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Report 124

Department Report No. 124
Department of Agricultural Economics

March 1982

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

-THE FIRST 50 YEARS-

by

A.W. Epp

GIANNINI FOUNDATION OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

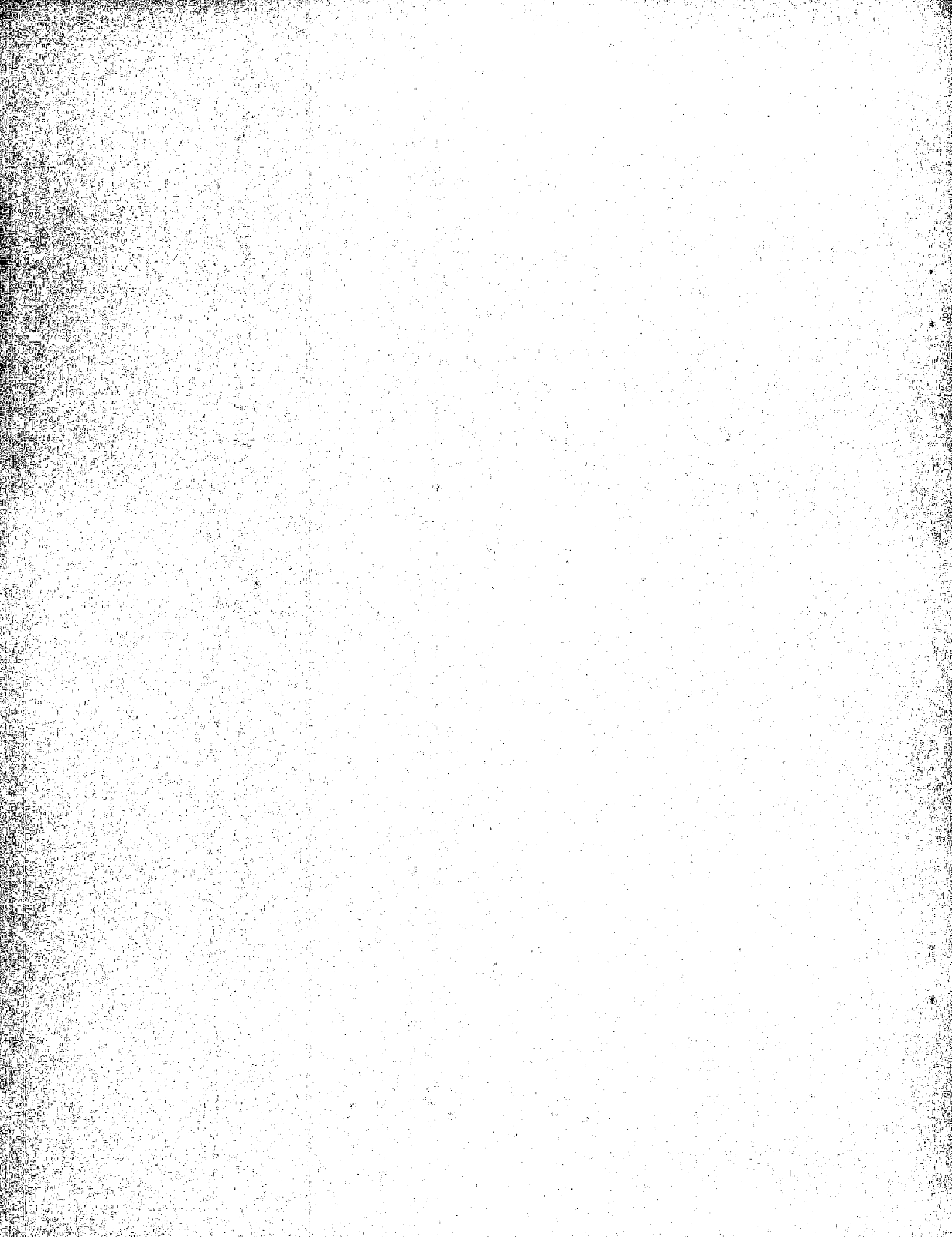
WITHDRAWN
MAR 26 1982

The Agricultural Experiment Station
Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Roy G. Arnold, Director



The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station provides information
and educational programs to all people without regard
to race, color or national origin.



