his years of affiliation with it.

Studies in fields other than in marketing, rural sociology, and farm management, did not appear in published form until 1927. In the 3 years 1927-29, Hibbard and several collaborators prepared 3 bulletins on rural taxation: station bulletin #393, "Tax Burdens Compared (Farm, City and Village)," #399, "Tax Delinquency in Northern Wisconsin," and #406, "Use and Taxation of Land in Lincoln County, Wisconsin." This gives some idea of the paucity of studies during the first twenty years (1909 to 1929) of the department in the so-called general economics division of the department.

Interest in recreational resources of the state is revealed in station bulletin #422 (1932) "Recreation as a Land Use" by George Wehrwein and Kenneth Parsons. Thirty-five years later Sydney Staniforth, Rudolph Christiansen, Aaron Johnson, and Rollin Cooper again studied this issue in light of major developments that transpired over the three decades. A series of excellent Research Reports dealing with the economic aspects of privately owned recreation enterprises have been published by these gentlemen in 1968-69 and '70.

"Who Pays for the Highways," a station bulletin by Hibbard and Carl F. Wehrwein, #423 (August, 1932) was, in a sense, another of the taxation studies by B. H. Hibbard et al., for the principal thrust of this publication was to show that property taxes paid by farmers for roads were an inequitable burden. What appears to be the last of Hibbard's taxation studies was published as Research Bulletin #138 (March, 1941), with Kenneth Parsons and Arthur Walrath as co-authors, "State Aids and Rural Property Taxes in Wisconsin." A publication of this nature would be most timely in 1972, in view of the "tax revolt" by farmers in many townships and counties in the state.

Parsons in Circular #348 (September, 1944) provided many good points to consider "If You Have to Borrow Money When Buying a Farm," and the next year (1945) valuable information was presented by him and Clara Legrid in Circular #364 on "Planning for the Descent of Property in the Family." "Keeping the Farm in the Family," Research Bulletin #157, September, 1945, by Parsons and Eliot Waples was further indication of Parsons' interest at that time in inheritance and estate planning.

During the early years of 1930, Dr. Hibbard was a member of a 3-man Advisory Committee with John R. Commons and Walter Morton, both of the General Economics Department, to conduct research on agricultural tariffs under the auspices and financial support of the Rawleigh Foundation of Freeport, Illinois. These were studies in depth of the tariff on different agricultural commodities made under the supervision of the Committee. The manuscripts were edited by the Committee and a Foreword or Introduction for each publication was provided by the Committee. The complete series on sugar, dairy products, barley-oats-corn, pork and mutton, wool, lumber, cattle and beef, cotton, and on tariff theory was published by the Tariff Research Committee as monographs. Several Ph.D. graduates of the Department, who were advisees of Dr. Hibbard; namely, Lippert Ellis, Roland Renne, Theodore Schultz, and James Maddox, prepared individual monographs. These studies on the tariff, and those on taxation were among the major research undertakings by the department. Later, land tenure studies by Wehrwein, Salter, Penn, Parsons, and Loomer became significantly important. Walter Rowland's, George Wehrwein's, and in recent years (late 1960's and early 1970's) Douglas Yanggen's work with rural zoning, water resource control, and conservation have received wide acclaim.

## RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN THE DEPARTMENT

The Department was only two years old (1911) when Professor H. C. Taylor invited Dr. Charles J. Galpin to undertake the work in Rural Sociology, first as a half-time teacher and a year later on a full-time basis. Perhaps the fact that the Rooseveltian Commission on Country Life held one of its first hearings in Madison in 1908, which attracted many rural leaders, encouraged the appointment of a sociologist in the Department several years later. Taylor, as a social scientist, had always shown an interest in and realized the importance of, sociological studies in rural areas. Sociology on the Wisconsin campus involved primarily studies in urban environments and, was a part of the general economics department with Professor E. A. Ross as its nationally known leader. Galpin and his rural studies provided a counterpart in the budding Agricultural Economics department.

The forward thrust of rural sociology became apparent very early, with a call for a Country Life Conference at the College in January, 1911, during Farm and Home Week. Taylor encouraged Galpin to make a report on his studies in Walworth County, and in a sense this launched Galpin's career as a rural sociologist. Similar conferences were held annually through 1915, after which county conferences were held.

Galpin taught "agriculture" in an academy in Belleville, New York, for a time, after which he moved to Wisconsin for health reasons. Here in Madison, while serving as a counselor and student leader in a Baptist church, he became acquainted with Dr. Taylor and with Taylor's new book, *An Introduction to the Study of Agricultural Economics* (1905). Galpin, upon becoming a member of the Department, participated in Country Life conferences at the state and county levels, began in 1915 a graduate student seminar, authored a book, *Rural Life*, and reported a study "The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community," which became a classic in its field. The latter likewise suggested the scientific approach being used in analyzing rural social problems as against "the loose, vapid thinking which has been associated" with rural sociology, according to Dean Russell's description in 1914. The leadership which Galpin provided, and the many publications he authored, added greatly to the prestige which the Department attained nationally.

Galpin left the Department in 1919 for Washington DC where, at the instigation of Taylor who left the same year, he was asked to start rural social studies in the United States Department of Agriculture. Thus ended the first eight years of Rural Sociology, as a part of the Agricultural Economics Department.

Dr. John H. Kolb (Ph.D., Wisconsin, 1921) took over Galpin's work in 1921, and in five short years rose from instructor to professor in the department. During Kolb's years in the Department, he carried on in the tradition of Galpin, published his research bulletin (#51) on "Rural Primary Groups," became active in the early work of the American Country Life Association, began in 1922 annual Rural Church Conferences, and gave much attention to training rural leaders on the basis of his research findings. Kolb was an effective and inspiring teacher of both undergraduate and graduate students. His tenure in the Department of Agricultural Economics from 1921 to 1930 added greatly to the renown of the Department during this decade.

In 1930, the Department of Rural Sociology was organized as a separate department in the college under the chairmanship of Dr. Kolb. He continued as chairman of the Rural Sociology Department from 1930 to 1949 and, more than any other individual, built it into one of the outstanding departments in the country. He retired in June, 1958, after 37 years of University service. He moved to Palo Alto, California, in 1961 and died there on March 20, 1963, at the age of 74.

## EXTENSION SERVICE

Very soon after the establishment of the Department in 1909, its activities included out-in-the-field extension work. Dan Otis, originally a member of the Animal Husbandry Department, switched to farm management both as an on-campus teacher, and as extension specialist. His extension activities were designed primarily to improve business practices on farms in the state. In this connection, he had the backing of William Dempster Hoard, editor and publisher of *Hoard's Dairyman* and Ex-Governor of Wisconsin (1889-91).

In 1912, Otis presented at a breeders' picnic the results of a study of farming and business practices on 20 Jefferson County farms. A whole series of articles on farm management by him appeared in *Hoard's Dairyman* soon thereafter. These were followed by county farm management contests encouraged by Ex-Governor Hoard and spearheaded by Otis. Glover states that 175 farms were entered in these contests the first year, 440 in 1914, and that Otis and a USDA representative were supervising accounts for over 650 farmers in the state. Otis' practical approach, and convincing evidence of the need for improved farm business practices, gained for him and the College not only the endorsement of Hoard, but of farm leaders generally.

Taylor with his purist approach to agricultural economics problems did not have this kind of endorsement, especially by those members of the American Society of Equity, liberal farm leaders, and by Mr. Charles McCarthy of the State Board of Public Affairs who wanted the College, and more particularly Professor Taylor, to plunge right in and fight middlemen, warehousemen, and those imagined to be the ruiners of farmers. However, despite Taylor's original hesitation to help cooperatives and engage at once in what we would call extension activities, it wasn't long before he and his small department had facts and figures to present to farmers' meetings not only about farm management, but about marketing as well.

In 1910, Taylor presented an illustrated lecture on farm prices before a Farmer's Week audience (study appeared in 1911 as Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin #209 entitled, "The Prices of Farm Products" by H. C. Taylor), and although this might have been too academic and conservative for agitators of immediate action, it, nevertheless, proved to be the right way to tackle the problems that were not as simple as some contended. In 1912 Taylor, at the request of the governor, addressed a crowd of some 1,500 farmers in the fairgrounds at Plymouth, Wisconsin, where he could present facts and figures on cheese marketing gained during the year 1911-12 in a study by George S. Wehrwein and William A. Schoenfeld. (Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin #231 released in 1913, entitled, "The Marketing of Wisconsin Cheese" by Taylor, Schoenfeld and Wehrwein covered this study.) Soon Taylor was working closely with Henry Krumrey, farmer, state senator, and tireless organizer of the Sheboygan County Cheese Producers Federation (later the Wisconsin, and then the National Cheese Producers Federation).

Although we do not think of B. H. Hibbard as an extension specialist, he, nevertheless, became involved in many meetings out in the state where he discussed cooperatives, and the finds of his research marketing studies of cheese, butter, milk, and potatoes. His bulletin on "Agricultural Cooperation" 1914, the first year after joining the Department, was very timely in view of all the agitation by the Society of Equity, Charles McCarthy, and farm leaders generally for this type of organization. Those based on his commodity marketing studies lessened somewhat, it is believed, the criticism and damnation of middlemen. Because of his keen mind, genuine appreciation and sympathy for farmers, and as an owner of a farm himself a few miles south of Madison, Hibbard was often consulted about pricing, marketing, and problems of cooperatives. Sometimes his answers might have given the impression of a sarcastic reply, as for example, when he was once asked "What is a fair price?" and he replied "10% more than

you are getting.” He helped the Madison Milk Producers get organized in the 1920’s, and with Taylor, was included in the 21 founding trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation in 1925.

Charles Galpin likewise engaged in extension activities almost immediately after he joined Taylor in the Department. The American Country Life Commission stimulated much interest in rural family living during the time of its hearings in 1908-09, and after its report was published. Galpin followed up on this newly developing interest in rural social science by calling statewide Country Life conferences and, after a few years, county conferences. Taylor was able to entice Galpin to the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1919 to head up rural social studies there, so these conferences were discontinued in the state.

John S. Donald, farmer and Secretary of State, participated with Galpin in the 1912 state Country Life conference. Following Otis’ retirement in 1919, Mr. Donald engaged in extension work with emphasis upon keeping farm records and accounts. To dramatize the importance of keeping such records, he carried around with him an old family clock that had no hands. This clock, with pendulum swinging and ticking away, was hung on a wall where everyone could see it and many could hear it ticking.<sup>24</sup> Mr. Donald emphasized that “running a business without records is like running a clock without hands.” Donald attempted to get high school students to keep the records for their families’ farms and although this program had a good deal of popular appeal with the clock not telling the time, it wasn’t the kind of farm management extension program approved by Washington officials. Donald’s work was discontinued in the early 1920’s.

Farmers’ Institutes, under the leadership of Superintendent E. L. Luther, began including lectures on marketing and cooperatives in the 1920’s. Theodore Macklin,<sup>25</sup> an enthusiastic promoter of cooperatives, spoke glowingly at creamery meetings in favor of the Minnesota Cooperative Creamery Federation (later Land O’Lakes Creameries, Inc.), and adamantly against Mr. Aaron Sapiro’s monopolistic plan for cooperatives. Henry Bakken, in the late twenties, became the specialist on tobacco and cheese marketing, and spoke at many meetings culminating in the Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool; Marvin A. Schaars centered on livestock marketing, William P. Mortenson on poultry and eggs, and R. K. Froker on dairy marketing. Froker’s appointment was largely budgeted to extension and consequently his extension activities were more extensive than those of either Schaars or Bakken. Froker, together with Hans T. Sondergaard, gave much help in getting the Antigo Milk Producers Cooperative Association started, and also the Consolidated Badger Cooperative at Shawano. As one leader expressed it, “Without the careful guidance of George Baumeister, our county agent, and Rudolph Froker, then University dairy marketing specialist, Consolidated Badger Cooperative would not have had the sound foundation and important policies developed and which we still follow.” (Letter from Mr. George Ruppel, manager of this large successful cooperative milk plant, to Mr. E. R. McIntyre, November 26, 1959.) The groundwork which Froker and Sondergaard laid for this big cooperative was most important in getting this organization off to a good start. The guiding influence of Froker was also present in the late 1940’s, in the organization of Lake to Lake Dairy Cooperative in Manitowoc County.

---

<sup>24</sup> A picture of the clock and the slogan have been on the Wisconsin Farm Account book for many years after Mr. Donald’s association with the Department ended.

<sup>25</sup> Theodore Macklin (1890-1971), B.S. Iowa State University 1914; Ph. D. Wisconsin 1917, Professor at Kansas State University 1917-19; Professor of Agricultural Economics at Wisconsin 1919-30 – teacher, researcher, and extension specialist in agricultural marketing and farmer cooperatives. Author of a widely used textbook, *Efficient marketing for Agriculture*, Macmillan 1922. Chief of the Division of Markets in California upon leaving the University of Wisconsin in 1930.



Froker and Hans T. Sondergaard, an able and highly talented Danish dairyman, appeared at many institute and dairy farmer meetings discussing quality butter production and improved dairy marketing.

While better marketing received much attention in extension meetings in the twenties and decades that followed, farm management had one of the most popular extension personalities in the person of Professor Isaac (Ike) Hall (1928-1954). He and Professor Albert O. Follett, (1936-1959), full-time farm management extension specialties, served the state well for many years until their retirements in the 1950's.

Clifford Hardin, who served as U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, 1968-71, and who has had a distinguished career at Michigan State University and at the University of Nebraska, was also an extension specialist in dairy marketing during the few years (1941-1943) he was on our staff. He and Froker proposed at numerous meetings the payment for milk on a solids-not-fat basis. They prepared a station bulletin on the subject (Research Bulletin #143, "Paying Producers for Fat and Solids-Not-Fat in Milk – 1942), and a popularized extension circular (Circular #449 – May, 1953) with the same heading. The plan was frequently referred to as the Froker-Hardin plan for paying for milk.

One of the agencies in the state with which the Department worked closely for many years was the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, Mr. Milo Swanton, Executive Secretary. For many years, week long educational meetings on cooperatives and agricultural economic subjects were arranged by, and participated in, by Swanton, his assistants, and Professor Marvin A. Schaars. These were held at strategic locations throughout the state. Another series of meetings, also generally five in number each year, were held with Vo-Ag teachers to explain cooperatives, pricing, marketing, and pending legislation of interest to farmers. The Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives (WAC) had a less active program than the Council had, and sought the cooperation of our staff infrequently. The Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives (since 1969), with Glenn Anderson as its executive secretary, is again working closely with members of the staff on various educational programs it is sponsoring or co-sponsoring with Professor Frank Groves and Richard Vilstrup of the Department.

The work of Wehrwein, Penn, and Rowlands in the important area of rural zoning was most important to county supervisors in drafting zoning ordinances. The publication of "Economic Information for Wisconsin Farmers" for a number of years was also a part of the off-campus effort by the Department to provide useful information on many subjects for farmers and others as well.

