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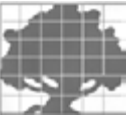
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INTRODUCTION

Many members of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics have had distinguished academic and administrative careers at the University of California. The two archival sections that follow, *In Memoriam* and Fellows of the American Agricultural Economics Association, include published biographical information about Giannini Foundation members that was compiled by Warren E. Johnston and Alex F. McCalla from the records of the Giannini Foundation.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA *IN MEMORIAM*

The University of California Academic Senate first collated biographies to honor deceased colleagues that were published in annual issues of *In Memoriam*. Currently, the online biography of UC faculty and administrators is part of the University of California History Digital Archives managed by University Archives, The Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley. It may be accessed at http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/uchistory/archives_exhibits/in_memoriam/index1.html.

Statements for twenty-nine deceased members of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics are reproduced in this section, including *In Memoriam* documents for eight of the fourteen founding members appointed in 1929.

We organize the section by year of first appointment to the Giannini Foundation in an attempt to give chronological flavor to the activities of faculty and administrators associated with the Foundation.

1929: R.L. Adams, B.H. Crocheron, H.E. Erdman, C.B. Hutchison, W. Mulford,
E.C. Voorhies, D. Weeks, H.R. Wellman

1930: G.M. Peterson

1931: M.R. Benedict, J.M. Tinley

1937: C.L. Alsberg

1938: S. von Ciriacy-Wantrup

1939: S.S. Hoos, G.M. Kuznets, R.J. Smith

1942: G.L. Mehren

1947: I.M. Lee, T.R. Hedges

1948: R.G. Bressler, Jr.

1951: D.A. Clarke, Jr.

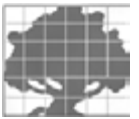
1955: J.N. Boles; J.H. Snyder

1957: G.W. Dean, G.A. King

1958: L.L. Sammet

1962: J.W. Mamer, D. McEntire

2003: J.O. Lanjouw



RICHARD LABAN ADAMS • 1883–1957

RICHARD LABAN ADAMS joined the academic staff of the University of California in 1914 as one of a group of young men of promise assembled by Thomas Forsyth Hunt, newly appointed dean of the College of Agriculture.

Adams was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on August 27, 1883. He received his B.S. degree at Massachusetts State College and at Boston University in 1905. Soon after graduation, he moved west to California and served for several months as a salesman for an insecticide company and then for two years as a field man for the California Experiment Station. From 1907 to 1912 he was employed by the Spreckles Sugar Company as director of its sugar beet experiment station. During this period he found time for graduate work at the University of California, where he received an M.S. degree in 1910. In his master's thesis, entitled "The California Beet Blight," he brought together all the then available information on a plant disease which was threatening the state's sugar beet industry. From 1912 to 1914 he served as assistant general manager for Miller and Lux, a farming operation with far-flung holdings along the Pacific Coast. These years of experience gave him a unique knowledge of the nature and problems of the agriculture of California which served as a basis for subsequent teaching and research.

He was appointed as assistant professor of agronomy in March 1914; was promoted as associate professor of agronomy in 1916 and as professor of farm management in 1919, a position he held until his retirement in 1954. Adams was one of the pioneers in developing work which involved the systematic application of scientific and business principles to the organization and operation of farming enterprises. In this he was eminently successful both as a teacher and as a researcher.

Adams was an excellent and popular teacher, notwithstanding the fact that he was most exacting in his requirements of students. He brought to his classes information and problems which he had gleaned from years of experiences with farming in California. He had a keen sense of humor. He not only made his subject vital and interesting but had the faculty of infusing in his students an enthusiasm for the subject. He had the same enthusiasm in his work with farm advisors and with farmers with whom he worked in all parts of the state. He was the author of several books and of numerous bulletins and pamphlets. His *Farm Management*, first published in 1921, was one of the earliest textbooks on the subject. As it was particularly applicable to farming conditions in the West, it was for many a standard textbook in many western universities and colleges. He was also coauthor of a book, *Everyday Farm Laws*. His *Farm Management Notes*, *Farm Management Crop Manual*, and *Farm Management Livestock Manual* were widely used in the western states by farm-land appraisers, rural bankers, and others interested in estimating the earning power of different classes of land and of different crops.

In all his teaching, research, and public service work, he had a direct approach in which he brushed aside what appeared to be irrelevant details in order to get to the heart of the problem. This characteristic led to a wide variety of calls throughout his career to investigate, to placate, and to arbitrate. During World War I he worked with the State Council of Defense as state labor specialist representing the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1919 he was called to Washington, D.C., to act as a member of a committee appointed to plan the future of the Office of Farm Management of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. He then served as acting chief of the office for several months. In 1927, while on leave from the university, he served for a year as state director of markets in order to formulate plans for the reactivation of the moribund State Bureau of Markets. Beginning in the late 1920s he served for about twenty years first as a director of the Federal Land Bank, 11th District, and later as a director of the Farm Credit Administration of the same district. During World War II he served with the State Council of Defense as state labor specialist representing the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He was requested on numerous occasions to make special studies of current farm labor problems and to act on labor arbitration boards. He also served as chairman of the Almond Control Board. In spite of his very active life in teaching, research, and public service, he found time on several occasions to engage in farming as a side line—ventures which proved successful from a financial standpoint.

Upon his retirement from the university in 1954, Adams went to Taiwan as head of a group set up under the university's contract with National University of Taiwan, financed by the International Cooperation Administration to strengthen teaching, research, and extension activities of that institution. After completion of this assignment, he again returned to Taiwan to aid in development of farm management research.

On June 22, 1910, he married Grace Ellen Fuller, who died in 1945. They had one son, Robert Edward, who died in infancy. On March 7, 1947, he married Beryl Parker, who survives him.

His end came suddenly. He died at sea on November 4, 1957, while returning from his last assignment in Taiwan, thus bringing to an end a fruitful and colorful career dedicated to university and public service.

— H.E. Erdman, K.A. Ryerson, and J.M. Tinley



BERTRAM H. CROCHERON • 1882–1948

THERE HAD COME A NEED for a new type of agricultural teaching. In the half-century since the passage of the Morrill Land Grant Act in 1862, collegiate instruction in farm affairs had been gradually developing. Now it was realized that teaching should be extended to the farm itself.

How reach to the goal? The trails were not yet blazed; even the objective was but dimly outlined. Here was something requiring broadly constructive thinking; requiring, too, the translation of wise planning into far-reaching action through sound, vigorous organization. Hence it was that on September 1, 1913, Bertram Hanford Crocheron, then thirty-one years of age, came to the University of California to start and then to develop a statewide agricultural extension service. On July 1, 1919, he became director of Agricultural Extension, a position which he held until his sudden death in Berkeley on July 8, 1948.

The years have proved the wisdom of the appointment. He had a rare combination of scholarly, human, and executive abilities, enabling him to discern problems and to move effectively toward their solution. Essentially, he was a builder, in a field in which building was complex and baffling; and in a state in which difficulties were accentuated by the maximum number of farm crops and extreme range of conditions. A great teacher, he brought groups in many walks of life to understand, and at the same time gave them enduring inspiration. He commanded the greatest admiration and respect of farmers, of the agricultural industries, of rural life groups throughout the state, and of his loyal and devoted staff. A man of the broadest interests, he was an eager reader in many fields, and a constant student in some. He was a penetrating analyst of affairs, of problems, and of proposed solutions, rigorously self-critical in his thinking.

In the larger sense he was a statesman, crusading for the future of America through ardent devotion to the upbuilding of American rural life. In that crusade he devoted himself and his great organization not only to farm crops, but to the farm home, farm youth, and the entire social and economic structure of the life of nonurban communities. In this broad concept of extension service to rural people, he included in the program a number of ideas which are inherent in the policies of University Extension. During the last two years of his life several staff conferences between University Extension and Agricultural Extension were devoted to analyses of problems of rural people and of small communities, in the meeting of which University Extension and Agricultural Extension might collaborate, each rendering its part of the service.

Professor Crocheron's contribution to the life of California is briefly summarized by Vice President C.B. Hutchison in these words: "A man of extraordinary organizational and administrative ability, keen judgment and clarity of thought, he has built for this

university and state one of the nation's most outstanding extension services; and for more than a third of a century has directed its activities with great educational service to the rural people of California and distinction to the university."

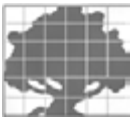
Professor Crocheron was born on May 21, 1882, in Jersey City, New Jersey, and was brought up on a farm. After finishing high school in 1900, he managed a large fruit farm in Maryland for four years and spent one summer as manager of a 7,000-acre farm in Virginia. In 1904, he entered Cornell University in the College of Agriculture, from which he received the bachelor's and master's degrees in 1908 and 1909. Then followed four years as principal of the Agricultural High School at Sparks, Maryland, a notably successful pioneer venture planned and started by him. He developed a demonstration method of teaching which received nationwide, even worldwide, attention. Many of his ideas, developed at Sparks, were later incorporated in agricultural teaching throughout the country. He came from this project to establish the Agricultural Extension Service in California.

In 1929, he led a fact-finding commission, sponsored jointly by the University of California and the United States Department of Commerce, to investigate fruit markets in eastern Asia. The trip entailed a study that led around the world. His large special responsibilities in California, in two World Wars when food was a vital factor, and in the years between and since are too numerous to mention here, except one item. In World War II he was suddenly assigned the task of handling the farm labor program in California. In a five-year period, his organization recruited and placed more than five million farm workers, with the result that there was no loss of food in California due to man-power shortage in the midst of war. In 1947 he was given the American Farm Bureau Federation's "award for distinguished and meritorious service in the interest of American agriculture." This gold medal is recognized as the greatest honor which can be received by agricultural workers.

He never married. He is survived by only one close relative, a sister, Mrs. Harold W. Fitch of West Hartford, Connecticut.

The ranks will close, and the forward movement continue. His real self will be everywhere in those ranks. To those of us who knew him intimately he continues to be a source of strength, to each of us in his own path.

– Walter Mulford, Chester W. Rubel, and
Baldwin M. Woods



HENRY ERNEST ERDMAN • 1884–1977

The fact that HENRY E. ERDMAN was born and spent his boyhood on a grain and livestock farm in South Dakota probably influenced the course of his life's work. His professional contributions in research and writing were much concerned with milk and dairy products. After graduation from South Dakota State College with a B.S. degree (1912) in dairy science, he was a butter-maker and state dairy inspector. He entered graduate school at the University of Wisconsin in Madison (Ph.D., 1920), where his studies in agricultural economics and general economics exposed him to some academic giants of the day. These included Richard Ely, William Scott, B. Hibbard, Henry C. Taylor, and John R. Commons. Upon completion of his graduate study, Erdman went to Ohio State University, where he began his research career. His early major published research work was a book on milk marketing, which was long in circulation and remains even today more than a mere anachronistic curio.

After four years at Ohio (1917–1921), Erdman joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, where innovative work in agricultural economics was under way. He was in charge of a unit responsible for estimating and analyzing marketing costs for agricultural products. Erdman, with his unit, broke new ground in the estimation and analysis of marketing costs. Here, again, milk and dairy products were subjects of his attention. Some of the seminal ideas and procedures developed at that time remain current in the much larger program in the department dealing with marketing costs.

Erdman stayed in Washington for one year only (1927/28). Elwood Mead, then in the process of developing a department and program in rural institutions at Berkeley, invited Erdman to join him—an offer that he accepted with the encouragement of Hibbard, who was still at Wisconsin.

Berkeley offered Erdman a wide opportunity to pursue work in marketing, both in teaching and research. He introduced new courses to the curriculum and soon became recognized as one of the few in the department fully qualified to teach and guide graduate students. He was already building a national reputation, and younger men interested in agriculture marketing looked to Erdman and Berkeley as a beacon. Harry Wellman, for example, reminisces that he transferred to Berkeley from Madison to study with Erdman. The work in agricultural marketing begun in the Department of Rural Institutions was continued in its successor, the Department of Agricultural Economics, and later was supplemented by the Giannini Foundation. By that time, Erdman had become a senior professor in the department and was much concerned with the new trends in agricultural policy dealing with the depressed farm situation and agricultural marketing controls. In his teaching and research in agricultural marketing at Berkeley, Erdman focused on agricultural cooperatives, which are numerous in California.

Erdman kept copious notes on both his field trips and his reading. These were supplemented by references to items in the literature—books, monographs, and articles. Running into the thousands, these were kept carefully organized in his office. Due to his curiosity in exploring byways and tangential subjects, Erdman never did finish the history of cooperative marketing in California, for which those voluminous notes and references were compiled. They remain to be mined and used fruitfully by some successor.

Erdman's national professional status was first attested to by his having been selected to serve as editor of the *Journal of Farm Economics*. He later was elected as president of the American Farm Economics Association; in marketing, he was nominated and considered for the Paul D. Converse Award by the American Marketing Association. Also, the same association bestowed upon him the great honor of designating him a Pioneer in Marketing, reflecting his early and unique contributions to the development of marketing. During his career, the agricultural economics discipline developed rapidly. He avoided involvement with abstract economic theory and preferred realistic description of institutions because he believed that to be more useful. During Erdman's professional career in economics, the quantitative approach became dominant and culminated in the then new discipline of econometrics. He pursued his own course, for he was neither interested nor proficient in quantitative analysis, which he believed to be of less utility. Thus, he did not engage in the polemics of the day about methodology and guided his students to value independence of thought with rigor in thinking.

Erdman and his first wife, Irene, were of both town and gown. In the town, Irene was active in politics, particularly during the New Deal era. They were members of the small group that joined with some of the local Finnish community in establishing the Berkeley Consumers Cooperative, where, for a number of years, Henry served as guide and consultant. They saw the organization grow from a small neighborhood store to a substantial organization reputed to be the largest consumer food retail cooperative in the country. Many Berkeleyans still remember seeing the Erdmans at the Co-op store on a Saturday afternoon—she was at the cash register checking and bagging while Henry manipulated the long-handled brush with which he was washing the store windows.

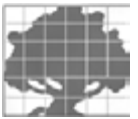
Henry and Irene Erdman were married close to fifty years. They were both politically progressive and imbued with social consciousness. While Irene participated in local politics, Henry talked to local service clubs and, for a number of years, was active in the Agricultural Section of the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco. Irene's lingering illness and death had a severe impact on Henry. For a time, he seemed to have lost his mooring. In search of something to do, he returned to playing the violin, on which he had taken lessons as a boy in South Dakota. He enjoyed



this diversion even though he made no pretense of proficiency; in fact, he often apologized for his lack of accomplishment as a musician.

Although a senior and much-respected member of his profession, Erdman eschewed the prima donna role that years of experience, breadth and depth of knowledge, and considerable contributions might have beguiled others into assuming. Instead, he remained the modest, gracious, and good-humored gentleman who made the “Old School” an era, the passing of which we have sincere reason to regret. At the time of his death, Erdman was survived by his and Irene’s two daughters—Mrs. Jim Lyons (Martha) of Linden and Mrs. Margaret McKillop of Grants Pass, Oregon—and five grandchildren.

– *Sidney S. Hoos, Ewald T. Grether, and
Harry R. Wellman*



CLAUDE BURTON HUTCHISON • 1885–1980

CLAUDE BURTON HUTCHISON, more than any other individual, was responsible for the high quality of agricultural sciences prevailing at the University of California today. He led the way.

For twenty-two years, from 1930 until his retirement in 1952, he served as dean of the then universitywide College of Agriculture, reporting directly to the president of the university who, at that time, was Robert Gordon Sproul. In 1945, Hutchison was given the additional title, vice president of the university.

Dean Hutchison administered with great skill, foresight, and devotion a large, complex enterprise involving resident instruction on three campuses of the university, research on four campuses and nine field stations, and an Agricultural Extension Service with offices in nearly all fifty-seven counties of the state.

Hutchison believed firmly that the application of science was essential for the solution of agricultural problems. He, therefore, wanted a faculty that was highly trained in the sciences pertinent to its work, and he took the necessary steps to obtain such a faculty.

He established the policy that all new faculty appointees, even those at the instructorship level, had to have a background in thoroughgoing graduate study. At the time he became dean, relatively few faculty members in the College of Agriculture had a Ph.D. degree; by the time he retired, a large majority did.

Hutchison submitted his recommendations for appointments, salary increases, and promotions to the critical review of committees of the Academic Senate, much to the displeasure of some of the old-timers. He insisted that faculty members in the College of Agriculture meet the same high standards in teaching and research that faculty members in other colleges of the university had to meet.

In addition to his belief in the efficacy of science in the solution of agricultural problems, Hutchison also felt strongly that a college of agriculture should be an integral part of the university, not a separate entity or one merely attached to a university, as was the common situation in this country fifty years ago. One time he said to President Sproul, "You can have a great university without a college of agriculture, . . . but you cannot have a great college of agriculture without a great university." He was highly successful in weaving the College of Agriculture into the fabric of the great university.

Hutchison actively encouraged faculty association with the agricultural industries of the state. He had the confidence of the leaders of those industries, and they gave strong budgetary support not only for the teaching, research, and extension activities of the College of Agriculture but also for the entire university.

The principles which guided Hutchison in the development of the universitywide College of Agriculture, while serving as its dean, also guided him in administering the branch of the College of Agriculture at Davis

during the two years (1922–1924) he served as its director. At that time, he started the Davis campus upon the path of eventually becoming a comprehensive and distinguished center of higher education. During the years he was dean of the universitywide College of Agriculture, the Davis campus was under his jurisdiction. He established there a School of Veterinary Medicine which today is recognized as one of the top schools of veterinary medicine in this country and abroad. He nourished the physical and natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities along with the agricultural areas. On his recommendation, a College of Letters and Sciences was established at Davis in 1951. He strongly supported turning both the Davis and Riverside campuses into general university campuses.

Hutchison left the directorship of the branch of the College of Agriculture at Davis in 1924 to go with the International Education Board as associate director and later as director for agricultural education in Europe. After four years in that work, he returned to the University of California as the first director of the newly established Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. He launched that unit upon an expanded program in research and extension in marketing, finance, and management problems of California farmers.

During his years as dean of the College of Agriculture, Hutchison was the university's chief representative at the National Association of Land Grant Colleges, and there he played an important role. He helped convince other deans of agriculture and presidents of land grant colleges that the scientific side of agriculture must be strengthened and that the caliber of agricultural teaching must be equal to that in other university subjects. In 1944, he served as president of the association.

At the request of President Harry S. Truman, Hutchison led the U.S. Agricultural Mission to China in 1946. He visited many areas and, in tramping over the land, it was said that he wore out not only his own colleagues but also his Chinese hosts. He served for twenty-four years as a member of the board of trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture.

In the course of his long career, Hutchison was decorated by the governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and France. He was awarded honorary degrees by the University of Missouri, the University of Sofia, and the University of California.

Born in Missouri of agricultural people, Hutchison intended to follow in his father's footsteps as a farmer and, therefore, studied agriculture at the University of Missouri during a time which he says was a sterile period of agricultural education. By almost happenstance, his older brother took over the farm—it was not large enough for the two of them—and he continued in college work as instructor at Missouri, took graduate work at Cornell and Harvard, and was professor of plant



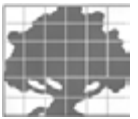
breeding at Cornell University when he accepted the offer from the University of California to become director of the branch of the College of Agriculture at Davis.

Following his retirement from the University of California in 1952, Hutchison served for two years as dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Nevada. Then he served eight years—two terms—as mayor of the City of Berkeley. He was instrumental in founding the Association of Bay Area Governments and became its first president. In 1963, he was awarded the Benjamin Ide Wheeler medal, Berkeley's highest civic award.

Hutchison is survived by his wife, Brenda—they were married in 1932—and their son Claude Burton, Jr., and three grandchildren. Also living are three daughters by his first marriage, Mrs. Proctor O. Shelly, Mrs. Elmer T. Morgan, and Mrs. Alfred Pulver, and ten grandchildren.

As commemorated in the resolution adopted by the regents on Hutchison's death, "throughout his lifetime Hutchison demonstrated a deep commitment to teaching, research, and public service; and he carried out his myriad responsibilities with unfailing good humor and contagious enthusiasm."

– H.R. Wellman, Willa Baum, A.M. Boyce,
E.T. Grether, E.G. Linsley, and Emil Mrak



WALTER MULFORD • 1877–1955

“Bring me men to match my mountains.” WALTER MULFORD could, with justice, be considered an answer to the above plea in the oft-quoted poem of Samuel Foss. His spiritual qualities were certainly large-scale. Nowhere in his make-up could one find any element of pettiness.

Walter Mulford was a student in the first forestry class to be given in the United States. As a member of this group, he graduated from Cornell University in 1901 with the degree of forest engineer, having received the B.S.A. degree from the same institution in 1899. Immediately following graduation, he became forester to the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station and as such served as the first state forester in the United States until 1904. After one year with the United States Forest Service, he became a member of the faculty in forestry at the University of Michigan. In 1911 he was asked to become professor of forestry and head of the reinstated Department of Forestry at Cornell University.

Association with the University of California began in 1914. Here he served successively as chief of the Division of Forestry, chairman of the Department of Forestry, and dean of the School of Forestry, holding the final title until his retirement in 1947. It was deservedly proper that he should have been the first dean of the School of Forestry, because he had labored hard and long to make the curriculum in forestry worthy of school status.

During his professional career, Walter Mulford won both national and international recognition. He served as president of the Society of American Foresters in 1924, which also elected him to the fellow grade in 1939. He was a member of the California State Board of Forestry, 1928–1930, and again from 1945 until his retirement. He was president of the board of trustees of the Institute of Forest Genetics during 1932/33, prior to its being taken over by the United States Forest Service. He was instrumental in founding the Executive Heads of Forestry Schools and served as its chair during the period 1946–1948. Service as consulting editor of the *American Forestry* series from 1933 until his retirement from the University of California bears witness to his scholarly writing. While on sabbatical leave in 1926, he served as vice president of the First World Forestry Congress convened at Rome, Italy. It was altogether fitting recognition of his many talents that the University of Michigan should have granted him an honorary Sc.D. in 1938.

A mere enumeration of the positions held by and honors bestowed on Walter Mulford constitutes rather cold testimony as to the greatness of his stature. For a more definitive analysis of his character we must turn to his teaching and counseling of students over forty-two years as a member of a faculty in forestry in three outstanding institutions of higher learning. From his well-organized mind it was easy to acquire a clear understanding of the principles of professional forestry. However, his real worth shone forth in the manner in which the professional subject matter was so richly larded with instruction in character. All of his students are the better men and foresters because of both his curricular and extracurricular instruction. All were inspired not only to be competent foresters but to walk and deal with their fellow men with kindness, straightforwardness, and righteousness—in other words, to follow the example so well set forth by Walter Mulford’s own life. At a time when so few people in the United States felt the need for even paying attention to forestry, it was fortunate that men like Walter Mulford never lost faith in the future of forestry. It is equally fortunate that he gave men the sort of training that would enable them to meet that future as true stalwarts. There are many monuments to mark the trail of Walter Mulford but none can equal the many men in positions of responsibility who are better and more effective men for having studied under his guidance.

In 1952, after having quite recently recovered from a serious illness, he suffered a further blow in the loss of his wife (nee Vera Wandling), who had been, in the highest sense, his helpmate and counselor for forty-nine years. From this blow he never fully recovered. In spite of a valiant effort to carry on, his death occurred at St. Helena Sanitarium in the fall of 1955. Two daughters, Mrs. Alice Mulford McKenzie and Mrs. Mary Mulford Eakin, and one son, Stewart Mulford, survive him.

– M. Krueger, R.N. Colwell, and M.W. Gardner



EDWIN C. VOORHIES • 1892–1967

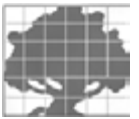
EDWIN C. VOORHIES, professor emeritus of agricultural economics at the University of California, Davis, died in the University of California Hospital, San Francisco, on March 17, 1967, at the age of seventy-five. Professor Voorhies began his fifty-four-year career with the university in 1913, immediately after graduation from the university's Berkeley campus. He served on the Davis campus from 1913 to 1925 in the Department of Animal Husbandry, except for a period of service in the Army during the first World War. In 1925 when the Department of Agricultural Economics was organized at Berkeley, Professor Voorhies became one of its pioneer members. In addition to his professorial duties on the Berkeley campus, he also served the university as dean of students. He served at Davis as vice chairman of the statewide Department of Agricultural Economics from 1952 to 1957, when he resumed full-time professorial duties. Although he formally retired in 1958, Professor Voorhies was recalled to active duty and continued his teaching, student advising, university service, and research activities until his final illness.

In keeping with the expressed wishes of E.C. Voorhies, we omit reference to the many awards and honors that he received during his lifetime. However, we quote in total the citation given at the time that he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Davis Charter Day ceremonies in 1962.

EDWIN COBLENTZ VOORHIES

Great and Stimulating Teacher
Trusted Friend and Wise Counselor
Statesman of California Agriculture
Generous Donor of Time, Effort,
and Funds to Deserving Students
and Community Affairs
In Recognition of a Lifetime
Dedicated to Teaching at Both Davis
and Berkeley, and Devoted to the Welfare
of the University of California and
to the Economics of Agriculture in This,
His Native State, We Confer Upon
Him Today Our Highest Honor.

– H.O. Carter, T.R. Hedges, and J. Herbert Snyder



DAVID WEEKS • 1890–1986

DAVID WEEKS was born in Aurora, Nebraska, on September 22, 1890. He died March 8, 1986, in Walnut Creek, California. At the age of fourteen, with the guidance of his mother, he managed the family farm at Edmund, Oklahoma. Two years later he found employment during the summer vacation as a member of a railroad survey crew, and he continued in this type of employment through his graduation in 1915 from the University of Nebraska with a B.S. degree in agricultural engineering.

Weeks received a Master of Science Agricultural Engineering in 1915 from Iowa State College and a degree in civil engineering from the University of Nebraska in 1921. After one year as assistant professor of agricultural engineering at Iowa, he shifted to two years' employment in the drainage department at the Dakota Engineering Company.

He was brought to the University of California in 1922 by Elwood Mead, then professor of rural institutions in the College of Agriculture at Berkeley. Mead, holder of a Ph.D. degree in civil engineering from Ohio State University, was widely practiced in land drainage and land reclamation and settlement. Mead presumably was attracted to the youthful David Weeks by reason of his teaching at Iowa State and his work experience in this field.

At Berkeley, Weeks first worked for several years as an assistant to Mead while also studying part-time for the Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics and with outside employment with the Federal Land Bank and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

In 1925, he was appointed research associate in the newly formed Division of Agricultural Economics at Berkeley where he did research and lectured in land economics. He received the Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics at Berkeley in 1928, when he was also advanced to the position of associate professor. Appointed professor in 1946, he continued his work in land economics to, and beyond, his retirement in 1958.

His teaching reflected thorough attention to applied information that could be used to illustrate the principles of land use and land-use competition. His undergraduate course in farm and land appraisal required practical field trips and reports that not only presented property details but fully identified land-use competition factors as well as economic and institutional forces that ultimately determine the economic value of property. His graduate seminars in land economics were organized to involve students in understanding the literature of this complex area. Thus, through specific examples, principles were identified

and linked to the broad field of theoretical and institutional economics. At least one session each semester, his seminar students were guests in Week's home, where the discussions often extended far beyond the topic of land economics. His personal interest in his students included the role of friend as well as mentor.

The pattern of alternate scholastic and applied work that developed early with Weeks extended throughout his career, and it often took the form of consultancies, mainly with public agencies and often without fee. These included the California Water Division, the President's Water Resources Policy Division, Kern County Water Agency, the U.S. National Resources Board, and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Foreign assignments included consultancies with the Hydraulics Works Department, Turkey; on water-development projects on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers (Iraq and Kuwait); and with the government of Bolivia on agricultural and transportation development.