The Agricultural Economics Department

-The First 50 Years-

A.W. Epp^{1/}

Introduction

A brief review of the beginning of the University of Nebraska and the College of Agriculture provides the background for the establishment of a Department of Agricultural Economics.

During the early 1860's the Congress of the United States passed several acts in support of higher education. These acts gave land and other financial assistance to the individual states to establish public universities which must include Colleges of Agriculture. The Nebraska State Legislature established the University of Nebraska in 1869 providing that it must include six colleges. The College of Agriculture and Industrial Arts was established in 1872. The name was later changed to Industrial College. In 1909 the work was separated into a College of Agriculture and a College of Engineering. The 320 acres of land, which is the site of the present College of Agriculture (East Campus), was purchased in 1874 and was often referred to as the "State Farm". The Agricultural Experiment Station was established in 1888 and in 1895 the School of Agriculture was opened. The School of Agriculture provided high school work related to agriculture and home economics. This school had an important role in providing agricultural education until it was closed in 1928.

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The early work in the experiment station emphasized increased agricultural production but farmers were concerned also about their economic problems. They realized the need to consider the cost of production and the marketing of farm products. During the 1880's C.L. Ingersoll, agriculturist and S.W. Perin, farm superintendent, kept records of the cost of producing crops at the experiment station. They followed practices typically used by farmers and calculated costs of production per acre, yield, price and profit per acre. The results were published in Experiment Station Bulletin 29, "Cost of Farm Crops". C.W. Pugsley and an assistant collected data from farmers by use of a mail questionnaire. This data was published in 1911 in Bulletin 122, "Cost of Growing Crops in Nebraska", by C.W. Pugsley. The average cost of production for 1909 and 1910 was 26 cents per bushel for corn, 43 cents for wheat, oats 25 cents, wild hay yielding 1 ton was \$2.80 per ton and alfalfa with a yield of 3 ton per acre cost \$1.66 per ton produced.

Formal teaching began with the work of C.W. Pugsley. Pugsley was hired as an assistant in Animal Husbandry in 1908. In 1909 he was transferred to the Department of Agronomy and Farm Management to teach courses in farm management, farm accounting and farm law. In 1911 Pugsley was named director of Agricultural Institutes and Chairman of the Farm Management Department. Pugsley found that the Agricultural Institutes, forerunner of the Agricultural Extension service took all of his time and he hired H.C. Filley to teach the classes in farm management.

H.C. Filley was the dominant force in the direction the young department would take during the succeeding 38 years. Filley had gained practical knowledge and experience on the home farm, and also had a number of years

experience as a high school teacher, principal and school superintendent. He received his B.Sc. degree in 1903 from the University of Nebraska. He returned in 1909 to do graduate work in the Department of Agronomy and Farm Management supplementing his program with courses in economics. He served a term in the State legislature while a graduate student. He received his Master's degree in the Spring of 1911 and in September, 1911 joined the staff of the College of Agriculture.

Filley was a very scholarly and extremely industrious person. He was always conservative in his economic and political philosophy. He was a strong exponent of Marshall economics and a relatively free enterprise system. Filley had a strong influence on people.

In the fall of 1911 Filley taught the classes in farm management and farm accounting. He started some research in farm management by analyzing business records of farmers in southeast Nebraska. The office of Farm Management in the U.S. Department of Agriculture was also conducting surveys in Nebraska. Filley also participated in the Farmers Institutes. These were two day meetings with three sessions each day. These meetings were held in various communities throughout the state. Filley often used his free time during the institutes to visit the high schools. He would address the students in an assembly meeting, inspiring the students to get a good education. He stimulated interest in the College of Agriculture.

In 1914 H.C. Filley was named Chairman of the Department of Farm Management. He continued in this position until his retirement in 1949.

The department made considerable progress from 1914 to 1920. The department was renamed the Department of Rural Economics in 1918 to indicate the broader scope of activity. In 1920 the department offered 13 courses

including graduate and under-graduate courses in farm management, accounting, marketing, rural sociology, farm law and seminar courses. During this period, research and extension work in the department included farm management, accounting marketing, rural sociology, farm law and seminar courses. During this period, research and extension work in the department included farm management, marketing and co-operation. Some of the early circulars published dealt with problems in marketing farm products.