It is apparent from this sketchy review that nearly all of the large cooperatives in this state were assisted in their organization by members of our Department. As new problems faced them, they again turned to men in our Department for counsel. Thus, Taylor and Hibbard helped Krumrey and Sheboygan County cheese factories to set up the Cheese Producers Federation, but it was Froker who worked with Mr. Fred Huntziker to close a number of the warehouses because the federation had overextended itself and needed to close the inefficient ones. Farm management practices have, no doubt, been improved on many farms as a result of the suggestions and advice by the able specialists from our Department. This can be said with regard to land zoning programs, suggestions about recreational services, income tax information, etc., etc. in which staff members have provided guidance for many years. The prodding by Charles McCarthy to become actively engaged in helping to solve farmers' problems was not in vain.

## SERVICE OVERSEAS

For many years, staff members have served as visiting professors, or in other capacities, in foreign lands in engagements that varied in length from a week or so to several years. In addition to these longer-term appointments, a number of the staff have presented papers and participated in workshops and panel discussions at meetings abroad involving short periods of time. Appointments abroad became especially numerous during the 1960's and 1970's when federal programs encouraged and financed such international relationships. At one time, no less than five of the staff were gone at the same time on assignments overseas. The service of the department has, therefore, been extended to several continents, and far beyond the boundaries of the state that were considered to be traditionally the boundaries of the campus.

Three programs, in particular, need to be mentioned as a major part of the overseas participation, namely the Rio Grande do Sul (URGS) activities, the University of Ife project in Nigeria, and the Land Tenure program in South American, Middle East and South Asian countries. The first two involve continuing commitments on the part of our University, and the implied obligation of different departments of the College to provide staff personnel. The Department of Agricultural Economics has cooperated in these programs very well, especially in the Brazilian undertaking, where there have been continuous appointments of staff members since they first went there in 1961.

### Brazilian Activities<sup>26</sup>

The basic objective of a joint agreement between the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State and the University of Wisconsin, was to strengthen the existing facilities of the University of Rio Grande do Sul (URGS), and to develop during a three-year period an efficient system of Economic Studies based on the principles of the American Universities Educational System. The original goal of the program was to develop a chair in Comparative American Economics at the University. Under this agreement, two Wisconsin Professors went to Porto Alegre, Brazil, namely:

Professor Glen C. Pulver	1961 to 196
Professor Rueben C. Buse	1963 to 1964.

Out of this preliminary and successful contact grew a much larger AID (Agency for International Development) agreement between the University of Wisconsin, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and the Brazilian Government with financial assistance from AID to the University of Rio Grande do Sul.

The purpose of this agreement was to provide for assistance to the State of Rio Grande do Sul and URGS to:

1. Further the integration of teaching, research, and extension in the URGS in the pattern of the United States Land Grant College system; strengthen research and extension to serve the agricultural needs of the State of Rio Grande do Sul and other nearby areas; build the professional competence of agricultural specialists.
2. Strengthen existing programs as URGS, and within the State, and to develop new programs of a more fundamental nature in the general field of agriculture and veterinary medicine.

---

<sup>26</sup> Information furnished by Professor Rueben Buse (February 15, 1972) who was an active and productive participant in the Brazilian project.

3. Develop at URGS a graduate program in Agriculture and the Rural Social Sciences leading to a degree similar to the Master's Degree in the United States, as a means of improving the qualifications of college professors, researchers, and other technical personnel in agriculture and related industries in Brazil, including professors from other colleges and universities.
4. Conduct economic research to guide the State and Federal Agencies and cooperatives, farmers, and other private enterprise in Rio Grande do Sul and neighboring states, in developing and carrying out programs to achieve rapid development of agriculture.
5. Provide advisory assistance to private and public agencies in developing and carrying out effective economic development programs; coordinate state and federal agencies to help increase agricultural production, processing and marketing and the provision of informational services and distribution of supplies to farmers.
6. Strengthen the qualifications of the agricultural profession, and provide training in the United States or elsewhere outside Brazil for Brazilian professors and specialists from Rio Grande do Sul and other states.

Under this agreement the following members of the Department of Agricultural Economics have assisted URGS.

1.	Rueben C. Buse	1963 to 1966
2.	Norman Rask	1964 to 1966
3.	Roger Johnson	1965 to 1967
4.	Bernard Ervin	1967 to 1969
5.	Robert Reed	1968 to present
6.	William Saupe	1971 to present

### Nigerian Activities

The program at the University of Ife, Nigeria, began in October, 1964, with financial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). As early as September, 1965, Assistant Professor William A. Tompkins of our department went to Nigeria to help establish a department of agricultural economics at Ife. Tompkins' specialty was farm management. He taught and was training Nigerians in farm management research when his services were cut short on February 23, 1967, as a result of a fatal automobile accident in Western Nigeria, while he and a student were on a research field trip.

A year and a half later in September, 1968, Professor Kenneth Parsons and a former graduate student, David J. King, went to the University of Ife at Ile-Ife. The University of Ife at Ibadan was relocated in its new buildings at Ile-Ife, about 60 miles from Ibadan, in 1967. Parsons' principal responsibility was to build a department of agricultural economics, train students, teach courses and seminars, and stimulate students in our professional field. This, of course, involved program planning, liaison with administrative officers, and in general promoting agricultural economics among undergraduate students. David King was appointed Lecturer on the Ife staff. Parsons terminated his appointment in Nigeria in December, 1971, and King will conclude his July 1, 1972.

### Development Of The Overseas Programs On Land Tenure And Related Problems<sup>27</sup>

---

<sup>27</sup> This section was written by Professor Kenneth Parsons (February 21, 1972).

Pursuant to our recent conversations on the overseas programs for which the staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics has had major responsibility, we relate here the development of the programs regarding Land Tenure and related problems. Since the overseas programs are only an extension of, or even a manifestation of, a long-term concern for this set of problems in the Department, I shall comment on these more comprehensive activities in order to place the overseas programs in perspective.

These comments are impressionistic and interpretive, and are offered without precise documentation as to dates, etc. It would be possible to fully document such an account by reference to correspondence and contracts; we have not attempted to do this here.

1. The event responsible for initiating the recent overseas programs was an exchange of letters between Director Noble Clark (or Dean Froker) and the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannon, in the fall of 1950, as I recall. In this exchange, Director Clark urged the Secretary that the U.S. government not overlook, or neglect, the significance of land tenure problems in the bilateral programs of technical assistance for agriculture – also suggesting in this letter, as I recall, that this set of problems had been of long standing interest to members of this faculty, who had some expertise which might be found useful in a technical assistance program directed to improvement in land tenure systems in the developing countries.

The response, which came from the Director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, was a query as to whether the University of Wisconsin would be willing to undertake a World Symposium on Land Tenure Problems. After which much discussion with Dean Froker, especially by Director Clark, Ray Penn, Phil Raup and myself, we agreed (presumably with the concurrence of the University administration) that we would be willing to undertake such a program.

Since I happened, at that time, to be serving in Washington in a panel of the Department of Labor, or possibly of the Wage Board, concerned with wage rates, etc. for migrating labor, it fell to my lot to explore the question further with the USDA, the Technical Cooperation Administration and the Economic Cooperative Administration. These negotiations and joint planning culminated in a contract with TCA to finance the program in February, 1951, if I remember correctly.

The conference was held October, 1951. This was actually a seminar including about 100 non-Americans, virtually the whole university, and scores of American technicians – mostly agricultural economists, rural sociologists and lawyers. A one-year specialized graduate training program, for 1951-52, was included in the program, with 25 trainees.

2. This conference was the seed-bed from which all subsequent university programs have grown, in Land Tenure and Related Problems. Thus, it may be useful, for the record, to remark briefly upon some of the background events from which the conference itself grew.
  - (a) The U.N. General Assembly, sometime in 1950, as I recall, had resolved that the United Nations should take a positive role in supporting land reform programs. Russia sponsored this most vigorously, as did the U.S. Delegation. In short, land reform was an issue in international policy and diplomacy at the time that the plans for the Madison conference were being formulated.
  - (b) Washington was well aware of the long interest of Wisconsin in land tenure and land policy generally. The significance of the work of Wehrwein, Hibbard, Ely and Taylor was well recognized. It also happened that Phil Raup, then a USDA staff member stationed in Madison, had served as an expert on land reform with the U. S. Military Government

for Germany, and had submitted a thesis to Professor Penn out of this experience. Similarly I had been invited by FAO in 1947 to formulate a program of research on Land Tenure Systems of The World. In a sequel to this effort, the Department conducted a year-long seminar in Land Tenure & Agricultural Development, with extensive participation by Faculty and students from all over the University – in which seminar, staff members from the USDA and the FAO gave papers. The program planning for the conference drew heavily upon these research and seminar experiences of 1947-48.

I shall not extend further this comment on the origins and content of the World Conference in Land Tenure, except to say that both the conference and the proceedings are still considered to be important – due both to the timeliness and importance of the subject of the conference, as well as the usefulness of the published proceedings.

3. Two university overseas programs for which the staff members of the Department of Agricultural Economics had major responsibility grew from this continuum of interest.

- (a) In 1954, the University signed a contract with the U. S. Foreign Aid Agency, then predecessor to USAID, for consultations on land problems and policies in the Middle East and South Asia. The terms of reference were interpreted to include land settlement and agricultural credit, as well as, land tenure, and agrarian reform.

This project ran four years. During 1955, the staff of the University of Wisconsin (Beuscher, Owen and Parsons) took the major responsibility for conducting a 10 weeks graduate-level seminar on land problems of the Middle East, with participants for career people in the ministries of Agriculture, Planning and Development – coming from nine countries. This graduate seminar was integrated with a regional conference on the same general subject sponsored by FAO. Both the conference and the seminar were convened in Iraq.

The professional work in other years, under this contract, involved field consultations with the staff of the members of Agriculture, Planning Commissions, U. S. aid agencies and Embassies of the Middle East and South Asia. The contract was terminated by the University in 1958; basically because we had found it impossible under the contract to get sponsorship for either substantial field research or graduate education programs. This official attitude was changed in the 1960's.

- (b) The second, and more substantial, related program undertaken by the University, with central responsibility in the Department Agricultural Economics, was the establishment of the Land Tenure Center in the early sixties, to undertake research in Latin American on land tenure and related issues in relation to agricultural development. This project, which ran some five years, was basically a field research program conducted in Latin America, which incorporated a considerable emphasis on graduate student education and training.
4. Currently the Land Tenure Center is being financed in large part by USAID funds, but on a grant rather than a contract basis. This grant is intended to develop and sustain expertise in the U.W. Faculty in Asia and Africa, as well as Latin America, to which public agencies can turn for special training of graduate students, and counsel on agricultural development policies, particularly the institutional aspects of such policies.
5. In order to place these programs in perspective, it may be useful to close with an interpretive comment in public policy in foreign assistance programs.

In the background of, or beneath the surface of, these programs at the U.W. financed by U.S. foreign aid funds, there has been a shifting emphasis in U. S. policy. Initially the time

perspective of the U.S aid programs was short, with emphasis upon short term specialized training and field consultation by specialists. This had the great disadvantage from the point of view of the universities, that they were required under such arrangements to provide senior staff – which could be expanded very little by the universities without incurring the responsibility for tenured appointments on short-term funds.

The administrators of U.S. aid programs were sympathetic to the plight of the universities in this regard, but they were handicapped at two points in making funds available to universities on a permanent basis:

- (i) one difficulty came from the uncertainty of annual appropriations, which made it impossible to give long-term assurance to universities; and
- (ii) the formulas already in use, for the allocation of federal funds to state universities for agricultural research and education, could not be adopted.

Such programs allotted funds on the basis of population. What was needed was some way of selectively giving financial support to institutions which had the capacity and the willingness to undertake the highly specialized kind of professional concentration, which assistance to overseas countries requires.

6. The first step in the selecting of universities upon which to concentrate funding was by contract, as in the two above programs; for professional work in land problems in the Middle East and South Asia; and the Land Tenure Center for work in Latin America. (This same general philosophy is evident in, or is basic to, the selection of universities for overseas contracts to develop universities, as in Brazil and Nigeria.)
7. The second (and current) phase of the financing for the Land Tenure Center represents a shift to the principle of making grants to universities on a highly selective basis, essentially on an exclusive basis for specialized subject-matter emphases. It is my understanding that the support for the Cooperative Training Center at the U.W. fits this pattern.
8. Stated differently, the long tradition of professional interest particularly in the Department of Agricultural Economics in (a) Land Tenure and Policy and (b) Agricultural Cooperatives, which established the University with some distinction in these fields, has led, under the changing emphases in U.S. aid policies, to the support for the current program at the University.

#### Land Tenure Center Research Program in South American Countries<sup>28</sup>

Since 1963, some members of the staff have been carrying on research studies in a few South American countries, namely in Bolivia, Chile, and Columbia.<sup>29</sup> The country in which the research was done, the time period, the staff member involved, and the general nature of the

---

<sup>28</sup> The information in this section was provided by Professor William Theisenhusen, February 28, 1972.

<sup>29</sup> The Land Tenure Center was organized on this campus on May 11, 1962. Seminars in international land tenure problems have been held regularly since the early 1920's by Ely, Wehrwein, and Hibbard and in more recent years by Kenneth Parsons and Raymond J. Penn. The latter two were greatly instrumental in getting the Center organized on this campus. Professors Peter Dorner, Don Kanel, and William Thiesenhusen have been most active in the Center and responsible for numerous articles and publications pertaining to their studies since 1965.

studies, are shown herewith. Excluded are periods of less than one year, and staff who did not hold the rank of at least assistant professors during their studies abroad.

Peter Dorner Professor	in Chile 6/63-6/65	Study of profit sharing in Chilean agriculture and agrarian reform
William C. Thiesenhusen Associate Professor	in Chile 11/63-6/65	Study of Land Reform Settlements in Chile
W. Dale Adams Assistant Professor (now Assoc. Professor at Ohio State University)	in Columbia 2/64-6/66	Study of migration and farm organization in Columbia
Ronald J. Clark Assistant Professor	in Bolivia 9/65-6/71	Evaluation of the Bolivian agrarian reform
John D. Strasma Professor	in Chile 4/66-8/68 and continuing with Ford Foundation	Study of taxation in relation to agrarian reform and agricultural development

These studies have become the basis of a number of significant reports, articles, and action programs. They further indicate the outreach of our department in international relationships.

## BOOKS WRITTEN BY STAFF MEMBERS

Over the sixty-two years (1909-1971) of this department many books have been authored by the staff members beginning with the first one, *An Introduction to the Study of Agricultural Economics* by H. C. Taylor in 1905 to the ones being published in 1972. Taylor had received his Ph.D. degree only three years before he wrote the text and was an "Assistant Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin and an Expert in the Office of Experiment Stations in the U.S. Department of Agriculture" at the time, according to the designation in the text. Other publications by Taylor followed. His classic text, *Agricultural Economics* appeared in 1919 when Agricultural Economics departments were relatively new.

A number of the books experienced wide distribution, some were adopted as texts at many institutions, a few were considered classics in their fields, and a limited number were translated in several different languages. In addition to Taylor's classic mentioned above, his monumental work, *The Story of Agricultural Economics in the United States, 1940-1932* is the premier in its field. Other books of special prominence are Hibbard's, *A History of the Public Land Policies*, Ely and Wehrwein's, *Land Economics*, Macklin's, *Efficient Marketing for Agriculture*, Bakken and Schaars, *Economics of Cooperative Marketing* and Parsons', Penn's, and Raup's, *Land Tenure and Related Problems in World Agriculture*, of which they were the editors. Other books by the staff, especially those dealing in depth with a particular issue or problem, have also been highly regarded within the profession although their publication may not have gone beyond the first printing.