Weeks published widely in both the fields of agricultural and civil engineering. He visited the University of Padua, Italy, as a Fulbright Scholar and the University of Nanking as a visiting professor. He served as vice president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and was honored by election to three honorary societies: Sigma Tau (engineering), Alpha Zeta (agriculture), and Sigma Xi (science).

David Weeks was dedicated to his profession and to the welfare of his students. He was one of the earliest appointees in the department and his early work in land economics and development brought a new direction to his department and formed the beginning of its present broadly framed program in natural resource economics.

Weeks was married August 31, 1916, to Marian Hazel McLean from which union came three children: David, Boyd, and Roberta. Marian Weeks died on May 9, 1964. Weeks was married to Mary Louise Greenwood on June 21, 1965, who survives him at their home in Rossmore, Walnut Creek, California. Other survivors are his children, eleven grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren. One may truly say that David Weeks lived a long (ninety-six years), full, and productive life.

— J. Herbert Snyder, Harry R. Wellman,
and Loy L. Sammet



HARRY R. WELLMAN • 1899–1997

HARRY WELLMAN, who was associated with the University of California as a student, academician, and administrator for some forty-six years before retirement, died August 18, 1997, of a heart attack. He was born in Canada on March 4, 1899, and shortly thereafter moved with his family to an eastern Oregon wheat farm where he lived through his younger years. Wellman graduated from Oregon Agricultural College in 1921 after service in the Navy in World War I. He was married to Ruth Gay from 1922 until her death in 1992. He is survived by daughter Nancy Parmelee, son-in-law Robert Parmelee, three grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

He earned a master's degree and a doctorate from Berkeley in 1924 and 1926, respectively. His service to the university commenced as a research assistant in 1923 and continued through 1952 in Berkeley, when he was director of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics and chair of the Department of Agricultural Economics. This was followed by statewide service as vice president of agriculture sciences; vice president of the university, and acting president during his last year of active service in 1967, prior to retirement.

Wellman started his career with the university in October 1925 on completion of his Ph.D. dissertation as a specialist in Agricultural Extension. His service with the College of Agriculture continued for twenty-seven years. The year 1933/34 was spent in Washington, D.C., as director of the general crops section of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration. He was appointed to the Department of Agricultural Economics and the Giannini Foundation in 1935. His research and teaching were in the area of commodity pricing, marketing orders, and agreements and public policy. In 1942, he was appointed to chair of the department and director of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. Wellman served on the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System during the war years and until 1952. He was active in Berkeley senate committees, including two most important committees: the budget committee and the committee on committees.

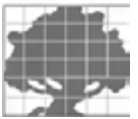
President Sproul appointed Wellman to the newly created position of vice president of agricultural sciences in 1952. He was responsible for the development of teaching and research programs at both Davis and Riverside in his administration, along with a major growth in faculty and staff in agricultural sciences. A number of new departments were established at those two campuses under his administration. The establishment of the College of Letters and Sciences at Davis in 1951 was one of his accomplishments. This led to the later designation of Davis as a "general campus" with graduate studies and professional schools. At Riverside he was responsible for the establishment of the College of Letters and Science in 1949. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the Institute of Science

and Technology at the graduate level in La Jolla, which later became the San Diego campus. As a member of President Sproul's top staff, Harry made a report on greatly improving the structure of the university budget, decentralizing its preparation, making a macro instead of a micro budget that specified every new file cabinet and typewriter, leaving such micro decisions to local action. He is credited with initiating at Davis, Riverside, and San Diego much of what became the "new university" of California with its eight "general" campuses. He took the first step within the university administration toward decentralization of the university. Harry Wellman was the last high official of an illustrious period in university history during the presidency of Robert Gordon Sproul.

Clark Kerr was appointed president of the university in 1958 and named Wellman to the position of vice president of the university, a position that had been created by the regents but never used. Kerr gave Harry responsibilities for two budgets of the university—the operating budget and the capital improvement budget. He also had the responsibility of reviewing faculty appointments and promotions to tenure—the most important series of decisions in the university. At the time of his appointment as vice president, Kerr was heavily involved in the planning of three new campuses and development of the Master Plan for Higher Education in California, and Harry was really running the university during these times. As vice president of the university, he became a great facilitator. In that capacity, Harry had the responsibility of resolving faculty personnel problems at Santa Barbara when it was made into a "general campus" in 1959. Industrial arts was eliminated from the program, requiring a number of adjustments to the composition of the faculty, which he accomplished with a minimum of disruption. During his tenure as vice president, numerous decisions and the handling of contentious problems were handled by him.

Wellman had completed his plans for retirement when he was asked to continue as acting president of the university during a particularly troublesome time in the university's history. He was a calming influence during the period of time he was acting president and before the appointment of a new president. Wellman Hall at Davis and Wellman Hall at Berkeley and an honorary degree acknowledge the many contributions that Harry made in his seventy-five years of association with the university. He will always be remembered by his colleagues and associates as being friendly, empathetic, self-effacing, thoughtful, charitable, tolerant—never antagonistic, never combative, never scheming, in the words of a close associate and friend at the university.

– L. Furtado, C. Kerr, and G. Rowe



GEORGE MARTIN PETERSON • 1897–1940

GEORGE MARTIN PETERSON was born on August 24, 1897, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was one of fourteen children born to parents who had migrated to the United States from Sweden. The family was reared in very humble circumstances. The father, who had started as a farm laborer, moved in 1898 to a homestead in the cut-over region of northern Minnesota, where all members of the family labored long hours daily to eke out a meager existence. Notwithstanding this handicap, and the fact that some of the children learned English only when they entered school, several members of the family have won high academic distinction. Professor Peterson himself was entirely self-supporting during his years at college.

He received his elementary education at rural schools in Kanebec County, Minnesota, and his high school education and a year of normal school training at Mora, Minnesota, obtaining a teacher's certificate in 1916. After teaching for a year in a rural school, he entered the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1917, but was forced to leave the following year owing to lack of funds. A year as field scout for the United States Department of Agriculture brought in sufficient income to enable him to re-enter the University of Minnesota in 1919. As he was permitted to carry excess units of work, he was able to obtain the B.S. degree in agriculture and the University Teacher's Certificate in 1921, only four years after he had first entered the university. In 1921/22 he taught in the high school in Truman, Minnesota, but again entered the University of Minnesota for graduate work in the fall of 1922, obtaining his Ph.D. in 1927, majoring in agricultural economics. While pursuing his graduate studies he held the positions first of assistant and later of instructor in the university School of Business Administration. In 1927 he was appointed as economic advisor to the Federated Societies of Planning and Parks in Washington, D.C., and from 1928 to 1930 he served as analyst and economic advisor in the U.S. Treasury Department. He joined the faculty of the University of California College of Agriculture in 1930 as associate professor of agricultural economics, associate agricultural economist in the Experiment Station, and associate agricultural economist on the Giannini Foundation, positions he held at the date of his death, June 18, 1940. He died at the University of California Hospital after a long and painful illness.

Peterson's frugal upbringing left an indelible stamp on his character. Although he had a keen sense of humor, he was very critical of all shams, and was not prepared to accept at its face value, and without due evaluation, statements made and conclusions arrived at even by persons who are generally regarded as authorities. Because of his attitude of skepticism and the frankness and bluntness with which he expressed his opinions, he was often regarded, by persons who were unfamiliar with his mental processes, as a destructive

critic. This, however, was far from the case. His careful and objective analyses of involved economic problems in both his writings and in his teaching have contributed much to a clearer understanding of certain economic principles and institutions. His interest in his chosen field was a continuous search for and understanding of those principles which govern and influence human welfare. He believed that the general standard of well-being of the people of a country could not be advanced by measures designed merely to maximize the relative share going to one group at the expense of other groups and that the national income in the last analysis must be assessed, not in terms of monetary values, but in terms of the quantum of goods and services produced and consumed. He contended that a stable and progressive economy could be insured only if the buying power of the low-income groups was raised. His most important contributions to knowledge in the field of economics were books and scientific articles dealing with the problems of agricultural production, with comparisons of agricultural and nonagricultural income, with the composition of the agricultural population, and with the principle of diminishing returns.

But it was as a teacher that Professor Peterson was especially outstanding. The large number of students who attended his classes at both the Universities of Minnesota and California are unanimous in their praise of him as an instructor. He imbued those who came in contact with him with his own analytical and objective approach to economic problems, and with his frank skepticism of the plausible and the allegedly obvious. He also acted as a friend and a counselor to all students who brought their personal and academic problems to him.

In 1923, while yet a student at the University of Minnesota, he married Nellie Kivley. He is survived by his wife and two children, Virginia and Quentin, all of Berkeley. His family and colleagues are comforted by the knowledge that his humane philosophy and intellectual honesty will live on in the work that his students are doing in all parts of the world.



MURRAY REID BENEDICT • 1882–1980

The death of MURRAY REID BENEDICT on September 11, 1980, ended a long life (ninety-eight years) of remarkable consistency and productivity. His professional interest in agricultural economics and public policy was deeply rooted and faithfully pursued.

He was born into a farm family near Neillsville, Wisconsin, on January 23, 1882, and received the B.S. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1916. While still a student in Madison, Professor Benedict worked part-time as a legislative page and in Boscobel, Wisconsin, as a high school instructor and coach. Following graduation from the university, he successively served as high school instructor, county Agricultural Extension agent, and a member of the faculty in agricultural economics at South Dakota State University—eventually as professor and head of the department. While on leave during this period, he also held appointments as secretary of the State Farm Grange Federation and as assistant commissioner of agriculture.

In 1928, with the aid of a Social Sciences Research Council fellowship, Benedict enrolled in graduate study in economics at Harvard University, was appointed lecturer in the following year, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1931. In the same year, he joined the faculty of the University of California in agricultural economics and the Giannini Foundation. Here his work centered on agricultural finance and policy, and it quickly led to service assignments within and outside the university. His service to the Berkeley campus included membership on the Committee on Budget and Interdepartmental Relations; the executive committees of the Institute of Social Sciences, School of Business Administration, and College of Agriculture; and countless other campus and departmental committees. After retirement in 1961, he continued for a year in university service as special assistant to the president.

In public service—at times on leave from the university—Benedict was economic advisor to the California Farm Debt Adjustment Committee, director of the San Francisco Bay Defense Rental Area, staff consultant on foods to the Lend-Lease Administration, chairman of an advisory committee on the reorganization of the U.S. Farm Credit Administration, and a member of an advisory committee on forest credit programs. He served on an advisory committee to the director of the U.S. Bureau of the Census from 1937 to 1964. Numerous other assignments included committee and consultative service with the National Planning Association and the Farm Foundation, the Society of American Foresters, and Resources for the Future. In the period from 1951 to 1956, he was research director of the Twentieth Century Fund's farm policy studies, and, while on leave in that capacity in 1953/54, brought to fruition three major books.

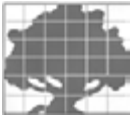
A committed writer, Benedict's bibliography contains in excess of two hundred titles. These include eight books and monographs, papers in a dozen different professional journals, frequent contributions to proceedings of professional societies and to legislative hearings, many reports to government and planning agencies, and numerous articles for nonprofessional readers. A noteworthy accomplishment and one indicative of the high regard he enjoyed was the publication of more than twenty book reviews in a wide range of professional journals that he had been invited to write.

Contemporary evaluations of Benedict's research and public service noted his extraordinary thoroughness and the frequency with which his published work was cited. He was described as a powerful influence, frequently advising, consulting, and suggesting—all with the goal of the improvement of American agriculture.

Nobel laureate Theodore W. Schultz has said of Professor Benedict: He "was my first instructor in economics at South Dakota State College in 1926, always precise, demanding exact work, and sensitive to my unpreparedness. He directed my field study of migrant workers, California, the summer of 1927, then strongly urged me to proceed to do graduate work; he also was my editorial critic of my first professional paper. In the years that followed, he continued to advise, criticize, and encourage me. My personal and professional debt to Professor Benedict is indeed large." Other former students have lauded Professor Benedict's emphasis on the analysis of events and understanding of people in the exposition of evolving policies regarding U.S. agriculture, his communication to students of an appreciation of thoroughness and documentation in the analysis of policy issues, his insistence on clarity of oral and written presentation, and his warmth in individual relationships with his students.

Numerous awards and honors received by Professor Benedict are a measure of his professional contributions and stature. Among these are election as a fellow of the American Statistical Association, the American Farm Economics Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as to the Office of the President of both the Western and the American Farm Economics Associations.

In the university's tradition of excellence, Benedict came to the university in 1931 with Harvard University's Ricardo Prize for outstanding writing in his field; and, on retirement thirty years later, received, from the University of California, the honorary LL.B. degree. He found particular gratification in his invited participation in the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in 1955 and in his designation as chairman of the faculty of this seminar in 1966.



A formal but friendly manner, great personal and professional integrity, excellent schooling in the theory of a market economy and in the institutions of agriculture and government, and an unusual mix of experience in teaching and research and in the administration of agricultural programs were the basis for the trust and respect in which Professor Benedict was held. They also formed the fabric of his consistent, dedicated engagement with issues affecting agriculture and were the continuing motivation of a highly productive life.

Professor Benedict is survived by his wife, Martha, and their daughter, Barbara. Also surviving are two children, Bruce and Elizabeth, from his first marriage to Elizabeth Tucker, who died in 1930; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

– Loy L. Sammet, J. Herbert Snyder,
and Harry R. Wellman



JAMES M. TINLEY • 1897–1971

JAMES MADDISON TINLEY's death on August 25, 1971, terminated a distinguished fifty-year record of service on three continents. He was born in Vryburg, Union of South Africa, on October 22, 1897, and lived in South Africa until 1925 when he came to the University of Minnesota. He had completed in 1928 the University of Minnesota requirements for the Ph.D. in agricultural economics, then returned to the Department of Agriculture in the Union of South Africa, as required under terms of his educational leave. Also in 1928, Jim Tinley married Renee (Daisy Irene) Moody of Battle, England. This lady was to share his experiences and support his professional achievements during the remainder of his career. Their son, John, also survives Dr. Tinley. Dr. Tinley re-entered the United States in 1930 to join the Berkeley faculty of the University of California as an associate professor of agricultural economics and an agricultural economist in the Experiment Station and on the Giannini Foundation. In 1935 he became a naturalized United States citizen. He spent the rest of his life until his retirement in 1965 as a professor and researcher in agricultural economics at Berkeley and Davis, except for military and special consulting leaves.

Dr. Tinley had served in Africa and in Europe with the South African forces during World War I, having joined at the age of eighteen. World War II duty as an officer in the American Military Government took him away from the university from late 1943 until early 1946, and earned him a citation from the queen of the Netherlands. He returned to Berkeley and his university teaching and research in mid-1946, then, in 1950, transferred to Davis to assist in postwar expansion on that campus.

Jim Tinley considered that economics performs its highest function when it provides the tools to analyze and solve problems. His work, oriented according to this philosophy, won him early recognition in California as an advisor and consultant on legislation to deal with milk-marketing problems. Later he concentrated on management problems and controls for decision-making in cooperative enterprises, and established himself as an authority on management accounting and control, including principles for organizing and operating cooperative businesses.

Development and resource-use problems in the less advanced nations challenged Jim Tinley's bent for using economics to solve problems. He met this challenge with consulting and advisory assignments to Yugoslavia

on research in agricultural economics and planning, to Tanganyika on milk-marketing organization, to Ireland on adjusting agriculture to the total economy, back to Yugoslavia to review cooperative development, and, finally, to South Africa and to Nigeria. He assumed the chairmanship of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Ibadan when civil war stresses left this position vacant shortly after Dr. Tinley retired from the University of California, and he provided a steadying and guiding hand for this department during the next two years.

Dr. Tinley also channeled his interest in foreign agricultural development problems into active participation in, and contributions to, Davis campus activities directed to studying and supporting economic development in the less advanced countries. He worked diligently in the campus committee that planned and organized programs for research and teaching in support of foreign agricultural and general economic development, and chaired this committee during the year that it succeeded in establishing the International Agricultural Institute.

Jim Tinley's unique and keen understanding of how to apply economic principles and analysis in solving management and operational problems long will live in the memory of those he taught, advised, and with whom he worked. In formal classes and especially in informal consultation, students soon came to realize that Jim Tinley was vitally interested in their development in the many areas in which he taught. Easily approachable in class and in his office, his warm personality and keen interest in both academic and nonacademic student problems stimulated lasting communication with both current students and alumni. Additionally, he leaves notable contributions in several areas of research literature in which he recorded the results of his wide experience. The Department of Agricultural Economics and the university have gained importantly from Dr. Tinley's dedicated and creative contributions.

– V. Fuller and T.R. Hedges



CARL LUCAS ALSBERG • 1877–1940

The death of CARL LUCAS ALSBERG on October 31, 1940, terminated the varied and unique career of a distinguished scholar. He had been director of the Giannini Foundation on the Berkeley campus for only three years, but in this brief period his encyclopedic knowledge, his wide range of interests, his modest gentle manner, and his wise counsel to mature scholars and students alike endeared him to his many new associates. His death is a reminder of the intellectual stature and personal charm of the man and of the great influence he exercised in the interest of scholarship for the improvement of human welfare.

Dr. Alsberg was born April 2, 1877, in New York City in a family of professional background. His father was a chemist; his mother was from a family of physicians. After his early education in schools of New York City and at Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1896, he began the study of medicine. From the College of Physicians and Surgeons he received the degree of M.D. in 1900 and then proceeded to Germany to study biochemistry at the Universities of Strassburg and Berlin. Returning to the United States in 1903, he became an assistant and later an instructor in the Harvard Medical School, where for five years he developed work in biochemistry. His pioneering interest in this subject continued throughout his career and late in life it influenced him to play a leading role in the organization of the *Annual Review of Biochemistry*.

In 1908 he entered the service of the federal government in Washington, first as a chemical biologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry and later as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, which he directed for eight years. In this capacity he was charged with the direction of research, the administration of the federal pure food and drug laws, and executive leadership in dealing with complicated problems arising out of the war and postwar situation. This experience gave his diverse talents opportunity for expression and opened broad fields of interest which molded his work in later life. By 1921, when he was called to the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, as one of its three directors, the methods of analysis in the social sciences and the relationship of progress in the natural sciences to human welfare had already become a major concern. For the next sixteen years he carried on his own research, directed research of others, assisted in the administration of the Food Research Institute, served in the administrative counsels of Stanford University and as dean of graduate study, and acted as advisor and coworker in numerous agencies and organizations devoted to research in the natural and social sciences. In 1937 he became a member of this university as professor of agricultural economics and director of the Giannini Foundation, where he continued unobtrusively his widespread activities until his death.

Alsberg's career as a scientist was unique in its range. He was a distinguished scientist in his own right. From his long list of publications a few may be referred to

as indicative of the breadth of his interests. They deal with protein metabolism, gluconic acid, deterioration of maize, the disease pellagra, nutritive value of sea mussels, mechanisms of cell activity, metabolism of molds, barium and locoweed poison, theories of fermentation, botulism, sugar production, organization of government research, federal food control, viscosity of wheat starches, hard wheat deficiency, chemistry and the theory of population, food consumption and the increase of wealth, competition of substitute commodities, the colloid chemistry of cereals, combination in the baking industry, the growth curve of plants, population increase and the standard of living, the stale bread problem, redistribution of population and industry, limits of settlement in the migration process, and studies of fats and oils.

But Alsberg's career was even broader than his researches suggest. From his early work in the natural sciences he spread beyond their boundaries and during his later years worked more largely in and for the social sciences. Notwithstanding his research activity on technical economic and social problems, he found time to interest himself also in organizations devoted to scholarship, research, and public policy. He was for years a member of the Social Science Research Council and chair of its Pacific Coast Regional Committee. He was active in the Institute of Pacific Affairs and chair of its international research committee. He was a member of the Committee on Pacific Investigations, the California Economic Research Council, the board of trustees of Reed College, and other similar bodies. His advice and counsel were sought by the Department of Agriculture, the National Resources Planning Board, and other governmental agencies. Rare indeed is the scholar who has been so widely in demand and so effective over so broad a range.

The clue to Alsberg's remarkable career lay in his native curiosity, keen mind, retentive memory, broad training, calm judgment, wise deliberation, modest and informal manner, broad interest in human relations, and quick enthusiasm for persons and projects dealing with the discovery, classification, and application of knowledge. He was known and respected by scientists, officials, and business leaders all over the world.

As an educator, Alsberg was a collaborator. He taught by example more than by instruction. He shone in the development of research men and in imparting the methods, patience, and desire for breadth which characterize the true researcher. Much as he did with his own mind and hands, his effect was perhaps even greater through his influence on others. Among his associates and students, none can escape a feeling of deep personal loss at the passing of their fellow worker who was by example an inspiration to all of them.

Dr. Alsberg was married in 1912 to Emma Mount Peebles, who survives him.



SIEGFRIED VON CIRIACY-WANTRUP • 1906–1980

Born in Langenberg, Germany, SIEGFRIED WANTRUP did undergraduate work at the University of Berlin, the University of Vienna, and the University of Bonn prior to receiving the master's degree from the University of Illinois in 1930 under an international exchange program. In 1931, he obtained a doctorate from the University of Bonn, remaining there as a lecturer until 1936. Confronted by the Nazi repression of academic freedom, he immigrated to the United States, working first with the Rockefeller Foundation and then joining the Berkeley faculty in 1938.

Wantrup strove throughout his professional life to make economic analysis useful to mankind by addressing his work to the layman and the practicing policy maker as well as to the academician. He was a pioneer in the economics of natural resources treated within the context of environmental problems and values. Fascinated by the role of political institutions in formulating policies, he sought in his writings to bring home to his reader the consequences to be expected from policy options adopted in utilizations of natural resources.

Natural resources policy was indeed his forte. He testified before congressional committees on the economic outcomes of development projects. He lectured in universities throughout the United States and Europe on pioneering concepts such as multiple use of natural resources and "safe minimum standards of conservation." He pressed always in examining policies on management of resources for consideration of the quality of life within a total environment. Such consideration is reflected in his California and his regional research interests. These included marine mammals and other wildlife including the California condor and the tule elk, benefit-cost analysis of flood control and water rights, air pollution, and federal-state relationships in the administration of resources. His classic *Resource Conservation: Economics and Policies* (University of California Press, 1952, with three subsequent editions) is perhaps the best known of his books. He also published over one hundred articles.

Wantrup was an advisor to two California governors on coastal and marine matters. He was appointed to the International Marine Science Affairs Panel of the National Academy of Science. He traveled to numerous agencies of government at home and abroad to consult and advise on a variety of problems. During a leave of absence from Berkeley of six months, he served as assistant to the chancellor of the Irvine campus in the development of a research program in natural resources.

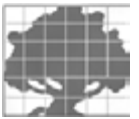
Recognition accorded Wantrup for his work included two Guggenheim Foundation fellowships, residence as a member of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, and election as a fellow in the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Agricultural Economics Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His students brought him honor in the significant positions they achieved in universities and in public service.

Exemplifying integrity of zeal and effort in his own life, he strongly influenced the lives of the many men and women with whom he worked. He was rigorous in demanding clarity of economic thinking and exposition. A student who submitted a paper slackly researched or carelessly written was treated curtly. With a student, however, whose paper evinced hard work, Wantrup would spend hours in exploring its potentialities. He aimed in teaching to draw from students, by challenging them, somewhat more in performance than they had thought themselves capable. They knew him to be an iconoclast, a man intolerant of complaisant acceptance of conventional wisdom. They knew him to be an innovator, a man vigorously engaged in furthering solutions of urgent human problems.

Wantrup was an outdoorsman who cherished the countryside of California. A true conservationist, he loved a good hunt. A public figure, he was his own man who made his own decisions. October, the month of his death, was his favorite month for walking in the fields of his ranch in Napa County.

We miss him.

– L. Tim Wallace, H. Herbert Snyder,
and Harry R. Wellman



SIDNEY SAMUELS HOOS • 1911–1979

A native of Buffalo, New York, SIDNEY HOOS spent his boyhood and adolescence in Old Town, Maine, where addiction to hard work is said to have been endemic and highly contagious. Love of music led to some early plans, subsequently abandoned, for a career of teaching and playing the violin, an instrument for which he retained a deep affection to the end of his life. Two years at the University of Maine stimulated his academic interests. He completed his college education at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1934 with a major in mathematics. In his first graduate year at Ann Arbor, he enrolled in a course offered by Holbrook Working, a visitor from Stanford's Food Research Institute. This, as Hoos was wont to remark, changed the course of his life. With his major interest shifting permanently to economics, he transferred to Stanford (after obtaining a master's degree at Michigan) to study with Working, who guided his doctoral dissertation. Upon completion of the doctorate in economics (1939), he accepted an appointment in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Berkeley.

The ominous events in Europe and some uncertainties in the department induced Hoos to go to Washington in 1941, first to the Commodity Credit Corporation and, after Pearl Harbor, to the Office of the Quartermaster General in the War Department, where he remained for the duration of the war as chief economist and deputy chief of the Requirements Branch. There he played a leading role in the development of an efficient supply-requirements system for which he received a special commendation in 1945. An enduring achievement of Hoos' Washington years, accomplished in defiance of the old cautionary adage, was his marriage to Ida Simone Russakoff in 1942, after a courtship said to have encompassed all of two meetings.

At the end of the war, Hoos returned to Berkeley to resume his work in the Department of Agricultural Economics, accelerating a prodigiously productive career of research, teaching, and university service. His research, dealing largely with controlled agricultural marketing, included detailed quantitative studies of the major California specialty crops, extending the price analysis work initiated by Harry R. Wellman in the 1930s; analysis and appraisal of the instrumentalities of controlled marketing, such as marketing agreements and state and federal marketing orders in this country and marketing boards abroad; and studies of cooperative bargaining processes and organizations. These endeavors, recorded in 450 papers and reports and in two books, established Hoos as one of the leading scholars in the field. Characteristic of Hoos' approach to research in this area was his systematic and notably successful effort to maintain working contacts with the numerous private, semipublic, and public agencies that crowd the agricultural marketing landscape. This he deemed essential to a realistic understanding of marketing problems and helpful in encouraging the application and implementation of his research findings. The relatively high level of economic literacy characterizing some major segments of California agriculture is in no small part due to his efforts. This aspect of his work was a contribution

of great significance to the university tradition of public service.

For many years Hoos was the dominant influence in setting the academic ambience of the department. A dedicated teacher, he was deeply involved in framing and tending to a doctoral program that emphasized the analytical quantitative approach to problems and high standards of technical competence. A departmental program in economic theory was his creation; the graduate microeconomic theory course he taught for many years became the instructional showpiece of the department and exerted some influence on similar offerings in the Departments of Economics and Business Administration, departments where he also held professorial appointments and where he occasionally taught. Much of his teaching effort went to his patient and exacting nurturing of doctoral dissertations—experiences not easily forgotten by his many students or, for that matter, colleagues who served on the thesis committees he chaired.

Hoos was remarkably active in university governance. He served with distinction on numerous faculty, senate, chancellor's, and president's committees including the budget committee which he chaired for two successive terms. From 1964 to 1967, he served as university dean of academic personnel (statewide), effectively discharging the duties of this office without perceptibly affecting the pace or quality of his research and teaching. Nor did he neglect community affairs. He served on and chaired the budget and allocations committee of the local Community Chest and was president of Temple Beth El for a series of terms.