Graduate work at the Masters level was offered by the Department of Rural Economics before 1920. E.A. Frerichs received the first Master of Arts degree from the department in June, 1921.

Financial resources were rather meager in the early years. The department budget in 1914 totalled \$2600 -- Filley's salary \$2000, assistance \$200 and \$400 for other expenses. By 1921 the department had four staff people, a technician and a secretary. The total budget was \$14,940. In addition, there was an Extension Specialist in marketing who was not included in the department budget.

The Twenties

The period of the twenties (1920-1930) was that of Post World War I adjustments and the agricultural depression. Filley spoke to many audiences and wrote articles dealing with the cost-price squeeze, the low purchasing power of farm products and the financial situation on Nebraska farms. Several bulletins of the department dealt with farm prices and the purchasing power of farm products. Filley emphasized that farmers were at a disadvantage because they produced farm products with no control over the price but bought equipment and supplies made by organized laborers who used the strike to demand even higher wages.

The plight of the farmer was brought into the political arena in the 1920's. In 1922 the Secretary of Agriculture called a National Agricultural Conference in Washington, D.C. to which H.C. Filley was a delegate. Later in the decade the McNary-Haugen Bill, the Export Debenture Plan and finally, the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board were proposed as solutions to the agricultural situation. Filley spoke out strongly pointing out that high tariffs on imports restrict trade and lead to retaliation by other nations. He emphasized that organizing farmers into marketing groups in order to control price would be ineffective unless the supply could also be controlled. Dr. Filley's participation in these activities and his forceful talks on these topics brought recognition to the department. In 1934 Professor Filley served as consulting economist to a Commission of the National Grain Dealers Association. The commission was appointed to inquire into the agencies, laws and regulations affecting grain prices.

The scope of research in the department broadened in the twenties. In 1924 Harold Hedges started a ranch study in the Nebraska Sandhills. He obtained financial records and other pertinent information from cooperating ranchers. This three year study resulted in two Experiment Station Bulletins -- Experiment Station Bulletin 215 "A Survey of the Cattle Industry in the Nebraska Sandhills," Hedges and Filley, and Experiment Station Bulletin 231, "Economic Aspects of the Cattle Industry in the Nebraska Sandhills," Hedges. Other research focused on the economic situation in agriculture -- the low purchasing power of farm products. Filley and Hedges wrote bulletins pertaining to factors affecting farm prices. Hedges and Filley authored a bulletin entitled "Cooperative Marketing of Livestock in Nebraska." Harold Hedges, in cooperation

with the U.S.D.A. made the first study of types of farming in Nebraska. This was also a period in which the department had a full-time sociologist - J.O. Rankin. Rankin studied the affect of tenure on the farm home and farm family, cost of living of Nebraska farm families and the steps to farm ownership in Nebraska. Rankin was a prolific writer - he was author of 12 bulletins from 1919 to 1932.

The Thirties

The decade of the 30's was the period of drought and depression. The drouth affected agriculture more directly than other industries and the depression accompanied by drouth brought financial disaster to many farmers because they had just gone through the agricultural depression of the 1920's.

Student enrollment held up relatively well through the 30's. The number of graduate students gradually increased. Courses were reorganized and a number of graduate courses were added. The very restricted budget of the University did not permit expansion of the staff. The staff members of the department carried a heavy teaching load. H.C. Filley was responsible for six courses during the year in addition to his administrative duties as chairman and some participation in research. L.B. Snyder also taught six courses during the year. In all, 22 courses were offered in Rural Economics.

In research, considerable resources were devoted to the Farm Record project which had been started in the 1920's. As many as 1200 farmers' records were analyzed. County extension Agents cooperated by placing the record books with interested farmers. Cost of production studies of the major crops in Nebraska were continued. Records were obtained from farm

operators by the survey method. Dr. R.F. Garey studied types of farming in Nebraska and suggested farm organizations by type of farming areas. Land use adjustment studies in cooperation with U.S.D.A. and other agencies, received considerable emphasis. Much basic data was assembled by counties. The effort seemed to bog down with details. The project was discontinued when all resources were needed for the war effort in the early 1940's. A voluminous amount of data was filed and later discarded.