A number of the books experienced wide distribution, some were adopted as texts at many institutions, a few were considered classics in their fields, and a limited number were translated in several different languages. In addition to Taylor's classic mentioned above, his monumental work, *The Story of Agricultural Economics in the United States, 1940-1932* is the premier in its field. Other books of special prominence are Hibbard's, *A History of the Public Land Policies*, Ely and Wehrwein's, *Land Economics*, Macklin's, *Efficient Marketing for Agriculture*, Bakken and Schaars, *Economics of Cooperative Marketing* and Parsons', Penn's, and Raup's, *Land Tenure and Related Problems in World Agriculture*, of which they were the editors. Other books by the staff, especially those dealing in depth with a particular issue or problem, have also been highly regarded within the profession although their publication may not have gone beyond the first printing.

Books, of course, are not the only product of the staff members' researches and studies. In fact, the number of books authored by the staff are relatively modest in number since presumably more attention has been given over the years to programs in extension, research, and teaching and less so to the "publish (in book form) or perish" philosophy. Too numerous to list here, even though they might be more indicative of the member's professional accomplishments than the writing of books, are articles in the professional journals and in popular magazines, circulars, bulletins, reports, discussions of papers, monographs, book reviews, plus unpublished speeches. H. C. Taylor, a highly productive writer, was the author of 305 publications and B. H. Hibbard had 155 published writing to his credit. These together with those of staff members throughout the past 60 years would surely exceed a thousand or fifteen hundred in number.

The listing which follows is limited to published books of which the staff member was with the author or co-author. A contributor of a chapter or article or serving as editor of a volume consisting of a number of contributed papers constitutes a co-authorship for purposes of inclusion in this listing. The mere "discussion" of a contributed paper or the inclusion of a book review in a published volume was not considered sufficient grounds for inclusion in the listing of books as an author.



It is recognized also that some publications might be considered books even though not included in the listing, such as Hibbards' 214 page, *The History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin* which is a publication of his Ph.D. thesis. This is not listed as a book since it is primarily a paperback bulletin of the University of Wisconsin in the Economics and Political Science Series of that date (1904). The writer, therefore, had to use his personal judgment as to whether to include a publication as a book or not. It is hoped that no injustice is done to any staff member for failure to include his books for this reason.

All staff members and retirees were requested in December, 1971 to furnish the writer the names of books of which they were the author, co-author, or contributor. Although the response was excellent, some colleagues failed to reply and, therefore, there is the possibility that some books might not be recorded. The card files in the Steenbock Memorial Library (Ag. Library) were checked for books written by current, and especially former staff members.

Unfortunately, such card files do not give the names of contributors to books. This might also cause an incomplete listing of books by staff members.

In examining the list of books, the great diversity of subject policies, cooperatives, farm management, resource economics, water regulation, agrarian policies and market structures abroad, linear programming – these and many other topics are treated. Only a relatively small number of the books are textbooks – most, no doubt, are used chiefly as reference books for specific subject matter. It is also to be noted that staff members are shown principally as contributors rather than as sole authors or even co-authors with only one other individual. Such papers given at some conference and then included in a “university press” or other comparable type of publication.

## BOOKS WRITTEN BY STAFF MEMBERS

Bakken, Henry H.

- co-author *Economics of Cooperative Marketing*, McGraw Hill Book Company, NY 1937.
- Cooperation to the Finnish*, Mimir Publishers, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, 1939.
- Theory of Markets and Marketing*, Mimir Publishers, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, 1953.
- contributor *Fluid Milk Marketing*, Mimir Publishers, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, 1956.
- contributor *Light and Power Rates and Costs of Service in Wisconsin REA Cooperatives*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1959.
- contributor *Futures Trading Seminar*, Vol. I, II and III, Mimir Publishers, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, 1960, 1963 and 1966.
- contributor, *Informa Oficial de la Mision 105 de Asistencia Tecnica Directa a Honduras Sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Agricola*, Tomos I, II, III, Organizations of American States, Washington DC, 1962
- Basic Concepts, Principles and Practices of Cooperation*, Mimir Publishers, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, 1963.
- contributor *Marketing and Storage Facilities for Selected Crops – Honduras*, Weitz-Hettelsater Engineers, Kansas City, Missouri, 1965.
- contributor *A Grain Stabilization Study of the Entente States and Ghana of West Africa*, Weitz-Hettelsater Engineers, Kansas City, Missouri, 1969.
- contributor *Futures Trading in Livestock – Origins and Concepts*, Mimir Publishers, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, 1970.

Bawden, D. Lee

- Income Maintenance: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Research*, Markham Publishing Company, Chicago, 1971.

Buse, Rueben C.

- contributor, *Agricultural Markets and Cooperatives in 'Developing Countries*, Frederick A. Praeger, NY, 1969.

Clodius, Robert L.

- Problems and Policies of American Agriculture*, Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa, 1959.
- contributor *Futures Trading Seminar*, Vol 2, Mimir Publishers, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, 1963.
- Market Structure Research*, Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa, 1964.
- contributor *Marketing and Economic Development*, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1967.

Cook, Hugh L.

- co-author *The Dry Milk Industry: An Aid in the Utilization of the Food Constituents of Milk*, American Dry Milk Institute, Chicago, 1947.
- contributor *Land Tenure, Industrialization, and Social Stability*, Marquette University Press, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961.
- contributor *Market Structure of the Agricultural Industries*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1966.
- contributor *Organization and Competition in the Midwest Dairy Industries*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1970.

Day, Richard

- Recursive Programming and Production Response*, North Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam, Holland, 1963.

Dorner, Peter

- contributor *The Indian: America's Unfinished Business*, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 1966.
- contributor *Contemporary America: Issues and Problems*, Allyn and

- Bacon, Inc., Rockleigh, NJ, 1968.  
 contributor *American Agriculture: The Changing Structure*, D. C. Heath and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1969.  
 contributor *Institutions in Agricultural Development*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1971.  
 contributor *Rural Development in a Changing World*, Massachusetts Institute Technology Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971.  
 contributor *Agrarian Reform and Employment*, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, 1971.  
 contributor *Land Reform in Latin America: Issues and Cases*, Land Economics Monograph, No. 3, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1972.  
*Land Reform and Economic Development*, Penguin Books, Baltimore, Maryland, 1972.
- Hall, Isaac F.  
 co-author *The Farm Management Handbook*, 1963, and *Approved Practices In Farm Management*, 1966, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Danville, Illinois.
- Harkin, Duncan  
 contributor *A Study of Federal Land Laws and Policies in Alaska*, Public Land Law Review Commission, Department of Commerce, Washington DC, 1969.
- Helmberger, Peter  
 co-author *Cooperative Bargaining in Agriculture: Grower-Processor Markets for Fruits and Vegetables*, University of California, Berkeley, California, 1965.  
 contributor *Market Structure of the Agricultural Industries*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1966.  
 contributor *Marketing and Economic Development: Readings in Agribusiness Research*, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1967.  
 contributor *Readings in the Economics of Agriculture*, Richard D. Irwin, Homewood, Illinois, 1969.  
 contributor *Agricultural Markets and Cooperatives in Developing Countries*, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1969.  
 contributor *The Size, Structure and Future of Farms*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 197\_.
- Hibbard, B. H.  
*Marketing Agricultural Products*, D. Appleton & Company, NY 1922.  
*A History of the Public Land Policies*, Macmillan Company, NY 1924.  
*Agricultural Economics*, McGraw Hill Book Company, NY 1948.  
*Effects of the Great War Upon Agriculture in the United States and Great*, Carnegie Econ Studies, 1919.
- Hobson, Asher  
*The International Institute of Agriculture*, University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 1931.
- Kanel, Don  
 contributor *Land Tenure*, - Proceedings of the International Conference on Land Tenure and Related Problems in World Agriculture, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1956.  
 contributor *Land*, 1958 Yearbook of Agriculture, USDA, Washington DC, 1958.  
 contributor *Land Reform in Latin America*, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison Wisconsin, 1972.

Larson, Adlowe

*Agricultural Marketing*, Prentice Hall, NY, 1951.

contributor *Agricultural markets and Cooperatives in Developing Countries*, Frederick A. Praeger, NY, 1969.

Lord, William B.

contributor *A Study of Federal Land Laws and Policies in Alaska*, Public Land Law Review Commission, Department of Commerce, Washington DC, 1969.

Luening, Robert

co-author *The Farm Management Handbook*, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Danville, Illinois, 1971.

Macklin, Theodore

*Efficient Marketing for Agriculture*, Macmillan Company, NY, 1922.

co-author *Making the Most of Agriculture*, Macmillan Company; NY 1927.

McNall, P. E.

co-author *Farm Accounting – Principles and Problems*, A. W. Shaw Company, NY, 1926.

co-author *Our Natural Resources*, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Decatur, Illinois, 1954.

co-author *Our Natural Resources*, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Decatur, Illinois, 1954.

Miracle, Marvin

contributor *Markets in Africa*, Northwestern University Press, Evanston, Illinois, 1962.

contributor *Food Technologies the World Over*, Avi Publishing Company NY, 1965.

*Maize in Tropical Africa*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1966.

*Agriculture in the Congo Basin – Tradition and Change in "African Rural Economies*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1967.

contributor *Reconstructing African Culture History*, Boston University Press, Boston, Massachusetts, 1967.

contributor *Markets and Marketing in Developing Economies*, Richard D. Irwin, Homewood, Illinois, 1968.

contributor *Proceedings, Conference on African Economic Development*, Temple University Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1968.

contributor *The Economy of Africa*, Allen and Unwin, London, 1969.

contributor *Proceedings, Agricultural Economics Seminar*, North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University, Greensboro, NC, 1969.

*Conditions of Underdeveloped Areas*, Frederick A. Praeger, NY, 1969.

contributor *East African History*, Frederick A. Praeger, NY, 1970.

contributor *The Development of Indigenous Trade and Markets in West Africa*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, England, 1971.

contributor *Adapting Cooperatives and Quasi Cooperatives to the Market Structures and Conditions of Underdeveloped Areas*, Frederick A. Praeger, NY, 1969.

Mitchell, Donald R.

*Farm Accounting*, McGraw Hill Book Company, NY, 1941.

Mortenson, William P.

*Milk Distribution As A Public Utility*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1940.

co-author *Approved Practices in Gains and Potatoes*, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Danville, 1953.

co-author *Approved Practices in Dairying*, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Decatur, Illinois, 1963.  
*Modern Marketing of Farm Products*, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Decatur, Illinois, 1963.  
 co-author *Understanding Our Economy*, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1964.  
 co-author *Approved Practices in Farm Management*, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Danville, 1966.  
 co-author *The Farm Management Handbook*, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Decatur, Illinois, 1971 (with I. F. Hall, 1963.)

Mueller, Willard F.

co-author *Changes in the Market Structure of Grocery Retailing*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1961.  
 contributor *Marketing and Economic Development*, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1967.  
*A Primer on Monopoly and Competition*, Random House, NY 1970.

Parsons, Kenneth

contributor *The Economics of Collective Action*, Macmillan, NY 1950 and University of Wisconsin Press, 1970.  
 co-editor *Land Tenure and Related Problems in World Agriculture*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1956.  
 contributor *Land Tenure, Industrialization, and Social Stability*, Marquette University Press, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961.  
 contributor *Agricultural Adjustment Problems in a Growing Economy*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1958.  
 contributor *Modern Land Policy: Land Economics Institute*, Illinois University Press, Urbana, Illinois, 1960.  
 contributor *Land Economics Research: A Symposium*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1962.  
 contributor *World Food Forum: Proceedings Commemorating the Centennial of the USDA 1862-1962*, Government Printing Office, Washington DC, 1963.  
 contributor *U.S. Papers Prepared for U. N. Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas*, Government Printing Office, Washington DC, 1963.  
 contributor *Labor, Management and Social Policy: Essays in the John R. Commons' Traditions*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison Wisconsin, 1963.  
 contributor *Optimizing Institutions for Economic Growth*, North Carolina State University Press, Raleigh, NC 1964.  
 contributor *Land Problems of Middle East: Proceedings*, Rind el Ghonemy Tripoli, FAO, Rome, Italy, 1966.  
 contributor *Social Research and Rural Life in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean*, UNESCO, Paris, 1966.  
 contributor *Institutional Adjustment: A Challenge to a Changing Economy*, University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas, 1967.  
 contributor *Behavioral Change in Agriculture*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY 1971.

Penn, Raymond J.

contributor *Land Problems and Policies*, Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa, 1950.  
 co-editor *Land Tenure and Related Problems in World Agriculture*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1956.  
 contributor *Resource Productivity, Returns to Scale, and Farm Size*, Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa, 1956.

- contributor *Food Goals, Future Structural Changes and Agricultural Policy: A National Basebook*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1969.
- contributor *Selected Perspectives for Community Resource Development*, API Series, Ag. Policy Institute, North Carolina State University Press, Raleigh, NC, 1969.
- Pulver, Glen C.  
*Benefits and Burdens of Rural Development*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1970.
- Salter, Leonard A.  
*A Critical Review of Research in Land Economics*, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1948.
- Saupe, William  
 co-author *Linear Programming Applications to Farm Planning*, Iowa State University Bookstore, Ames, Iowa, 1965, Rev. 1967.  
 contributor *Food Goals, Future Structural Change and Agricultural Policy – A National Basebook*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1969.
- Schaars, Marvin A.  
 co-author *Economics of Cooperative Marketing*, McGraw Hill Book Company, 1937.  
 contributor *American Cooperation*, Volumes 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1959, 1961, American Institute of Cooperation, Washington DC  
 contributor *Great American Cooperators*, American Institute of Cooperation, Washington, DC 1967.
- Schoenemann, John A.  
 contributor *Potatoes, Production, Storing, Processing*, Avi Publishing Company, Westport, Connecticut, 1968.
- Staniforth, Sydney  
 contributor and co-editor *Agricultural Supply Functions*, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1961.
- Strasma, John  
 contributor *United States – Peruvian Relations*, University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas, 1972.  
 contributor *Relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y el Peru*, Sudamericanos, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1972.  
 contributor *Fourth Report on Progress in Land Reform*, United Nations, NY, 1967.  
 contributor *Ensayos Sobre Planification*, University of Chile Press, Santiago, 1967.  
 contributor *Manual of Land Tax Administration*, United Nations, NY, 1969.  
 contributor *Land and Building Taxes*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1969.
- Taylor, H. C.  
*An Introduction to the Study of Agricultural Economics*, Macmillan Company, NY, 1905.  
*Agricultural Economics*, Macmillan Company, NY 1919.  
*Outlines of Agricultural Economics*, Macmillan, NY 1925.  
 co-author *World Trade in Agricultural Products*, Macmillan Company, NY 1943.  
 co-author *The Story of Agricultural Economics in the United States, 1840-1932*, Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa, 1952.
- Thiesenhusen, William C.  
*Chile's Experiments in Agrarian Reform*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1966.

*Reforma Agraria en Chile: Experimentos en Cuatro Fundos de la Iglesia” Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile, 1968.*

Wehrwein, George S.

co-author *Land Economics*, The Macmillan Company, NY 1940.