In 1969, Hoos suffered a serious stroke. With characteristic energy and determination, he set about to achieve complete recovery; but some residual effects remained. The frenetic pace of research he had maintained for many years had to be reduced to more normal levels and a few other activities curtailed. The years following the stroke were a difficult period for him; but outwardly, at least, he remained his usual genial, considerate self, actively pursuing ongoing research projects he deemed important, participating in several international conferences, teaching and guiding research of graduate students. More honors came his way, among them election as a fellow of the American Agricultural Economics Association and the award of the prestigious Berkeley Citation. His last publication (1979) was a book on agricultural marketing boards, which he conceived, structured, and brought through a long period of gestation as editor and contributor. He died suddenly in September 1979, barely a year after his retirement, while busily planning a revised edition of this book. He is survived by his wife Ida, a noted sociologist with the Space Sciences Laboratory at Berkeley; two daughters, Phyllis De Leon and Judith Fox; and two grandchildren, Manya and Deborah De Leon. His presence will be sorely missed by the many who knew him, both in this country and abroad.

— G.M. Kuznets, E.T. Grether,
L.L. Sammet, and H.R. Wellman



GEORGE MICHAEL KUZNETS • 1909–1986

GEORGE KUZNETS was born in Kiev, Russia. During his boyhood and adolescent years he lived with his maternal grandparents, his mother, an aunt, and his two older brothers, Solomon and Simon. These were times of considerable turmoil due to World War I, the Russian Revolution, the Russian civil war, and the Russian war with Poland. The family lived first in Rovno, in western Ukraine. In 1915, advancing German forces caused a Russian army general to order expulsion of all Jews from western Ukraine to the interior. The family moved eastward, stopping at Kharkov in the eastern Ukraine, where they found suitable living accommodations in a vacant store front. The stop at Kharkov turned out to be a chaotic six-year stay, during which time George's formal schooling was sporadic at best. He compensated for this by reading extensively, a practice he continued throughout his life.

In 1921, the refugees were sent back to the towns in the western Ukraine from whence they came in 1915, but Rovno was now in Poland due to a boundary shift resulting from the Russo-Polish War. At that point the two older brothers emigrated to the United States, and the remaining family took up residence in the Warsaw ghetto, where George attended gymnasium. In late 1926, upon the death of his mother, Kuznets left Warsaw for Paris to await clearance of his visa for emigration to the United States. After some nine months on the Left Bank in Paris, his visa cleared and he was on his way. Upon arrival in New York, George acquired citizenship status by derivation through his father, who had emigrated to the United States some years before and had by now acquired citizenship by naturalization.

When Kuznets arrived in New York, he knew only two words of English, "yes" and "grapefruit." He immediately enrolled at a high school associated with Columbia University offering special classes to help the foreign born with the English language. Subsequently, he moved with his father to Sierra Madre in Southern California where he attended Pasadena Junior College for two years before transferring to the University of California, Berkeley, on a Levi Strauss scholarship for academically promising foreign born undergraduates. At Berkeley he earned the A.B. degree in 1933 and the Ph.D. degree in 1941, both degrees in the field of psychology.

Kuznets began his academic career at Stanford University where, from 1937 to 1939, he was instructor in psychology and education and research associate in psychology. Prior to that, he was a teaching fellow from 1934 to 1936 and a 1936/37 University Fellow at Stanford. An additional important achievement during this period was his marriage to Alice Weymouth in 1939.

It was in the late 1930s and early 1940s that Kuznets made the transition from the discipline of psychology and psychometrics into econometrics and statistical analysis of economic phenomena. During this transition period, Kuznets held appointment (beginning in 1939) in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Berkeley as associate in the Agricultural Experiment Station and on the Giannini Foundation. Moving to ladder rank upon

completion of the Ph.D. in 1941, he entered a highly productive career of research and teaching. He authored more than ninety journal articles, research reports, and other papers focusing primarily on empirical analysis of agricultural data, use of economic theory in quantitative research, and various approaches to empirical analysis. His many empirical studies of demand for California fruits and vegetables established him as one of the leading scholars in this type of research.

Kuznets' greatest contribution was through his teaching, not only in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics but also in statistics and economics, departments in which he also held professorial appointments. A dedicated teacher, he designed and taught courses in statistical inference for social scientists, regression methods, econometrics, sampling surveys, advanced economic theory, mathematical programming, and mathematical models of economic development.

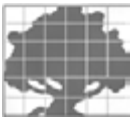
He was highly instrumental in setting the direction of and in implementing a departmental doctoral program that emphasized the analytical quantitative approach to economic problems and high standards of technical competence. He was a thoughtful and influential participant in an interdepartment committee on quantitative economics, active in the 1950s, giving attention to the development of new courses and the coordination of course offerings in the departments of Agricultural Economics, Business Administration, Economics, Mathematics, and Statistics. In addition, much teaching effort went into patient but technically exacting supervision of doctoral dissertation research. At one point in his career, he for three successive years directed doctoral students whose Ph.D. dissertations won American Agricultural Economics Association awards.

During his long career at Berkeley, Kuznets served the university in other ways as well. He was a member of several Academic Senate committees and of a number of chancellor's and other advisory committees. He also served various agencies in California and the federal government in an advisory capacity, including the State Board of Equalization, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Through the years, honors came Kuznets' way in recognition of his scholarly contributions. He was a council member of the Econometrics Society for a two-year period; and he was elected fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, fellow of the American Statistical Association, and fellow of the American Agricultural Economics Association.

George Kuznets died in August, 1986, after a long struggle with emphysema. He is survived by his wife, Alice, who has been active in East Bay early childhood (pre-school) education for more than forty years; a daughter, Ruth Hauptman; a son, David; and six grandchildren. His presence will be sorely missed by those who knew him, within the academic community and without.

— I.M. Lee, G.F. Break, A. de Janvry,
E.L. Scott, and H.R. Wellman



ROY J. SMITH • 1904–1991

ROY SMITH's early schooling was at the Brookings High School in Brookings, South Dakota, in the 1920s. He went on to South Dakota State College where he earned a B.S. degree in Agricultural Economics in 1933, and then an M.S. degree in 1934. Subsequently, he moved to the University of California, Berkeley where he earned his Ph.D. in 1938.

He joined the staff of the University of California in 1936 as an instructor of agricultural economics at Davis. In 1939, he was transferred to UCLA where he became professor of agricultural economics in 1956, and served as assistant dean of the College of Agriculture from 1957 to 1959.

In July of 1959, he transferred to the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of California, Riverside. But first he took an earned sabbatical leave to study bulk handling, packing house procedures, and shipping methods in the citrus industries of Australia and South Africa, returning to UC Riverside in June 1960. He remained a professor of agricultural economics at UC Riverside until his retirement on July 1, 1972. It was also at UC Riverside that Roy Smith made his main research contributions toward increasing the efficiency of California's citrus industries in the use of labor and machines in harvesting and packing agricultural products. Among his achievements, based on many years of empirical research, the following nine stand out.

A statement of his from an interview in 1970, quoted in the *Riverside Press Enterprise* (May 25, 1991), deserves restatement here. Roy Smith said, "Fruit picking is beastly hard work, and I know of no man who would do it if he could find a better job." Among his several achievements, number six below was dedicated to alleviate the strain of that work.

His main achievements were: (1) He developed an incentive wage scale system for picking citrus fruit now widely used in the industry. (2) He collaborated in the design of a cardboard box for packing oranges which has largely replaced wooden crates at considerable cost savings to growers. (3) He devised a series of methods for mechanical sampling of fruits and vegetables. (4) He devised a series of methods for mechanized packing of citrus. (5) He devised a method of rapidly picking fruit by hand. (6) He designed an improved shoulder harness and packing bag for pickers to use which reduced back strain and fatigue. (7) He was involved in designing an improved citrus fruit picking clipper. (8) He devised an improved machine for loading filled field boxes onto

trunks. (9) His most important general contribution was an in-depth economic analysis of the cost parameters of a mechanical tree-fruit-picking aid for which he made detailed time and motion studies describing the performance requirements of such a machine. In collaboration with industry engineers, Roy Smith designed and built two prototype models of such a machine which became the basis for further research by the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

Roy Smith's bibliography features a dozen major articles in the professional journals for agricultural economics. A much larger number (more than one hundred) of technical papers and memoranda were published in trade journals in which he, as a long-term consultant, communicated his findings to the Ventura County Citrus Growers' Committee, to several other grower organizations in the California and Arizona citrus industries, to the Israeli Citrus Marketing Board, the Australian Paper Manufacturers, the South African Citrus Exchange, the Northrup Corporation, and others.

Roy Smith was a member of the Free Methodist Church in Riverside, Amnesty International, Union of Concerned Scientists, Common Cause, Sierra Club, and the Riverside Men's Breakfast Forum, among others.

Several years before his demise on May 2, 1991, Roy Smith moved from Riverside to Lake Havasu City, Arizona, where his son James Smith and wife Kathy reside. In lieu of flowers at the memorial service, a Tree Fund was established and donations received were used to plant trees in Lake Havasu City in honor of Professor Roy Smith.

– Alfred M. Boyce, Walter Reuther, and Carl G. Uhr



GEORGE L. MEHREN • 1913–1992

GEORGE L. MEHREN died in Austin, Texas, on July 25, 1992. He was seventy-nine. Mehren was a renowned agricultural economist who made outstanding academic, public service, and business contributions. Possessed of a keen analytical mind, he was an exceptionally talented classroom teacher and a stimulating mentor of graduate students in the fields of marketing and public policy. As a researcher, Mehren was one of the pioneers in advancing understanding of applications of industrial organization in analyzing agricultural markets and marketing systems. His witty and dynamic lecture style made him a sought-after speaker. His association and rapport with agencies in the U.S. Department of Agriculture provided an important link between the various California agricultural interests and the agencies in the USDA. He was viewed as a top-notch administrator who brought his theoretical and empirical knowledge to bear on real-world policy problems.

Born in Sacramento on July 6, 1913, the son of dirt farmers, Mehren received his undergraduate and graduate degrees at UC Berkeley in 1938 and 1941, respectively. He served on the Berkeley faculty for more than thirty years, starting as a teaching assistant in 1938. After a break for service in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War II, Mehren returned to Berkeley's growing Department of Agricultural Economics.

His students considered him first-rate. Because he could be abrasive at times, and demanded rigor in classroom discussions, students approached Mehren's classes with some trepidation. When they had survived the experience, they realized just how much they had learned. Mehren enjoyed classroom repartee, and enticed students to learn economics through debating. His daughter, Elizabeth Mehren, remembers "Aspiring agricultural economists from around the globe flocked to study with my father in the stately old Giannini Foundation building. He sent them home with a richer understanding of world marketing systems and his own strong belief that no one in the world should ever go hungry."

When Fulbright scholar Frank Bollman arrived from Australia in 1960, he remembers, Mehren came to meet him at the dock, cheerfully loaded his luggage into the car, and took him home to spend the night with his family in Berkeley. Mehren's hospitality also extended to marvelous parties, which enjoyed a reputation of their own among students and faculty alike in the fifties and early sixties.

In addition to enlivening his students' social lives, Mehren was committed to exposing them to different points of view, and he recruited faculty and lecturers from around the world. Recruiting far-flung visiting faculty was no problem for Mehren, who himself traveled extensively for academic and consultation appointments. In 1956 he was appointed as a visiting dean and professor of economics at the University of Rome. From 1950 to 1968 he lectured at universities in Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, Cambridge, Athens, Teheran, New Delhi, the Philippines, Seoul, Tokyo, Helsinki, Stockholm, Paris, and Jakarta.

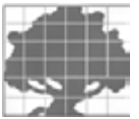
Mehren was also an extremely active researcher and scholar, publishing more than 750 bulletins, journal articles, essays, formal addresses, and so forth in the fields of econometrics and marketing theory, price analysis, and government policy. He was also editor of the *Journal of Marketing*.

In 1963, President Kennedy named Mehren assistant secretary of agriculture in charge of marketing and consumer affairs. In that role, Mehren revitalized the Agricultural Marketing Service and took an active role in the development of agriculture policy and international trade. In addition to his USDA post, he served as a member and administrator of the Price Stabilization Board and as a consultant to the Economic Stabilization Administration and Committee of the Federal Trade and Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mehren became more active in the commercial sector, serving as president of the Agribusiness Council from 1968 to 1971. From 1972 to 1978 he was affiliated with Associated Milk Producers, Inc., in San Antonio, acting in a number of capacities, including general manager.

Mehren is survived by his second wife, Ingeborg Gretz Mehren, and his children, Peter, George, and Elizabeth, and two grandsons.

– Andrew Schmitz and Harry R. Wellman



IVAN M. LEE • 1917–1995

IVAN LEE was born in Iowa of parents who had immigrated from Norway. He was raised on his parents' farm, where he participated actively in the daily chores. Not atypical of the brightest farmers' sons in his generation, he decided to study agricultural economics. He obtained a bachelor's degree in this field at Iowa State University in 1941.

He came to Berkeley immediately after graduation and enrolled in the doctoral program in agricultural economics. However, after completing one year during which he served as a research and teaching assistant, he returned to Iowa to continue his studies for the doctorate at Iowa State and to attend to the needs of his parents.

During World War II, he interrupted his studies to serve in the Navy for two years, and he fought for his country in the Pacific. He subsequently worked as a farmhand on his parents' farm for another two years before resuming his doctoral studies at Iowa State University.

He received the doctoral degree in 1947 and obtained an appointment to the faculty of the University of California, Berkeley, where he stayed until retirement. His whole academic career consequently developed here with us, and before us, at UC Berkeley.

His appointment letter was written by Harry Wellman, who then chaired the Department of Agricultural Economics. This is a remarkable letter, full of enthusiastic praise, with quotations from distinguished econometricians and economists such as Gerhard Tintner and Nobel Prize winner T.W. Schultz. For example, Tintner wrote, "He is without any doubt one of the most outstanding graduate students we have ever had here at Iowa State." T.W. Schultz, not surprisingly, praised him for "strength in his command of the technical tools of analysis, both statistics and economic theory." Indeed, this was a keen observation since this talent was to be the hallmark of his subsequent academic career.

Along with George Kuznets and James Boles, he was among the pioneers who introduced modern econometrics to the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics.

His students remember him as an outstanding teacher of econometrics. The clarity of his presentations was remarkable. For his assigned exercises, students

had to perform complex matrix manipulations using mechanical calculators which were at the frontier of computational technology at the time. His faculty colleagues remember him as an outstanding contributor, with a unique quality of treating all of them, regardless of specialty or experience, as peers. He did considerable applied econometric work for the California farm community, in particular by providing price forecasts for the main agricultural products of the state. In this work, he continued the strong Berkeley tradition maintained by George Mehren, Sydney Hoos, and Ray Bressler.

Ivan was an altruist. In his academic career, he never sought to promote himself and was totally devoted to the department and to student welfare. Many students wrote dissertations under his guidance, clearly benefiting from his own ideas and his generous attention. His cogent presentations and original perspectives allowed many students to flourish and excel during their subsequent careers. He and his wife, Ruth, who always stood by his side at social affairs, were much appreciated for their kindness and hospitality. Ivan had a smile which you simply cannot forget, a smile that would always burst open, even in the middle of the most intense discussion. And it was accompanied by a very special movement of the hand that seemed to make trivial the most complex arguments.

Ivan was afflicted by Lou Gehrig's disease while still a young faculty member and was confined to a wheelchair for many years. In spite of this handicap and his progressive deterioration, he courageously continued to teach, receiving students at his home for many years. While his years of physical decline were long and painful, he never lost his remarkably cheerful personality and his dedication to the welfare of this campus. That is how his friends and students will remember him. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; his two sons, Ivan B. Lee and Dan F. Lee; daughters-in-law Mary Hurlbert and Leslie Swigart; grandson, Andrew Lee, and granddaughter, Joanna Lee.

– *Alain de Janvry, Sylvia Lane, and Kirby Moulton*



TRIMBLE RAYMOND HEDGES • 1906–1982

TRIMBLE R. HEDGES, “Ted,” was born on a small farm near Banner, Oklahoma. After graduating in 1928 from Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, he served in his home state as a county Extension agent for three years before pursuing graduate study at the University of Illinois. On completion of the Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, he joined the faculty at the University of Arkansas where, in a decade which included three years of service as a naval officer, he rose to the rank of professor and head of the Department of Rural Economics and Sociology. Dr. Hedges came to the Davis campus in 1947 as one of the first permanent faculty members in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

An early first-hand acquaintance with farmers and their problems provided a perspective that Dr. Hedges retained throughout his career. No matter how sophisticated the research approach, solving the problem for those in agriculture was always paramount. His keen understanding of the value of all lines of research carried out in an agricultural experiment station imparted a recognizable quality and depth to his work as he systematically developed a long-range program in farm management for the University of California.

Anticipating the pending adjustments in California agriculture of the 1950s, Dr. Hedges instituted a series of studies of cotton, rice, and vegetable farms to provide the basic structural, financial, and operating data needed to understand the effects of these adjustments and help shape the responses of those affected. Younger faculty members, graduate students, faculty and staff from other disciplines and the Cooperative Extension Service, and personnel of the federal and state agricultural agencies were encouraged to participate. Dr. Hedges gave generous recognition to anyone who contributed to his program. Later, he broadened his studies to other crop and livestock farming systems, turning his attention to the economics of irrigation as California’s water and land resources were undergoing further development. Though his devotion to working with primary field data meant long hours and arduous endeavor, he never lost his infectious enthusiasm for “getting into the field.” The early efforts to assemble and analyze basic farm management data facilitated a number of research and popular publications dealing with on-farm and regional adjustments to changing public policies and implementing programs. Dr. Hedges established early on the pattern of sharing his research widely and encouraged his colleagues to do likewise. Not only did he publish across the spectrum from technical to popular, but he also addressed interested audiences on his research findings anywhere in the state.

His personal devotion to learning, empathy for young people, meticulous concern for lucid and logical presentation, and high energy level made Dr. Hedges a highly respected and effective teacher. He restructured the UC farm management courses, introduced original materials emanating from the research program he established, and authored *Farm Management Decisions* and a laboratory manual to assist students in developing their analytical

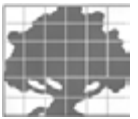
skills. His extensive preparation and experience allowed him to offer courses in principles of economics, agricultural marketing and prices, finance and credit, comparative agriculture, and organizational behavior and administration as well as in farm management. The international agricultural development program at Davis is the outgrowth of nearly two decades of Dr. Hedges’ efforts to shape a program that would meet the technical, scientific, economic, and cultural needs of students from foreign countries interested in improving the quality of life in their countries. Every course he taught involved rigorous use of principles in an applied setting using quantitative information. His courses required a high level of effort from his students, which they gladly gave. The classroom, to Dr. Hedges, extended to wherever he and a student happened to be.

Students, to this remarkable educator, included all who he felt could gain from his guidance. Consequently, Dr. Hedges spent a number of years teaching and studying in such diverse areas of the world as Germany, Korea, Brazil, Ethiopia, Italy, France, and Sri Lanka. Irrespective of the problems or the setting, Dr. Hedges’ full respect for cultural and economic differences and willingness to listen and share ideas won him the wide respect he enjoyed wherever he served. This respect was shared fully by his UC colleagues, for Dr. Hedges served as an important link across the Davis campus and the nine-campus system. He was an early proponent of interdisciplinary seminars at Davis and was invited to membership on the College of Letters and Science Executive Committee.

Dr. Hedges understood the faculty role and responsibility in shared governance and served his university extensively and with distinction. He served on nearly every major committee of the Academic Senate on the Davis campus. His major contribution, however, was in chairing the Committee on Reorganization of the Academic Senate that promulgated the individual campus divisions and the coordinating mechanisms that currently serve.

Following attainment of emeritus status in 1974, Dr. Hedges was recalled frequently to serve his department, recognition of the great respect his colleagues, both faculty and staff, had for his devotion to the department, profession, and to the university to which he gave his full measure in both active and emeritus status. Dr. Hedges’ standards of integrity and his overriding concern for human values that was the hallmark of his professional and personal life leave a rich endowment to the future. On November 29, 1982, the University of California and the Davis campus lost one of its most loyal, energetic, and public-spirited faculty members. He is survived by his wife, Charlise Jordan Hedges, his two sons, Charles Arthur Hedges and David Michael Hedges, and three brothers and two sisters.

– Benjamin C. French, Gordon A. King,
and Chester O. McCorkle, Jr.



RAYMOND GEORGE BRESSLER, JR. • 1911–1968

RAYMOND G. BRESSLER, JR. came to the Berkeley campus of the University of California on July 1, 1948, as associate professor of agricultural economics and with related titles in the Agricultural Experiment Station and on the Giannini Foundation. He had then already won national recognition as a scholar of extraordinary talent in both theoretical and empirical research, for his deep interest in students, for inspiring leadership in his profession, and for his dedication in service to the values of the university. These qualities were a natural outcome of early and long association with university life.

Bressler was born in New Braunfels, Texas, on September 16, 1911. Successive appointments for his father on the faculty of Texas A&M University, as dean of the College of Agriculture at Pennsylvania State University, and as president of Rhode Island State University made the university campus a natural habitat and more specifically for Bressler led to two B.S. degrees: the first in agricultural engineering at Pennsylvania and the second in mechanical engineering at Rhode Island. Bressler later received the M.S. degree in agricultural economics at the University of Connecticut and the Ph.D. degree in economics at Harvard University. Meanwhile he was married to Dorothy Tompkins of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who had been a graduate student in zoology at Rhode Island during the period of Bressler's residence there. Prior to coming to Berkeley, Bressler held appointments as executive secretary of the New England Research Council and as a professor of agricultural economics at the University of Connecticut. He is survived by his wife, three children, his mother, and three sisters.

Bressler's engineering training was basic to his strength in production economics. He understood both the physical and economic aspects of production processes, and this led to early applications of engineering principles and data in the synthesis of production and cost relationships in the processing and distribution of agricultural commodities. These studies began at the University of Connecticut. They were continued at Berkeley, where an important consequence was a reformulation of the theory of production and cost relationships in the economic theory of the firm that received wide recognition in the field of agricultural economics. Interest in this basic aspect of economic theory persisted throughout Bressler's career, and a major unfinished work is the exploration of new techniques for estimation of production and cost functions. Other significant research included studies of efficiency in the performance of agricultural markets. These studies were broadly conceived and dealt with problems of pricing, the economics of plant location, interregional and international trade, and regional economic development. While this work was firmly grounded in economic theory, it also benefited from Bressler's wide knowledge of the legal and institutional aspects of the marketing system. He was sensitive to their effects on the economic performance of the system and their implications with respect to public policy. His research

was widely acclaimed; his doctoral thesis, a study of city milk distribution, was awarded the Wells Prize at Harvard University.

While known throughout the country for excellence in research, Bressler was even more highly regarded as a teacher. His teaching reflected, was enlivened by, and reinforced his research. He was notably organized, incisive, and articulate in the presentation of complex ideas. To students he was friendly, evocative, and responsive, and from them he exacted a high standard of performance. He gave to students generously of his time and ideas. For many students his insights, enthusiasm, and confidence inspired achievement well beyond self-realized capabilities. The quality of his work, his professional integrity, and his personal warmth were tangibly rewarded by his election as president of the Western Farm Economics Association and as president and fellow of the American Farm Economic Association.

To a degree rarely found, Bressler's superb record in teaching and research is matched by outstanding contributions in university and public service. Through his professional activities he was recognized nationally as an authority in agricultural marketing, and his services were widely sought as an adviser and consultant to private industry groups, to government agencies, and to legislative bodies. Within the university he served on the senate committees on educational policy and budget at Berkeley and was chairman of the Budget Committee. He was a member of the Emergency Executive Committee and an original advocate of the trial establishment of a Divisional Committee on Budget Policy, now institutionalized as the Academic Planning Committee. His administrative assignments at Berkeley included service as chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics, director of the Giannini Foundation, vice chancellor, director of the Office of Institutional Research, and chairman of the Steering Committee on Academic Planning. These and numerous other services to the Berkeley campus and the university as a whole brought to Bressler a wide acquaintance. Through them he gave to the university the benefits of a brilliant, informed, and inquisitive intellect, enlightened and prescient judgment, a ready wit, enthusiasm, and dedication to the public interest and to the welfare of the university, its students, and its staff.

Excellence in research and teaching are qualities we all seek and which Bressler attained in full measure. He performed with high distinction in the administration of the university and in community and public service. These are accomplishments of lasting benefit, but he will be most remembered as a man of warm and lively spirit, a man of wisdom and humor, of insight, of optimism and hope, and who was rewarded with honor, respect, and affection by the institutions and people he served.

— L.L. Sammet, Ben C. French, and E.T. Grether



DAVID ANDREW CLARKE, JR. • 1919–1974

DAVID ANDREW CLARKE was born in Milford, Connecticut, February 26, 1919. He was awarded a B.S. and an M.S. in agricultural economics at the University of Connecticut in 1940 and 1942, respectively, and the Ph.D. in this field at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1951. As a lieutenant in the U.S. Army, Quartermaster Corps, he served at several stations in this country and the Philippines during World War II. His various appointments at the University of California, Berkeley, ranged from research assistant to professor, chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and director of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. During leave from the university, Clarke held a postdoctoral appointment with the Cowles Commission and served as officer-in-charge of the New Haven field office of the Agricultural Marketing Service. His services were widely sought as a consultant to federal and state agencies, the courts, and producer and marketing firms.

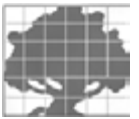
Dr. Clarke's primary professional interest was agricultural marketing and most of his effort there was concerned with the marketing and pricing of milk and with government regulation in this industry. He was the author of many research papers and public documents and the recipient of numerous awards and commendations. His published work, while concerned mainly with a single commodity, was broadly oriented, with emphasis on costs and efficiency in the production of marketing services, product pricing, market structure and performance, and legal and public policy aspects in a major and closely regulated industry. It won awards from professional societies and was commended by many individuals and organizations. These tributes from a wide range of, and sometimes strongly opposed, groups attest to the fairness, integrity, and quality of Clarke's research and service.

Respect for analysis and objectivity and a concern for social justice within an enterprise system motivated Clarke's work and broadened its significance. Thus, despite a frequent focus on the efficiency of large firms and systems, his research and service produced results of social value and broadly distributed benefit.

A major consequence of the changing scene at Berkeley is the program redirection and academic reorganization realized in the formation of Berkeley's new College of Natural Resources. It was a source of great satisfaction to his colleagues and a credit to Clarke that major adjustments in the philosophy and academic plans of his department anticipated this event by several years.

Persistence, industry, concern for associates and institutions, and an absence of rancor or recrimination were prominent in the character of David Clarke. These, respect for scholarship, and his acceptance of freedom of inquiry as a prime tenet of the university were the principal determinants of his contributions to it.

– James N. Boles, Loy L. Sammet,
and Harry R. Wellman



JAMES NEWTON BOLES • 1920–1984

Born in Westminster, California, JIM BOLES spent his boyhood and adolescent years in San Diego, where he grew up working with his father in construction. Completing high school in 1938, he spent three of the next four years at the university in Berkeley as a student in chemistry. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Jim enlisted in the U.S. Army as a private and was immediately accepted into Officer's Candidate School. His active service duty, part of which was in the Pacific theater, was with an aviation battalion in construction engineering.

After separation from the service in 1946, with the rank of captain, Boles completed his undergraduate education at San Diego State College, graduating in 1948 with a major in economics. He then entered graduate school in economics at Berkeley in the fall of 1948, shifting to agricultural economics two years later. Subsequently, he earned the master's degree (1951) and the doctorate (1955) in the latter field. An additional important achievement during this period was his marriage to Beth L. Reimer in 1950.