The department started a project to study the cost of operating farm machinery and equipment. A.W. Medlar wrote the first bulletin - "Equipment Expense per Acre on Farms in Nebraska, 1938." A number of bulletins on the cost of operating tractors and farm machinery were published during the 40's and 50's. Nebraska machinery cost data was used widely by other states and federal agencies.

The department authored an Annual Outlook Bulletin discussing the general economic situation and the outlook for the coming year for prices and cost of production for Nebraska Agricultural products. In later years, the Nebraska Farmer, radio and T.V. stations disseminated more outlook information and the department bulletin was discontinued. State Extension Economists conducted many "Outlook Meetings."

The drouth years brought new interest in irrigation in Nebraska. Pump irrigation began to spread from the valleys to the upland areas. New surface irrigation projects were proposed. Dr. Frank Miller of the department began some studies of irrigation problems. The first bulletin pertaining to irrigation, Bulletin 311, "Economic Benefits of Irrigation from the Kinsley Reservoir" - by Miller and Filley, was published in 1937.

The Forties

World War II took its toll in the Department of Rural Economics as it did throughout the University. The Mobilization Act of 1940 and the formal declaration of war in 1941 drew staff members into the military service and into governmental agencies created because of the war effort. Student enrollment gradually declined until there were only a few male students under 19 years of age (minimum draft age) and those unable to pass the physical examination for military service. Enrollment dropped to about 35 students in the College of Agriculture.

Only a few classes were taught during the first half of this decade and classes were very small - sometimes three or four students in classes that normally had an enrollment of 40 to 50 students. This left the staff free to spend more time on research. However, the research program did not expand materially during these years. Administrative policy of the University was to cooperate with government agencies in support of the war effort. The rural Economics staff members frequently were requested to provide economic information pertaining to food production, marketing, labor problems and other problems related to agriculture. Staff members were asked to analyze the effect of proposed federal programs on agricultural production. In cooperation with other departments, the Rural Economics staff was asked to project Nebraska's capacity to produce crops and live-stock for various future periods. This project continued into the 1950's.

Soil conservation districts were being organized at a rapid pace during the 1940's. Frank Miller and later A.W. Epp of the Rural Economics staff, participated in the evaluation of programs and payment practices of the Agricultural Stabilization Service through the Soil Conservation

Service. Much basic data was requested that could be used in encouraging farmers to adopt soil conservation measures.

The last half of the decade of the 40's brought a drastic reversal in the teaching situation. The war had ended and under the G.I. bill war veterans could get their college expenses paid through the Veterans Administration. Many took advantage of the opportunity. In a relatively short time, University enrollment reached new highs. Providing staff to teach the classes became a real burden. For example, during the war years the farm management class was taught once a year with an enrollment of 165 students. Many advanced classes had to be offered again as students of junior and senior rank returned to complete their work for a degree. The staff felt obligated to help the war veterans complete their education and taught all classes for which there was a reasonable demand.

This heavy teaching load reduced drastically the time available for research and research suffered. The staff was still working 44 hours per week officially. W.W. Burr, Dean of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at one time refused to approve Saturday forenoon classes for he stated that Saturday forenoon was the only time left for many of his staff to concentrate on research. By the middle 1950's, the situation was more stable. There was some expansion in the staff of the department to take care of the increased teaching load and to devote more time to research. Irrigation research received more emphasis in the late 40's. Marketing work was expanded and considerable attention was given to land prices, assessment procedures and rural property taxation.

The year 1949 marked the end of an era in the Department of Rural Economics. Dr. H. Clyde Filley, who had served as department chairman

for 35 years, retired on July 1. Filley had been the dominating force in developing the department and in determining its philosophy. Dr. Filley had maintained a conservative, sound economic viewpoint which was generally reflected by his staff members as well. The staff was still relatively small although the scope of the work in both teaching and research had broadened greatly. Dr. Filley probably was not as aggressive in seeking a larger share of the limited agricultural college budget as were some department chairmen. Filley, unselfishly would agree to greater support for other departments.