Yanggen, Douglas A.

contributor *Soil Surveys and Land Use Planning*, Soil Science of America and American Society of Agronomy, Madison, Wisconsin, 1966.

contributor *A Study of Federal Land Laws and Policies in Alaska*, Public Land Law Commission, Department of Commerce, Washington DC, 1969.

contributor *Regulation of Flood Hazard Areas*, U. S. Water Resources Council, Washington, DC 1971.

## CHAIRMANSHIPS

From 1909 to 1948 the department functioned under a de facto “head” of the department rather than under a “chairman.” Although Professor Dan Otis of farm management fame had coordinate standing with Professor H. C. Taylor in the new Department of Agriculture Economics in 1909, Taylor was “chairman” in name, and “head” in practice. Taylor ran the department for 10 years until he resigned to go to the U. S. Department of Agriculture as “Chief of the Office of Farm Management.” This was not unlike the practice in other departments of the College where the “chairmen” in fact were “heads” appointed and reappointed by the Dean for these purposes. Faculty members did not vote to indicate their choices to the dean until many years later when Professor Karl Paul Link of the Biochemistry Department made an issue of this long established practice in light of legislation granting such voting rights to staff members.

No one, to my knowledge, considered B. H. Hibbard as other than the “head” of the Department during the years of his chairmanship from 1919 to 1931. If any staff member knew of the “Laws and Regulations of the University of Wisconsin” permitting an advisory vote for chairman, he did not ask for such a vote during the Hibbard administration. Hibbard, like Taylor, ran the department, not as a dictator or autocrat but as benevolent leader. For 22 years the department was led by these two men. Their leadership must not have been bad because under it the department blossomed forth and became one of the outstanding departments in the United States.

Asher Hobson followed Hibbard as “chairman,” but in fact as “head,” of the department from 1931-1948. This 17 year stint is the longest of any chairman. Hobson was well-known nationally as well as internationally – nationally as:

1917-1919	first Director of Farm Markets, State of Washington
1919	Assistant Chief, Office of Farm Management, USDA
1920	Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, Columbia University, New York City
1929-1930	consulting economist to the Federal Farm Board
1930-1931	Chief – Division of Foreign Agricultural Services, USDA
1931-1953	Professor of Agricultural Economics at University of Wisconsin
1931-1946	Secretary Treasurer of American Farm Economics Association; president (1947)
1944-1953	Trustee and Chairman (1949-53) of American Institute of Cooperation

internationally as:

1922-29	American Delegate – International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.
---------	---

Besides his administration duties, Hobson regularly taught classes, did some research, and engaged in extension activities as a speaker at many meetings throughout the state.<sup>30</sup> For 15 years he served as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Farm Economic Association, as its president in 1947, and for 9 years he was a Trustee and for 4 years Chairman of the American Institute of Cooperation. These positions gave him contacts with the leadership of our profession and with that of the farmers’ cooperative movement which inured to the benefit of our department.

---

<sup>30</sup> His activities as a “cooperative statesman” are well described in *Great American Cooperators*, American Institute of Cooperation, Washington DC, 1967, pps. 220-226 in a profile written by Milo Swanton.



After Professor Hobson's time as chairman, the administrative head of the department became chairman not only in name but in fact. Advisory votes were taken, transmitted to the College dean, and appointments on a year to year basis were made. The dean could accept the departmental choice or ignore it in his appointment. Although by common consent of the staff, the chairmanship should rotate after a four or five year term, Professor Raymond J. Penn was urged by his colleagues to serve a period of 7 years from 1948 to 1955. Professor Penn was definitely in favor of the staff voting its choice of chairman and instituted the practice during his chairmanship.

Hobson's term ended in January, 1948, followed by that of Rudolph K. Froker who served from February, 1948 and until October, 1948, a matter of nine months, when he was appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture following Dean Ira Baldwin.<sup>31</sup> Professor Raymond J. Penn's chairmanship, which followed that of "Rudy" Froker, lasted from October, 1948 until the end of June, 1955. Marvin A. Schaars was then appointed chairman by Dean Froker and served in this capacity for five years, 1955-60.

Robert Clodius' tenure, following that of "Marv" Schaars, was cut short when he was appointed vice-president of the University in 1962. Professor Harlow Halvorson's term, which started after Clodius' term ended, was terminated on the last day of March, 1966 when he was granted a leave of absence to become Executive Director of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber. This appointment by President L. B. Johnson lasted only a few months because Harlow died from lung cancer on August 20, 1966. Professor John Schmidt succeeded Halvorson and became chairman on April 1, 1966, several months before the usual beginning date of July 1. Willard Mueller began his chairmanship in 1970.

The chairmen of the department and their periods of tenure are shown herewith:

1. 1909-1919	H. C. Taylor
2. 1919-1931	B. H. Hibbard
3. 1931-1948	Asher Hobson
4. February, 1948 – October 1948	R. K. Froker
5. 1948-1955	R. J. Penn
6. 1955-1960	Marvin A. Schaars
7. 1960-1962	Robert Clodius
8. 1962-1966	Harlow Halvorson
9. 1966-1970	John Schmidt
10. 1970 -	Willard Mueller

Perhaps it can be said that "chairman never die – they just fade away" (apologies to MacArthur's memory). Beginning with Hibbard each chairman continued an active role in the department or elsewhere until retirement or death.

Preparing an annual and biennial budget, making recommendations for promotion, and attempting to fill vacancies or additions to the staff are very important functions of the chairman and require much time. In the past two decades the amount of "paper work," correspondence, making out appointment forms, and a vast amount of what might be called "nitty-gritty" work have become most time-consuming. Having 75 to 100 graduate students and a large number of them on one kind of appointment or another is quite different from the

---

<sup>31</sup>Froker served as Dean from October, 1948 to September 1, 1964 when illness and hospitalization forced him to vacate the office. Dean Froker died on May 5, 1965. Dean Glenn Pound succeeded Froker as dean on September 1, 1964.

times when only a dozen or two graduate students required the personal attention of the chairmen. It has, therefore, become very important to have a number of departmental committees that can be very helpful to the chairman in establishing departmental policies.

## PHYSICAL LOCATION

The Department had its main office on the third floor of Agricultural Hall throughout its existence.<sup>32</sup> The room occupied in 1972 by Professor Helmberger (Room 348) was the main office occupied by Dr. Hibbard in the 1920's and early 1930's. His secretary had a desk in Room 348A where Professor Yanggen's office is now (1972) located. Professor P. E. McNall had his office (in Room 348B or C) about where Duncan Harkin's is. It must be remembered that several remodelings have been made on the third floor so that today's arrangements are quite different from what they were the first several decades. For example, Room 340 and 340A, B, C, D of Agricultural Hall, where Schaars, Cook, Penn, Staniforth, R.A.'s, and the stenographers are now housed, was a large lecture room as was the area at the western end of the third floor.

Professor John Kolb in the '20's had his office approximately where the departmental confernece room (Room 352) is located. Professor Theodore Macklin's office in the 1920's was the one now (1972) used by Professor Kenneth Parsons, Room 336A. When Professor Schaars was added to the staff in 1924, the small room, Room 336B now occupied by Mrs. Haygood was built for his use and the outer room served as the secretarial office for McNall's secretary [Mrs. Bushrod (Thelma) Allin] and for Macklin's secretary (Mrs. Margaret Kutz). John Donald had his desk in Room 330 for several years and this was later occupied for many years by Professor Bakken.

Growth of the department called for more space. So, in the 1930's, I believe, farm management personnel and Professor Schaars were given quarters on the south side and eastern end of the second floor of Agricultural Hall in an area now held by Rural Sociology. At that time nearly all of the space now held by Rural Sociology was a large classroom. Both, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science staffs also had their offices across the hall on the second floor.

In the meantime, after Kolb set up his own department, he was given additional space toward the western end of the third floor, replacing bacteriology laboratories in the process. (The Bacteriology Department had laboratories and office space in the basement and on the second and third floors.) With the construction of the Bacteriology Building and thus removal of the department from several floors in Agriculture Hall, with the withdrawal of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science departments to other locations, and with the conversion of lecture halls on the second and third floors of Agricultural Hall into offices, Agricultural Economics was given considerably more space and no longer had quarters on the second floor. It ultimately became the occupant of all space on the third floor of Agricultural Hall when a major remodeling was done in the mid-sixties.

The Land Tenure Center, since its beginning in the early sixties, has had its offices in the Old Soils Building and one section of the Natural Resources Center involving Professors Lord and Harkin have also had offices since 1971 in one of the houses a short distance from Agricultural Hall

---

<sup>32</sup> The department's main office, occupied by B. H. Hibbard, was on the third floor of Agricultural Hall when the writer enrolled in the Agricultural College in 1920. Inquiry leads him to believe that this has been its home from the beginning. Room numbers today (1972) are not the same as they were in the 1920's. The College Catalogue for 1910-11 states that Agricultural Economics was one of the departments housed in Agricultural Hall – the others were Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Bacteriology, Poultry Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, and the offices of the Farmers Institutes.

## THE TAYLOR-HIBBARD CLUB

The following account of the Taylor-Hibbard Club was included in a talk by Professor Kenneth Parsons before the Club on September 18, 1964.<sup>33</sup> The social as well as the educational features of the Club are brought out in this narrative.

“The association began in the early 1920’s, after Professor Taylor’s move to Washington. Few honors have pleased H. C. as much as being recognized in the name of this club. He has spoken to it many times. But the guiding hand during the formative years of this club was that of Professor B. H. Hibbard.

I have only imprecise recollections of comments, mostly by George Wehrwein, about the early years of the Taylor-Hibbard Club. It was the outgrowth of a regular meeting together for the evening meal at the old YMCA cafeteria (which stood just east of where the Union is now) by a group of some five former county agents from Pennsylvania then doing graduate work in agricultural economics. They met for shop talk and review. Others joined and a student supper club was born – soon to become the Taylor-Hibbard Club – about 1922.

My impression is that Bushrod Allin was elected president of this association in 1925. It was he who shaped it into a student-faculty association, meeting together for dinner, with wives and girl friends invited. This form was surely approved of by Professor Hibbard, who loved all sociable occasions, especially if graced by the delightful ladies. This was the club as I first saw it in the fall of 1929. Roland Renne was president, having succeeded Ted Schultz of the year before. Probably we heard an account of their just completed trip to Russia at the first meeting I attended. Those of us who remember those days will recall that the club met two Thursday evenings a month for dinner in one of the private rooms at the Union, such as the Beefeaters Room. Usually some faculty member spoke on a topic of general interest in which he had special competence. The presence of the ladies helped assure that the speeches were not merely professional ‘shop-talk.’ ”

But again the golden years were few. The stock market crash of 1929 was followed by the depression. Graduate students of those days talked seriously about going back to the farm, and some did. The club struggled on. The \$600 annual assistantship stipend for the two semester hours was cut to \$520 a year. This was scarcely enough to live on and really inadequate for the few married students. Union meals became too expensive, so faculty wives served food. They were difficult days, but I was in Washington during some of this time.

Then came the New Deal and suddenly the market boomed for budding young agricultural economists -- and the faculty too. Professor Froker helped set up the Federal Milk Market order program. Professor Schaars worked on livestock marketing. Professor Wehrwein commuted to meetings of the National Resources Board in Washington. The first of the students to Washington became virtually recruitment officers from the ‘unlimited supply’ of graduate students, which was soon exhausted.

In the thirties, while the U. S. was preoccupied with national recovery programs and agricultural adjustment, Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin were riding high. Then came the Second World War. Many former graduate students served with the War Food Board and other emergency programs. All this we pass over, since we are merely trying to

---

<sup>33</sup> This account is reported in the Taylor-Hibbard News Letter for 1965, pps. 12-14.

trace out the continuities in the history of the Taylor-Hibbard Club. The number of the graduate students declined. But the club kept meeting with some regularity.

With the end of war, the study of agricultural economics took on an unprecedented international dimension. Students came from everywhere. Lend-lease brought 18 graduate students from China for a year of special work – 1945-46. That year we had 25 Chinese students in the department. After the war American graduate students returned with G. I. benefits, wives, and children. The Taylor-Hibbard Club had to change. Dinner meetings gave way to after-dinner meetings in which the foreign students would prepare and serve a national dessert. Since then dinner meetings have become occasional only. For a student to take a wife to a Taylor-Hibbard Club dinner requires not only two dinner tickets but likely payment of a babysitter, too. So now we have one or two dinner meetings – modern, complete with bar. The students again meet together for shop talk as often at least as their forerunners from Pennsylvania did more than forty years ago – but now mostly on Friday over afternoon coffee, rather than an evening meal. Shop talk is spiced by frequent lectures, often by international figures. Now there are larger worlds to conquer. While foreign students still struggle with the nuances of English and look forward to going home, the American students practice their foreign languages and study maps of faraway places, prospecting for suitable opportunities for thesis research.

Much of the formal social life of the club seems to have shifted to the auxiliary – student and faculty wives organized as the Jills. They meet regularly for evening dessert and an evening out – away from the books and babies. This is where we are today.

The alumni of this club are now all over the world. So far as I know there is only one other formally organized Taylor-Hibbard Club – that in Washington DC – mostly the USDA. The alumni of this department in Washington DC have met occasionally for a very long time, for dinner and picnics. Since 1947, however, the group has met as a Taylor-Hibbard Club. At first the club met for luncheon with speaker. Now, I understand, they meet over coffee, with participation based on interest in the topic or speaker and not limited to the alumni.”

The Taylor-Hibbard Club is an admirable adjunct to the Department. The library in Hiram Smith Hall which it maintains and supervises includes hundreds of books and theses easily accessible to students and faculty alike. Its annual News Letter has contained much information about the departmental staff's activities as well as the whereabouts and positions held T-H alumni. The fact that some of the T-H members serve on committees of the department is further indication of the importance the department places upon this liaison relationship.

## APPENDIX

September 18, 1958

Dr. Henry C. Taylor  
 Indian –Queen on the Potomac  
 7809 Fort Foote Road  
 Washington 22, DC

Dear Dr. Taylor:

In answer to your request to Professor Parsons for information concerning agricultural economics students during the period of Professor Hibbard's chairmanship, I have exhausted all known sources of possible information from Professor Hibbard's own personalia, through departmental, graduate school, and university statistician records to university directories, special reports and Regents' minutes and records.

Professor Hibbard's class books were useful after 1920, but before that time no record of student majors by department was found. The College of Agriculture had no records before that date and no record of class rolls was found in any of the department or Professor Hibbard's files.

The following information is complete to the best of my knowledge. The department faculty for the two periods is shown first.

	1939-40	1957-58
Professors	5	8
Associate Professors	6	6
Assistant Professors	4	9
Instructors	2	2
Research Assistants	12	6
Lecturer	1	0
Total	30	31

Student Lists by Years

Year	Majors	Ph.D.'s	Preliminaries	Master's
1913	3	1		1
1914	5	1		3
1915	14			7
1916	8			5
1917	6	1		4
1918	9			5
1919	10	1		1
1920	17	5		9
1921	14	6		4
1922	18	2		10
1923	19	7		7
1924	23	4	3	11
1925	18	1	1	10
1926	24	7	2	7
1927	20	1		13
1928	20	3	1	10
1929	21	7		4
1930	18	6	2	6
1931	21	3		5
1932	17	4	4	5
1933	11	2	4	1
1934	13	3		1
1935	16	2	3	5
1936	18	4	2	3
1937	19	2	6	5
1938	17	2	5	8
1939	25	1		6
1940	22	3	2	7
Totals	446	78	35	163

The above figures do not include minors as no records were found dealing with this subject. "Preliminaries" given are for those students whose class cards in Professor Hibbard's file showed no completion of the degree.