Boles' employment with the university dates from his appointment as teaching assistant (economics) in 1950. Upon completion of the doctorate in agricultural economics in 1955, he continued on in ladder rank in that department for a productive career in research, teaching, and university service. Initially he was involved primarily in applied commodity-oriented research, subsequently shifting more to mathematical programming methodology directed toward more efficient application in various subfields of economic and agricultural economic research. Related to this latter emphasis, Boles entered a period of important service to the departmental research program. Upon acquisition of the initial departmental computer, his fascination with its employment in economic analysis and his persistent computer programming efforts contributed very materially to the effective use of the computer in research by his faculty colleagues and uncounted graduate students. This began with the initial relatively primitive Bendix LGP-30 computer and continued through a succession of machines, supplemented over time with numerous auxiliaries. In these early days of computers in this size class, Boles became one of a few pioneers in the linking of economic models and machine computation. The primary beneficiaries of this very considerable investment of time and effort on Boles' part were his faculty colleagues in their own research (at Berkeley and elsewhere) and his own and his colleagues' graduate students in their dissertation research. It was characteristic of Jim Boles' life, whether vocational or avocational, to give unselfishly of his time and talent with no expectation of tangible reward.

Boles' primary teaching activity over the years, at both graduate and undergraduate levels, focused on applied quantitative methods in economic analysis. A dedicated teacher, his department has described his

teaching in one of his favorite undergraduate courses, "Linear Economic Models of Natural Resource Problems," as "an exemplary achievement." His teaching provided further opportunity to give his students exposure to the computer as a useful machine in research, an opportunity which he exploited most effectively.

Boles was also very active in various aspects of university governance. Within his department, aside from numerous ad hoc assignments and a number of years in graduate and undergraduate student advising, he served a three-year term as vice chair, followed by a six-year term as chair. During this period, he also served on the Representative Assembly of the Senate, on chancellor's advisory committees, and a brief term as acting director of the Giannini Foundation. Concurrently with his service as department chairman, Boles was a central figure in the establishment of the present College of Natural Resources—formed by joining the former College of Agricultural Sciences and the School of Forestry and Conservation into a single college. He served as chairman of the College of Natural Resources Organizing Committee and of its predecessor, the Joint Executive Committee. According to others among the important participants in this transformation, Boles' dedication and major commitment of time were highly important in minimizing controversy at the initiation of and in the effective transition to the present college.

Boles' contribution in this vein continued as the first chairman of the faculty of the new college. During this period, he was also heavily involved in the formation of the new departmental undergraduate program in the political economy of natural resources. At the same time, he led a major and highly successful faculty recruitment program in his own department.

What was evident to colleagues in the long series of significant contributions by Boles was his composure, fairness, good judgment, and a natural and virtually unlimited capacity for cooperation.

Boles' final, more visible contribution to university governance was as associate dean of academic affairs for the College of Natural Resources, during which time he also continued to teach in his department and in the college undergraduate program that he helped to form. Regarding his service as associate dean, Dean Schlegel has stated that he was thorough in his task and exercised in it the qualities of fairness and excellent judgment that were characteristic of all of his service to the university.

A major avocation during the last twenty years of Boles' life was boating, including sailing and racing on San Francisco Bay and on the Pacific. He and his crew won the L Division season championships in 1972 and 1973 and they were first to finish and first in the division in the MORA (Midget Ocean Racing Association) San Francisco to San Diego race of 1974. Beyond this, he made important contributions in service to



organizations supporting and regulating regional sailing and racing. Among the honors awarded and positions held in the boating fraternity were the Donald L. Seaton Trophy, "Yachtsman of the Year;" chairman of the handicap committee; chief handicapper, Performance Handicap Racing Fleet; president, Handicap Divisions Association; chairman, Bay Area Yacht Racing Association; and commodore, Metropolitan Yacht Club, Oakland. From comments of his colleagues in sailing, it is clear that Boles brought to this avocation the capacity to handle unsettling and sometimes controversial issues with the same equanimity and skill so evident in his work in the university.

Jim Boles died in April 1984. He is survived by his wife, Beth Reimer, a successful obstetrician-gynecologist; two sons, Bruce and Robert; and one grandson, Richard. His presence will be sorely missed by his colleagues in the university, his many friends in the regional boating fraternity, and other friends in the community at large.

– I.M. Lee, Peter Berck, Ben C. French,
Loy L. Sammet, and D.E. Schlegel



J. HERBERT SNYDER • 1926—2000

J. HERBERT SNYDER, emeritus professor of agricultural economics at the University of California, Davis, died November 18, 2000, in Davis. He was born May 5, 1926, in McCloud, California; he was seventy-four. A 1943 graduate of San Luis Obispo High School, he enrolled as a pharmacy major at UC Berkeley, taking a leave of absence in March 1944 to enlist in the U.S. Navy where he served as a lab tech until the end of World War II. Upon discharge from active duty, he returned to UC Berkeley to conclude undergraduate and graduate studies. He graduated with a B.S. degree in agriculture and soil science in 1949 and a Ph.D. in agricultural economics in 1954. His Ph.D. emphasis in the emerging field of resource economics served well as the focus of a multifaceted, productive professional career at the University of California, Davis.

Professor Snyder was first appointed an instructor in agricultural economics beginning in 1953 and was subsequently promoted to the professorial ranks in July 1955. He spent eighteen months on leave to Harvard University in 1959 and 1960 as a Ford Foundation economic adviser to Pakistan. A large portion of his tenure was associated with college and systemwide administrative responsibilities. He served as the Davis department's chair (1966–1970), was the division chairman for environmental studies in the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences (1970), and subsequently became the first assistant dean for environmental studies (1971). He ended his university career as three-term director of the University of California Water Resources Center (1972–1986). He retired in 1986 as professor emeritus.

Professor Snyder was widely known for his research and public policy interests in resource economics and conservation. His early work, springing from his dissertation on the history of ground water use in the Antelope Valley, was on ground water overdraft issues and the role of economics and law in the allocation of ground water in California. He used his soil science background to analyze the usefulness of soil productivity ratings in economic analysis and to consider the interdependent, conjunctive issues of land and water use. He contributed importantly to policy discussions about farm land conservation, emphasizing the preservation of agricultural land use in the face of increasing pressures of urbanization in California. Professor Snyder also dealt with economic and policy analyses regarding salt and salinity management, emphasizing rising soil salinity in important, irrigated agricultural areas (Imperial Valley, San Joaquin Valley) and salt water intrusion as a consequence of ground water overdrafting in the Salinas Valley. His broad overarching grasp of strategically important California land and water issues was widely recognized by local, statewide, and national forums of professionals and policy-makers with frequent invitations to participate in important resource policy discussions.

Dr. Snyder's tenure as director of the Water Resources Center, a multicampus organized research unit, was marked by the development of an open, peer-review process for soliciting and evaluating research proposals. This effort led to an increasingly diversified portfolio of center-supported water research and involvement of a broader array of UC faculty in the center's research and outreach activities. Dr. Snyder's tenure as director of the center led to marked increases in the quality and diversity of center-sponsored research. It was during his tenure that the California center became recognized as one of the strongest in the nation. In addition, Dr. Snyder represented the University of California effectively on two national water research organizations, the National Association of Water Institute Directors and the Universities' Council on Water Resources.

Professor Snyder was a superb teacher on the Davis campus. He developed and taught for the first time several new courses in the department of agricultural economics, including undergraduate courses, "Rural and Resource Appraisal" (1955), "Analysis in Resource Use" (1959), and "Economic Basis of the Agricultural Industry" (1967), as well as a graduate course in agricultural policy (1965).

Elected chairman of the college faculty (1969/70), he played an important role in helping bring about a structural reorganization of the college that led to establishment of teaching divisions—and he subsequently became the first assistant dean for environmental sciences in the college. He actively participated in course development and teaching activities in soil and water science, and helped develop the teaching program in the renewable natural resources major. An important and innovative contribution was the development and co-coordination of the core upper division course in renewable natural resources, which was capped by an all-day "Classroom in the Sky" laboratory, an aerial overview by commercial jet of resource and environmental issues in California and the western United States. His commitment to undergraduate education continued throughout his tenure as director of the Water Resources Center with service as departmental majors' master adviser and in departmental and college instructional committee service.

Professor Snyder was frequently called upon for important public service contributions. His aptitude in organizing and summarizing seemingly disparate subject matter and viewpoints led to frequent requests for speaking engagements or as panel moderator and discussion leader. He authored or coauthored teaching materials for University Extension teaching syllabi and assisted professional societies in meetings, short courses, and accreditation exams. He was actively involved in developing several extension courses, including an annual week-long farm management course for bank officers, and various resource-related university extension courses, including the UNEX

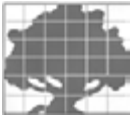


version of the Classroom in the Sky, as a two-day aerial seminar to Alaska, offered regularly until the mid-70s energy crisis.

Professor Snyder was deeply involved in land use planning and open space planning issues and was a frequent participant in county government, commodity group, and agency discussions on those topics during the 1960s. From 1964 to 1968 he was a member of the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Land Problems of the California Legislative Assembly Interim Committee on Agriculture. He was acknowledged as one of the principal architects of the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (the Williamson Act) through his involvement with the assembly committee and his close working relationship with its chairman, Assemblyman John Williamson. He was commended and cited by the California Assembly for work leading to development and passage of that legislation in 1965. He subsequently was appointed to the Joint Committee on Open Space Lands charged with implementation of that legislation following approval of Proposition 3 in 1967. He was a member of several professional organizations, including the American Agricultural Economics Association, Western Agricultural Economics Association, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, Soil Conservation Society of America, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected fellow of the Soil Conservation Society of America in 1977.

Dr. J. Herbert Snyder was past master of the Athens Masonic Lodge and served on the board of directors of the Creation Millennial Fellowship. He is survived by his wife, Ruth M. Snyder of Davis, their three sons, Craig, Neal, and Roy, and five grandchildren.

– Warren E. Johnston, Harold O. Carter,
Ben C. French, Richard Howitt, and Henry Vaux, Jr.



GERALD WALLACE DEAN • 1930–1974

GERRY DEAN came to the Davis campus in late 1957 as assistant professor of agricultural economics and compressed into sixteen years a record of quality, achievement, and professional contribution that any of us would be proud to claim for a full career. But to simply say that Gerry was a highly respected professional economist completely understates what he meant to his colleagues and students, because he was in a class by himself—a true scholar, teacher, and warm friend with a keen sense of perspective as to what is important in work and life.

Gerry was born in Mason City, Iowa, on September 9, 1930. The family, which included three sons, was endowed with an unusual talent in music, which was to provide a second avenue of excellence in creative accomplishments in his life. He received his B.S. degree from Iowa State University in 1952. The next two years were spent in the U.S. Army, where his talents were fortunately utilized as a musician and band leader. Gerry returned to Ames and received the M.S. degree in 1955 and the Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics in 1957. Meanwhile, he married Meredith Martin of Winterset, Iowa, who graduated in applied arts from Iowa State University.

His professional interests were generally in the areas of agricultural production, economic theory, and economic development, as reflected in some seventy-five published papers and reports. His selection of problems reflected his concern for matters of importance and significance. His orderly approach and insight brought seemingly diverse and disparate facts into perspective. He collaborated and shared ideas unselfishly with students and colleagues alike. Professional recognition of his work came early and became almost commonplace. He received or shared in eight research awards and four honorable mention awards since 1959 from the American Agricultural Economics Association and the Western Agricultural Economics Association. More important to Gerry was the knowledge that many of his studies have had a profound effect on policy decisions for state and national agencies.

In 1962 and again in 1967, he received Fulbright fellowships to study and assist in graduate training at the University of Naples in Italy. Several important research papers resulted from these years, reflecting his concern for development and public policy issues. Gerry spent 1972/73 in Chile working with faculty and students at the Catholic University and the University of Chile under the auspices of the Ford Foundation. He had also aided the Ford Foundation in Brazil and Argentina.

As a teacher, he was clearly the best in a department that prides itself on its concern for students. His lecture notes are “classics.” They reflect his orderly and scholarly thinking, his unique perspective, and his concern that students truly understand. One student comment on a course evaluation sums it up: “He showed general concern and displayed uncommon sensitivity for teaching.” He was equally successful in teaching economic theory to undergraduates or Ph.D. students; or in teaching applied farm management to undergraduates and advanced production economics to graduates. His ability to formulate and conduct research made him a sought-after member of graduate theses committees, but equally important was his openness and kindness in directing students of varying abilities.

Gerry Dean also was active in professional, university, and civic matters. He served as associate editor of the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* from 1969 through 1971. He was elected vice president of the Western Agricultural Economics Association in 1971. These activities were balanced by his interest in music. He played and wrote arrangements for several local bands and orchestras and was a former president of the Davis Art Center.

Immediate survivors include his wife, Meredith, and three children, Martin, Andrea, and Anthony.

– Harold O. Carter,
C.O. McCorkle, Jr., and Gordon King



GORDON A. KING • 1924–2008

Born in Massachusetts as the second son of a Congregational minister, GORDON A. KING grew up in rural Connecticut. He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Connecticut and his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1954. In November of 1954 he married Coralin Marr. In his early professional career, Gordy (as he was known to his many friends) served for three years as an economist for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. After completion of his Ph.D., he joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture, where his research on the statistical analysis of supply and demand relationships won early acclaim and professional recognition.

Gordy joined the faculty of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Davis, in 1957 and had a distinguished career for thirty-three years, retiring in 1990. When Gordy came to UCD, the campus and department were at the beginning of a growth spurt that was unabated for many years. His quiet, humble demeanor, sense of humor, and high ethical and academic standards helped set the tone and character for the department as it achieved national prestige.

As a junior faculty member at UCD, Gordy expanded his earlier research on supply and demand analysis to encompass spatial dimensions of location and trade. A series of studies emerged that formulated models of interregional trade and analyzed economies of scale in cattle feeding and beef packing. This work with students and colleagues eventually led to quantitative analysis of the optimal location of livestock processing facilities in California. Skillful and imaginative blending of theoretical and empirical analysis to solve real world problems resulted in three more awards from professional associations. He later extended his work on trade and location to focus on studies of regional resource use and projections of California agriculture. Additional awards from both the American and Western Agricultural Economics Associations recognized his jointly authored research work in this area.

A discourse on Gordy's academic career would not be complete without reiterating his research contributions in demand systems. He was primarily interested in obtaining precise estimates of price and income elasticities of demand in order to better understand the implications of policy changes for consumer behavior. He wanted to gain a better understanding of how consumers responded to changes in prices and income.

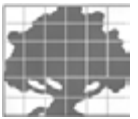
A monograph on consumer demand for food commodities in the United States, jointly authored with one of his many students, received national recognition in 1972 and is still considered a classic in the profession. Another highly acclaimed coauthored monograph published in 1986 that illustrated his continued emphasis on applied demand issues was titled "U.S. Consumer Behavior over the Postwar Period: An Almost Ideal Demand System Analysis."

While Gordy made a significant professional contribution in his own right, his skill in guiding and mentoring graduate students to motivate them to high achievement is well known. Many of his students who benefited from his counsel have gone on to make significant contributions in the agricultural economics profession. In recognition of his outstanding work with graduate students, the department established an annual Gordon A. King Outstanding Dissertation Award for the best Ph.D. thesis. His departmental colleagues found Gordy to be a good listener and consultant as well. He was a valued mentor to his junior colleagues who found him to be especially helpful and encouraging. He is fondly remembered for his doodling on matchbook covers at the coffee breaks while carrying on a friendly discussion of the latest economic issues.

Gordy was a major contributor to the development of the agricultural economics program at UCD and its highly ranked graduate program. He served willingly on and chaired many important committees in the department, college, and university. He was a visiting scholar at MIT in 1964/65, at Cambridge University 1971/72, and at Cornell University 1977/78. Gordy was named a fellow of the American Agricultural Association in 1983 in recognition of contributions to the profession.

Immediate survivors include his loving wife of fifty-four years, Coralin M. King, his son Larry King and his wife Patti, his daughter Jane King Silberstein and her husband Mark and twin grandsons, Josh and Ian, and his agricultural economist brother, Richard King, professor emeritus, North Carolina State University.

– *Harold Carter, Warren Johnston, Ben French,
Alex McCalla, and Richard Green*



LOY L. SAMMET • 1908–1995

LOY SAMMET was born in 1908. He grew up in Columbus, Ohio, and received the B.S. degree from Ohio State University in 1929 and the M.S. degree in 1933, both in civil engineering. Following periods as an engineer with the Bell Telephone Company and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, he was appointed assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Connecticut in 1935. In 1942 he was granted military leave to serve in the U.S. Navy Reserve, Civil Engineering Corp. Upon completion of his naval service in 1946 he joined the agricultural engineering staff at Purdue University, receiving an appointment as associate professor in 1947.

Loy's first appointment at the University of California (1940) was as a Cooperative Extension agent under a joint arrangement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the California Agriculture Experiment Station. He was brought to California to provide engineering expertise for a new research project in marketing agricultural products, under the direction of Professor R.G. Bressler. This project broke new ground in economic and marketing research. The methodology developed by Sammet and Bressler became known as the economic-engineering approach and was later widely adopted by researchers in other states and some foreign countries. Several papers and monographs resulting from this project were recognized by professional awards and citations.

In 1954 Loy's appointment was changed to specialist in the Experiment Station and in 1958 to agronomist and lecturer in agricultural economics while he was continuing his economic-engineering research. Although becoming an agricultural economist was not his initial goal, his close associations with other agricultural economists and his personal intellectual motivation led him to become a part-time graduate student and in 1958 he was granted a University of California Ph.D. in agricultural economics. His doctoral dissertation, based on studies in economic efficiency, received an American Agricultural Economics Association national award for outstanding research. The high quality of his research was also recognized by a Certificate of Merit (1956) and a Superior Service Award (1957) by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the 1950 award by the American Society of Agriculture Engineers for contributions of exceptional merit to agricultural engineering literature. He also shared in the Western Farm Economics Association awards for jointly authored published research in 1954 and 1958.

In 1961, Loy was appointed vice chair of agricultural economics. This began what was to be essentially a second career—in academic administration—in which his considerable talents came to full fruition. In 1962, he was appointed chair of the department and served so effectively in that position that, in 1967, Chancellor Heyns invited him to join his administration as vice chancellor of research. The ensuing five years encompassed the most strident period of student protest

against the Vietnam War and continuous challenges to the policies of the chancellor's office. Under these circumstances Sammet emerged as a most meticulous, judicious, and patient administrator, with a rare ability to achieve a consensus and outcome acceptable to all parties. Notwithstanding the contentiousness of the time, the demands of his office were handled with sensitivity to the needs of students, faculty, and campus administration, and in ways that fostered the growth of research support throughout the campus.

In 1973, Loy returned to the College of Agricultural Sciences to serve as acting dean. This was an extremely critical juncture for the college as it was in the process of reorganizing itself to de-emphasize traditional agriculture subjects in favor of studies in resource development and conservation and in environmental science. Loy spearheaded a planning process that was difficult and controversial, and it was due to his abilities as a consensus builder that a successful outcome was achieved. Following the reorganization he served as acting dean of the new College of Natural Resources and associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station until 1975.

In that year, he was invited to accept appointment in the office of the statewide vice president for agriculture as assistant vice president for agricultural sciences and associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. He held this position for the period 1975–1977. Again, as in the chancellor's and dean's offices, he undertook a number of contentious problems, and handled them with patience and composure.

Committee service was a most important contribution to his university. He served on numerous committees of the Academic Senate, notably, the Committee on Policy and Faculty Welfare at the campus and universitywide levels. He also served on many administrative committees during his tenure.

After his retirement in 1976 he remained active in university service and was recalled seven times from his emeritus position to serve in administrative positions both on the Berkeley campus and UC's statewide Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. He commenced a project to develop the history of agriculture in the university during this time period, which subsequently led to publication of a book, *Science and Service*, for which he was recognized as making a major contribution.

Loy Sammet was deeply devoted in his service to the university, which brought him much pleasure and pride. Such service was duly recognized by the award of the Berkeley Citation in 1978. His wife, Grace, to whom he was deeply devoted, preceded him in death by several years. They had no children.

– Ben French, Errol Mauchlan,
Gordon Rowe, and Harry Wellman



JOHN WILLIAM MAMER • 1921–2004

JOHN WILLIAM MAMER, UC Cooperative Extension emeritus labor economist, died Friday, July 2, 2004. He was eighty-three. Mamer, who spent the last twenty-eight years of his career at the University of California, died in his Berkeley home after a long battle with cancer.

Colleagues credit Mamer for leadership in applying the field of human resource management to agriculture. Recognizing the significance of personnel management practices within every production firm, he brought attention to decisions that had been largely ignored from agricultural economics perspectives.

Mamer's work helped scholars as well as farm managers understand different approaches, techniques, and consequences of choices in such areas as employee hiring, training, performance review, and compensation. His landmark study, coauthored with Donald Rosedale, showed how structured recruitment, selection, and pay practices in a lemon-harvesting cooperative yielded both efficiencies for the firm and gains for workers.

"John was in the vanguard of a movement encouraging and enabling managers throughout agriculture to consider precepts of human resource management," said Howard Rosenberg, a farm personnel management specialist based at UC Berkeley. "I think that his interest in this field stemmed from his genuine love and respect for people. He was constantly making new friends, from all stations in life. Those of us fortunate to have worked directly with John will remember him as a most perceptive, visionary, amiable, and supportive colleague."

Mamer encouraged his colleagues to advance their careers. Shortly after being hired as a labor management farm advisor in Stanislaus County, Gregorio Billikopf Encina expressed his gratitude to Mamer for the sabbatical leave privilege.

"I mentioned that I wanted to go to Chile for my first sabbatical leave," Billikopf recalls. Mamer urged him instead to use the time to further his education.

"I was so touched by this comment," Billikopf said, "that I did not wait for my sabbatical leave to begin the process of getting my master's degree. Instead, I began to take one evening class at a time and in four years graduated with my master's degree. This systematic approach to studying my new field gave me a great advantage in my job. If it were not for John Mamer, I wonder if I would have taken my field of study as seriously as I did."

Born April 13, 1921, in Mount Angel, Oregon, Mamer grew up with his fifteen siblings and worked on a farm in California's Imperial Valley.

In 1946, Mamer received his bachelor's degree in labor economics from San Diego State University, where he graduated with honors. In 1958, he earned his doctorate in agricultural economics from UC Berkeley. Soon afterwards, he joined the faculty of the University of Connecticut, as associate professor in agricultural economics.

By 1962, he returned to UC Berkeley as a UC Cooperative Extension junior specialist in agricultural labor economics, focusing on the area of farm labor management. He later became a teaching assistant in agricultural economics at UC Davis, where he served as the dean of University Extension and assistant vice chancellor for university and public programs from 1969 to 1972 before returning to work full-time at UC Berkeley.

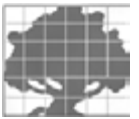
While he was a Cooperative Extension specialist, Mamer developed extension programs in the areas of community resource development, farm labor economics, and farm labor management.

Upon his retirement in 1990, Susan Laughlin, then associate dean for Cooperative Extension at UC Berkeley's College of Natural Resources, said, "More than anyone else, John Mamer is responsible for having Cooperative Extension, and perhaps the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, involved in the whole area of farm labor management. He was one of the most important people in establishing that program and its success."

His research, education, and administrative works are of continuing influence across the nation.

Mamer was cofounder and charter member of the Agricultural Personnel Management Association and a member of the Agricultural Employment Work Group, commissioned by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Mamer is survived by his wife Mary of Berkeley; son John and his wife Susan of Los Angeles; son Roger and his wife Constance of Sebastopol; and granddaughter Lauren of Los Angeles.



DAVIS MCENTIRE • 1912–1983

A mercifully short illness ended the life of Professor DAVIS MCENTIRE on July 29, 1983. He is survived by his wife Iras, son Mark, daughter Marian McEntire de Garcia, and grandsons Jorge and Pablo Garcia. He leaves a host of colleagues in the university who held him in high esteem.

McEntire was born on October 15, 1912, in Ogden, Utah, the oldest of nine children of Wells and Ida McEntire. When he was five, the family moved to a small farm near Preston, Idaho. At the time, life on a family farm was rugged and toilsome. That experience probably was the source of McEntire's later tolerance for sustained work, and certainly the source of his enduring interest in rural problems. After high school, he entered Utah State Agricultural College, majoring in agricultural economics and rural sociology. He excelled in both academic and extra-curricular pursuits. There he met fellow student Iras Leavitt, already an accomplished pianist. They were married in 1932.

A teaching assistantship lured McEntire to Duke University, where he earned a master's degree in public law and economics (1933). During subsequent educational leaves from professional posts, spent at Harvard University, he earned a master's degree in public administration (1941) and a doctorate in economics (1947).

During the Roosevelt administration, McEntire served in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, conducting field studies of the effects of New Deal farm policy. By 1939 he had achieved the post of senior economist at the department's western regional office in Berkeley. During the 1940s, he served sequentially with the U.S. War Relocation Authority, the War Labor Board, and the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He then became research director of the Commonwealth Club of California.

McEntire's affiliation with our university began in 1947, when he joined the Institute of Industrial Relations on the Berkeley campus. Simultaneously he became lecturer at the School of Social Welfare, where he progressed to associate professor in 1948 and professor in 1953. In 1962 he accepted an additional appointment in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics and held the dual professorships until his retirement in 1978.

McEntire's primary association at Berkeley was with the School of Social Welfare. As an experienced researcher, grounded in theory and methods of empirical social research, he taught the first graduate-level course in research methods offered by the school and supervised the introduction of the innovative group master's thesis. He created in the school a climate conducive to research by aiding less experienced colleagues and by assisting in the recruitment of competent junior faculty. The current reputation of the school was built upon the foundation laid down in good measure by McEntire. Not limiting his contribution to the research

sequence, he developed a large repertoire of courses. He was a principal architect of the school's doctoral program and chaired it during its infant years in the early 1960s. In this, as in every other of his contributions, he directed the school toward the high standards expected in the University of California.

McEntire was uniquely suited by education and experience for his appointment in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics. There he taught courses in American rural society and rural development in the less developed countries. For these he drew on his varied background in administration, economics, political science, and social welfare.

Grants and awards from the Ford, Guggenheim, and Rockefeller Foundations, as well as from other sources, enabled him to undertake research into such diverse topics as agricultural policy, farm labor, housing, internal migration, land reform, race relations, rural resettlement, and urban redevelopment. He was in demand as a consultant on matters of research and social policy, and also as a public speaker. His publications include books, monographs, articles, and chapters in symposia.

McEntire's magnum opus was the study he directed for the National Commission on Race and Housing. Conducted in the late 1950s, it focused on the nature and effects of discrimination obstructing minorities from equal access to housing. The study covered twelve metropolitan areas, engaged thirty-five experts, took three years, and produced five volumes. The report recommended legislation guaranteeing freedom to choose one's residence, arguing that while laws cannot compel attitudinal change, they can induce behavioral change, which eventually changes attitudes. The report received front-page treatment in both *The New York Times* and its Sunday book review section and earned for him the annual prize for public service from the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

The horizon of McEntire's interest was international. Twice as Fulbright Fellow (1958, 1968), he lectured at major Italian universities. He delivered papers at conferences in Mexico City, Paris, and Tel Aviv. He investigated land reform in Italy, Ireland, Mexico, and Yugoslavia and edited a major volume on the agricultural policies of seven nations. In 1964 he was a U.S. State Department observer of Yugoslavian community-development projects.

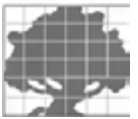
In support of academic self-governance, McEntire gave unstintingly to service on Academic Senate committees, both campus and statewide. The record shows service on eight such committees for an aggregate of nineteen years, of which nine years were as committee chairman. Five times he chaired the Committee on Educational Policy. He had vast knowledge of university affairs and great skill in maneuvering through the labyrinth of academe.