Dean Burr, who generally agreed with Filley's policy and philosophy, retired shortly before Dr. Filley's retirement. Dr. W.V. Lambert, who had been research administrator in U.S.D.A. was brought in as the new Dean of Agriculture. Dean Lambert appointed Dr. C. Clyde Mitchell as the new department chairman in Rural Economics. Mitchell was a young man, a recent graduate of Harvard University, whose agricultural experience was limited to work in U.S.D.A. in the South. His economic and political philosophy was the extreme opposite of Filley's. Mitchell was a very liberal exponent of New Deal philosophy. The department was given approval to expand the staff. Mitchell brought in a number of new staff members both in teaching-research and in extension. Not all, but a number of the new staff persons had a very liberal viewpoint on economics and political philosophy. Mitchell was very outspoken and often rather tactless.

Upon the request of the Farm Foundation a committee of 13 highly regarded agricultural economists published a report, "Turning the Searchlight on Farm Policy," in 1952. The report is a review of federal farm policy up to the early 1950's. The committee was critical of some phases of

federal farm policy and pointed out the fallacies inherent in some programs. W.V. Lambert, Dean of Agricultural College and also a Director of the Farm Foundation asked Mitchell for an appraisal of the report. Mitchell took exception to the report and wrote a rather scathing rebuttal for Lambert and sent copies to the committee members. This action on the part of Mitchell irritated many of the members of his department staff. Seven staff members of the Agricultural Economics Department wrote their own appraisal of the report and sent it to Dean Lambert. Dr. Mitchell accepted the criticism of his staff members in good grace.

It must be said for Dr. Mitchell that even though his viewpoint on economic and political philosophy was in direct conflict with that of a number of his staff members, Mitchell never insisted that other staff members agree with him in their writing, teaching or public statement. However, it was quite apparent that he felt superior to those who did not share his viewpoint. Dr. Mitchell was a popular instructor and some students were strongly influenced, accepting Mitchell's philosophy.

Mitchell's activities and public statements on farm policy soon led to considerable criticism and complaint from conservative Nebraskans. Dr. C. Clyde Mitchell resigned in 1956 and joined the Food and Agriculture Organization staff in Rome. Dr. Howard Ottoson was appointed chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics in 1956 and continued in that position until 1966 when he was appointed Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

In 1950 the name of the department was changed from Rural Economics to Agricultural Economics. This was in line with the commonly used name of departments in other land grant institutions throughout the United States.

It encompasses areas related to farming but not restricted to the rural area - such as marketing, transportation, taxation, finance and policy - all related to the economics of agricultural production and marketing.

During the 50's there was considerable turnover in staff in the department. Mitchell brought in staff members with quite divergent backgrounds and philosophy. Some were familiar with midwest agriculture, were open minded on economic policy and remained in the department and made fine contributions to the work in teaching, research and extension. Some were disillusioned with midwestern agriculture and a rather conservative viewpoint on economic problems. These members generally left after a rather short tenure at Nebraska.

The period 1950 to 1964 brought changes that had a profound effect on the world in agricultural economics nationally and internationally. Mathematics became a more potent tool of economists following World War II. The development of the electronic computer made it possible to handle mathematical calculations with great speed and accuracy. These two developments had a deep influence on the teaching, research and extension work in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

The courses offered in the department were revised frequently. The general subject matter was much the same as in the previous decade. However, more emphasis was placed on economic theory, especially in the undergraduate courses. Graduate courses had emphasized theory before this. There was a tendency to use mathematical models more extensively. Computer science became an added tool and was first incorporated in the graduate curriculum and later in the undergraduate program of many agricultural economics majors.

The research effort of the staff in the department was also influenced by the use of the electronic computer. The memory core (storage of data that could later be recalled) and the great speed in making mathematical calculations enabled staff members to delve into new areas of research. Much of the research work done during this period could not have been done with the electric calculators in use prior to this period. It was physically impossible to handle the vast amount of statistical data needed to solve some problems in a reasonable time with calculators, but the same calculations could be made with computers in a very short time.