Every agricultural student was required to take Agricultural Economics 1 so that figures of undergraduate majors could not be ascertained by class rolls. Records of graduate majors before 1920 were obtained from Professor Hibbard's card files of students taking work with him. Some of these cards may well be for minors. This statement holds for his individual files after 1920 as there was nothing on the card to indicate either the student's major interest or courses taken.

The three Ph.D. degrees shown from 1913-1919 were granted to Falconer 1914, Macklin 1917, Ault 1919. The graduate office shows 3 Ph.D. degrees granted before 1913 in agricultural economics of which one was for you.

One summary in 1939 shows the following distribution of Professor Hibbard's students at that time.

Department Heads  
Teachers in colleges

17  
89

Federal Service		76
State Service	14	
Deans	3	
Associate Directors	3	

If other information is needed kindly feel free to write.

Sincerely,

*P. E. McNall*



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

July 28, 1975

Addendums "A" and "B" to the "Story of the Department of Agricultural Economics" by Marvin A. Schaars are being sent to you as additional information about the Department's activities..

*Peter Dörner*  
Chairman

## Addendum "A"

by Marvin A. Schaars – June 1975

Departmental Ph.D.'s

In the 65 years, 1909-1974, the Department recommended 350 persons to receive the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Agricultural Economics. H. C. Taylor, founder of the Department, received his Ph.D. at our University in 1903 in General Economics and B. H. Hibbard who joined Taylor in 1913, four years after the Department was started, received his Ph.D. also in General Economics in 1902. Dan Otis, the animal nutritionist and extension farm management specialist who joined Taylor in organizing the Department and was very active in field extension service and campus teaching did not have a doctorate degree. These three men constituted the nucleus of the Department in its first half dozen years and with a well known General Economics and a History Department were the attractors of graduate students in those early years.

First Degree Granted in 1914

Mr. John Ironside Falconer was the first person to receive a Ph.D. degree from the Department. This was in 1914. His doctoral dissertation was entitled, "Agricultural Production in the U.S. from 1840 to 1860." It is not surprising that the title suggests a good deal of historical analysis since both Taylor and Hibbard were much interested in agricultural history. Falconer became Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Ohio State University and in doing so preceded other Wisconsin degree holders as department heads.

The second person to receive the doctorate degree from the Department was Theodore Macklin – in 1917. Macklin's voluminous thesis was also in the field of economic history, entitled "A History of the Organization of Creameries and Cheese Factories in the United States." Macklin became a member of the Department in 1922, specializing in agricultural marketing. He was a dynamic advocate of cooperative marketing, author of many bulletins and two textbooks, and a vivacious participant in whatever met his fancy.

Prior to 1920 only three Ph.D.'s were granted, namely to Falconer, Macklin, and Otho Ault, a southerner, in 1919. Four degrees were issued in 1920 to two famous men, Henry Erdman (Professor at Berkeley, California) and C. L. Holmes (Professor at Iowa State University) and to two less well known persons – Augustus Hayes and Tsunao Iomata.

Greatest Number Granted in 1960's

From 1960 to 1969, 108 degrees were issued. This was the largest number in any decade to date: 82 in the 1950's; 56 in the quinquennium 1970-74; 39 in the 1940's. The titles of the theses indicate the great diversity of subject matter investigated. No longer were the topics restricted to marketing, cooperatives, farm management, and economic history but rural zoning, agricultural policies, price analysis, government programs, finance, natural resources, foreign agricultural issues, recreational studies, and several other challenging topics were analyzed.

Number of Ph.D.'s – By Decades

Decade	Number
1909-1919	3
1920-1929	39
1930-1939	22
1940-1949	39

1950-1959	86
1960-1969	106
1970-1974	<u>56</u>
Total	350

Number of Ph.D.'s – By Years 1914-1974

Before 1920's		1920's		1930's		1940's		1950's		1960's		1970's	
1914	1	1920	4	1930	5	1940	2	1950	4	1960	5	1970	9
1917	1	1921	5	1931	3	1941	7	1951	4	1961	16	1971	11
1919	1	1922	2	1932	2	1942	3	1952	7	1962	4	1972	17
		1923	7	1933	2	1943	5	1953	3	1963	8	1973	11
		1924	4	1934	2	1944	2	1954	17	1964	6	1974	8
		1925	1	1935	1	1945	3	1955	12	1965	9		
		1926	6	1936	1	1946	4	1956	7	1966	16		
		1927	1	1937	3	1947	4	1957	12	1967	9		
		1928	3	1938	2	1948	4	1958	8	1968	15		
		1929	6	1939	1	1949	5	1959	11	1969	18		
Total 3			39		22		39		85		106		56

### Departmental vs. Graduate School Records

In the compilation of the Ph.D. holders, years when theses were granted, and in some cases, theses titles, differences between departmental and graduate school records were observed.

Since graduate school recordings are shown for the end of the semesters – in January and June (December and May since 1973) – and at the close of Summer School, these dates do not always coincide with the ones shown in departmental records. For example, the department's file may indicate the degree as granted at the time of the final Orals, say October, 1965, whereas the Graduate School recording will show the degree issued in 1966 (at the close of the first semester). Since the Graduate School listing is the official date, this is the one used in the present recording.

### Theses in Taylor-Hibbard Libraries

For many years, Ph.D. candidates have been required to file with the Agricultural Economics department a copy of their thesis. Today, there are several hundred bound copies on file in the Taylor-Hibbard Library in Hiram Smith Hall. Candidates have also been required to deposit with the Graduate School a copy of their thesis which is then filed in the University Memorial Library. Since the 1950's the doctoral theses are microfilmed under an arrangement with the University of Michigan microfilming service. There are, therefore, several places where persons desiring to read the theses can find them in campus libraries.

Listing of Ph.D. Degrees

Before 1920		
Falconer, John Ironside	<i>Agricultural Production in the U. S. from 1840 to 1960</i>	1914
Macklin, Theodore	<i>A History of the Organization of Creameries and Cheese Factories in the United States</i>	1917
Ault, Otho Clifford	<i>The Peanut as an Agricultural Crop</i>	1919
1920's		
Erdman, Henry Ernst	<i>The Marketing of Whole Milk</i>	1920
Hayes, Augustus Washington	<i>Rural Organization</i>	1920
Holmes, Clarence Leroy	<i>Horses and Mules in American Agriculture with Special Reference to Their Function in Agricultural Production</i>	1920
Iomata, Tsunao	<i>An Analysis of Some Typical Theories of Proper Intensity of Culture</i>	1920
Benton, Alva Hartley	<i>Short Time Farm Credit</i>	1921
Kolb, John Harrison	<i>Rural Primary Groups: A Study of Agricultural Neighborhoods</i>	1921
Stine, Oscar Clemen	<i>An Economic History of Wheat Production in the United States</i>	1921
Youngblood, Bonney	<i>An Economic Study of a Typical Ranching Area on the Edwards Plateau of Texas</i>	1921
Holbrook, Working	<i>The Effect of Price Changes Upon Production and Consumption of Wheat</i>	1921
Buechel, Frederick Anthony	<i>Relation of Rent to Agricultural Land Value in Theory and Practice</i>	1922
Wehrwein, George Simon	<i>Land Ownership and Tenure in the United States</i>	1922
Eke, Paul Axel Clarence	<i>The History of Agriculture in Rusk County, WI</i>	1923
Forster, Garent Wolsey	<i>Land Prices and Land Speculation in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky</i>	1923
Grimes, Waldo Ernest	<i>Measures of Income from Farming</i>	1923
Lee, Virgil Porter	<i>The Need and Present Facilities for Middle Term Agricultural Credit</i>	1923
Jamison, Albert Woodward	<i>The Agriculture of Illinois</i>	1923
Paulson, Walter E.	<i>Marketing of Cherries in Door County, Wisconsin</i>	1923
Eustaquí Genaro, Aquino	<i>The Agricultural Legislation of the Philippine Islands</i>	1923
Fetrow, Ward Willard	<i>Purchasing Power of the Wisconsin Farmer</i>	1924
Shear, Sherwood William	<i>A Survey of Settler's Progress in Upper Wisconsin</i>	1924
Peterson, Guy Aldred	<i>Acquisition of Land Ownership in Wisconsin</i>	1924
Wood, Elwin Grant	<i>Apple Marketing, its Problems and Interrelations with Production</i>	1924
Thomsen, Frederick Lundy	<i>Trade Association Activities As A Means of Eliminating Unnecessary Services In Marketing</i>	1925
Elliot Foster, Floyd	<i>The Elasticity of the Supply of Hogs</i>	1926
Johnson, George Fiske	<i>Producer's Contracts: Their Use, Nature and Value in the Cooperative marketing Movement</i>	1926
Sanders, Jesse Thomas	<i>Factors of Individual Economic Progress of Farmers in Selected Areas of Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky</i>	1926
Thomas, Raymond D.	<i>Farm Land Valuation</i>	1926
Wiley, Clarence Alton	<i>Agriculture and the Business Cycle Since 1920</i>	1926
Lattimer, John Ernest	<i>Land Tenure in Canada</i>	1926
Allin, Bushrod Warren	<i>Comparison of Farm, City, and Village Tax Burdens in Dane County, Wisconsin</i>	1927
Cutler, Garner Homer	<i>Canada's Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products</i>	1928

Hartman, William Albert	<i>The 'Grubstake' Stage in Land Settlement</i>	1928
Page, James Franklin	<i>Factors in the Making of Four Oregon Rural Communities</i>	1928
Comish, Newel Howland	<i>The Standard of Living</i>	1929
Ebling, Walter Henry	<i>The Distribution of Farm Income in Wisconsin</i>	1929
Hendrickson, Clarence Irving	<i>A History of Tobacco Production in New England</i>	1929
Manny, Theodore Bergen	<i>Communication and Transportation as Factors in Rural Organization</i>	1929
Lee, Hoon Koo	<i>History of Land Systems and Policies in Korea</i>	1929
Wertz, Virgil Roe	<i>The Estimated Income from Ohio's Agricultural Industry</i>	1929
1930's		
Schultz, Theodore William	<i>The Tariff in Relation to the Coarse-Feed Grains and a Development of Some of the Theoretical Aspects of Tariff-Price Research</i>	1930
Stokdyk, Ellis Aldoph	<i>Some Factors Influencing the Mid-Season Potato Market</i>	1930
Wehrwein, Carl F.	<i>The Agricultural Ladder in Two Regions of Widely Varying Amounts of tenancy</i>	1930
Ellis, Lippert Spring	<i>The Tariff in Relation to Sugar</i>	1930
Renne, Roland R.	<i>The Dairy Industry and the Tariff</i>	1930
Case, Harold Clayton	<i>Tenancy in Relation to the Organization and Operation of Corn Relb Farms</i>	1931
Keller, Henry, Jr.	<i>Monmouth County Potato Area – A Study in Comparative Advantage</i>	1931
Melcher, William	<i>Relation of Taxes to Income and Assessed Values of Land on the Uncompangre Reclamation Project, Colorado</i>	1931
McNall, Preston Essex	<i>Diminishing Returns in Agriculture: Historical and Critical Sketch</i>	1932
Kelso, Maurice Maytm	<i>A Philosophical Framework for Land Tenure Theory</i>	1933
Silcox, Walter Bruce	<i>Foreign Type Cheese Industry in Wisconsin</i>	1933
Howell, Leander D.	<i>Cotton Prices and Markets with Special Refernce to Farm Prices of Cotton Related to Grade and Staple Length</i>	1934
Hunt, Robert Lee	<i>History of the Farmers' Union in Texas</i>	1934
Johnson, V. Webster	<i>The Cost of County and Town Government in Northern Wisconsin</i>	1935
Mabbum, Pablo N.	<i>The United States Philippine Trade Relations: Their Effects on Foreign Outlets for Philippine Agricultural Exports</i>	1936
Aull, George Habert	<i>Some Inequalities of Taxation in South Carolina</i>	1937
Bunce, Arthur Cyril	<i>Economic Nationalism and the Farmer</i>	1937
Howe, Charles Harold	<i>Assessment and Collection of Farm Real Estate Taxes in Kansas</i>	1937
Larzelere, Henry Earle	<i>The AAA and the Marketing of Wisconsin Tobacco</i>	1938
Herrmann, Omer Wesley	<i>The Development, Operating Policies and Practices of Coop Cotton Gin Associations in the U.S.</i>	1938
Spiegel, Henry William	<i>Contemporary Land Tenure Policies at Home and Abroad</i>	1939
1940's		
Abrahamsen, Martin Abraham	<i>Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies in West Virginia</i>	1939
Parsons, Kenneth Herald	<i>State Aids, Farm Taxes, and Some Related Public Policies in Wisconsin</i>	1940
Reitz, Julius Wayne	<i>A Study of Production Credit in Florida Citrus and Vegetable Areas</i>	1941
Hsiang, Ching-Yuen	<i>Tenure of Land in China: A Preface to China's Land Problems and Policies</i>	1941
Penn, Raymond J.	<i>The South Dakota Rural Credit Department</i>	1941
Moody, Richard Eric	<i>An Efficiency Study of the Platteville Area</i>	1941