Our colleague personified the ideal university professor, excelling in all aspects of academic duties. He was especially effective in that ancient of pedagogical arts, the tutorial. Fortunate was the student who could enlist McEntire to supervise his dissertation. Because of his analytic mind, capacity for work, and sense of responsibility, his colleagues turned to him repeatedly with difficult tasks. Whatever he undertook, he performed with skill.

While his life was one of eminent success, he remained a modest man, never shedding the simplicity of his rural origins. Unburdened by prejudice and pettiness, he was free to use his abundant energy constructively. Soundly educated, widely traveled, and well informed, he possessed the attributes of a cultured man. He was a stimulating conversationalist and pleasant company. He was our gentle, amiable, and valued friend. We will miss him!

– Ernest Greenwood, Milton Chernin,
Ralph M. Kramer, and Loy L. Sammet



JEAN "JENNY" O. LANJOUW • 1962–2005

JENNY LANJOUW was a deep thinker who made seminal contributions to research and public policy. She was an associate professor of economics in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at UC Berkeley, a nonresident senior fellow in economic studies and governance studies at the Brookings Institution, a nonresident senior fellow at the Center for Global Development, Washington, D.C., and a research fellow of the National Bureau of Economic Research. She consulted for the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and statistical organizations in South Africa and Brazil. She was formerly an assistant and an associate professor in the Department of Economics at Yale University.

Most of her research concerned assessing and addressing the plight of the poor in developing countries. This involved methodological work in the field of poverty measurement, but also involved the detailed study of the performance of institutions—such as intellectual property rights in the pharmaceutical sector—as mechanisms for making new drugs available and accessible to the poor.

Working with her beloved husband, Peter Lanjouw, and others, she combined multiple data sources to estimate poverty and inequality in neighborhoods or towns. This work was aimed at understanding and eventually counteracting poverty in developing countries. She also studied the role of property rights in developing countries, such as the importance to squatters in urban areas of formal title to land.

Her research and much of her policy proposals concerned domestic and international property rights. She examined the degree to which patent litigation served as a barrier to entry into innovative high-tech industries and how patents provide incentives for research and development. Her research on international issues examined the effects of the World Trade Organization requirement that forced many developing countries to introduce pharmaceutical patents. Based on her research, she developed a policy mechanism that would create a global patent system tailored to differences in countries' development levels and to the importance of product markets.

Toward the end of her life, her work on how to finance pharmaceutical innovations for developing countries began to attract substantial attention throughout the world. Her proposal for a mechanism that would permit the poorest countries in the world to preserve access to drugs at the lowest possible cost without compromising their adherence to global patenting agreements was widely disseminated and discussed in

the popular press, including *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *Financial Times*, as well as the *World Development Report 2006 on Equity and Development*. She advised trade negotiators for a wide variety of countries and participated in a number of international debates on a variety of issues concerning drug access in developing countries.

Bronwyn Hall, one of the world's most respected researchers on intellectual property, writes that Jenny "was always a heroine of mine—with her boundless energy and positive outlook and the effort she devoted to the crusade for generics in the Third World."

Dr. Berk Özler, Development Research Group, the World Bank, observed that Jenny "was passionate to turn the ideas in her academic research into reality and she traveled tirelessly from India to Switzerland, Berkeley to the Research Triangle, and to the congress in Washington, D.C., to promote better access to generic drugs in poor countries."

Jenny was also an empathetic and effective teacher who is sorely missed by her students. Students praised her friendliness, her use of extremely recent material, and her sharing of her own research and public policy experiences. One student wrote that she was "one of the friendliest, most accessible professors I have ever had. This resulted in an excellent, open, creative discussion environment in the classroom."

Jenny obtained her A.B. in mathematics and economics (summa cum laude) from Miami University; attended the master's program in economics at the Delhi School of Economics, India; and received both her M.S. and Ph.D. in economics from the London School of Economics.

In addition to publishing in a wide variety of academic journals, such as the *Review of Economic Studies*, *Econometrica*, *The Economic Journal*, *The Journal of Development Economics*, and the *Harvard Journal of Law and Technology*, she organized several conferences on patent reform and statistics. She was also an honorary fellow of the Amsterdam Institute for International Development and an associate editor for *Economic Development and Cultural Change*.

She is survived by her husband Peter (forty-two), her daughter Else (three), her son Max (six), her parents Joann Olson and Bruce Olson, and her brother Rick (forty-two). Jenny was a warm, caring, bright person who will be greatly missed by her family, her colleagues, her students, and her many friends around the world.

– Sofia Villas-Boas, Peter Lanjouw, and Jeffrey Perloff



DALE MARTIN HEIEN • 1936–2009*

DALE HEIEN lived a full and diverse life as an applied economist, family man, and wine grape grower. His career as an economist had three main phases. After completing his Ph.D. at George Washington University in 1967, Dale worked for a few years at the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, D.C., before spending almost ten years as a private economic consultant and then twenty-four years as an academic. Dale taught in the Department of Economics at San Jose State University (1979–1980) before taking up professorial positions in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Pennsylvania State University (1980–1982) and the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at UC Davis (1982–2003).

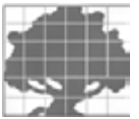
Throughout his career in government service, in the private sector, and in university teaching and research, Dale published articles in top-ranked economics and statistics journals such as *Econometrica*, the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, the *Review of Economics and Statistics*, and the *Journal of Political Economy*, as well as a long list of articles in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*. He also contributed to the *Journal of Wine Economics*. Dale's body of published work is acclaimed for its hallmark of high-quality applied econometrics with a focus on consumer behavior. His early work emphasized modeling complete systems of demand equations, and he made a number of contributions to the literature in this area

as well as to the broader subject of demand analysis. He also contributed more generally to the academic literature across topics, including cost-of-living indexes, productivity measurement, consumer welfare measurement, competition and price determination in the food industry, and a large number of studies of markets and policies for particular commodities.

In parallel with his career in teaching and research at Davis, Dale was a commercial wine grape grower in the Napa Valley. His interest in wine as a producer and consumer was eventually matched with a shift in the focus of his academic work. In the years before he retired from the university in 2003, Dale conducted economic studies of the markets for wine and wine grapes, the economic and health consequences of alcohol consumption, and the regulation of markets for alcoholic beverages.

Dale was born August 20, 1936, in Danville, Illinois, and he died at age seventy-two on June 19, 2009. He is survived by his wife Kathryn and his children, Eric Heien of Osaka, Japan; Alex Heien of San Rafael, California; and Elisabeth Heien of Irvine, California.

* At the time this book went to press, the official University of California In Memoriam tribute to Dale Heien had not yet been published. This tribute was written by Julian M. Alston and was published in the *Journal of Wine Economics*, Spring 2009 4(1), pages 122–123.



FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION 1957–2009

The selection of AAEA fellows has been made annually since 1957. Selections are based on evidence of continuous contributions to the advancement of agricultural economics in research, teaching, extension, administration, or business. Research discoveries published in major professional journals have been the dominant criteria for selection. The number of awardees was restricted to no more than three per year over the years 1958 through 1976 and no more than four for 1977 through 1999; from 2000 onward, no more than six awardees per year were allowed.

Thus far, there have been 205 recipients of the AAEA fellows award. Of these, thirty-three were members of the Giannini Foundation during the year in which the award was bestowed. An additional eight awardees were Giannini Foundation members for a substantial period of their professional careers but were identified with a different institution during the year in which the award was bestowed. And sixteen other awardees were Ph.D. graduates from either the Berkeley or Davis department, nine from Berkeley and seven from Davis. All together, these honorees account for 28% of all AAEA fellows named between inception of the award in 1957 and 2009.

The narrative portion of each award is reproduced here from the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* and its precursor, the *Journal of Farm Economics*, for awardees who were a member of the Giannini Foundation during the year in which the award was bestowed or who had a portion of their academic career at the University of California.

AAEA fellows and members of the Giannini Foundation in the year in which the AAEA fellows award was given: M.R. Benedict (1962); R.G. Bressler, Jr. (1963); S.V. Wantrup (1975); S.S. Hoos (1977); V. Fuller (1979); H.O. Carter (1980); B.C. French (1981); G.M. Kuznets (1982); G.A. King (1983); S. Lane (1984); A. Schmitz and H.R. Wellman (1985); A.F. McCalla (1988); G.C. Rausser (1990); A. de Janvry (1991); W.E. Johnston and G.G. Judge (1995); I. Adelman and D. Zilberman (1998); D.A. Sumner (1999); J.M. Alston and C.A. Carter (2000); J.E. Wilen (2001); B.D. Wright (2002); J.M. Perloff (2003); R.J. Sexton (2004); C.J. Morrison Paul (2006); J.T. LaFrance and S. Rozelle (2007); L.S. Karp and P. Berck (2008); and M.R. Carter and R.E. Howitt (2009).

AAEA fellows with a portion of their academic careers at the University of California: K.R. Farrell (1978); O.R. Burt (1982); R.E. Just (1989); B.D. Gardner (1992); R.D. Pope (1996); J.M. Antle (2002); R.D. Innes (2005); and C.L. Kling (2006).

A complete listing of all awardees may be found on the association's website at www.aaea.org/fund/fellows, including the following who have had other association with the Berkeley and Davis departments.

AAEA fellows with Ph.D. degrees in agricultural economics from the University of California: C.B. Baker (1978); J.S. Hillman (1982); W. Martin (1986); P. Helmberger (1992); Y. Mundlak (1993); L.C. Polopolus (1995); R.G. Chambers (1999); J.D. Kinsey (2000); R. Adams, C.R. Shumway, and M. Wohlgenant (2001); S.T. Buccola (2002); V.R. Eidman (2003); G.A. Carlson (2004); G. Feder (2005); and S.E. Stefanou (2006).



MURRAY REED BENEDICT • 1952

MURRAY REED BENEDICT was born in 1892 in Neillsville, Wisconsin. He earned his B.S. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1916. In the next few years he taught in an agricultural high school and was assistant dairy husbandman at the University of Illinois, farm advisor in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and Extension specialist in farm management at South Dakota State College.

In 1921 he was made professor of agricultural economics and head of the department at South Dakota State College. Here, he took active part in the work of state agricultural agencies and farm organizations. In 1928 he received a Social Science Research Council Fellowship for graduate study at Harvard University; in 1929 obtained a Ricardo Prize Fellowship; and in 1930 a lectureship. He received the Ph.D. degree at Harvard in 1931.

Upon leaving Harvard, Dr. Benedict went to the University of California as professor of agricultural economics and as an agricultural economist in the Giannini Foundation and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Here his teaching was mainly in agricultural finance and agricultural policy. He officially retired in 1959. In 1961 the university honored him with the doctorate in law.

His analytical approach to problems brought many demands for consultative services. He served as an economic advisor to the California Farm Debt Adjustment Committee (1935–1939); director of the San Francisco Bay and Richmond-Vallejo Defense Rental Area (1942); special staff consultant on foods for the Lend Lease Administration (1943); chair of the Special Committee of Consultants to Recommend Plans for Reorganization of the United States Farm Credit Administration (1944); and chair of the Special Committee to Recommend Plans for Forest Credit Programs (1945). From 1951 to 1956 he was the research director of the Farm Policy Study sponsored by the Twentieth Century Fund. This activity resulted in three widely recognized books: *Farm Policies in the United States, 1790–1950* (1952); *Can We Solve the Farm Problem?* (1955, since translated into Japanese); and *The Agricultural Commodity Programs: Two Decades of Experience* (with Oscar C. Stine, 1956). Another book, *Farm Surpluses—U.S. Burden or World Asset?* (with Elizabeth K. Bauer) was published in 1960.

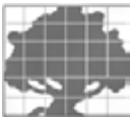
Dr. Benedict's professional affiliations include the American Economic Association, American Farm Economic Association (president, 1941), Western Farm Economic Association (president, 1940), American Statistical Association (fellow, 1952/53), American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow, 1952/53), and National Planning Association (member, Agricultural Committee, since 1943). He has actively participated in the Social Science Research Council, Pacific Coast (secretary, 1940), and the California State Chamber of Commerce.



RAYMOND G. BRESSLER, JR. • 1963

RAYMOND G. BRESSLER, JR., was born at New Braunfels, Texas, in 1911. His educational background centers, however, in Pennsylvania and New England. He attended high school in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and received a B.S. degree in agricultural engineering from Pennsylvania State College in 1932 and a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from Rhode Island State College in 1933.

His interest then turned to agricultural economics at the University of Connecticut, where he received an M.S. degree in 1936. After brief periods of employment with the Works Progress Administration and the program planning division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he became executive secretary of the New England Research Council in 1937, a position he held until 1939, when he joined the staff of the University of Connecticut, reaching the rank of professor of agricultural economics in 1947. His graduate work in that field had brought him into a close and fruitful relationship with Professor John D. Black of Harvard, where he received a Ph.D. in economics in 1947.



Dr. Bressler left the University of Connecticut in 1948 to join the staff of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California, Berkeley. Here he first gave attention to developing a strong program in dairy marketing, including not only the economic aspects but physical layout and operation of plants as well. With the dairy marketing work well established and competently staffed, Dr. Bressler's interest turned to the broader aspects of marketing and agricultural economics. As director of the Giannini Foundation from 1952 to 1957, he significantly strengthened the work in marketing efficiency and in quantitative approaches to agricultural marketing problems.

His interest in the more general aspects of educational work was further stimulated through serving for the year 1960/61 as visiting professor at the University of Naples, where he assisted in establishing the program of the new research center in agricultural economics, a joint project of the University of Naples, the University of California, and the Ford Foundation. Still another stage in this gradual evolution into the more general problems of educational activity was his appointment, in 1962, as vice chancellor (half time) on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, an arrangement that presumably will permit continuing contributions in agricultural economics along with administrative activities.

Dr. Bressler has served extensively on advisory committees, both at the national level and within the University of California. He was president of the Western Farm Economics Association in 1954/55 and of the American Farm Economic Association in 1958/59.



SIEGFRIED VON CIRIACY-WANTRUP • 1975

SIEGFRIED VON CIRIACY-WANTRUP's long-standing role as an international leader in the gradual evolution of the field of resource economics began several decades before the current and almost universal recognition of the crucial importance of resource development and conservation in national and international policies. His extensive writings number well over a hundred items. His best known and most influential book, *Resource Conservation: Economics and Policies*, is now in its third edition and has been translated into other languages as well.

Born in Germany, Wantrup attended the University of Berlin, the University of Vienna, and the University of Bonn. He earned his M.S. at the University of Illinois under an international exchange program and received a Dr. Agr. degree from the University of Bonn. Concerned with the loss of academic freedom under Nazi rule, he left the staff of the University of Bonn and emigrated to the United States.

After a brief stint with the Rockefeller Foundation, he joined the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics and the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of California. Although resident on the Berkeley campus since 1938, Wantrup has had considerable influence on other campuses of the University of California system, serving as research marine economist, Institute of Marine Resources at San Diego, and assistant to the chancellor for research in resource planning at Irvine.

His vast knowledge and expertise in resource economics have been recognized by many prestigious institutions, including governmental units in most of the countries of Europe. He has been a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has twice received Guggenheim awards, and was a resident at the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton and a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation. He served on the International Marine Science Affairs Panel's Committee on Oceanography under the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council.

Wantrup has also been noted for his skill as a teacher, particularly at the graduate level. As many as five students have completed their Ph.D. programs under his supervision in a single year. Since 1973, when he became professor emeritus, six additional students have completed their programs under his guidance. He has held visiting professorships at several universities.

His impact on the profession must be measured not only by his published research but also by the large number of his disciples in every level of academic as well as governmental activity.



SIDNEY S. HOOS • 1977

SIDNEY S. HOOS grew up in Old Town, Maine. Mathematics and economics lured him from a career of teaching and playing the violin. He attended the University of Maine and the University of Michigan, where he received his B.S. in mathematics. The course of his life was changed by his decision to enroll in an economics course given by visiting professor Holbrook Working. He received his M.S. from the University of Michigan and then joined the Food Research Institute at Stanford, where he studied under Working. He earned his Ph.D. in economics in 1939 and accepted an appointment with the Giannini Foundation and the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley.

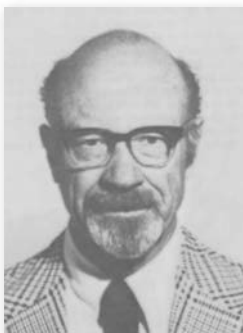
Six months prior to World War II, Hoos went to Washington as an assistant to the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation. When the war started, he joined a small group in the War Department assigned the task of improving the methods used to determine material requirements for the Army. There he played a leading role in the development of the Army Supply Program, which was eventually adopted throughout the Army. He received a special commendation from the commanding general for his work.

After the war, Hoos returned to Berkeley and resumed his career in undergraduate and graduate teaching, research, and public service. At an early age he was given full professorship in the Departments of Agricultural Economics, Economics, and Business Administration. Hoos had the reputation of being a dedicated and demanding teacher of students from all over the world.

Sidney Hoos worked closely with California agricultural industries in the application and implementation of research on their problems—research that he conducted with Harry R. Wellman and George M. Kuznets. His contributions to the agriculture of the state were recognized by numerous citations and awards of merit. He also consulted with and advised state and federal government agencies and officials. His distinguished service to foreign governments earned him international stature and reputation. His long and varied bibliography includes articles in trade and professional journals, contributions to many books, and many reports.

Hoos' commitment to good citizenship has resulted in his serving and giving leadership to many significant committees and boards in the community and university. However, his heavy schedule in teaching, working with students, and in research continued unabated.

Throughout his career, Hoos has been an active member of our profession. He helped guide the Western Agricultural Economics Research Council through its formative years, and he served as president of the Western Agricultural Economics Association. He also served as vice president of the American Agricultural Economics Association and made significant contributions on many AAEA committees.

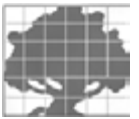


VARDEN FULLER • 1979

VARDEN FULLER has achieved national recognition as an authority on agricultural labor and for his contributions in agricultural policy and rural development. His work has been distinguished by its scholarly content, its objectivity, its high degree of perception with respect to emerging socioeconomic developments, and a vigorous and persistent concern for social change.

Born in Utah, Fuller received his A.B. degree in economics in 1934 and a Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics in 1939, both from the University of California, Berkeley.

Fuller's doctoral dissertation, "The Supply of Labor as a Factor in the Evolution of Farm Organization in California," attracted nationwide attention as one of the first objective analyses of agricultural labor supply. The dissertation refuted the long-held belief that the growth of large-scale farming in California was due mainly to favorable soil and climatic conditions. Fuller's analysis revealed that continuing decades of historical episodes, with causes external to agricultural development, provided an abundant supply of low-opportunity laborers who could be obtained to do seasonal and casual farm tasks, and without overhead cost or significant recruitment effort. Thereby, impassively, appeared



a profitable impetus to the large-scale, labor-intensive farming system that subsequently was to become a source of strife and embattlement in rural California.

His subsequent work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, while stationed in California, was concerned with displaced migrants from the southern Great Plains and their assimilation in the western states. His continued work in farm labor and rural development has produced a flow of highly regarded research writings and service to many national and regional bodies. This has included service as executive secretary to the President's Commission on Migratory Labor in 1950/51, membership on the National and the Western States Manpower Advisory Committees, and consultive advice to the U.S. Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and Interior. His writings and consultation contributed significantly to the final enactment of the California Agricultural Labor Act, the first of its kind in the nation. Many of Fuller's early proposals for improved management-labor relations and for worker fringe benefits and rights, which were originally received with some hostility by agricultural employers, are now regarded as efficient and effective personnel policies by leaders in California agriculture.

At the University of California, Dr. Fuller has had a distinguished career on two campuses. At Berkeley from 1948 to 1970, his courses in agricultural policy were noted for emphasis on political issues in agriculture. He was active in university affairs, serving on the Graduate Council as an associate in the Institute of Industrial Relations and on a wide variety of Academic Senate and administrative committees. In 1970 he transferred to Davis, where he continued to teach agricultural policy and farm labor and expanded his early interest in rural community development.

He was editor of the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 1968–1971, and was for many years on the editorial board for *Industrial Relations*. To summarize, Dr. Fuller has enjoyed a long and productive career in the fields of agricultural labor, policy, and rural development.



HAROLD O. CARTER • 1980

HAROLD O. CARTER has achieved wide recognition for his research within the broad area of production economics and for his ability to focus on important public policy issues. Especially notable have been his pioneering efforts and imaginative empirical analyses pertaining to risk and variability in agricultural production, input-output applications in agriculture, production function methodology and applications, measurement of economies of scale in agricultural production, and interregional analysis and projections. While most of these studies have involved collaborative efforts, the importance of Carter's contributions is revealed by the fact that the work in each of the above areas and with various individuals has been recognized for its uniqueness and quality by AAEA or WAEA awards.

Born in Michigan, Carter received B.S. and M.S. degrees at Michigan State University and his Ph.D. at Iowa State University. He joined the faculty at the University of California, Davis, in 1958, served as chairman of his department from 1970 to 1976, and has served on a wide range of university governing committees, including current service as chair of the faculty for the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.

In his career at Davis, Carter also has made excellent contributions to teaching and has been particularly effective in his work with graduate students and in his contributions to the development of the graduate program. He was a visiting professor at the Agricultural College of Sweden, Uppsalia, in 1967 and at the Center of Agricultural Economics at the University of Naples in 1971.

Carter has served his profession in a variety of ways. He was a member of the editorial council and served as associate editor of the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* from 1968 to 1971. In 1969/70 he was a senior staff economist, President's Council of Economic Advisors. He served as a member of the Economic Advisory Board to the Secretary of Commerce, 1973/74, and was elected president of the Western Agricultural Economics Association, 1975/76. In 1976/77 he was a senior research scholar, International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenblirg, Austria.



KENNETH R. FARRELL • 1980

KENNETH R. FARRELL is a tireless public servant devoted to using the discipline of agricultural economics in widening service to society. Growing into increasingly demanding administrative positions, first in a university setting and then in government, he has brought a deep sense of social relevance, an instinct for workmanship, and a continuing search for improved scholarly standards to increasingly complex social problems. Operating under a set of democratic principles, his transactions with peers and subordinates are always conducted with grace and equanimity.

Born and raised in rural Ottawa, Farrell received a B.S. with honors from Ontario Agricultural College, University of Toronto in 1950, taught agriculture in North Dakota in a veterans' rehabilitation program for two years, then attended Iowa State University, receiving M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in agricultural economics. In 1957, he joined the staff at UC Berkeley.

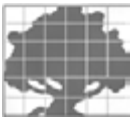
At California, he served for a decade in various administrative, research, teaching, and extension posts, including Fulbright Lecturer in Agricultural Economics at the University of Naples and an assignment with the National Commission on Food Marketing. During this period, he made major contributions to the application of economic theory and statistical methods in the analysis of marketing problems of agricultural commodities. The results of these analyses were used extensively in the design and management of federal and state marketing orders for California commodities. Throughout this ten-year period, Farrell was heavily involved in public education programs of the university. He was regarded as an excellent teacher and communicator, and was recognized for his integrity, objectivity, intellectual leadership, and professional vigor in research and extension.

Beginning in 1967, Farrell has held a succession of increasingly responsible and complex administrative posts, all related to agricultural economic research, statistics, and information programs. As associate director of the Giannini Foundation, he was responsible for the development of program planning and coordination mechanisms involving research on two campuses and extension on three campuses of the University of California.

From the University of California, he moved to the USDA where he has held a succession of administrative positions—director, Marketing Economics Division; chairman, Outlook and Situation Board; assistant and deputy administrator in the former Economic Research Service; and administrator of the Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service. In those positions, Farrell has made major contributions to developing and strengthening economic research and outlook programs in the department. He has recruited competent staff members and research leaders, set consistently high standards of professional excellence, and dedicated the agency to serving the public interest. He has insisted upon integrity and objectivity in research and statistical programs and provided intellectual leadership and vision in the long-range planning and development programs. Farrell has contributed significantly to the development of our professional societies. He was a member of the board of directors of AAEA for six years, serving as its president in 1976/77. During that period he provided effective, forward-looking leadership, as evidenced in the creation of an Outstanding Public Policy Award, the development of organized symposia as an integral part of the AAEA annual meeting, strong encouragement and support of a public policy institute, and the encouragement and support of AAEA sponsorship of special workshops and symposia to address major public policy and professional issues. His presidential address, "Public Policy, the Public Interest, and Agricultural Economics," provided useful insights into the status of policy research in the profession and contributed to a resurgence of interest and activity in public policy research and extension in the profession.

In addition, he has chaired the contributed papers competition at the three most recent meetings of the International Association of Agricultural Economists. That activity illustrates a way in which Ken Farrell leaves his mark. Spanning a decade, the role of the contributed paper in improving the scientific vigor and social relevance of international discussion of food and agricultural problems has grown ever larger and more effective.

There is perhaps no better indication of Farrell's approach to his chosen fields of interest than the following excerpt from his presidential address to this association in 1976: "We should broaden our professional perspectives, cultivate new clientele and professional alliances, recast and reorder our agenda, and experiment with modified and new institutional arrangements. In so doing, we could better address emerging public policy issues and better serve the public interest concerning food and agriculture."



BEN C. FRENCH • 1981

BEN C. FRENCH has made distinguished contributions to the profession in research, teaching, and administration. His standards of excellence are recognized by his students, readers of his research reports, and by the faculty and administrators of his institution.

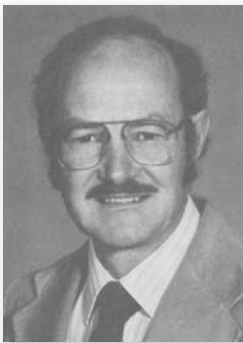
French was born in California in 1923. His academic work was at Berkeley, where he completed his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees. He joined the faculty at Michigan State University in 1953 and in 1959 he returned to UC Davis.

His research is noted for its depth and innovativeness. The landmark *Hilgardia* monograph on economic efficiency in plant operations, coauthored with Sammet and Bressler, was developed from his award-winning thesis. The influence of this research

on the profession is documented in his excellent review article in *Survey of Agricultural Economics Literature, Volume I*. His research papers reflect a continued interest in efficiency in agricultural marketing in areas such as assembly cost functions (article republished in *Readings in the Economics of Agriculture*), subsector model analysis, and pricing efficiency with long-term contracts. Another focus of research is on applied econometric studies, where his supply response specification for perennial crops has been recognized as particularly innovative. In spite of teaching and administrative duties, his research contributions continue to explore new paths, such as the quantitative analysis of marketing control programs.

Ben French is a dedicated teacher at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. One has but to borrow his lecture notes to see the thoughtful and rigorous development of the subject matter. He has developed new courses and opened areas for research using a systems approach. Ph.D. thesis students, with Ben on the committee, have learned to expect no-holds-barred review comments, good-natured encouragement, and firm guidance. Many of his former students now hold prominent positions in universities, businesses, and government.

Of his twenty-two years at Davis, eleven years have been as chairman or vice chairman. During these two decades, strong programs have developed at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, due in no small measure to Ben's contributions. His contributions in research, teaching, and service to his university and the profession continue to be substantial.



OSCAR R. BURT • 1982

OSCAR R. BURT is one of the true scholars in the profession. He has made both theoretical and applied contributions in farm management, production economics, natural resource economics, and decision theory. While the breadth of empirical analysis is significant, a common thread in much of his research has been dynamic economic modeling within a stochastic framework. Especially notable have been his pioneering efforts on intertemporal allocation problems in natural resources and his methodological contributions in quantitative analysis in agricultural economics. The quality of his applied research has been widely recognized in the profession as well as in closely related disciplines.