A major research project initiated in 1955 was a study of the transition area between the corn belt of Eastern Nebraska and the Nebraska Sandhills. The project was supported by a large grant from Resources of the Future, Inc. Dr. Howard Ottoson and Dr. Philip Henderson were co-leaders of the project. The study included an analysis of available resources, characteristics of the area, trends in size of farms and farm organization and feasible adjustments to meet the risk in farming in the area. A.H. Anderson, sociologist with U.S.D.A. studied some of the social problems of the transition area.

The changes in teaching and research brought changes in the extension program. There was a tendency to place more emphasis on economic principles in extension material and statistical analysis was used more extensively.

The graduate program expanded during the 50's and 60's. Enrollment increased considerably. A major influence increasing the enrollment was the graduate assistantship. Prior to 1950, few graduate students received

financial assistance from the department. After World War II, especially during the 50's and 60's, research funds became more plentiful. Federal appropriations increased. The National Science Foundation provided some funds for research and private corporations became more willing to support research in the Land Grant Colleges.

Some of the research funds available to the department were used for graduate student assistantships. The students carried a slightly reduced load of course work and spent considerable time on a research project under the guidance of the staff member responsible for the project. Theoretically, the student had some financial support, gained valuable experience in conducting research and had research material for a thesis; the department gained technical help at a cost much below a staff member's salary. The actual gain to the department depended largely on the ability, drive and ambition of the graduate student. Generally, the students who completed their Master's degree in the department were regarded quite highly by employers and other universities where students enrolled for further graduate work.

In 1957 the University of Nebraska administration directed the Department of Agricultural Economics to organize and offer a Ph.D. program. The course offering in the department was rather limited for a Ph.D. program. However, the proposed Ph.D. program was strengthened considerably by requiring a minor in economics to provide economic theory and other related courses. The proposed program was approved by the Graduate Faculty and the Board of Regents. Carlos Manese was the first student to receive the Ph.D. in June, 1964. Numerous students have received their Ph.D. degrees in the department and have performed successfully on the staff of other

educational institutions, with the federal government or in private business.

Many of the changes pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Economics during the period 1914 to 1964 have been mentioned. Some changes were gradual and are difficult to relate to specific periods. Advanced study by staff members of the department was encouraged even in the early years. Emphasis on a Ph.D. degree began as early as the late twenties. By 1940 a Ph.D. was practically a requirement for consideration for a staff position in teaching and research, unless the applicant had completed most of the requirements for the degree. The Ph.D. degree was not considered as essential for Extension staff members until considerably later. The first Ph.D. Extension Specialist in Agricultural Economics, P.A. Henderson, was hired in 1950. Since then it has been considered essential for most positions.

The Agricultural Economics Department had an active role in a number of farm organizations. Staff members participated in annual meetings of the Nebraska Farm Bureau, the Nebraska Grange and the Nebraska Farmers Union. Staff members often served on the policy committee of these organizations and also took part in their programs.

The Agricultural Economics Department, in cooperation with the Agronomy Department, sponsored an annual meeting for the Mortgage Bankers Association. The meetings were open to anyone interested in agricultural finance, farm appraisal and professional farm management. These meetings were well attended in the 30's and early 40's. In 1948 Dr. Frank Miller of the Department of Agricultural Economics and some of the leading professional farm managers organized the Nebraska Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. Miller served as the first secretary-treasurer

to the new organization. This organization has had a major impact on farm managers and rural appraisers in Nebraska. A member of the department staff has continued to serve as secretary-treasurer to the present time.

Much of the work in Agricultural Economics involves mathematical calculations. Farm records were summarized and market prices analyzed beginning in the early years of the department. Equipment and methods of analysis evolved gradually over the years. In the very early years there probably were no calculators available to the staff. In the 20's the department had a rather large machine of the type found in banks at the time. The operator stood to use the machine. A few, much smaller desk calculators, were purchased about this time. The first desk calculators were hand powered - adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing by push buttons and a hand crank. By the mid 30's electric driven calculators were available. The department also had a few comptometers. This was a hand operated machine that was quite fast and accurate when used by experienced operators.

Another hand tool used to speed up statistical procedures was the card sorter. The data were punched in cards according to a code and then the cards were sorted with a rod. After World War II the electric calculators became more sophisticated. About 1960 the electronic computer became available to the staff of the department.