McNeeley, John Gordon	<i>Tenancy in Arkansas</i>	1941
Mybrotten, Alfred Norman	<i>Tax Assessment and Equalization with Special Reference to the Wisconsin System</i>	1941
Upchurch, Melvin Louis	<i>Institutional Factors of Land Use Adjustment in Ooos County, Oregon</i>	1941
Beal, George Max	<i>Contractural Relations Between Growers and Processors of Cash Crops in the U.S.</i>	1942
Beck, Frank Victor	<i>An Economic Analysis of the Grass Seed Industry</i>	1942
Miller, Leonard Fred	<i>Dairying as an Economic Enterprise in West Virginia</i>	1942
Parsons, Oswand Allen	<i>Factors Affecting the Managerial, Bargaining, and Rationing Activities Related to Agriculture in the Great Plains Area of Montana</i>	1943
Weitzel, Everett Carl	<i>Economics of Soil Conservation in West Virginia</i>	1943
Blackburn, Dean William	<i>Some Concepts of Regionalism and Their Application to Arkansas</i>	1943
Welch, Frank James	<i>The Plantation System as Related to Land Tenure in Mississippi</i>	1943
Hadary, Gideon	<i>Relationship of Chocolate Milk to Total Fluid Milk Consumption</i>	1944
Larson, Adlowe Lyle	<i>The Union Equity Cooperation Exchange: A Cooperative Terminal Grain Sales Agency</i>	1944
Baker, Burton Albion	<i>The Evaporative Milk Industry Under Federal Marketing Agreements</i>	1945
Timmons, John Francis	<i>Social and Economic Aspects of the Devolution of Agricultural Land Through Descent, Will and Gift</i>	1945
Wood, Gregory Burton	<i>Marketing of Eggs from Wisconsin Farms</i>	1945
Barlowe, Ralieg	<i>The Wisconsin Forest Crop Taxation Law</i>	1946
Hedges, Irwin Randolph	<i>Price Control of Dairy Products During World War II</i>	1946
Rochester, Morgan C.	<i>Landlord-Tenant Relationships in the Sharecropper System in South Carolina</i>	1946
Waples, Eliot Otto	<i>Farm Ownership Processes in a Low Tenancy Area</i>	1946
Christenson, Raymond Peter	<i>Efficient Use of Food Resources in United States</i>	1947
Elkinton, Charles M.	<i>The Meat Industry – Economic Characteristics Revealed by Price</i>	1947
Loomer, Charles William	<i>Group Tenure in the Administration of Public Land</i>	1947
Schmukler, Sidney	<i>Wisconsin Farmers in Industry</i>	1947
Burkett, Winfred Keith	<i>Acquiring Farm Ownership by 100% Loans</i>	1948
Finner, Winn Frederick	<i>The Dry Skim Milk Industry and Marketing Agreement</i>	1948
Flores-Fernandez, Edmundo	<i>Comparative Analysis of the Agrarian Problems of Peru and Mexico</i>	1948
Long, Erven John	<i>Labor, Foundations of Wisconsin Family Farms</i>	1948
Williams, Frederick Allen	<i>Patterns and Problems of Acquisition Utilization and Maintenance of Agricultural Lands Among Negroes in Washington Parish, Louisiana</i>	1949
Brensike, Valentine John	<i>The Triple A and Subsequent Farm Programs in Wisconsin</i>	1949
Kristjanson, Baldur H.	<i>Land Settlement I Northeastern Alberta</i>	1949
Madiman, Shivram Ganapatrao	<i>The Need of Institutional Changes and Regional Planning for Optimum Development of Agricultural Economics of India</i>	1949
1950's		
Cook, Hugh Lincoln	<i>Preferences and Use Practices for Nonfat Dry Milk Solids by Food Processors</i>	1950
Das, Ram	<i>Improving the Marketing of Cereals in India</i>	1950

Shao, Bing-Kun	<i>Methodology in the Development of Agricultural Economics in China</i>	1950
Wan, Chien Chung	<i>Consolidated Balance Sheet and Income Statement of Wisconsin Agriculture Since 1910</i>	1950
Drayton, Leslie Edward	<i>The Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables in Southeastern Wisconsin</i>	1951
El-Shafie, Mohmoud Ahmed	<i>Population Pressure of Land the Problem of Capital Accumulation in Egypt</i>	1951
Motheral, Joseph Rankin	<i>Progress of Land Tenure Adjustments in a Family Farm Area of Texas</i>	1951
Shabana, Zaki	<i>Competitive Situation of Egyptian Cotton The American Market</i>	1951
Kutish, L. John	<i>Truck Regulations Forming Barriers to the Marketing of Wisconsin Fluid Dairy Products</i>	1952
Chawdhari, Tirtha Prasad Singh	<i>A Plan for Agricultural Economic Developments in Bihar</i>	1952
Libeau, Clayton Payne	<i>Economic Indications for the Field Seed Industry</i>	1952
Posada, Antonia Jose	<i>Economics of Columbian Agriculture</i>	1952
Sargent, Frederic Oberlin	<i>Land Tenure in the Agriculture of France</i>	1952
Smith, Stephen Cory	<i>Farm Employment Opportunities</i>	1952
Hendrix, William Elbert	<i>Achievement of Farm Ownership by Tenants and Sharecroppers in the Piedmont in Georgia – The Capital Problem</i>	1953
Peters, Chester Evan	<i>An Analysis of Land Use Practices in the Georgia Broiler Industry</i>	1953
Kristjanson, Kristjan	<i>Taking Private Land for a Public Purpose</i>	1954
Caton, Douglas Duane	<i>Auction Markets as a Method of Marketing Livestock with an Analysis of the Auction Marketing System in Idaho</i>	1954
Kanel, Don	<i>The Land Tenure Process in American Agriculture: The Competitive Status of Family Farms and Their Adjustment to the Life Cycle of Farm Families</i>	1954
Moquit, Abdul	<i>Economic Development of Pakistan</i>	1954
Mullins, Troy	<i>Rice Farming in Louisiana</i>	1954
Smith, Eldon Dee	<i>Migration and Adjustment Experiences of Rural Migrant Workers in Indianapolis</i>	1954
Chung, Nam Kyu	<i>The Economic Development of the Republic of Korea</i>	1954
Johnson, Vernon Castle	<i>A Survey of Leasing Practices and Problems in Wisconsin Agriculture</i>	1954
Dunsdon, Rollin	<i>Financial and Dividend Policies of Cooperative Associations</i>	1954
Graf, Truman	<i>An Economic Analysis of the Southwestern Wisconsin Swiss Cheese Area Industry</i>	1954
Gaballah, Elsayed	<i>The Forward Price Approach to Agricultural Stabilization</i>	1954
Lavigne, Benoit	<i>Resource Productivity in Wisconsin Farming</i>	1954
Owen, Wyn Foster	<i>Increasing Agricultural Production in a Relatively Well Developed Economy</i>	1954
Schutz, Willard Donald	<i>Evaluation of Federal Investment for Resource Development</i>	1954
Spitze, Robert G. F.	<i>An Analysis of the Act as an Economic Phenomenon: The Concept of Economic Power and the Problems of Agriculture</i>	1954
Sturt, Daniel Webster	<i>The Marketing of Cull Dairy Cattle in Wisconsin</i>	1954
Miller, Arthur Harvey	<i>Bulk Assembling of Wisconsin Milk Farm to Plant</i>	1954
Savage, Job Kitchen Jr.	<i>The Effects of Nonmember Patron Business on Farmer Cooperatives</i>	1955
Pynonen, Arthur	<i>Low Income in Agriculture: A Resource Use and Adjustment Problem</i>	1955



Winter, Egon Peter	<i>The Effects of the Relocation of a Cross-Country Highway on Land Values, Land Transfers and Land Uses</i>	1955
Ward, Edward Hazelberg	<i>The Influence of Technological and Legal Changes and the Likely Influence of Concentrated Milk on the Operation of Montana Milk Control Law</i>	1955
Fischer, John Louis	<i>The Economics of Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies in Tennessee, with Emphasis on the Financial Aspects</i>	1955
Fienup, Darrell Fischer	<i>Price Aspects of Milk Procurement Under Conditions of Imperfect Competition</i>	1955
Glover, Lloyd, Jr.	<i>Public Purchase of Land as a Means of Land Use Adjustment</i>	1955
khalil, Mohamed Abdel	<i>The Relationship of the Business Cycle to the Organization of Cooperative Associations</i>	1955
Kristjanson, Ragnar Lawrence	<i>Nonprice Factors in Milk Procurement</i>	1955
McBride, Glynn	<i>International Trade Policies and Programs with Special Reference to the Dairy Industry</i>	1955
McCoy, John Henry	<i>Grain Storage Policy with Particular Reference to Cost of Storing Wheat In</i>	1955
Smith, Edward Joseph	<i>High Quality Roughage: Profitable Use On a Wisconsin Dairy Farm</i>	1955
Christiansen, Rudolph Arthur	<i>An Approach to Farm Development – Based on An Analysis of the Behavior of Borrowers From the Farmers Home Administration</i>	1956
Bright, Cyril	<i>Characteristics of the Retail Feed Business in Wisconsin 1954</i>	1956
Otte, Robert Charles	<i>The Small Watershed Program in Wisconsin</i>	1956
Kaihara, Motosuke	<i>Economic Development of Japanese Agriculture – An Appraisal of the Significance of Land Tenure in Agricultural Development</i>	1956
Pulver, Glenn Curtis	<i>The Effect of Government Policy on the Income of Wisconsin Farmers</i>	1956
Alwan, Abdul Sahib	<i>The Process of Economic Development in Iraq</i>	1956
Tchah, Kyunhi	<i>Manpower, Productivity, and Underemployment in Wisconsin</i>	1956
Haynes, Lawrence Wilber	<i>An Analysis of the Ice Cream Industry as an Outlet for Dairy Products</i>	1957
Daouk, Bashir Jamil	<i>Growth in Agricultural Output of Syria and Lebanon: 1926-1954</i>	1957
Dajani, Nijmeddin Izzar	<i>Economic Appraisal of the Yarmuk Jordan Valley Project</i>	1957
Krause, Oville Ellis	<i>Wisconsin Feeder Pig Markets and Prices</i>	1957
Thamrong, Thalerng	<i>Selected Aspects of the Role of Primary Exports in the Economic Development of Southeast Asia</i>	1957
Hammadi, Sadun Lawlah	<i>Agricultural Taxation in Iraq</i>	1957
Hill, Howard Lyle	<i>An Economic Appraisal of Adjustments in Conventional Leasing Arrangements to Facilitate Capital Accumulation</i>	1957
Kawakatsu, Shohei	<i>Some Methods of Estimating Fertilizer Response Functions for Refinement of Diminishing Returns Analysis</i>	1957
Robinson, Raymond Wayne	<i>Costs and Efficiency of Wholesale Milk Distribution in Milwaukee with Particular Reference to Problems to Wholesale Pricing</i>	1957
Moran, Leo Joseph	<i>Opportunities for Resource Development of Rural Wisconsin</i>	1957
Walrath, Arthur Joseph	<i>Impacts of the Expanding Urban-Rural Economy in Southeastern Wisconsin</i>	1957

Parthasarathy, Gogula	<i>Underemployment and the Indian Agriculturist</i>	1958
Wood, Garland Perry	<i>An Economic Analysis of Range Reseeding in Northern Nevada</i>	1958
Temple, Frederick Charles	<i>Grain Marketing Practices Among Wholesale Feed Manufacturers, Wisconsin, 1956</i>	1958
Buften, Vere Elred	<i>Wisconsin Vegetables for Commercial Processing Production Producing Areas and Markets</i>	1958
Hogan, Edward Benjamin	<i>An Analysis of the Rate of Adoption of a Differentiated Commodity Form: A Case Study of Chicken Meat Marketing</i>	1958
Moore, Hugh Levi	<i>Adjustments to Bulk Procurement in Federal Order Pricing in Chicago</i>	1958
McDermott, James	<i>Public Decision Making in Economic Development in a Southern Indiana County</i>	1958
Taylor, Morris H.	<i>Basic Considerations for Development an Extension Marketing Program in the Western Livestock Industry</i>	1958
Dyck, Diedrich	<i>Enterprise Selection for the Economic Development of Part-Time Farms in Wisconsin</i>	1959
Schoenemann, John	<i>Effect of Variety and Harvest Date Systems of Economic Returns for Potato Farms in Central Wisconsin</i>	1959
Moore, John Runyan	<i>Market Structure and Competitive Behavior in the Dairy Industry – The Present State of Knowledge</i>	1959
Von Ah, Joseph	<i>The Adaptation of Wisconsin Rural Families to Changing Opportunities in Farming, 1950-1958</i>	1959
Anderson, Raymond	<i>Problems of Private Land Use for Recreation in Wisconsin</i>	1959
Berninger, Louis	<i>Economic Analysis of the Wisconsin Floriculture Industry with Special Reference to the Wholesale Commission Firms</i>	1959
Reierson, Robert	<i>Principles of Economics and Education Applied to the Meat Animal Industry of Wisconsin</i>	1959
Garoian, Leon	<i>Changes in the Market Structure of Food Retailing 1940-1957</i>	1959
Benalcazar-Ruales, Rene	<i>Toward a Program for Agricultural Development in Ecuador</i>	1959
1960's		
Jittemana, Phimol	<i>Agriculture in a Developing Economy – A Midcentury Appraisal of Thailand's Agriculture</i>	1960
Hsia, Harrison	<i>Economic Decision Making in Hog Feeding – A New Approach</i>	1960
Badr, Mohamed Ibrahim	<i>Develoing Statistical Methods and Systems of the Agricultural Sector in Egypt as a Part of Planning for General Economic Development</i>	1960
McConnell, Douglas John	<i>Selection of Farm Plans Under Alternative Soil Conservation Practices for a Representative Farm on the Fayette Soil of Southwest Wisconsin</i>	1960
Thompson, John Eldon	<i>Financing Public Education in South Dakota</i>	1960
Mejia-Mattei, Luis A.	<i>An Integrated and Diversified Local Cooperative – A Case Study</i>	1961
Groves, Francis William	<i>Budgeting Techniques in Decisions on Efficient Surplus Milk Disposal</i>	1961
Rieck, Robert E.	<i>An Empirical Measure of Decision Making as an Evaluation of Farm and Home Development in Wisconsin</i>	1961
George, Mammootil Varughese	<i>The Causes of Dairy Mergers and Their Impact on the Structure of the Dairy Industry</i>	1961

Cornelius, Grant	<i>A Study of Residual Income and Land Values on Wisconsin Farms</i>	1961
Boggs, Kenneth	<i>An Analysis of Machine-Type Hay Harvesting Methods</i>	1961
Walsh, Richard George	<i>Private Development, Utilization and Evaluation of Recreation Resources in Northern Wisconsin</i>	1961
Basheer, Abdel-Mawia Mohamed	<i>Approaches to the Economic Development of Agriculture in Egypt (U.A.R.)</i>	1961
Munger, James Arthur	<i>Land Ownership and Use of Resources for Forestry and Recreation in Oneida County, Wisconsin</i>	1961
Fulcher, Glen Dale	<i>Methods of Economic Evaluation of Outdoor Recreational Uses of Water and A Case Study of Their Application</i>	1961
Domike, Arthur Ronis	<i>Procurement Strategies and Market Behavior of the Wheat Milling and Barley Malting Industries in the North Central States</i>	1961
Sargent, Charles Austin	<i>Opportunities for Wisconsin Dairy Farmers with Production Controls</i>	1961
Olivieri-Rodriguez, Jose A.	<i>Market Organization Patterns and Related Problems in Latin America</i>	1961
Morris, Milton Emory	<i>The Effect of an Experimental, Milk Price Reporting Service in Selected Wisconsin Dairy Market</i>	1961
Isarapandh, Glom	<i>A Comparison of the Legal-Economic Features of Cooperative Organization in the United States and Thailand</i>	1961
App, James Leonard	<i>Vegetable Enterprise Selection in Central Wisconsin</i>	1961
Davis, Kinchlowe Carmak	<i>The Implications of Ground-Water in Land Policy Development and in Current Farm Resource Adjustment I a Semi-Arid Region</i>	1962
Krofta, Raymond N.	<i>The Effects of Organizational Change on Aggregate Production</i>	1962
Holje, Helmer C.	<i>Resource Evaluation and an Analysis of Secondary Benefits</i>	1962
Kristjanson, Leo Friman	<i>The Effect of Growth Problems of Consumer Cooperatives on their Potential to Control Abuses of Economic Power: A Case Study</i>	1963
Rehberg, Wallace A.	<i>Use of Cooperative Arrangements by Small Food Processing Firms</i>	1963
Vlasin, Raymond	<i>Some Effects of Highway Land Acquisition of Farm Owners and Operators</i>	1963
Hanson, Ivan Rueben	<i>Economic Aspects of Water Pollution Control</i>	1963
Weisblat, Abraham Melvin	<i>Impact of Family Structure on Wisconsin Farming 1940-1960</i>	1963
Hammond, Jerome Wallace	<i>Financial and Market Causes for Mergers in the Wisconsin Dairy Industry</i>	1963
Colyer, Dale Keith	<i>Capital Structure and Dairy Farm Adjustment</i>	1963
Vilstrup, Richard Henry	<i>The Marketing of Dairy Herd Replacement Stock in Wisconsin</i>	1963
Rask, Norman	<i>Farm Size and Income: An Economic Study of Small Farm Agriculture in Southern Brazil</i>	1964
Mutar, Abdul Wahab	<i>The Introduction of Technology into Traditional Societies and Economies</i>	1964
Reus, Lawrence Arnold	<i>The Wisconsin Processed Vegetable Industry</i>	1964
Singh, Hire	<i>Role of Agricultural Credit in Economic Development of Indian Agriculture</i>	1964