Born in Nebraska, Burt graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1958 with high distinction. Graduate school was completed at the University of California, Berkeley, where he received an M.S. degree in statistics in 1961 and a Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics in 1962. Burt joined the faculty at the University of California, Davis, in 1961, where he remained until 1964. At that time he accepted a position at the University of Missouri. Burt moved to Montana State University in 1968 and was a visiting professor at the University of California, Davis, in 1972/73.

In Montana, Burt has been a successful teacher and has been particularly effective in his work with graduate students and colleagues. His research papers substantially underestimate his contribution to the literature and the profession. He is able to relate complex econometric modeling techniques to the solution of

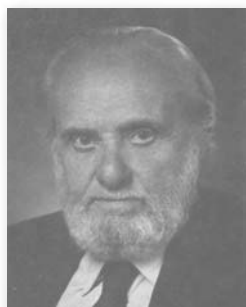


important applied problems in ways that are understandable and meaningful to others. He has been adviser or contributor to several award-winning master's theses at Montana State University.

Burt is highly regarded for his research in agricultural economics; he has published extensively in ten major journals. Probably Burt's most significant contribution to the economics of natural resources is his approximately optimal decision rule methodology for intertemporal allocation. The basic concept was first published in a 1974 article in *Management Science* and the multivariable generalization is found in his 1977 joint article with Ronald Cummings in *Land Economics*. His 1971 joint article with Durward Brewer in *Econometrica* has been particularly influential in the literature on outdoor recreation economics. Also noteworthy are his several articles in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* that applied dynamic stochastic decision theory to farm and ranch management problems.

Burt began his professional career by writing an AAEA award-winning Ph.D. thesis in 1962 entitled "The Economics of Conjunctive Use of Ground and Surface Water." A monograph by the same title and a sequel of journal articles on the economics of ground water have become basic references in the scientific literature. One of these articles earned him the AAEA Published Research Award in 1967. Two subsequent papers received honorable mention in the AAEA Quality of Research Discovery Awards. He was again rewarded for his published research by the AAEA in 1981 and was recipient of the 1981 Charles and Nora Wiley Faculty Award for meritorious research at Montana State University.

Burt is simultaneously a scholar, a critic, a mentor, and a friend of his colleagues. He vigorously pursues professional excellence—a scholar's scholar.



GEORGE M. KUZNETS • 1982

GEORGE M. KUZNETS has distinguished himself in research and teaching. He has had a great impact on the approach of the AAEA toward scientific inquiry and on the training and development of some of its most important members. He is one of the true scholars of the agricultural economics profession.

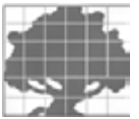
Kuznets was born in Kiev, Russia, in 1909 and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1927. He received his formal training in psychology, earning an A.B. degree in 1933 and a Ph.D. degree in 1941 at the University of California, Berkeley.

He served from 1937 to 1939 as an instructor in psychology and education and as a research associate in psychology at Stanford University where he was a teaching fellow from 1934 to 1936 and a 1936/37 university fellow. He joined the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1941 and became a professor in 1952. Subsequently, he was also appointed as professor of economics and of statistics.

Kuznets has authored more than ninety journal articles, papers, and research reports focused primarily on empirical analysis of agricultural data, the use of economic theory in quantitative research, and the philosophical approach to empirical analysis. Some of his papers are: "The Use of Econometric Models in Agricultural Microeconomic Studies" (*Journal of Farm Economics*, 1948), "Measurement of Market Demand with Particular Reference to Consumer Demand for Foods" (*Journal of Farm Economics*, December 1953), and "Theory and Quantitative Research" (*Journal of Farm Economics*, December 1963). His many empirical studies of the demand for California fruits and vegetables established him as an intellectual leader in this field of inquiry.

During his long career, Kuznets served the University of California, Berkeley; the state of California; the federal government; and his profession in many capacities. At the University of California, he was a member of numerous committees of the Academic Senate and a number of special chancellor's advisory committees as well as several other advisory committees. He has served on general advisory committees for the State of California and for the federal government. He was a consultant to a number of federal agencies and departments, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Kuznet's greatest contribution to his profession has been through his teaching and his impact on graduate students, not only in agricultural and resource economics but also in economics and statistics. He has



designed and taught courses in basic statistical theory, regression methods, econometrics, sampling theory and practice, research methodology, advanced economic theory, mathematical programming, and mathematical models of economic development.

Much more impressive than the wide array of subject matter he has taught is the quality of his teaching and research guidance. His students have included some of the best in the profession, and his contribution is measured through their performance. At one point in his career, he for three years in a row advised students whose Ph.D. dissertations won AAEA awards. The accomplishments of his students go far beyond their research at the graduate level. The real genealogical roots of many important members of our profession can be traced back to their training with Professor George M. Kuznets. In the late 1930s, Kuznets made the transition from the discipline of psychology and psychometrics into econometrics and the statistical analysis of economic phenomena. It was his teaching and early research in econometric and statistical analysis of agricultural phenomena that broke the paths to open up the new avenues of economic inquiry.

Kuznets is an extremely dedicated scholar. Anyone who visited the Berkeley campus on weekends would find George Kuznets doing research, reviewing articles, or preparing lecture notes. However, in the classroom, students were amazed at how Kuznets for three hours could fill blackboard after blackboard with equations without these notes. As his many students will recall, Professor Kuznets at times did bring to class a note but on it would be reference material, not the content of his lecture.



GORDON A. KING • 1983

GORDON A. KING is widely recognized for his imaginative application of the quantitative and theoretical tools of economics in the broad areas of agricultural marketing, regional economics, and demand analysis. Publications in which he has shared authorship have received a total of nine awards from the American and Western Agricultural Economics Associations, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the American Marketing Association.

Born in Massachusetts, King received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Connecticut and his Ph.D. from Harvard University. Before beginning his doctoral study he served as an economist for United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. On completion of his Ph.D. he joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture, where

his research focused primarily on the statistical analysis of supply and demand relationships. Among the several studies published during this early period was a jointly authored paper on the measurement of substitution in demand from time-series data, which received both a USDA Certificate of Merit and an American Marketing Association award.

King came to UC Davis in 1957, where he expanded his interest in supply-demand analysis to encompass spatial dimensions of location and trade. This led to a series of reports that formulated quantitative models of interregional trade, analyzed economies of scale in cattle feeding and beef packing, and then built on the cost and scale studies to analyze the problem of optimal location of livestock processing facilities in California. The interregional competition and regional location studies broke new ground in their imaginative formulation of empirically based models. The excellence of this work was recognized by three more awards—one from the AAEA and two from the WAEA.

As a natural extension of his work on trade and location, King found himself drawn into studies concerning regional resource use problems and projections of California agriculture. His jointly authored research in this area was recognized by yet other awards from AAEA and WAEA. While working on problems of location and regional resource use, King retained his interest in demand analysis. Among the many reports published in this area was a monograph on consumer demand for food commodities in the United States, jointly authored with one of his students, which received a 1972 AAEA award for outstanding published research. This study, widely quoted and used internationally, is regarded as a classic in the area. More recently he shared a 1979 WAEA published research award for an econometric analysis of the marketing control program for cling peaches.



Although all of the publications receiving awards were jointly authored, King's contributions are clearly evident. Most reports were developed from the dissertations of graduate students working under his direction. His skill in guiding students and motivating them to high achievement is well known. In addition, King willingly serves as a "sounding board" or consultant to students and faculty alike.

King has also been a major contributor to the development of the agricultural economics department at Davis and its highly recognized graduate program. He has served on many university-governing committees including a term as chair of the Campus Committee on Academic Personnel, a key Academic Senate committee. That appointment can be regarded as a measure of the high esteem with which he is held by his academic peers. He has served his profession as book review editor of the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, as a member of the journal's editorial council, and on several AAEA committees. He also served as editor for the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. He was a visiting scholar at MIT for 1964/65, at Cambridge University for 1971/72, and at Cornell University for 1977/78.

Gordon King has been a leader in agricultural marketing research and related areas for more than two decades. He has made outstanding contributions to the agricultural economics profession by developing innovative methodology, by providing useful research findings, and by setting high standards for other researchers. His active and effective participation in educational program development has had a lasting influence on many graduate students and colleagues.



SYLVIA LANE • 1984

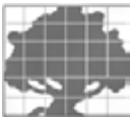
SYLVIA LANE's record is one with a consistent focus on consumer interests and genuine concern for the welfare of consumers. Her reputation is wide-ranging and respected, justly accorded by many, including those in the agricultural economics profession.

Born in New York, Lane received A.B. and M.A. degrees in economics from the University of California, Berkeley. After an initial appointment as a lecturer at the University of Southern California in 1947, she completed her Ph.D. in economics in 1957 and subsequently accepted an assistant professorship at that institution. In 1961, Lane moved to San Diego State University where she held academic titles in economics and in finance. These early academic appointments reflected the tone of

Lane's interest in the consumer and included the coauthorship of a personal finance text and service as project economist on the Los Angeles County Welfare Planning Council and as chairperson of the San Diego Community Welfare Council's Commission on Aging. In 1965, Lane moved to California State University at Fullerton, as the associate director of the Center for Economic Education and subsequently as the chairperson of the Department of Finance. During this period in her career, Lane also served as consultant to the State of California's Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation and its Advisory Commission on Tax Reform, to the President's Committee on Consumer Interests, and to the Consumers Union Education Committee.

Lane came to Davis in 1969 as the first consumer economist appointment in the Department of Agricultural Economics. Throughout her tenure, she provided impetus in curricular matters and in research activity in the department, the college, and other parts of the Davis campus. Lane's wide-ranging service and visibility provided the department with many connections to external entities and programs. Professional service to organizations in the 1970s included directorships of the American Council on Consumer Interests, the American Real Estate and Urban Economics Association, the Western Regional Science Association, and that of our own association. She also served as president of Omicron Delta Epsilon, international economics honorary society.

Lane established a wide-ranging and respected reputation for herself in a field that has been considered somewhat tangential to the interests of this association. Although she could have established herself solely among home economics academics, she focused instead on the agricultural economics and economics organizations where it was relatively more difficult to proceed. At the same time, she maintained a wide range of affiliations and was, perhaps most notably, either elected or appointed to the governing boards of just about



all of the appropriate organizations. She was one of a handful of core consumer interest spokespersons at the time of the formation of the Consumers' Union of the United States and served a stint on the board of that organization (by virtue of her election by subscribers to *Consumer Reports*). To all of these organizations, she has given freely and tirelessly of her time and energies.

Lane brought respectability to her area of research specialization through effective use of economic principles and quantitative methods in analyzing important consumer problems. While consumer-oriented, her work also had important implications for agricultural policy and rural people. Her activity in the UC Egypt Project extended those to a Third World setting. Her graduate students are employed in both governmental agencies and institutions of higher education.

Very often, research on consumer behavior is motivated by the interests of nonconsumers—e.g., producers, retailers, marketers. Lane's policy interest, however, has always been clearly with the welfare of consumers. A concern for low-income consumers runs throughout her work, and her choice of such topics as consumer credit, consumer class actions, health care and rural health service delivery, housing, tax incidence, elderly needs assessment, low-income nutrition, and food stamps speaks for itself to the directions that her research interests and policy prescriptions have followed over an energetic and productive professional career.



ANDREW SCHMITZ • 1985

ANDREW SCHMITZ has proven himself to be one of the most imaginative scholars and prolific generators of new ideas in the agricultural economics profession. His ideas have led to many significant publications and have spawned numerous research efforts on many new frontiers. Publications of which he is an author or coauthor have won six major research awards from the AAEA alone. His infectious enthusiasm for agricultural economics research has also profoundly influenced and inspired both colleagues and students.

Born and raised on a farm in Saskatchewan, Schmitz received undergraduate and master's degree training in agricultural economics at the University of Saskatchewan. He received a master's degree and doctorate in economics in 1966 and 1968, respectively, at the University of Wisconsin. Beginning from the time of Schmitz's graduate research work, his career was clearly destined to produce significant contributions and high-quality research in agricultural economics. His master's thesis won the award for best thesis in agricultural economics from the Canadian Agricultural Economics Association, and his Ph.D. dissertation won the University of Wisconsin's Harold Groves Doctoral Dissertation Award in 1968.

Following graduate school, Schmitz was appointed an assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1968. He immediately embarked upon a dynamic research program that earned him rapid advancement to the ranks of associate and full professor. During these years, he also became involved in the ownership and operation of a large farm in Saskatchewan as well as a California ranch near the San Francisco Bay Area. Together, these financial interests in agriculture gave Schmitz a keen interest and insight into many of the agricultural problems that have served as a basis for his research.

During his professional career, Andrew Schmitz has been involved in authoring or editing six books and monographs, more than thirty journal articles in the major journals of agricultural economics, and more than twenty journal articles in major economics journals including *Econometrica*, the *American Economic Review*, and the *Journal of Political Economy*. From his early work on the world wheat and sugar markets, his research has been addressed to some of the most significant issues facing agriculture. His work with David Seckler on the labor-displacing effects of the mechanical tomato harvester broke the path for a generation of research on the effects of agricultural mechanization and served as the basis for the far-reaching public debate on allocation of Experiment Station funding over the last decade. This work not only won the AAEA's Best Journal Article Award for 1970 but also the AAEA Publication of Enduring Quality Award after Schmitz had been in the profession only thirteen years.



Schmitz has also profoundly influenced the profession toward developing analytical understanding of the effects of agricultural policies through the use of applied welfare economics. In Schmitz's hands, the simple tools of producer and consumer surplus have been powerful instruments in demonstrating the efficiency and distributional effects of price stabilization, formation of commodity cartels, marketing boards, import quotas and tariffs, imperfect competition, and many other considerations.

Of his significant research contributions, one past president and fellow of the AAEA has said that "he may well be the most intellectually gifted and productive person working in these areas in the United States." Another has said that "it is unlikely that any economist of his age now living has published more high-quality material than he has."

The contributions to the profession of Andrew Schmitz in teaching are just as strong as his research. A number of students who have been trained at Berkeley and have subsequently attained professional success attribute much of their interest in research to the inspiration of Schmitz's classroom teaching. He possesses a unique ability in a classroom context to instill in students the importance of and the desire to do professional research.

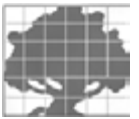
Considering the outstanding research contributions by Schmitz, the stimulating new ideas they have generated for the profession, the quality of the work as evidenced by the awards they have received, and the intense interest in creative research instilled in a generation of students, Schmitz's influence on the profession will clearly be felt for a long time to come.



HARRY R. WELLMAN • 1985

HARRY WELLMAN's impact on the University of California system is evidenced by the two buildings that bear his name—one on the Berkeley campus and the other on the Davis campus. His impact on the agricultural economics profession is evidenced by his more than 150 publications and his service as president of both the AAEA (1953) and the Western Agricultural Economics Association (1948). He was named a fellow of the AAEA in 1985.

He received his undergraduate degree from Oregon Agricultural College in 1921 after serving in the U.S. Navy in World War I. He began his association with the University of California system in 1923, receiving his master's degree in 1924 and his doctorate in 1926 at Berkeley. He returned to the University of California and joined the faculty of the Division of Agricultural Economics in 1935 after serving as a specialist in Agricultural Extension in the University of California (1925–1934) and chief, General Crops Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D.C. (1934–1935). Dr. Wellman was named chair of the Department of Agricultural Economics and director of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at Berkeley in 1942. In 1958, he became vice president of the university and helped to guide the expansion of the university in the years after World War II.



ALEX F. MCCALLA • 1988

ALEX MCCALLA's leadership and service contributions over the past four decades include many achievements. We want to elaborate on two of them. First is his continuous and truly personal commitment to international economic development. What makes Alex special is the strength of his vision in using his professional knowledge to improve people's lives and make the world a better place. The second achievement we wish to emphasize is more directly linked to his contribution to our profession. We believe Alex has made a difference in leading agricultural economists throughout the world to recognize the important linkages between domestic and foreign markets in agricultural policy analyses; in a sense, he was among the very first agricultural economists to "think globally."

Alex McCalla's more professional accomplishments include being one of the founders of the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium, dean of the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences at UC Davis, founding dean of the UC Davis Graduate School of Management, chair of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and director of rural development at the World Bank, in addition to serving as a mentor and role model for numerous UC Davis students. Alex truly values teaching, be it in the classroom or while working with others.

In the AAEA, Alex received the 1979 Quality of Communication Award, received the 1982 Quality of Research Discovery Award, became an AAEA Fellow in 1988, and served on the Foundation board in the 1990s. Additionally, Alex is a fellow in the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society and received a doctorate of science degree from McGill University in 1998.

Given Alex's commitment to excellence, funds contributed by friends and colleagues of Alex will be placed in the AAEA Foundation to support professional excellence in international outreach, teaching, research, and communication in the profession. Alex excelled in each of these areas and it is his wish that the Foundation have flexibility to allocate the earnings from the endowment to its highest priority use over time.



RICHARD E. JUST • 1989

RICHARD E. JUST has distinguished himself with seminal contributions to the fields of agricultural production, economic development, international trade, industrial organization, and applied welfare economics. Beginning with his doctoral dissertation, which was a source of seven refereed journal articles and an award-winning monograph, Just's work has been characterized by the development of rigorous yet practical approaches. For his contributions, he has received recognition for outstanding published research four times from the AAEA and twice from the Western Agricultural Economics Association. Data from the Social Science Citation Index show he ranks third among all agricultural economists in citations per professional

year during the period 1966–1984. The comprehensive work by Blaug on *Who's Who in Economics* names him as one of the "Major Economists" from 1900–1986 after only fourteen years of his professional career.

Just's work has substantially altered the way risk and uncertainty are addressed by agricultural economists. His doctoral dissertation developed a method to measure quantitatively how farmers respond to risk in the presence of government policies. He has shown how risk considerations alter long-held beliefs regarding the nature of agricultural supply, technological adoption, and input choices. He was among the first to analyze farmers' participation in futures markets and evaluate the futures market as a source for information. The Just-Pope production function was a path-breaking contribution and fundamentally changed applied production function analysis under risk.

In international trade, Just's work with Chambers provided a theoretical justification and gave empirical evidence of the Schuh hypothesis regarding the importance of exchange rates. In economic development, his work with Gershoh Feder was a rare example of economic analysis that foresaw a major international development. Their 1977 study of debt-servicing capacity foresaw the world debt crisis of the 1980s and identified



the problem nations. His work with Feder and Zilberman introduced a general framework to analyze adoption behavior; their survey of adoption in developing nations received more than 2,000 requests for reprints before it was published. As a result, the working paper became one of the few ever listed in *Books in Print*.

In applied welfare economics, his work with Hueth and Schmitz developed a practical methodology for welfare measurement with market imperfections in a multimarket environment. They were the first to establish a rigorous approach to measurement of consumer and producer welfare under uncertainty and risk aversion.

Just has contributed significantly to the AAEA, having served as editor of the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 1984–1986; on the editorial council, 1978–1980; on the editorial council of the *Western Journal of Agricultural Economics*, and on several other editorial boards. Just has also made significant contributions as a teacher. His students have the following to say: Robert G. Chambers – “Being Richard Just’s student has been the single most important determinant of my professional success;” Rulon D. Pope – “possesses a keen intellect and a rare ambition to discover and produce research . . . was a marvelous teacher by synthesizing and elucidating difficult material;” James Opaluch – “provided thought-provoking insights but more importantly inspired excellence by example;” David Zilberman – “had an immense influence on my development and career . . . made us generally proud to be agricultural economists.” Clearly, Just has made a great contribution as a teacher and his influence will be felt through his students for many years.



GORDON C. RAUSSER • 1990

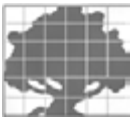
GORDON C. RAUSSER, Robert Gordon Sproul Distinguished Professor, University of California, Berkeley, has become one of the major statesmen of our profession. A man of boundless energy, his cumulative and continuing contributions have established him as a world-class professional. Rausser was reared on a farm in California’s San Joaquin Valley, a farm he managed from 1967 to 1973. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California, Davis, in 1971, and at that same institution he held his first professional appointment.

Over the course of his professional career, Rausser has become one of the effective and demanding mentors of Ph.D. students in the profession. Moreover, he has been responsible for developing at least four new areas of research and has been one of the pioneers in another nine areas. As a result, in 1972, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1986, and 1987, he and his collaborators were selected to receive the Outstanding Published Research Award by the AAEA or the Western Agricultural Economics Association.

He has written more than 200 scholarly contributions in such areas as applied econometrics, financial and monetary economics, industrial organization, natural resource economics, public policy and economic regulation, statistical decision and information theory, exchange rates and agricultural trade, macroeconomic linkages with agriculture, and, most recently, in the areas of political economy of policy reform and new institutional economics. In many of these areas, his Ph.D. students have received departmental, university, or AAEA Outstanding Dissertation Awards.

Rausser’s economic research is of the highest order: (a) he was the first economist to apply adaptive control methods to public policy, which formed the basis for one of his major books; (b) his work in environmental economics was the first formal incorporation of information and measure theory, treating explicitly the inherent dynamic and stochastic behavior of environmental stocks and flows; (c) his collaborative research on commodity futures markets represents one of the first empirical treatments of rational expectation formation processes; and (d) he was the first to vigorously examine endogenizing governmental behavior, constructing political preference functions, and conceptualizing PESTs and PERTs. He, as much as anyone else, has made the political economy of policy a relevant research area for our profession.

Rausser is an inspirational and enthralling speaker, a characteristic that enhanced his leadership effectiveness in research, teaching, and administration. Only three illustrations of his leadership contributions will be cited here. First, during one of the most critical periods of the Berkeley department’s organizational life, he served as chairman for almost seven years. He accepted his responsibility at a time when almost one-half of the faculty was still to be recruited and almost all of the physical capital needed replacement. His leadership



was instrumental in selecting outstanding faculty, refocusing limited resources, raising private research funds, redesigning the instructional programs, and enhancing the department's credibility on the Berkeley campus.

Second, whenever crises have arisen on the Berkeley campus, Rausser is generally asked to serve in one capacity or another. In one instance, he chaired an economic review council for the entire Berkeley campus, emphasizing the Department of Economics. His council presented a number of recommendations that have led to a steady and remarkable improvement in the department's performance.

Third, of paramount importance has been Rausser's role in designing and forming new institutions; the success of more than one research center can be attributed to his intellectual leadership. For example, as chief economist for the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), Rausser used his scholarly work in the political economics of policy reform to develop an extension program for its implementation, leading to the establishment of the Institute of Policy Reform, the Economic Development Consortium, University Centers of Research Excellence, and the AID Research Fellow Program.

The weight and significance of his contributions to scholarly research, academia, the U.S. government, international organizations and agencies, the AAEA, and other professional economic and statistical associations and to the development and nurturing of Ph.D. students and junior faculty members are extraordinary. His pro bono activities and his unselfish contributions to public service and university administration have few equals.



ALAIN DE JANVRY • 1991

ALAIN DE JANVRY is one of the leading agricultural development economists, a man of widely acknowledged international reputation who is extensively cited for his seminal contributions to a broad array of fields. He is a major contributor to a large number of bilateral and international organizations on which his thinking has often had profound influence and, on the Berkeley campus, a recognized leader in international development and a much appreciated teacher and former department chairman.

Alain de Janvry was born in France and educated in France and Spain in the fields of mathematics and philosophy. He graduated from the Institut National Agronomique in Paris with an engineering degree and a specialization in agricultural economics. He came to UC Berkeley as a Fulbright Fellow and received an M.S. in agricultural economics and an M.A. in statistics. His encounter with Professor George Kuznets and his close association with this distinguished professor induced him to remain at Berkeley for the Ph.D. degree. Under Professor Kuznets, he wrote an AAEA award-winning dissertation in demand analysis and soon afterward joined the faculty of the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at Berkeley where he has developed his career to this day.

His research spans a remarkable breadth of fields and there are indeed few areas in agricultural economics where he has not made significant contributions. His publications include more than 150 articles and several books and monographs. His research has, in general, been guided by a deep concern with poverty, the welfare of rural households, and the quest for program designs and policy alternatives aimed at reducing the incidence of poverty. While he has systematically explored these subjects from the level of grassroot organizations to that of macropolicy, he has always searched for new theories and concepts, strong empiricism, and focused on the interactions between efficiency welfare and the forces of political economy. He has been a pioneer in the field of political economy of reform, combining the rigors of mathematical neoclassical economics. He has the unusual ability to trespass across disciplines with the result that political scientists, sociologists, and anthropologists have commonly called him one of their own. That this work has also had a visible impact on our profession is reflected by the fact that he is one of the most frequently cited agricultural economists.

His research has opened new perspectives in the fields of demand analysis, behavior toward risk, technological innovations, land reform, rural development, price policies in general equilibrium models, equitable approaches to stabilization and adjustment, conflict management between aid and trade, household behavior under market failure, classical and neoclassical political economy, the theory of agrarian institutions, and environmental management in the context of rural development. The scope of his research is thus truly



unusual as it spans from micro to macro economics and from the roles of markets to those of civil institutions and the state.

The leadership that Alain de Janvry has exercised in the field of international agricultural development is plainly visible through his extraordinary volume of publications and the attention they are receiving, his continued involvement with many international and bilateral organizations, his administrative roles at the University of California and in the profession, and the many students he has taught and placed in key professional positions. He has been a widely sought and unselfish teacher on the Berkeley campus and throughout the world. And he has been successful in directly extending the results of even his most theoretical research to policy-makers and development agencies, making him an effective man of action at the same time as creative scholar.



B. DELWORTH GARDNER • 1992

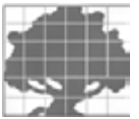
B. DELWORTH GARDNER was reared in Wyoming on a small dairy farm. He attended the University of Wyoming where he came under the influence of John A. Hopkin and received B.S. and M.S. degrees in agricultural economics. His Ph.D. is from the University of Chicago, where T.W. Schultz and D. Gale Johnson were the dominant influences on his intellectual development and approach to investigating economic problems. His dissertation was directed by Johnson and examined the efficiency of federal range policy, focusing on the grazing permit system and investment in range improvements. After his work at Chicago, he returned to the West where he has taught at a number of universities and researched a wide variety of natural resource

issues. Over his career he has been involved in a number of administrative assignments and research projects abroad, but he has always remained close to his campus base and primary discipline.

Gardner's work is characterized by adroit use of the neoclassical paradigm to show the misallocation of resources resulting from barriers to market entry, impediments to asset transfer, and regulatory rules utilized by government agencies. Livestock grazing, range improvement, oil shale development, water allocation and development, and domestic and foreign agricultural policies are among the topics studied. In more recent years he has also employed the "public choice" paradigm to enrich his analysis of institutions and policy, and he just completed a book on the political economy of the agricultural sector.

Professor Gardner was one of the first economists to conceptualize federal grazing permits as entitlement assets that earn economic rents. By analyzing the capitalization of these rents in comparison with actual market permit values, Gardner was able to infer misallocation of federal grazing quantities because of the eligibility requirements utilized by the government to ration permits. Gardner's proposed reforms of the permit system that would have produced efficient market allocations have been widely referenced and partially adopted as the eligibility requirements have been weakened. Gardner chaired the task force, consisting of prominent range and social scientists, and organized and sponsored the National Academy of Sciences, which produced a definitive study of range condition and public range use and management. His chapter on the productivity and the use of western rangelands in *Resources for the Future*, published in 1991, may be the most comprehensive analysis available on these topics.