Staff members in the Department of Agricultural Economics have given considerable attention to public policy. In the early 30's Dr. H.C. Filley analyzed the effects of periods of inflation and periods of deflation on Nebraska agriculture. Dr. Loyd Snyder and Eleanor Hinman made studies of tax problems. Filley taught a course in farm policy beginning in 1932 and in his public addresses discussed the effects of farm programs.

In 1953 Dr. Everett Peterson joined the staff of the Department as an Extension Specialist in farm and public policy. During the 60's he served as leader in an extensive educational program on the tax system in Nebraska. The results of the "White Spot" philosophy of the 30's, (no nuisance taxes for Nebraskans) was exposed showing that Nebraska relied very heavily on the property tax to support state, county and local government and also the educational system. The advantage and disadvantage of a state sales and income tax were emphasized. This educational program contributed much to the adoption of a state sales and income tax in 1967.

Since 1964 the Department of Agricultural Economics has continued to expand its course offering to students and its service to the agricultural interests of Nebraska. In 1914 when the department was established, most farmers and ranchers thought mainly of their production problems. Today agricultural producers are deeply concerned about the economic aspects of the production and marketing of their products. The Department of Agricultural Economics has continued to expand in order to serve the changing demands of the agricultural sector of the economy.

Staff Members of the Department of
Agricultural Economics - 1914-1964

This list includes staff of the Agricultural Experiment Station, College Teaching and the Agricultural Extension Service. The early reports were not always complete; consequently, there may be errors and omissions.

Department Chairmen - 1911-1982

C.W. Pugsley	1911-1914
H. Clyde Filley, Ph.D.	1914-1949

Department Chairmen (continued)

C. Clyde Mitchell, Ph.D.	1949-1956
Howard W. Ottoson, Ph.D.	1956-1966
Glen Vollmar, Ph.D.	1966-1982

<u>Name</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Year Appointed</u>	<u>Year Resigned or Retired</u>
C. W. Pugsley, Chairman		1911	1914 Reassigned
H. Clyde Filley, Chairman	Ph.D.	1911	1949
R.R. Spafford	M.A.	1916	1918
H.F. Williams		1916	
J.F. Hendricks		1916	
Arthur Medlar	M.A.	1918	Died 1939
John O. Rankin	M.A.	1918	1930
Harold Hedges	M.A.	1924	1935
Mason Yerkes		1928	1929
Ralph Cole	B.S.	1928	1932
Lloyd B. Snyder	Ph.D.	1930	Died 1959
Wendell Huff		1931	
James F. Lawrence		1934	Died 194_
Arthur George	M.A.	1934	1956
George Hendrix	M.A.	1934	1945
Herman I. Miller	M.A.	1934	1936
Eleanor Hinman		1935	
Arthur M. Hanke		1935	
L.F. Garey	Ph.D.	1935	Died 1940
W.W. Huermann		1935	1938
Frank Miller	Ph.D.	1937	1949

<u>Name</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Year Appointed</u>	<u>Year Resigned or Retired</u>
Arthur W. Peterson	Ph.D.	1937	1949
Jessee Mason	M.A.	1938	1942
George Lambrecht	M.S.	1940	1943
Floyd J. Chase	M.A.	1940	195-
Walter Ruden	M.A.	1941	1945
A.W. Epp	Ph.D.	1943	1976
Arnold Gadekin		1944	1946
Gerald E. Abbenhaus		1946	1948
John P. Johansen	Ph.D.	1947	1951
Lloyd Klasna	B.S.	1947	1948
Joseph H. Claybaugh	B.S.	1948	1950
Lowell Jackson	B.S.	1948	1954
C. Clyde Mitchell (Chmn)	Ph.D.	1949	1956
Norris J. Anderson	M.S.	1949 1956	1951 1958
Philip A. Henderson	Ph.D.	1950	1978
Howard W. Ottoson (Chmn)	Ph.D.	1950	1966
Anton Anderson (USDA)	B.Th.	1950	1956
Theodore Thorfinnson (USDA)	M.S.	1950	196-
Burton L. French	Ph.D.	1951	1955
Alfred Eckert	M.A.	1951	1968
Ernest Feder	Ph.D.	1952	1961
Don Kanel	Ph.D.	1952	1959
Karl Gertel (USDA)	Ph.D.	1952	1956
Kristjan Kristjanson	Ph.D.	1952	1957
John Muehlbeier	M.S.	1952	1974