Beg, Mirza Amjad Ali	<i>The Regional Growth Points in Economic Development of Indian Agriculture</i>	1964
Oury, Bernard Roger	<i>A Tentative Production Model for Wheat and Feed Grains in France</i>	1964
Hamilton, Thomas Edwin	<i>Dimensions of Structure and Performance in the Wisconsin Pulpwood Market</i>	1965
Cram, Leo Lawrence	<i>The Cooperative Extension Service and the Lower Socioeconomic Citizenry</i>	1965
Castillo, Carlos Manuel	<i>Growth and Integration in Central America</i>	1965
Sund, Michael Dean	<i>Land Tenure and Economic Performance of Agricultural Establishments in Northeast Brazil</i>	1965
Tinnermeier, Ronald Lee	<i>New Land Settlement in the Eastern Lowlands of Colombia</i>	1965
Thiesenhusen, William Charles	<i>Experimental Programs of Land Reform of Chile</i>	1965
Sheasha, Taha Abow	<i>Different Approaches on the Development of Cooperative Thought</i>	1965
Shariff, Ismail	<i>The Role of External Economies in Agricultural Development: US and India Compared</i>	1965
Cottingham, John Elmer	<i>Changing Patterns of Production and Marketing Dairy Beef in Wisconsin</i>	1965
Hepp, Ralph Edward	<i>An Economic Evaluation of Capital Investment Decision on Wisconsin Dairy Farms</i>	1966
Steiner, Michael Phillip	<i>Producer Decisions on Growth in the Milwaukee Federal Milk Marketing Order</i>	1966
Partadiredja, Atje	<i>Heloetia, W. Va; A Study of Pioneer Development and Community Survival in the Appalachia</i>	1966
Youde, James Guy	<i>Cooperative Enterprise in Alternative Market Structures</i>	1966
McIntosh, Kenneth Dale	<i>Privately-owned Hunting lands in West Virginia: Supply Quality and Access</i>	1966
Cole, David Lee	<i>Analysis of Economic Factors Influencing Price, Organization, and Facilities of the Wisconsin Cooperative Graded Beef Feeder Cattle Auction Sales</i>	1966
Sen, Bandhudass	<i>Output on Indian Farms in Relation to Farm Size and Land Value</i>	1966
Kalter, Robert John	<i>A Model to Estimate the Economic Effects of Water-Based Recreation Projects on Local Political Subdivisions</i>	1966
Vose, David Avery	<i>Market Structure, Conduct and Performance of the Midwest Dairy Industries</i>	1966
Nyunt, Myo	<i>Farm Size, Farm Enlargement, and Related Socio-Economic Factors on Wisconsin Dairy Farms, 1950-1960</i>	1966
Mohie, El Din, Yehia	<i>Egyptian Agriculture: A Case of Arrested Development</i>	1966
Salim, Agoes	<i>The Market for Small Farm Rubber in Malaya</i>	1966
Dishoni, Sherif Ahmed	<i>The Impact of Development on Three Irrigated Areas of Sudan</i>	1966
Rohde, Gary Edward	<i>Economic Analysis of Policies Affecting the Movement of Animal Products in International Trade</i>	1966
Powers, Mark James	<i>An Economic Analysis of the Futures Market for Pork Bellies</i>	1966
Harkin, Duncan Alfred	<i>Issues in Economic Development: The Menominee County, Wisconsin, Case</i>	1966
Camacho Saa, Carlos	<i>Minifundia, Productivity, and Land Reform in Cochabamba</i>	1967
Miller, Robert Howard	<i>Wisconsin Cottage Cheese Production and Marketing: An Economic Analysis</i>	1967
Solverson, Lyle	<i>The Wisconsin Dairy Industry Trade Practice Law</i>	1967

Witucki, Lawrence A.	<i>Agricultural Transformation I the Merowe Area of Northern Sudan</i>	1967
Erven, Bernard Lee	<i>An Economic Analysis of Agricultural Credit and Policy Problems, Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil</i>	1967
Khan, Ahmad Saeed	<i>Study into the Behavior of Large and Small Farms with Regard to Their Response to Economic Stimuli</i>	1967
Schmid, Lester James	<i>The Role of Migratory Labor in the Economic Development of Guatemala</i>	1967
Ghosh, Sukesh K.	<i>An Interregional Competition Model of the United States Pork and Beef Industries with Special Reference to Wisconsin</i>	1967
Cropp, Robert A.	<i>Economic Analysis of Marketing Potential for Sterilized Milk Concentrate in Institutional Markets</i>	1967
Vallanueva, Benjamin	<i>Institutional Innovations and Economic Development in Honduras: A Case Study</i>	1968
Barraza-Allande, Luciana E.	<i>A Three Sectoral Model of Growth for Mexcio</i>	1968
Brannon, Russell H.	<i>The Role of the State in the Agricultural Stagnation of Uruguay</i>	1968
Davis, Lawrence H.	<i>Economics of the Property Tax in Rural Areas of Columbia</i>	1968
Haider, Agha Sajjad	<i>Opportunities for Economic Development in Northwestern Wisconsin – A Restudy of Price County</i>	1968
Osterhoudt, Frank H.	<i>An Economic Analysis of Wisconsin's Diversion Permit System for Agricultural Irrigation</i>	1968
Steele, John Tracy	<i>Tenure Processes in a Community in Minas Gerais, Brazil</i>	1968
Torgerson, Randall Everett	<i>The Cooperative Systems Approach to Improving Farm Incomes</i>	1968
Leuthold, Ray	<i>Economic Analysis of Daily Hog Price Fluctuations</i>	1968
Cooper, Rollin Benjamin	<i>Private Outdoor Recreation in Wisconsin – An Industrial Organization Analysis</i>	1968
Mather, Loys L.	<i>Consumer Cooperatives in the Grocery Retailing Industry</i>	1968
Maturana, Sergio	<i>Paracho: The Economics of Development in a Mexican Smallholder Community</i>	1968
Said, Yousif Hassan	<i>The Role of Agriculture in the Economic Development of Sudan</i>	1968
Droge, John Henry	<i>Wholesale Price Prediction Analysis of United States and Wisconsin Canned Cut Green Beans, Sweet Corn and Sweet Peas 1948-1967</i>	1968
Taylor, James Robert	<i>Agricultural Settlement and Development in Eastern Nicaragua</i>	1968
Yankey, Joseph Bernard	<i>A Study of the Situation in Agriculture and the Problems of Small Scale Farming in Domicia, West Indies</i>	1969
Kangayappan, Kumaraswamy	<i>Poverty as an Issue in Indian Development Policy</i>	1969
Huth, William Powers	<i>Traditional Institutions and Land Tenure as Related to Agricultural Development Among the Ibo of Eastern Nigeria</i>	1969
Lin, Peter Ching-Horng	<i>Estimation of Linear Consumption – Expenditure Relations for Homogeneous Groups of Rural Households in the U.S. 1960-61.</i>	1969
Gollas-Quintero	<i>History and Economic Theory in the Analysis of the Guatemalan Highland Agriculture</i>	1969
Peinado, Marcelo	<i>Land Reform in Three Communities of Cochabamba, Bolivia</i>	1969
Saenz, Carlos Joaquin	<i>Population Growth, Economic Progress, and Opportunity on the Land: The Case of Costa Rica</i>	1969

Fag El Nour, Mohammad H.	<i>Problems of Economic Development I te Upper Great Lakes Region: A Regional Planning Approach</i>	1969
Fletschner, Carlos Alberto	<i>Structural Patterns in the Marketing of Selected Agricultural Products in Chile: The Position of Small and Large Growers</i>	1969
McGarry, Michael John	<i>An Economic Analysis of 1980 International Trade in Beef</i>	1969
Meissner, Charles Frederick	<i>Foreign Owned Food Processing Firms in Five Latin American Countries: The Role of Their Policies in Contributing to Economic Growth</i>	1969
Ronaghy, Hassen Ali	<i>Iran, Long Term Projection of Demand for and Supply of Major Agricultural Commodities for 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985</i>	1969
Haney, Emil Bradshaw	<i>The Economic Reorganization of Minifundia in a Highland Community of Colombia</i>	1969
Day, John Cecil	<i>A Recursive Programming Model for the Selection of Nonstructural Flood Plain Management Systems</i>	1969
Pringle, George Edward	<i>A Temporal-Spatial Analysis of Sugar Production and Marketing in Puerto Rico</i>	1969
Behr, Michael Ross	<i>Technical Progressiveness in the Agricultural Processing Sector: A Structural Analysis</i>	1969
Tobey, Donald Marvin	<i>Interrelationships of Public and Private Campgrounds – Sauk County, Wisconsin</i>	1969
1970's		
Richter, Humberto Vendelino	<i>Optimum Ranch Organization in Bage, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil</i>	1970
Cohan, Hugh Ezequiel	<i>Towards an Operational Theory of the Agricultural Land Market</i>	1970
Gartner, Gerald John	<i>The Impact of a National Milk Order for the United States: An Economic Appraisal</i>	1970
Arevalo-Salazar, Luis	<i>The Legal Insecurity of Rural Poverty in Colombia: A Case Study of the Notarial and Registry Systems</i>	1970
Khan, Dilawar Ali	<i>A Critique of Mr. Aaron Sapiro's Cooperative Philosophy</i>	1970
West, Donald Alan	<i>Migration Among Low-Income People</i>	1970
Jesse, Edward Vincent	<i>An Analysis of the Supply Determination Process of Vegetable Cannerys with Special Emphasis on Raw Product Contracting</i>	1970
Yepez, Luis Fernando	<i>An Evaluation of the Venezuelan Sugar Industry</i>	1970
Gordon, John Russell	<i>A Model for Estimating the Economic Effects of Agricultural Resource Development on Related Sectors of the Economy</i>	1970
Storey, Gary Garfield	<i>Systems Analysis of Hydropower Production on the Wisconsin River</i>	1971
Willett, Gayle Steven	<i>Structural Projections of the Wisconsin Dairy Industry's Production Sector to 1980</i>	1971
Strang, Arthur Innis	<i>A Regional Relative Productivity Land Tax Proposed by the Government of Bolivia to Replace all Domestic Taxes on Agriculture</i>	1971
Imel, Joe Blake	<i>Structure-Profit Relationships in the Food Processing Sector</i>	1971
Chen, David Yi	<i>A Simulated Economic Cost Model for Wisconsin Cottage Resorts</i>	1971
Bull, Leonard Lee	<i>An Economic Analysis of Rural Wisconsin Household Income</i>	1971
Kaminsky, Mario	<i>The Structure of Production of Multiple Output Dairy Farms in the 'Centro Santaferino' Region of Argentina: A Multivaried Analysis</i>	1971

Schuster, Jorge Frederick	<i>Rural Problem Solving Policies in Venezuela with Special Reference to the Agrarian Issue</i>	1971
Vergelin, Cesar Frederic	<i>Water Erosion in the Carcarana Water Shed; An Economic Study</i>	1971
Quiros, Rodolfo Eduardo	<i>Agricultural Development and Economic Integration in Central America</i>	1971
Franco, Jose M.	<i>The Legal Insecurity of Landed Property in Venezuela: A Case Study of the Registry and Cadastral Systems</i>	1971
Bucknall, Jeffery James	<i>An Appraisal of Some of the Developmental Impacts of the Kenya National Trading Corporation</i>	1972
Chung, Choeng-Hoy	<i>Interregional and International Economic Analysis of the World Feed Grain Economy in 1980 with Emphasis on the U.S. North Central Region</i>	1972
Freeland, Mark Snyder	<i>Determinants of the Incidence of Work Limitations Associated with Chronic Illness and Impairments</i>	1972
Wood, Richard H.	<i>The Agricultural Supply Industries in the Economic Development of the Peruvian Sierra</i>	1972
Kunkel, David Edward	<i>Market Structure, Conduct, and Performance: The Turkish Cotton Textile Industry as a Case Study</i>	1972
Trigo, Eduardo J.	<i>Structural Changes in the Food Retailing Market in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Region of Argentina During the 1960-70 Decade</i>	1972
Lai, Lily K.	<i>The Estimation of Effects of Expected Family Income and Socio-Economic Variables on the United States Household Consumption of Food Commodity Groups</i>	1972
Deaton, Brady James	<i>The Costs and Returns of Migration from Eastern Kentucky to Cincinnati, Ohio</i>	1972
Barriga, Claudio	<i>Management in Cooperative Farming: Its Importance for Agricultural Development, With a Comparative Study</i>	1972
Khan, Rana Anwar	<i>An Economic Analysis of 1980 International Trade in Jute with Special Reference to Pakistan</i>	1972
Rosner, Monroe Herman	<i>The Problem of Employment Creation and the Role of the Agricultural Sector in Latin America</i>	1972
Rose, Dietmar Walter	<i>A Simulation of Alternative Management Strategies for the Control of Jack Pine Budworm</i>	1972
Soles, Roger Edward	<i>Rural Land Invasions in Colombia</i>	1972
Beebout, Harold Seymour	<i>The Production Surface for Academic Achievement: An Economic Study of Malaysian Secondary Schools</i>	1972
Peterson, Hans Patrick	<i>Estimating the Influence of Household Composition on Household Food Expenditures by Adult Equivalent Scales for Households in the United States I 1955 and 1965</i>	1972
Lowe, James Chic	<i>The Feasibility of Improving the Performance of the U.S. Feeder Pig Market Through the Application of Communications Technology</i>	1972
Barrows, Richard Lee	<i>Regional Economic Development and the Public Sector: An Economic Analysis of the Economic Development Administration's Public Works Projects</i>	1972
Streeby, Larry L.	<i>Foundations of an Improved Fire Damage Appraisal System</i>	1973
Dadd, Christopher Mark	<i>Estimating the Influence of Household Size and Composition on Consumption Patterns by Adult Equivalent Scales for Urban Households in Brazil 1960-1970</i>	1973

Weber, Bruce Alan	<i>Trickling Down: The Responsiveness of Rural and Rural Poor Family Income and Labor Supply to Regional Economic Growth</i>	1973
Schamper, John Wayne	<i>An Analysis of Variables Affecting the Aggregate Production of Milk in the United States with Particular Emphasis on the Price of Beef</i>	1973
Bale, Malcolm David	<i>Adjustment to Freer Trade: An Analysis of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962</i>	1973
Conrad, Jon Martin	<i>Uncertain Externality: The Case of Oil Pollution</i>	1973
Rosine, John Frank	<i>The Impact of U.S. Commodity Programs on the Farm Factor: An Aggregate Quantitative Approach</i>	1973
Nzekio, Ernest Pouemi	<i>Stability, Export Taxation, and Economic Development: The Role of Cocoa Marketing Boards and Cocoa Stabilization Funds in Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Cameroon</i>	1973
Weidemann, Wesley Clark	<i>Migration: Economic and Noneconomic Determinants and the Private Economic Benefits</i>	1973
Adesimi, Amos A.	<i>The Prospects and Potentials of Groundnut Cultivation as a Means of Enhancing Economic Opportunities in the Rural Economy of Northern Nigeria</i>	1973
Meyer, Neil Larry	<i>Interregional Impacts of Alternative Water Policies for Irrigation in the Western United States: A Quantitative Assessment</i>	1974
Fabiyi, Yakub	<i>Land Tenure Innovations in Rural Development: The Problems in Western Nigeria With Some Tanzanian Comparisons</i>	1974
Ariza-Nino, Edgar Julio	<i>Beef Cattle Production. A Microeconomic Growth Curve Model with Special Reference to Sire Evaluation Under Tropical Conditions</i>	1974
Salathe, Larry E.	<i>An Econometric Simulation Model of Wisconsin's Dairy Industry</i>	1974
Ogunronbi, Oladejo	<i>Agricultural Credit, Peasant Agriculture and Economic Development: Insights and Implications for Western Nigeria</i>	1974
Smith, Stephen Michael	<i>Changes in Farming Systems, Intensity of Operation, and Factor Use Under an Agrarian Reform Situation: Chile 1965/66—1970/71</i>	1974
Frank, Gary George	<i>Analysis of Dairy Enterprise Expansion Alternatives</i>	1974
Morse, George W.	<i>The Neighborhood Benefit Investment Hypothesis for Public Education: An Econometric Study of Wisconsin School Districts</i>	1974



Addendum “B”<sup>34</sup> – 1975Faculty Members  
of the  
Department of Agricultural Economics  
1909-1975

by Marvin A. Schaars

Introduction

During the period 1909-1975, 134 persons served on the faculty of the Department of Agricultural Economics. Only persons of Instructor rank or higher were included in this tabulation – teaching and research assistants, visiting professors, special lecturers and other temporary appointees were not included. Persons holding joint appointments in Agricultural Economics and in another department (or departments) were included, since it was not always ascertainable whether the person was budgeted principally in Agricultural Economics or elsewhere.