Probably Gardner's most significant professional contribution is his work on water. He was among the first to estimate the elasticity of demand for household water using cross-sectional data from northern Utah and his estimate has proved to be durable in light of more recent data and time series estimates. He was also among the first to systematically study water markets as an allocating mechanism and showed the increase in water values that ensues when impediments to water transfers are removed. As early as 1965, Gardner was strongly advocating water markets as the solution to allocating problems resulting from premature and inefficient water development and use. Such markets would force holders of water rights to face the true opportunity cost of water use and thus promote efficiency and conservation. Today, there is virtual consensus among resource economists that water markets hold great promise for reaching efficiency and equity goals. Many institutional changes are being made in many states and the federal government to accommodate water markets along the lines recommended by Professor Gardner.



Gardner thinks penetratingly about virtually all policy and social issues. This accounts for both his breadth of understanding and depth of skill applied to agricultural economic problems. He is an unusually versatile and talented teacher. He is articulate and can communicate economic reasoning to a wide range of audiences. He has unbridled enthusiasm for the value of economics in solving social problems and this enthusiasm is contagious. He has also carried these qualities to review teams, committee work, and administrative service in the profession and universities where he has served. He is an outstanding and selfless citizen of the scholarly community.



WARREN E. JOHNSTON • 1995

WARREN E. JOHNSTON has compiled a distinguished record of teaching, research, administration, and service to the University of California, the state, and the agricultural economics profession. He was raised on a diversified crop and livestock ranch just fifteen miles from the University of California, Davis, where he completed his B.S. degree in 1959. Following graduate study at North Carolina State University, Johnston returned to Davis in 1963 as a faculty member. Johnston served as professor of agricultural economics until July 1, 1994, when he elected to participate in the university's early retirement program. Although officially retired, Professor Emeritus Johnston has been recalled to continue his funded research program and teach graduate and undergraduate courses.

Professor Johnston has maintained a productive research program throughout his career, making important contributions in production economics, natural resource economics, and public policy. His research topics have often related to his continued interest in farming, ranching, and natural resources, and have included notable and innovative collaborative work with both economists and professionals with widely disparate interests and expertise. Johnston's research reflects his genuine interest in real-world problems and policies. Each of his studies has a trademark: useful and relevant policy analysis based on sound conceptual economic frameworks. A rich understanding of the institutions in which economic decisions occur is another hallmark of Johnston's research.

Johnston's research demonstrates a knack for anticipating important issues. His analysis of the economics of outdoor recreation, the changing structure of U.S. and international agriculture, the economics of farm size, energy use in agriculture, and fisheries and aquacultural economics contributed significantly to the development of these diverse fields. His ongoing evaluation of the effects of New Zealand's 1984 "economic liberalization" reforms focuses on the impacts of adjustment processes on farms and farm households and includes lessons that might be applied elsewhere. His current research focuses on the regional economic impacts of the recent California drought and of future "man-made" policy droughts induced by changing resource and environmental policies.

Students share in Johnston's examination of real-world phenomena. A second generation of UC Davis students now accompanies him on subject farm visits as part of his farm and rural resources appraisal course, while others have learned about natural resource use problems in his resource and environmental policy analysis courses. He currently conducts a graduate seminar that concludes with a week-long tour and examination of California's agricultural and resource issues in the field!

His university service has been sustained and highly meritorious. His administrative appointments have included chair of the department's graduate program, acting associate dean of the College of Agriculture, chair of the executive committee of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, and department chairman. Johnston's contributions to elevating UC Davis' agricultural economics program to one of the top-ranked in the nation were significant. As department chair, he guided the department through a period of growth and change during which one-third of the current faculty were hired. His leadership and enthusiasm were instrumental in successfully recruiting outstanding faculty to strengthen the department's commitment to agricultural issues and to expand programs in resource, environmental, and development economics.

Finally, Johnston is probably best recognized within the profession for his extensive service to the American Agricultural Economics Association, as both an elected director of the executive board and president of the



association. His presidential address contained highly relevant and insightful recommendations for the role of the AAEA in advancing the profession during a time of structural change. During his six years of service, many of the recent hallmarks of the association were planned and/or implemented, including encouraging increased participation by members and the relevance of the association to its diverse membership. Johnston was also instrumental in reorganization of the association's management structure with the creation of its first permanent business office and the executive secretary position.

Warren Johnston's professional activities have brought him in close contact with many associates and students who have been enriched by, and benefited from, his scholarship, advice, cheerful good humor, and genuine concern for others. His recall to the UC Davis faculty and his ongoing interests and commitments assure that he will remain a visible and productive member of the university and profession for years to come.



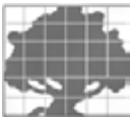
GEORGE G. JUDGE • 1995

GEORGE G. JUDGE is an international scholar who has made major contributions to the profession within his specialty of theoretical and applied econometrics. He received his M.S. and Ph.D. from Iowa State University and embarked on a career that has spanned more than four decades. Judge has done seminal work in both the theory and application of simultaneous equation statistical models, discrete Markov processes, spatial price and allocation models, pretest estimation, empirical Bayes and Stein-rule estimation, and inequality estimation and hypothesis testing. This work has been reported in the leading economic, econometric, and statistical journals. His current research concerns the use of regularization and maximum entropy procedures for ill-posed underdetermined inverse problems.

Judge has served on the boards of several economic and statistical journals and coauthored eleven books that include *Learning and Practicing Econometrics* (Wiley, 1993); *The Theory and Practice of Econometrics* (Wiley, 1980, 1985); *Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Econometrics* (Wiley, 1982, 1988); *Improved Methods of Inference* (North-Holland, 1986); *Pre-Test and Stein-Rule Estimators: Some New Results* (North-Holland, 1984); *Pre-Test and Stein-Rule Estimators* (North-Holland, 1978); *Allocation of Time and Space* (North-Holland, 1975); *Spatial Price and Allocation Models* (North-Holland, 1971); and *Estimating the Parameters of the Markov Probability Model from Aggregated Time Series Data* (North-Holland, 1970, 1977). His latest book, *Information Recovery and Inference with Limited Economic Data*, was published in December 1995.

Judge's econometrics textbooks are used at both graduate and undergraduate levels, and they have provided the common knowledge to a generation of econometrics practitioners throughout the world. Given the strong quantitative emphasis of the profession, his textbooks continue to play a particularly important role in the training of agricultural economists.

Through his research, Judge has developed a new basis for estimation and inference. The new econometric tools he has made available to the profession have expanded the range of problems that can be solved quantitatively by economists.



RULON D. POPE • 1996

RULON D. POPE has made important contributions to the agricultural economics profession in research, teaching, and administration. He has been an influential voice arguing that the methods of general economics must be carefully adapted to agricultural problems in order to reap their most powerful results.

Professor Pope was reared in rural Idaho on fruit, crop, and dairy farms. His inquisitive thinking about practical problems in farm production led him from a B.A. in economics from Brigham Young University to a Ph.D. in agricultural economics from University of California, Berkeley.

For two decades at three different universities, he has been a strong spokesman for academic excellence and has initiated a depth of thinking about agricultural economic problems benefiting colleagues and students. He has served with distinction as president of the Western Agricultural Economics Association and as chair of his department. One of his most attractive qualities that endears him to colleagues and students is a sincere modesty regarding his personal merits and professional contributions. His work is marked by an ability to identify interesting problems, to use the best theoretical and analytical tools available, and by a unified view of economic problems. Though he is best known for his work in theory and methods, he has consistently contributed to an understanding of human behavior through his empirical work as well.

Professor Pope has produced groundbreaking papers on agricultural producer behavior and consumer food purchases. One of the early and most influential contributors to the analysis of production under uncertainty, he has also produced innovative work in other aspects of uncertainty, aggregation constraints, separability, and the development of restrictions (nullity) derived from economic theory. His early work provided a cogent rationale for heteroskedasticity in econometric models. This work both specified and estimated a new representation of technology under risk that has been shown to be an important generalization needed for agricultural production problems.

Building on his dissertation, his work on duality stimulated a growing body of literature on generalizations of the standard approaches for agricultural problems, on measuring allocatable but fixed inputs, and on problems of complete system estimation for agricultural production under risk. His related work shows that econometric restrictions from optimal behavior must be added for many agricultural problems. More recently, he has shown that standard dual methods produce biased estimates for many agricultural problems unless the proper adaptations are made.

Pope's research on measurement of firm welfare under risk provides the conceptual basis for empirical analysis of policies involving producer risk. Related work creates new methods to test for stochastic efficiency by exploiting stochastic dominance theory. His work on the fundamental problems of traditional index numbers suggests important modifications in methods of analysis using aggregate data.

Known primarily to colleagues for his seminal research, Professor Pope has made important contributions as an administrator and dedicated teacher. He teaches with rigor and good-natured humor, insisting that his students push their understanding of economics deeper. He has served his department and the profession in administrative assignments without significant diminution of his research. His two decades in the profession have been marked by consistent adaptation and development of rigorous economic theory and measurement suitable for agricultural problems.



DAVID ZILBERMAN • 1998

DAVID ZILBERMAN has compiled an extraordinary list of academic contributions to scholarship attested by their avenues of publication—from the *American Economic Review* to *Econometrica* and including more than a score of contributions to the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*. He has bridged the gap from his own discipline to many others in bringing true scholarship to interdisciplinary problems of practical importance and gained an impeccable reputation with government agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for offering practical policy advice grounded in sound principles at the frontier of economics. In addition, he has trained a host of agricultural and resource economists who have followed his model of excellence, a product of the land grant tradition, and led one of the top depart-

ments in the country. The range of his contributions to the profession is vast, encompassing the assessment of problems of production, risk, technological change, agricultural policy, and, most particularly cogent, original ideas affecting resource and environmental economics.

David Zilberman was reared in the political and cultural setting of the new frontier in Israel. In his youth, he gained appreciation for the role of innovations in agricultural production as a means to combat scarcity while working on an Israeli kibbutz. Following undergraduate work in economics at Tel Aviv University, he came to graduate school at UC Berkeley. After completing his dissertation under the direction of Richard Just, he quickly launched a professional career marked by a unique marriage of research at the most sophisticated levels of economics with close personal outreach to farmers and policy-makers on their own turf.

He was engaged in rigorous, scholarly interdisciplinary research long before it became conventional. One example is his 1977 *Econometrica* paper with Eithan Hochman, providing a highly original framework to model trade-offs between environmental and economic effects of alternative policies that is widely applied to problems encompassing animal waste, water quality and quantity, pest control policies, energy efficiency, and air pollution.

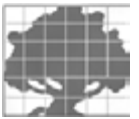
Zilberman has been instrumental in drastically altering economic research in pesticides and drawing out the relationship of pesticide regulations to key aspects of production and marketing. His 1988 *Quarterly Journal of Economics* paper with Erik Lichtenberg contained the first economic model of the generation of health risks from chemical use. The analytical framework he developed has been used time and again to study worker re-entry regulation and to develop water safety regulations. His 1986 *American Economic Review* paper with Lichtenberg and his subsequent *Science* paper have been acclaimed as two of the most important studies on the regulation of agricultural inputs.

Zilberman's contributions to a number of policy debates are of the utmost importance, significantly affecting agency procedures and policy decisions that have a wide impact at the state and national level. A study that he and Michael Hanemann conducted for the California Water Quality Control Board after the Kesterson incident led to a report that, for the first time, referred to water conservation and precision technologies as a major vehicle to solve drainage and water quality problems. Also, he was one of the intellectual architects of the Bradley-Miller Central Valley Improvement Act.

He has a close and fruitful collaborative relationship with EPA, where he is looked to for assistance on policy assessment and analyses. His influential studies, reports, and presentations have introduced economic rigor into the policy debate on the regulation of methyl bromide, the scope of the Endangered Species Act, and re-entry regulation and shaped the regulation of water quality.

Zilberman is an inspiring teacher and devoted mentor to outstanding young economists. His graduate classes are challenging, exciting, and remembered by his students, many of whom are now leaders at the frontiers of agricultural and resource economics.

In addition, Zilberman has a notable record of service to the association. He has been on the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* editorial board, served on numerous association committees, and chaired a special task force organized by the AAEA, the U.S. Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service to assess the nation's needs with respect to economic and environmental data.



IRMA ADELMAN • 1998

In the course of a career that has spanned forty years, Irma Adelman applied her considerable energy, intelligence, and skill to the problems of fair and equitable economic development. In this quest, Professor Adelman consistently contributed to the agricultural economics profession. Her theoretical and methodological investigations of the economic development process set standards for the profession and have influenced the work of two generations of agricultural economists.

One of the major areas where Adelman has had an impact on the agricultural economics profession is in the analysis of how the process of economic development is affected by economic, social, and political institutions. In their two books, *Society, Politics and Economic Development* and *Comparative Patterns of Economic Development 1850–1914*, Adelman and her coauthor Cynthia Taft Morris found that institutions play a more important role in accounting for development than do economic policies. They also demonstrated that development is a highly nonlinear, multifaceted process that differs significantly among groups of countries with different institutional conditions. In their book *Economic Development and Social Equity in Developing Countries*, Adelman and Morris analyzed the effect of the economic development process on the distribution of income within developing countries.

Adelman has also contributed to the agricultural economics profession with her work involving computable general equilibrium (CGE) models. Adelman was one of the first economists to recognize the strength of these models for use in development planning and she was one of the first to apply a CGE model to the systematic analysis of relative price changes and income-distribution-oriented policies (Adelman and Robinson, 1978). Due in large part to Adelman's pioneering work, CGE models have become a standard method of policy analysis in developing countries.

In addition to her contributions to theory and methodology, Adelman played a major role in the application of development economics. She consulted for numerous international agencies and, most impressive, she designed the Second Five Year Plan (1966–1972) of South Korea. This work was selected by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences as the best example of the application of operations-research methodology to developing countries. Adelman received a presidential decoration from South Korea in 1973.

Professor Adelman has also been a tireless contributor to the academic community. She has been a professor in the agricultural and economics department at UC Berkeley since 1971 and during this time has been an able and energetic instructor. She served as associate editor for the *Journal of Development Economics* and the *Journal of Policy Modeling and World Development* and recently has served on the editorial boards of the *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, the *Journal of Policy Modeling*, and *World Development*. She has also served on the editorial board of three of the foremost economics publications: the *American Economic Review*, the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, and the *Journal of Economic Literature*. Additionally, she served on the executive board of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the executive committee of the American Economic Association (where she was elected vice president), and the board of directors of the Social Science Research Council.

Throughout her career, Adelman has been imaginative in her choice of methodology and rigorous in its application. She has adhered to the highest standards of econometric analysis in all of her research (she is a fellow of the Econometric Society) and has been a prolific and well-published researcher. Her publications include fifteen books and monographs, twenty-five chapters in books, and more than one hundred publications in professional journals.

Professor Adelman has consistently applied the highest standards to the practice of agricultural economics and has played an important role in advancing the dialogue between economic and agricultural development. Zvi Griliches wrote that "Irma Adelman has made major contributions to econometrics, the study of economic development, and the role of agriculture in the development process." Her election to fellowship in the American Agricultural Economics Association was "long overdue."



DANIEL A. SUMNER • 1999

DANIEL A. SUMNER has made contributions to agricultural economics through academic research, policy development and analysis, teaching and mentoring, and research leadership. In all his efforts, Sumner emphasizes the application of simple economic principles and tools to arrive at sensible and useful results.

Sumner was raised on a fruit ranch (converted to wine grapes in 1970) halfway between the university towns of Berkeley and Davis. His father taught vocational agriculture and it was natural that Sumner was active in 4-H and Future Farmers of America (FFA). He was the Star State Farmer for California in his final FFA year. Sumner entered the agricultural management program at California State Polytechnic University (Cal Poly) in

San Luis Obispo to prepare for an agribusiness career. However, for some obscure reason, he decided that since his favorite courses in high school had been in physics and history, the study of economics (about which he knew nothing) would suit him well. This notion proved right, and Sumner completed several additional courses in mathematics, statistics, and economics so that when he arrived at Michigan State University, he was able to enroll in Ph.D.-level courses immediately.

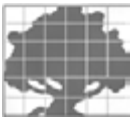
While completing his M.S. at Michigan State, Sumner completed Ph.D. coursework in economic theory, history of economic thought, and econometrics, as well as several graduate courses in mathematical logic and philosophy of science. With Glenn Johnson's encouragement, Sumner then moved to the Ph.D. program at the University of Chicago, where he specialized in labor economics and agricultural economics and wrote a dissertation squarely in the intersection of those two fields. He applied methodology developed by his chairman, Jim Heckman, for the study of labor supply of married women to an empirical analysis of off-farm work of farmers. At Chicago, his intellectual influences in agricultural economics were D. Gale Johnson, with whom he wrote a paper on grain reserves for less developed countries, and T.W. Schultz, who, though officially retired, continued to lead the Agricultural Economics Workshop.

At the RAND Corporation for a postdoctorate in the labor and population group, Sumner continued to apply labor economics tools to agricultural questions by examining the role of human capital in wages in rural Guatemala. Upon moving to North Carolina State University, Sumner wrote a number of papers on labor supply and coauthored a book on pension policy, but he was gradually drawn to considering U.S. agricultural policy. Being in North Carolina, he naturally considered tobacco policy. Sumner's first published paper in this area was an empirical study of monopoly power in the cigarette industry. There followed a series of papers on aspects of tobacco quota policy (several with colleague Julian Alston). Sumner's most recent paper on tobacco policy, with Rucker and Thurman, received the AAEA Award for Quality of Research Discovery. Other work initiated at North Carolina State included research on the economics of farm size distributions and on the information content of government reports.

Policy research led to policy participation, first at the President's Council of Economic Advisers and then at the USDA. Bruce Gardner drew Sumner to the USDA to work on the 1990 farm bill, the Uruguay Round GATT negotiations, and NAFTA. When Gardner returned to the University of Maryland, Sumner was appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate as the last USDA assistant secretary for economics. During his time in Washington, Sumner conducted, encouraged, and supervised policy research that was used in the highest levels of government. He was personally involved in trade negotiations and testified several times in Congress on various topics, from commodity prices to water policy. He also oversaw the research and data collection of about 1,500 professionals and represented the government and the agricultural economics profession in dozens of public presentations around the world.

Sumner returned to California in January 1993 and began a new phase in his academic career. His recent teaching and research has focused on trade and policy issues that are important in California and the Pacific Rim. In the classroom in Davis, and recently with Chinese Ph.D. students in Beijing, Sumner points out from personal experience that economics is indeed useful and used in the policy process. He also stresses the importance of carefully characterizing policies and data as prerequisites for useful policy analysis.

In the early 1990s, Sumner and John Antle edited *The Economics of Agriculture*, which contains papers by former students and colleagues, in honor of their mentor, Professor D. Gale Johnson, as well as a collection of Johnson's classic papers. During 1994 and 1995, Sumner also organized and managed a major project on U.S. agricultural policy for the American Enterprise Institute. This effort led to a workshop, briefings, and



materials for policy participants, as well as eight books by ten authors, including Sumner's own 1995 book, *Agricultural Trade Policy: Letting Markets Work*.

Sumner's work in trade policy has led to his recent participation in the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium (IATRC). He prepared chapters for recent IATRC reports on the GATT agreement and is currently serving as chair of the group. As a reflection of a growing interest in Asia, Sumner also helped organize the recent symposium on China's agricultural trade and trade policy, and he is preparing a book from the conference proceedings. Sumner's other Asian work has centered on agriculture in Korea, including analysis of trade policy and analysis of the food situation and prospects in North Korea. New international work focuses on the potential effects of improved climate forecasts for international agricultural markets. Much of Sumner's recent research on U.S. domestic policy has dealt with the dairy industry, including analysis of California quota policy and the FAIR Act dairy provisions.

Since 1997, Sumner has been devoting half of his professional efforts to the University of California Agricultural Issues Center. The center is well known in California for outreach programs related to the whole range of concerns facing agriculture in the state. Sumner has begun to expand the scope of activities of the center, raising its national and international contribution and visibility, as well as strengthening the academic underpinnings of the center's research contributions. In two decades, Daniel Sumner's contributions to agricultural economics have spanned the breadth of our profession, from public-service and agribusiness support to academic outreach, teaching, and research. His work continues in each of these areas.



JULIAN M. ALSTON • 2000

That JULIAN ALSTON came from a background in farming and agricultural science is evident in his work as an agricultural economist. He began his career with the Department of Agriculture in his home state of Victoria, Australia, when he left the family farm in 1971 to study agricultural science. The department provided support for his undergraduate and graduate education, as well as in-service training in the application of economics to solve problems, and invaluable experience in policy analysis and development.

During his eighteen years with the Department of Agriculture, Alston rose through positions of increasing management responsibility, eventually becoming the chief economist in 1986.

As chief economist, in addition to managing the other departmental economists and providing economic analysis and policy advice, he was a member of the senior management team for the department as a whole, and led the economic analysis of agricultural policy, research evaluation, and priority setting. In 1988, he moved from government service and Australia to begin an academic career at the University of California, Davis.

His experience in government laid the foundation for Alston's scholarly research interests in agricultural commodity markets, demand analysis, and the economics of research and development. Alston's studies of commodity policies are known for their practical contribution to the understanding of economic issues and for their use of innovative econometric and simulation methods. Some studies have focused on specific industries to address particular empirical issues, such as studies of domestic or trade policies applied to wheat, tobacco, citrus, almonds, milk, poultry, and eggs. Some other contributions are of a more general nature, such as his work on the implications of deadweight losses from taxation for choices among policy instruments, combined policies, and his work on the more general implications of quotas, export subsidies, commodity check-offs, and pooling arrangements.

In demand analysis, too, Alston's work has been spurred by policy questions. In addressing those questions (often in joint work with Jim Chalfant) he has modeled the demands for many individual commodities and made a range of specific empirical contributions, as well as some more general methodological contributions, to the literature. A study of structural change in meat demand, for instance, led to a more general set of work on the implications of specification choices for empirical findings in demand analysis. Alston's more



recent work in the area of demand analysis has addressed the use of check-off funding for commodity promotion and represents the state of the art for evaluating the activities of commodity groups.

A third line of research relates to science policy. Alston has written on virtually every aspect of the economics of agricultural science and science policy, including methods for measuring agricultural productivity, evaluating research benefits and costs, and setting research priorities. This work (undertaken mostly with Phil Pardey and others at the International Food Policy Research Institute) has included improvements in theoretical arguments, empirical methods, and the exposition of policy results; empirical studies to measure agricultural productivity and returns to agricultural research and development; and assessments of the evidence from their own and other studies. Alston and colleagues have illustrated how, as in demand analysis, conclusions in studies of agricultural productivity and the returns to research depend significantly on specification choices and they have shown how to reduce that dependence and obtain less fragile results.

Julian Alston has made significant contributions to several distinct bodies of literature. He has authored, coauthored, or edited more than twenty books and monographs, and written dozens of chapters in books and more than sixty articles in professional journals. A hallmark of Alston's written work is his emphasis on the heuristic application of economic concepts and clear exposition, so that the message is communicated effectively to as broad an audience as possible. He poses critically important questions and provides key theoretical and empirical insights to respond to those questions. The different threads of his work have contributed to one another as parts of a consistent effort to use economics to make issues understandable and to find useful solutions for real-world problems.



COLIN A. CARTER • 2000

COLIN CARTER was born and raised on a farm in Alberta, Canada. At the University of Alberta he discovered agricultural economics through Michele and Terry Veeman. After completing a B.A. and an M.S. from the University of Alberta, Colin received a Ph.D. in agricultural economics from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1980.

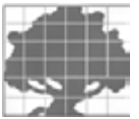
In twenty years, Carter has published more than one hundred refereed papers, authored or edited fifteen monographs and books, and contributed dozens of chapters to books.

The scope of Carter's work is impressive. He has made important contributions to applied economic theory in the areas of international trade, futures and commodity markets, imperfectly competitive markets, the economics of China's agriculture, and political economy. He has received awards for outstanding research (from the AAEA in 1981, the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society in 1984, and the WAEA in 1990), for quality of communication (AAEA, 1996), and for distinguished policy contribution (AAEA, 1998).

Carter's work on trade policy, emphasizing trade disputes, export subsidies, and state trading enterprises (STEs), is particularly noteworthy. His research on STEs has been innovative in melding new developments in theory with careful institutional and empirical work. In his work on STEs with Al Loyns, he was one of the first economists to identify the empirical importance of inefficiencies in the handling and marketing operations of STEs that results from political economy incentives to transfer rents. This work has changed the way that growers and policy-makers view STEs. In addition, Professor Carter's careful investigation of the welfare implications of export subsidies has helped to redefine the policy agenda of many participants in multilateral trade negotiations.

Carter has been working in China and publishing path-breaking work on the economics of China's agriculture for about fifteen years, long before most of his colleagues discovered this area of research. He is recognized as one of the true leaders and experts in this important, emerging field. His 1988 book set new standards and his 1991 paper with Funing Zhong was one of the first attempts to model grain production and consumption in China.

Carter's innovative work on futures markets began with his dissertation, from which grew his influential 1983 papers in the *Journal of Public Economics* and the *Review of Economics and Statistics*. His 1993 *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* paper on hog futures was the subject of an article in the *Economist*.



Carter has been asked to assume a number of leadership roles in the profession. In the 1980s, he was a Kellogg International Fellow in food systems. In the early 1990s he served as a director of the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium for which he organized several major conferences and edited several books. He also has been chair of a regional research committee that focuses on China's agriculture.

At the University of California, Davis, Carter has chaired about a dozen Ph.D. committees, served on numerous collegewide and universitywide committees, and chaired his department. Carter is not only an incredibly prolific scholar but is also an outstanding teacher and mentor and a dedicated contributor to his profession. Carter's national and international recognition is further demonstrated by the many invitations he receives to present his research to conferences and seminars around the world.

Fellows of the AAEA often demonstrate a commitment not only to the science of economics but also to a better understanding of the problems of agriculture. This is especially true of Colin Carter. Much of his career has been devoted to understanding world grain industries, their institutions, and their economics. It is now impossible to carry out research in this area without building on his contributions.



JAMES E. WILEN • 2001

JAMES E. WILEN was born in Petaluma, California, and received a bachelor's degree in economics from Sonoma State College. He was one of the first students recruited to the new Ph.D. program in natural resource economics at the University of California, Riverside, where in 1970 he studied under the guidance of Ralph d'Arge, Tom Crocker, and Maureen Cropper. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1973, Wilen joined the economics department at the University of British Columbia (UBC). At UBC, he tackled a range of important northwestern natural resource policy issues under the influence and guidance of Anthony Scott, Peter Pearse, Colin Clark, and Carl Walters. Wilen left UBC in 1978 for the University of Washington, where he collaborated with Gardner Brown, and then joined the agricultural economics department at UC Davis in 1979.

Wilen's contributions to natural resource economics are broad and eclectic, encompassing both conceptual and empirical work aimed at renewable resource policy issues. He is best known for work on fisheries systems, a topic that he first became interested in at UBC. His early empirical work was instrumental in changing the focus of the fisheries policy debate in significant ways, by showing that limited entry had failed to stem growth in fishing capacity and economic investment. Subsequent conceptual work explained that even with limited entry on vessels, fishermen still had many margins across which rents could be dissipated. This work provided the logical foundation for recommending that individual transferable quotas (ITQs) be used to regulate fisheries, a case that was actively promoted by Wilen and his colleagues at UBC in the 1970s. These arguments eventually led to an overhaul of all of Canada's fisheries regulations in 1981 and to the first ITQ experiments in New Zealand and Iceland in the early 1980s.