<u>Name</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Year Appointed</u>	<u>Year Resigned or Retired</u>
Fred Schultz		1952	
Jesse Goble		1952	
Richard Ford	Ph.D.	1952	1954
Paul Clayton	Ph.D.	1952	1954
Clayton Libeaux	Ph.D.	1952	1954
Everett E. Peterson	Ph.D.	1953	1979
Loyd Fischer	Ph.D.	1955	present
Eldon Erickson	M.A.	1955	1958
James B. Hassler	Ph.D.	1956	present
Raymond D. Vlasin	B.S.	1956	1957
Richard G. Walsh	Ph.D.	1957	1968
R.J. Willsie	B.S.	1957	1958
William G. Tomek	B.S.	1957	1958
M.J. Stanek	B.S.	1957	1958
Douglas Meline	B.S.	1957	1959
Dean Bucy	B.S.	1957	1958
Robert M. Finley	Ph.D.	1957	1963
Ralph D. Johnson (USDA)	Ph.D.	1958	1981
Bert Evans	M.A.	1958	1972
M.E. Griffing (USDA)	B.S.	1960- 1962	1964
Dean A. Brown	M.S.	1958	1963
Arlen Lutz		1958	1959
Clifford L. Ashburn		1959	1964
Fred L. Olson	Ph.D.	1959	1963

<u>Name</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Year Appointed</u>	<u>Year Resigned or Retired</u>
Theodore R. Nelson	Ph.D.	1959	1962
James Stallings	Ph.D.	1961	1962
James B. Kendrick	Ph.D.	1962	present
Ralph H. Cole	Ph.D.	1962	1963
John Bucy (TVA)	Ph.D.	1962	present
James Kramer (TVA)	M.S.	1962	present
Larry L. Bitney	Ph.D.	1963	present
Glen Vollmar (Chmn-1982)	Ph.D.	1964	present
Michael Turner	Ph.D.	1964	present
Clayton Yeutter	Ph.D.	1964	1969

The following is a list of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station Research and Station Bulletins from 1914 to 1964. This is not a complete list of all department publications during this period, but is included to illustrate research emphasis.

- No. 5 From Car Door to Consumer by H.C. Filley, January 1, 1918.
- No. 9 Marketing Nebraska Potatoes by J.O. Rankin, October, 1919.
- No. 127 Competition in Cereals by E.G. Montgomery, May 8, 1912.
- No. 157 Farm Management Studies in Eastern Nebraska, H.C. Filley, October 15, 1916.
- No. 180 Reading Matter in Nebraska Farm Homes, J.O. Rankin, June, 1922.
- No. 187 Purchasing Power of Nebraska Grains, H.C. Filley and E.A. Frerichs, March, 1923.
- No. 191 Nebraska Farm Homes, J.O. Rankin, May, 1923.
- No. 196 Nebraska Farm Tenancy, J.O. Rankin, October, 1923.
- No. 198 Factors Affecting the Price of Farm Products, H.C. Filley, November, 1923.
- No. 202 Landlords of Nebraska Farms, J.O. Rankin, November, 1924.
- No. 205 Tenure and Farm Investment in Nebraska, J.O. Rankin, February, 1925.
- No. 208 Hog Prices, H.C. Filley, May, 1925.
- No. 209 Co-operative Marketing of Livestock in Nebraska, Harold Hedges and H.C. Filley, December, 1925.
- No. 210 Steps to Nebraska Farm Ownership, J.O. Rankin, February, 1926.
- No. 215 A Survey of the Cattle Industry in the Nebraska Sand Hills, Harold Hedges, October, 1926.
- No. 219 Cost of Feeding the Nebraska Farm Family, J.O. Rankin, June, 1927.

- No. 221 Protein as a Wheat Price Factor, Harold Hedges, July, 1927.
- No. 230 The Use of Time in Farm Homes, J. O. Rankin, December, 1928.
- No. 231 Economic Aspects of the Cattle Industry, Harold Hedges, December, 1928.
- No. 244 Types of Farming in Nebraska, Harold Hedges, May, 1930.
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