---

<sup>34</sup> This is an addendum to the “Story of the Department of Agricultural Economics” prepared by Marvin A. Schaars in 1972 and available from the Department.

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS FACULTY MEMBERS

1909 – 1974

<b>Name</b>	<b>Beginning</b>	<b>Terminating</b>
Allen, Arnon R.	1964	Present
Allin, B. W.	( )	( )
Anderson, Don S.	1932	1946
Anderson, Hjalmer O.	1947	1954
Archbold, Louise	(1962)	( )
Atwood, Joan (nee McKerley)	1954	1959
Baird, W. L.	(1913)	( )
Bakken, Henry	1924	1966
Bane, Lita	1926	1928
Barrows, Richard L.	1972	Present
Bawden, Lee D.	1963	Present
Bentley, William R.	1966	1970
Bergstresser, John L.	(1934)	( )
Beuscher, Jacob H.	1951	1956
Bishop, Richard C.	1973	Present
Black, William E.	1945	1950
Brandner, Herbert J.	1950	1952
Bromley, Daniel	1969	Present
Buse, Rueben C.	1959	Present
Campbell, Gerald R.	1973	Present
Carstensen, Vernon	1948	1960
Christensen, C.L.	1931	1943
Clarenbach, Fred A.	1945	1948
Clark, Fred E.	1934	1934
Clark, Ronald J.	1962	1972
Clodius, Robert	1950	Present
Cook, Hugh L.	1947	Present
Cram, Leo	(1968)	( )
Day, Lee M.	1950	1955
Day, Richard	1962	Present
Dobson, William D.	1969	Present
Donald, John S.	1920	1934
Dorner, Peter P.	1954	Present
Drayton, Leslie E.	1949	1950
Dubois, Rita	1952	1953
Ebling, Walte	1936	1964
Eckhardt, August G.	1952	1957
Elliott, H. M.	1913	1914
Erdmann, Herbert H.	1936	1940
Erven, Bernard	1969	1969
Follett, A. O.	1938	1959
Froker, Rudolph K.	1928	1964
Gabbard, L. P.	1925	1926
Galpin, Charles J.	1911	1919

Garoian, Leon	1956	1958
Glover, Wilbur H.	1945	1945
Graf, Truman F.	1951	Present
Groves, Francis W.	1960	Present
Gunn, R. V.	1916	1917
Hall, Issac F.	1928	1954
Halvorson, Harlow	1948	1966
Hardin, Clifford	1941	1944
Harkin, Duncan A.	1965	Present
Hartman, William	1926	1928
Haygood, Kathy	1962	Present
Hedges, Irwin R.	1937	1942
Helmberger, Peter G.	1962	Present
Hibbard, B. H.	1912	1955
Hobson, Asher	1931	1953
Hoffman, A. Claire	1930	1935
Hughes, Harlan G.	1972	Present
Johnson, Aaron C.	1965	Present
Johnson, Roger	1962	1967
Juve, O. A.	1914	1919
Kanel, Don	1963	Present
Kincaid, James	1963	1963
King, David	1972	Present
Kirkpatrick, E. L.	1928	1930
Kolb, John	1920	1930
Kristjanson, Kris	1949	1949
Kross, John I.	1946	1955
Kutish, L. John	( )	( )
Larson, Adlowe L.	1962	Present
Legrid, Mrs. Clara (nee Jonas)	( )	( )
Leopold, Aldo	1933	1948
Lloyd, A.G.	1912	( )
Loomer, Charles W.	1947	Present
Long, Erven J.	1948	1950
Lord, William	1959	1972
Luening, Robert	1968	Present
Macklin, Theodore	1919	1930
McMillan, Melville C.	1973	Present
McNall, Preston E.	1921	1956
Mendum, Samuel W.	1919	1921
Miller, Arthur H.	(1954)	(1956)
Miracle, Marvin P.	1964	Present
Mitchell, Donald R.	1932	1959
Moore, Hugh	1957	1959
Mortenson, William P.	1928	1964
Mueller, Willard F.	1957	Present
Otis, Dan	1909	1919
	1956	1959

Parks, Robert		
Parsons, Kenneth H.	1937	1974
Penn, Raymond	1946	1974
Peterson, Gustof A.	1958	Present
Pulver, Glen	1955	Present
Rask, Norman	1964	1965
Raup, Phillip M.	1949	1953
Reed, Robert H.	1965	Present
Reiersen, Robert	1954	1961
Rieck, Robert E.	1960	Present
Riley, Miles C.	( )	1947
Robinson, R. Wayne	1968	Present
Rothstein, Morton	1961	Present
Rowlands, Walter	1961	1965
Salter, Leonard A.	1940	1946
Saupe, William E.	1965	Present
Schaars, Marvin A.	1924	1972
Schmidt, John K.	1956	Present
Schnieder, Vernon	1962	1966
Shaffer, Ron E.	1972	Present
Shoemaker, Karl G.	1948	1955
Schoenemann, John	1959	Present
Smith, Edward P.	( )	( )
Smith, Stephen C.	1949	Present
Smith, William B.	1957	1963
Staniforth, Sidney D.	1951	Present
Strasma, John D.	1965	Present
Taylor, Henry C.	1909	1919
Thiesenhusen, William	1959	Present
Tompkins, William A.	1964	1967
Valentine, J. A.	1909	1912
Vilstrup, Richard	1962	Present
Watrud, H. O.	1914	1917
Webster, Henry	1962	1967
Wehrwein, Carl F.	1931	1940
Wehrwein, George S.	1929	1945
Weigle, Richard N.	1968	Present
Weisblat, Abraham M.	( )	( )
Whitney, Howard	1969	Present
Wilcox, Walter W.	1944	1949
Wileden, Arthur	1925	1930
Willett, Gayle	1971	1972
Yanggen, Douglas A.	1962	Present

Perhaps there are unintentional omissions or errors in the faculty listing and possibly names of persons who were not of Instructor or higher are included. Such errors, if they do exist, may be due to inaccuracies or omissions in the sources of our information. These sources were the following: listing of faculty names in the College's annual catalogues (1909 to 1974); the records in the office of the Supervisor of Personnel and Payroll Benefits of the College; and

thirdly, the Department's incomplete files on staff members. Although an effort was made to get as accurately as possible the beginning and terminating dates of appointment, we fear that due to incomplete records omissions and errors might be present. We regret this situation and ask for the reader's indulgence in this matter.<sup>35</sup>

### Faculty Specialization and Involvement

In the first dozen years or so, staff members were principally specializing in general agricultural economics (Taylor and Hibbard), farm management (Otis and McNall), rural sociology (Galpin and Kolb) and marketing (Macklin). During the next several decades, circa 1930's and 1940's, new disciplines and specialists were added – land economics (Wehrwein, Parsons, Penn and Salter), cooperatives (Bakken and Schaars). In more recent years – 1950's, 1960's and 1970's – more areas of faculty interests were added and faculty member's participation in public service as indicated in the following quotation from a recent (1974) brochure of the department became fairly commonplace.

“The faculty of the Department (in 1974-75) numbers approximately 40, with most holding combined research-teaching-extension appointments. In addition to usual campus and public service activities, our faculty is deeply involved in policy matters at the state and national level.

In the past several years, members of the Department have worked with the Wisconsin Department of Administration, the Governor's Land Use Policy Commission, the Governor's Agricultural Task Force, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, and several regional planning commissions, in addition to serving as the Governor's representative on the Wisconsin Board of Agriculture, Justice, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare; to the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Tariff Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Water Resources Council, and the Office of Management and Budget; to the House Ways and Means Committee and to the following Senate Committees: Finance, Appropriations, Foreign Relations, Judiciary, Small Business, and Commerce.

In the international sphere, over 25 faculty members have worked with the United Nations, the World Bank, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Bank, the Inter-American Foundation, the Agricultural Development Council, or foreign universities and governmental agencies. Finally, several members of the Department have had a major involvement in activities of the American Agricultural Economics Association, and the International Association of Agricultural Economists, as well as with other professional associations.”<sup>36</sup>

---

<sup>35</sup> Appreciation is extended to Mrs. Erna Schendel and Mr. Erle Smith of the office of Personnel and Payroll Benefits for supplying names and dates from College files. Their assistance was great help in this project.

<sup>36</sup> Special brochure of the Department of Agricultural Economics entitled “Graduate Study in Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison,” p. 7.

### Interests in Extension

As was mentioned above many faculty members hold research-teaching-extension appointments. Over the years, a number of staff members of the Department specialized in extension – or had part-time extension appointments – included were I. F. Hall, R. K. Froker, Karl Shoemaker, A. O. Follett, W. P. Mortenson, Henry Bakken, Walter Rowlands, R. J. Penn, Clifford Hardin, John Donald, Dan Otis, William E. Black, Leon Garoian, Truman Graf, Francis Groves, Irwin Hedges, Asher Hobson, A. C. Hoffman, John Kross, Theodore Macklin, P. E. McNall, Glen Pulver, Robert Reiersen, Marvin A. Schaars, Richard Weigle, Peter Dorner, Gustof Peterson, Robert Luening, Harlan Hughes, Douglas Yanggen, Richard Vilstrup, Duncan Harking, Wayne Robinson, Adlowe Larson, Howard Whitney, Ronald Shaffer, Sydney Staniforth, Robert Reed, William Saupe, William Dobson, John Schmidt, Richard Barrows, Hugh Cook, Gerald Campbell and possibly others unfamiliar to the author or of recent appointment.

### 1974-75 Faculty and Areas of Interest

“The members of the 1974-75 faculty are listed below with an indication of their major areas of interest.”<sup>37</sup>

Arnon R. Allen	(LL.B., University of Wisconsin, 1957) Farm Estate and business planning.
Richard L. Barrows	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1972) Land Economics, rural development, natural resources.
Lee Bawden	(Ph.D., University of California-Berkeley, 1964) Rural poverty, labor markets.
Richard C. Bishop	(Ph.D., University of California-Berkeley, 1972) Natural resources, land economics.
Daniel W. Bromley	(Ph.D., Oregon State University, 1969) Natural resources, public decision making.
Rueben C. Buse	(Ph.D., Pennsylvania State University, 1959) Consumption economics.
Gerald R. Campbell	(Ph.D., Michigan State University, 1973) Industrial organization, marketing.
Rudolph A. Christiansen	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1956) (USDA collaborator) Recreation development, rural development
Hugh L. Cook	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1950) Milk marketing, economic development
Richard H. Day	(Ph.D., Harvard, 1961) Economic theory, development and technological change.
William D. Dobson	(Ph.D., Purdue, 1969) Price forecasting, modeling an decision theory.
Peter P. Dorner	(Ph.D., Harvard, 1959) Land tenure, agricultural development.
Truman F. Graf	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1960) Dairy industry, agricultural trade.
Francis W. Groves	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1966) Land use, economic development.
Peter Helmberger	(Ph.D., University of California-Berkeley, 1961) Industrial organization and agriculture, agriculture policy.

---

<sup>37</sup> Special brochure, “Graduate Study in Agricultural Economics,” pages 709; Department of Agricultural Economics, 1974.

Harlan G. Hughes	(Ph.D., University of Missouri, 1971) Agricultural production, decision making.
Aaron C. Johnson, Jr.	(Ph.D., University of California-Berkeley, 1967) Rural poverty, land markets.
Don Kanel	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1954) Agricultural development, land tenure.
Adlowe L. Larson	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1968) Farm records and Extension programs.
Melville McMillan	(Ph.D., Cornell, 1973) Local finance, social choice.
Marvin P. Miracle	(Ph.D., Stanford, 1963) Market structure and economic development, tropical agriculture.
Willard F. Mueller	(Ph.D., Vanderbilt University, 1955) Industrial Organization.
Kenneth H. Parsons	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1940) International development.
Gustof A. Peterson	(Ph.D., Iowa State University, 1953) Farm Management, income taxes.
Glen Pulver	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1954) Community development.
Robert H. Reed	(Ph.D., University of California-Berkeley, 1961) Food processing industry, rural development.
R. Wayne Robinson	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1957) marketing, cooperatives and agricultural development.
William E. Saupe	(Ph.D., Iowa State University, 1965) Rural poverty, negative income tax programs.
John R. Schmidt	(Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1960) Farm decision making.
John Schoenemann	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1959) Horticulture.
Ron E. Shaffer	(Ph.D., Oklahoma State University, 1972) Community development, rural public services.
Stephen C. Smith	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1952) Natural resources, community development.
Sydney D. Staniforth	(Ph.D., Iowa State University, 1951) Recreation industry, rural development.
John Strasma	(Ph.D., Harvard, 1960) Development finance, multinational corporations, primary commodity markets.
William C. Theisenhusen	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1963) Land tenure, agricultural development.
Richard H. Vilstrup	(Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1963) Livestock and meat marketing, transportation.
Richard N. Weigle	(Ph.D., Purdue, 1967) Grain marketing, financial management.
Howard S. Whitney	(Ph.D., Texas A&M, 1962) Cooperatives, agricultural finance.
Douglas A. Yanggen	(LL.B., University of Wisconsin, 1961) Land use, lakeshore management.