A second line of research argued that open access rent dissipation incentives could also be broken by reducing the number of decision makers in any given area to a level that would encourage spontaneous cooperation. He first proposed area licensing as a means of reducing gear congestion in the British Columbia roe herring fishery in a 1981 article, and the policy was adopted in the mid-1980s. In a third line of work, Wilen pointed out that the received wisdom in the 1980s incorrectly cast fisheries as pure open access systems rather than as regulated open access systems. These ideas were developed and applied in collaborative work with Frances Homans in an article that won outstanding research awards from both the AAEA and WAEA in 1998. Wilen's most recent work tries to incorporate realistic depictions of "space" into models of renewable resource use. His conceptual work with Jim Sanchirico earned a Quality of Research Discovery Award from the AAEA in 2000, and his current empirical work with Marty Smith explores the implications of various spatial management options (including area licensing and marine reserves).

By Wilen's admission, the most enjoyable part of his job involves working with graduate students. He has taught UC Davis' key course in graduate natural resource economics since 1980, and he has taught graduate natural resource economics to approximately three hundred Ph.D. students during his twenty-seven years of



teaching. Although Wilen has former students from his class in almost every important land grant institution in the U.S., his more noteworthy contribution is the role he has played in thesis supervision, guidance, and mentoring students over his career. He has served on committees of thirty-six Ph.D. students since arriving at Davis. More remarkably, he has chaired twenty-four Ph.D. theses, approximately 20% of the departmental thesis output over the past decade. Five of Wilen's students have won AAEA Outstanding Dissertation Awards, putting him at the top of the profession's list of supervisors of award-winning theses. For his role in teaching and mentoring graduate students, he was honored with the AAEA Graduate Teaching Award in 1998. Overall, Wilen's contributions in research, graduate teaching and supervision, and policy outreach are seamlessly integrated and representative of a serious commitment to resolving important natural resource policy questions in the best spirit of the land grant tradition.



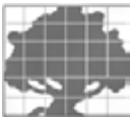
JOHN ANTLE • 2002

John Antle's career is distinguished by prolific and creative research that has addressed diverse and timely policy questions and contributed significantly to the development of both theory and methods for empirical analysis. Antle's trademarks have been agricultural production and risk analysis, and an integration of economics with other scientific disciplines to address a wide array of key public policy issues, including the environmental and health consequences of agricultural technology, food safety, and climate change.

After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1980, Antle began his career in the Department of Agricultural Economics at UC Davis. The first contribution that indicated the depth and originality of his scholarship was his research on estimating the stochastic aspect of agricultural production, extending and generalizing the earlier work of Just and Pope. His use of the "moment-based" approach was original and significant. Other papers on agricultural productivity carried this work forward in a number of ways, and resulted in ten refereed journal articles between 1983 and 1987 in top agricultural economics and economics journals. The profession recognized his contributions to econometric analysis of agricultural production with the 1988 AAEA Award for Outstanding Journal Article for his paper on producers' risk attitudes.

John Antle's interdisciplinary research is based on the premise that economics provides an integrating framework to evaluate health and environmental trade-offs associated with agriculture. He developed innovative cross-disciplinary research projects to produce quantitative methods for use in policy analysis. The value of this approach was recognized by the 1995 Policy Article Prize from the Center for International Food and Agricultural Policy, and by the AAEA Outstanding Journal Article, Honorable Mention, for his 1994 publication (with P. Pingali) on the impact of pesticides on farmer health and agricultural productivity in the Philippines. This work has had a major influence on research and policy in this field and has been used as a model study and replicated by a number of researchers in other parts of the developing world.

A major contribution of Antle's work in the 1990s has been his development of a logical framework to design policy-relevant interdisciplinary research and to communicate its findings to policy-makers. This research involved extensive data collection in developing countries such as the Philippines, Ecuador, and Peru, as well as in the United States. This meticulous attention to data has provided a rigorous basis for developing and testing the approach, and for conducting policy analysis at different spatial and temporal scales. A review in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* of Antle's edited book (with Crissman and Capalbo), *Economic, Environmental and Health Tradeoffs in Agriculture: Pesticides and the Sustainability of Andean Potato Production*, concludes that "the volume's strength is rigorous, multidisciplinary research used to deliver clearly stated policy advice . . . it is indeed a tour de force." The value of the trade-off analysis approach was recognized by USAID's Soil Management Collaborative Research Support Program, which has supported the further development and application of this approach in Latin America and Africa in collaboration with international agricultural research centers since 1996. His contributions toward communicating across disciplinary lines were also widely recognized through the report (coauthored with Jeff Wagenet,

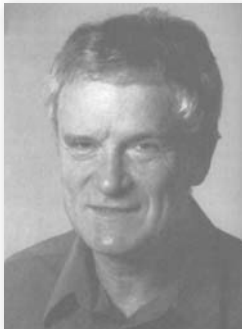


a leading soil scientist from Cornell University) commissioned by the AAEA on “Why Scientists Should Talk to Economists,” published by AAEA and in *Agronomy Journal*.

John Antle has used interdisciplinary approaches to estimate the regional impacts of climate change in the United States. His contributions to this area were recognized by his being selected to be a lead author of the Third Assessment Report, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), United Nations. The results of John’s research provide empirical evidence to support the hypothesis advanced by the IPCC reports that climate change is likely to have its greatest impact on areas where resource endowments are poor and the ability of farmers to adapt is most limited. The quality of his research program also is evidenced by his success in securing support from highly competitive grant programs, including the National Science Foundation and EPA’s STAR program.

Another area of recent research contribution has been in food safety. This work was funded by a grant from the USDA National Research Initiative competitive grant program. His recent article in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* provided the first econometric evidence on the regulatory costs of USDA’s new hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) regulations.

Antle demonstrated a commitment to service early in his career. He served on the President’s Council of Economic Advisors from 1989 to 1990. He was a member of the National Research Council’s Board on Agriculture, 1992–1997 (one of few members asked to serve two three-year terms) and the National Research Council’s Committee on Human Dimensions of Global Change, 1997–1999. He continued his commitment to making results of economic analysis accessible to the public while director of the Trade Research Center at Montana State University (1995–2000). Most recently, he served as president of the American Agricultural Economics Association (1999–2000).



BRIAN D. WRIGHT • 2002

BRIAN WRIGHT is one of the leading thinkers on agricultural policy and research policy of our times. His work has provided answers to questions that had puzzled agricultural economists, and economists in general, for years, and he has introduced creative solutions to important policy issues. In addition, Brian has provided significant insights on a wide range of issues—commodity modeling, inventory management, patents and other innovation incentives, research policy, land taxation, biodiversity, project evaluation, climate change, and sovereign lending—and is truly an interdisciplinarian. Over the past two decades, his work has been published in leading journals of agricultural economics, economics, forestry, and plant sciences.

He is an inspiring teacher and mentor, an outstanding citizen of his department and profession, and a devoted husband and father with four children.

Brian gained a large appreciation for agriculture while working on his family ranch in the Riverina district of New South Wales, Australia. He received an undergraduate education from University of New England and earned his master’s and doctoral degrees in economics at Harvard University. He then joined the Yale University Department of Economics and is currently a professor in agricultural and resource economics at UC Berkeley.

Brian has enriched the agricultural economics profession with path-breaking contributions in a variety of fields. He is perhaps best known for his work on commodity prices and storage. The behavior of prices of storable commodities is a classic problem that has attracted the attention of distinguished thinkers, including Keynes, Kaldor Working, and Samuelson. Wright is currently the world’s leading scholar on storage issues, and his research on a new method of solving a class of dynamic programming problems culminated in an award-winning book with Jeffrey Williams, *Storage and Commodity Markets*, which has become something of a classic. His work on commodity price behavior is required reading for any student of agricultural policy.

The economics of science and technology is another of Wright’s long-standing research interests, starting with his 1983 paper on the economics of invention incentives in the *American Economic Review*, which showed that patents, prizes, and research contracts each have a role in encouraging new research and innovation. More recently, Brian has become one of the leading scholars on the economics of biotechnology and



biodiversity, and his contribution has ranged from the economic evaluation of biodiversity to applied policy research that is of great value. He has worked closely with IFPRI, the International Food Policy Research Institute, to help formulate and lead a body of joint research on the international impact of changing intellectual property regimes for the competitiveness of private agricultural research and the feasibility of public research, and on the economics of conserving and characterizing the germplasm of agricultural crops, the latter culminating in a \$200 to \$300 million international initiative for support of crucial international gene banks in perpetuity.

Colleagues have described Brian as prolific, substantive, the ideal of the “objective” researcher, and possessing an uncompromising intellectual integrity. Brian is also an outstanding teacher and mentor. Many of his past students are outstanding members of the profession today. Brian has an exemplary service record to the department, university, and profession. He had a long tenure as head of the department’s Graduate Advisory Committee at Berkeley and bears much credit for recruiting and maintaining the high caliber of students at Berkeley. He was a driving force in establishing a campuswide interdisciplinary program in environmental science and is currently a member of the university’s Committee on Academic Personnel. Brian has also been an adviser to the government of the United States and of developing countries, as well as to the CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research), the World Bank, and other agencies. He has received numerous awards including the AAEA Quality of Research Discovery Award and the Frederick V. Waugh Memorial Medal.



JEFFREY M. PERLOFF • 2003

JEFFREY PERLOFF’s research has concentrated on how institutions, laws, and government policies affect markets. His work covers many areas of agricultural economics, including industrial organization (theory, empirical effects of agricultural policies, anti-trust), marketing, labor (education, macro, micro, effects of government policies on labor and health, income distribution), trade, natural resources, law and economics, public finance, and econometrics. In addition, he has published in psychology and statistics.

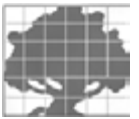
He received a Ph.D. in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

His first academic position was in the economics department at the University of Pennsylvania. Since 1981, he has been a faculty member in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California, Berkeley. He is currently the vice chair of that department. He has consulted widely with government agencies including the Federal Trade Commission; the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and Justice; and various California agencies.

He is very committed to teaching. He is the author of two of the world’s best selling economics textbooks: *Microeconomics* and *Modern Industrial Organization* (with Dennis W. Carlton). *Modern Industrial Organization* has been translated into French, Chinese, Italian, and other languages. He has coauthored many papers with his graduate students. He chairs Berkeley’s campuswide committee that oversees the professional development program for minority and other students.

Probably his most widely cited research is his work on information and oligopoly behavior with Steve Salop (*Review of Economics Studies*, 1985; *Oxford Economics Papers*, 1986), which forms the theoretical underpinnings of random utility models of oligopoly with product diversity used in many recent empirical studies. His other well-known works on industrial organization and government policies include papers with Larry Karp on dynamic oligopoly (*Review of Economics and Statistics*, 1989; *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 1993; *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, 1993); with Amos Golan and Karp on estimating mixed strategy oligopoly models (an application to Coke and Pepsi in the *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, 2000); and with Peter Berck on agricultural marketing orders (*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 1985).

He has many papers on trade, including the effects of tariffs in markets with vertical restraints (*Journal of International Economics*, 1989) with Fargeix and with Larry Karp on strategic trade (e.g., *International Economic Review*, 1993). His research on natural resources includes papers on fisheries with Peter Berck



(*Econometrica*, 1984; *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 1985) and with Dennis Carlton on price discrimination in natural resource markets (*Resources and Energy*, 1981).

In recent years he has written many papers developing maximum entropy techniques and applying them. Two of the most important theoretical papers are with Amos Golan and George Judge (*Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1996; *Journal of Econometrics*, 1997). Applications include estimating agricultural workers' choice between hourly and piece rate employment (*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 1999), meat demand systems taking account of nonnegative constraints (*Review of Economics and Statistics*, 2001, with Golan and Edward Z. Shen), and agricultural supply response functions (*Journal of Economics*, 2001, with Shen).

He has also published widely on agricultural labor markets. Among his many works are *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* papers on studies of the effects of job site sanitation on workers' health (1988 with George Frisvold and Richard Mines), the impact of wage differentials on choosing to work in agriculture (1991), choice of housing tenure and wage compensation of hired agricultural workers (1991), migration of seasonal workers (1998 with Lori Lynch and Susan Gabbard), and efficiency wages and deferred payment (2002 with Enrico Moretti).



RICHARD J. SEXTON • 2004

RICHARD J. SEXTON has been a leading authority on the application of "new industrial organization" methods to agricultural markets, including applications of both cooperative and noncooperative game theory, and the use of structural econometric models to analyze competition in specific agricultural industries. His research, beginning with his early work on cooperatives and coalitions, is characterized by conceptual rigor but also with attention to institutional details and relevance to important real-world issues. Subsequent work has included developing and applying tests for market power, modeling spatial issues, studying the behavior of agricultural marketing orders, and investigating the impacts of imperfect competition on endogenous and exogenous agricultural policy instruments.

His 1984 Ph.D. dissertation received the Edwin G. Nourse Award from the American Institute for Cooperation. This work laid the foundation for several subsequent influential journal articles.

His research has been recognized in various dimensions, including receipt of awards from the AAEA, WAEA, and the European Economic Association and his selection to present the 2000 AAEA Waugh lecture and to write the industrial organization chapter in the *Handbook of Agricultural Economics*.

Sexton has been a major contributor to the University of California, Davis, where he has served since 1984. He served as department chair from 1994 to 1998 and as director of the Giannini Foundation from 2000 to 2003. Sexton also served as co-editor of the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* from 1998 to 2001.

Rich Sexton was raised on a small dairy farm in Minnesota. His higher education was completed in Minnesota, first at St. Cloud State University, where he earned B.A. degrees in economics and public administration, and then at the University of Minnesota, where he received M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in agricultural economics.

Whereas prior research had modeled cooperatives as special types of firms or as plants that were part of a vertically integrated structure with farmer-members, Sexton utilized cooperative game theory to view the cooperative as an equilibrium outcome of a coalition-building process among potential members. This work led to new insights relating to cooperative finance, decision-making, and land stability. In joint work with Terri Sexton, he studied market conditions when a coalition would enter production as a cooperative or when such entry would be deterred through welfare-enhancing "cooperative limit prices." Ultimately, this line of research was extended in joint work with Robert Innes to ask fundamental economic questions about the formation of coalitions that led to award-winning publications dealing with coalitions, deterrence of coalition, and exclusive contracts.

Working with various colleagues and graduate students, Sexton recognized the implications of evolving consolidation in the food-marketing sector and the importance of understanding how prominent agricultural institutions, such as cooperatives and marketing orders, function in the presence of imperfectly competitive markets. He became one of the first agricultural economists to apply modern industrial organization methods, both conceptual and empirical, to the analysis of agricultural markets. This work included developing



and applying tests for market power, modeling spatial issues in agricultural markets, studying the behavior of agricultural marketing orders, and investigating the impacts of imperfect competition on endogenous and exogenous agricultural policy instruments.

In the early 1990s Sexton played a key role in introducing the tools of noncooperative game theory to agricultural economics through his widely read survey on noncooperative game theory with applications to agricultural markets and a well-attended “Frontiers Seminar” delivered at the 1994 AAEA meetings. While maintaining his primary focus on agricultural markets, Sexton has also made research contributions in various other fields, including the economics of information, resource economics, and methodology.

Sexton has also been a major contributor to teaching, outreach, and administration at UC Davis. He served as department chair from 1994 to 1998, guiding the department through a difficult period caused by the early retirement of several of the department’s senior faculty members. He recently completed a three-year term as director of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. In 1997, Sexton and colleague Steve Blank created *ARE Update*, a widely read and reprinted bimonthly newsletter that disseminates departmental research to a lay audience. He is also a vital participant in university and professional service activities. One key example is his service as co-editor of *Aloe* from 1998 to 2001.

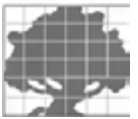
Sexton is an excellent teacher who does not compromise rigor to gain students’ high evaluations. Nevertheless, his course evaluations are typically among the very highest in the department. In addition, he has chaired or co-chaired thirteen completed Ph.D. dissertations since 1990, and his students hold faculty positions at several land grant universities. His creativity and institutional knowledge, combined with theoretical rigor, have motivated many students to appreciate the role that economics can play in solving real-world agricultural marketing problems.



ROBERT INNES • 2005

ROBERT INNES is an incredible scholar, a prolific writer, and a valued colleague in agricultural and environmental economics. He was recently ranked sixty-seventh among all economists worldwide (first among agricultural, environmental, and resource economists) based on the quality and extent of 1990–2000 publications. He has made leading contributions in finance, agricultural policy, industrial organization, law and economics, development economics, and environmental economics. After completing his B.A., M.B.A., and Ph.D. at Berkeley, he served on the faculties at UC Davis and University of Arizona and as senior economist on the President’s Council of Economic Advisers, where he developed and advanced a range of farm policy reforms ultimately proposed by the Clinton Administration for enactment in

the 1996 Farm Bill. His voice in agricultural and environmental policy has addressed issues ranging from livestock waste management, automobile regulation, soil depletion, the design of crop insurance, and optimal commodity program structure to endangered species policy, safe drinking water, credit market policy, anti-trust regulation, and voluntary pollution reduction programs. Beyond his scholarly prowess, he is a dedicated teacher, an editorial workhorse, and a strong advocate for his peers, students, and profession.



CATHERINE LOUISE KLING • 2006

Catherine Louise Kling is a professor of economics at Iowa State University and head of the Resource and Environmental Policy Division of the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, where she directs a group of interdisciplinary researchers focusing on water quality and the valuation of environmental resources. She received her Ph.D. in economics from the University of Maryland in 1986 and was an associate professor at UC Davis until 1993. Dr. Kling has been principal investigator or coinvestigator on more than \$6 million in grants, serves on EPA's Science Advisory Board, is listed in the 2003 *Who's Who in Economics*, and is a past board member of the AAEA and the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists.

Cathy has made substantial and continuous contributions to the advancement of agricultural economics, producing theoretical and empirical research that has significantly improved our ability to analyze difficult problems in environmental economics and the measurement of consumer welfare. She has been a leader in the profession, being a strong voice for scientific rigor in analysis, and she has had the good fortune to mentor some superb graduate students. She profoundly appreciates the support and patience of her two terrific children, her inspired husband, and their horde of cats.



CATHERINE J. MORRISON PAUL • 2006

CATHERINE J. MORRISON PAUL received her Ph.D. in economics at the University of British Columbia in 1982 and spent thirteen years at Tufts University before becoming a professor in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at UC Davis. Her research has primarily involved modeling and measuring technological and market structure and performance. This work has touched on many topics, including productivity growth, capacity utilization, input demand and composition, market power, regulatory distortions, public infrastructure benefits, and knowledge, environmental, and spatial spillovers. Her recent research has focused on costs and market power in food processing industries, efficiency and contracting in agricultural

production, and capacity utilization and productivity in fisheries. Her research productivity and frequent citations have been recognized by rankings such as a 1996 *Economic Inquiry* report of research productivity in the top journals that listed her as fifteenth in the economics profession. The relevance of her research to policy issues is evident from her participation with the Economic Research Service and the Grain Inspection Packers and Stockyards Administration in the USDA, the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, and the National Marine Fisheries Service as a collaborator or a member of expert panels. She has also served on the editorial boards of five journals, including the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* and the *Journal of Productivity Analysis*.



JEFFREY T. LAFRANCE • 2007

JEFFREY LAFRANCE's research covers a broad range of topics, including economic dynamics, land degradation and sustainable agriculture, natural resource use and management, demand theory, nutrition and food demand, public range policy, and crop insurance. He has made significant contributions to modeling supply and demand relationships and to analyzing economic choices over time. He earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees in economics at Montana State University and his Ph.D. in agricultural and resource economics at the University of California, Berkeley. His Ph.D. dissertation on nutrients and food demand won the American Agricultural Economics Association's Outstanding Dissertation Award and was a seminal contribution

in an area central to many current questions of agricultural and food policy. He has been a Senior Fulbright Scholar, received numerous awards from the AAEA and WAEA, and served on editorial councils of the *Western Journal of Agricultural Economics*, *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, and *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, as associate editor of the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, as editor of the *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, as a referee for thirty-five scholarly journals, and on numerous committees of the AAEA and WAEA. During his career, he has been a faculty member at Montana State University, the University of Arizona, and UC Berkeley.



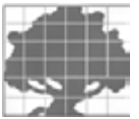
SCOTT D. ROZELLE • 2007

SCOTT ROZELLE's father, Leland, encouraged Scott to take Chinese language classes in junior high school since Leland believed—on the basis of his time in Shanghai after World War II—that China might someday emerge as a powerful force in the world. Leland's intuition could not have proved more right and for the past twenty-five years Scott has been involved deeply in the study of China's agriculture and its rural economy.

After receiving his Ph.D. from Cornell University, Scott held positions in the University of California, Davis, and Stanford University. Scott is currently on leave from

Davis and is at Stanford University, where he holds the Helen Farnsworth Chair for International Agricultural Policy.

Scott's research program focuses around three themes: China's agricultural policy, rural resources, and the economics of development and poverty. His research is characterized by its highly empirical nature. Scott and his coauthors have been involved with surveys that have collected data from more than 25,000 respondents, a number greater than that collected by John Loessing Buck, the famous Cornell agricultural economist who worked in China for more than a decade during the 1930s. Scott's research has been published in the top science, economics, agricultural economics, development, and China field journals and has won many awards, including the American Agricultural Economics Association's Quality of Research Discovery Award twice, in 2003 and 2005. Beyond his graduate student advising, there is no one element that has been more influential on Scott's career than his association with the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, a policy center in Beijing. Scott is the chair of the Board of Academic Advisors and adjunct research fellow at the center.



LARRY KARP • 2008

LARRY KARP earned his Ph.D. in agricultural and resource economics at UC Davis. He taught at Texas A&M and Southampton University and joined the UC Berkeley agricultural and resource economics faculty in 1984. He currently serves as chair. He has served as associate editor for the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* and for the *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control* and co-editor for the *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*.

Larry Karp has made fundamental contributions by applying dynamic methods to the study of agricultural, resource, and environmental problems. He has also made substantial contributions to the fields of industrial organization and international trade and development. He has contributed extensively to both the theoretical and empirical literatures, maintaining a steady stream of top publications for more than twenty years.

Larry coauthored two of the earliest applications of optimal control methods to agricultural problems, both in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*. This work derived the optimal decision rule for stocking and improving range land and showed how to calculate the steady state distribution of range quality. It examined the general problem of optimal farm management where there exists the opportunity for multiple harvests within a season and quantified the value of better information about weather.

He solved a dynamic hedging problem, allowing for risk aversion with respect to aggregate (rather than per period) profits. His recent work studies the optimal management of a stock pollutant, comparing taxes and cap-and-trade policies. This extension of the seminal Weitzman article on “taxes versus quantities” to a dynamic setting is essential for studying problems related to greenhouse gases. This research shows that taxes are more efficient than cap and trade for the control of greenhouse gases and that anticipated learning decreases optimal abatement efforts. His work on climate change has shifted to studying discounting. His use of hyperbolic discounting provides modeling flexibility to capture reasonable short- and medium-term discount rates while still giving non-negligible weight to the distant future. This research sheds new light on climate change policy.

One of Larry’s prominent dynamic theory papers studies the role of learning by doing in a context in which a producer has the opportunity to switch to a new technology. This *Journal of Economic Theory* article finds conditions under which a less skilled producer “leap-frogs” the more experienced producer by earlier adoption of the new technology.

Larry has published prolifically in dynamic games. His first paper on this topic (with Alex McCalla) examined the international grain trade as a dynamic game. When this paper was written, there was a lively debate about the ability of grain exporters to exercise market power. This paper, which was the first application of dynamic games in agricultural economics, showed how the dynamic supply response constrains the exercise of market power. Following this work, Larry coauthored a series of papers studying the interactions of buyers and sellers with market power in the international oil market. This work culminated in a widely cited *Handbook* chapter that explains dynamic consistency problems in the context of resource markets.

His work in dynamic games has an important empirical component. His research with Jeff Perloff estimates market power in dynamic models. The introduction of dynamics is especially important for agricultural markets, where sluggish supply response means that price and policy changes in the current period have consequences in the future. Their recent Cambridge University Press book (with Amos Golan) extends this early work.

Larry has also made significant contributions in industrial organization theory, where his major contributions concern the Coase conjecture for the durable goods monopoly. This work uncovers circumstances where the conjecture is incorrect and other circumstances where the inability to commit to future actions can cause monopoly profits to be lower than profits in a competitive equilibrium. He has written extensively in international trade and development. His work on delegation in customs unions shows that nations may want to delegate authority to set external tariffs to aggressive partners. Recent papers have studied the relation between property rights for natural resources and comparative advantage.

His early research used optimal control and dynamic games to study problems in agriculture and natural resources, including range management, aquaculture, and imperfectly competitive commodity and mineral markets. His recent work focuses on climate change policy and design of a successor to Kyoto.



PETER BERCK • 2008

PETER BERCK was born in New York City, an inauspicious place for an agricultural economist. He nevertheless learned the lumber business and the basics of forestry from his father. He started school at Stony Brook (in New York) and transferred to Berkeley to study mathematics and then economics. After his B.A. in both fields, he went to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study economics and graduated with a Ph.D. in 1976. He then returned to Berkeley and, except for sabbaticals, has taught there since.

At MIT his interest was in long-lived capital goods and it happened that forestry provided the perfect example of such a resource. Much of his professional writing has been about natural resources or about nontraditional capital goods more broadly.

Peter has been a long-term editor of the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, first serving as general associate editor in the Just-Rausser editorship; next, having learned the trade thoroughly, as editor for four years; and now as the editor for papers submitted by other editors. Peter represented the journal on the board and worked to move it forward toward electronic submission and simpler citation style. He also was editor of *Natural Resource Modeling* and associate editor of *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*.

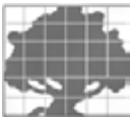
Peter has represented his fellow faculty members as chair of the ten-campus University of California Committee on Educational Policy. As the university prepared to open its tenth campus at Merced, he chaired the university's task force, which served as the senate for UC Merced before it had faculty. He was actively involved in planning the campus and hiring the senior administrators and founding faculty.

His research has greatly influenced California and national policy. He led a team that evaluated the California Bottle Bill for the legislature, resulting in a doubling of the deposit on beverage containers. He has analyzed the economic impacts of environmental, tax, and other policies for the California Department of Finance and the Air Resources Board. For this purpose, he built a computable general equilibrium model of California. The model was also used to assist the Air Resources Board in its evaluation of the costs of the Clean Air Act. Later, it was used to evaluate the costs of new greenhouse gas emission limits for automobiles. When the Air Resources Board first regulated automobile greenhouse gas emissions, he became involved in state and federal court proceedings over these rules.

Peter has made major contributions to many areas of economics, including environmental, forestry, fisheries, rural, and agricultural (production, futures markets, and agricultural policies). In recognition of his work, he received an honorary doctorate in 2002 from the University of Umea in Sweden.

A central theme of his research work is the management of nonfinancial capital by the public and private sectors. The nonfinancial capital that he studies is mostly renewable resources such as trees and fish, but it also includes food stocks, state-owned enterprises, clean air, and even market share. For example, he was the first to derive the capital-market rules for renewable resources (such as trees) in an equilibrium context. Previous work on renewable resources had dealt with expected price increases in an ad hoc fashion at best. He incorporated rational expectations that future supply will equal future demand. This work provided the market benchmark against which he was able to measure government policies, such as the holding of old growth trees (which he found to be very expensive).

Peter is now completing a textbook on environmental economics, continuing his work with the state on greenhouse gas policy, and embarking on a new project to quantify the economic effects of biofuel policy.



MICHAEL CARTER • 2009

Over the past twenty-five years, MICHAEL CARTER has been a constant fixture in the University of Wisconsin at Madison community through teaching, serving as major advisor on more than thirty-five doctoral dissertations, and his participation on several executive committees throughout a variety of interdisciplinary departments. Since 2001, he has served as the director of the BASIS Assets and Market Access Collaborative Research Support Program.

Carter has continued to focus on his research, which falls into three primary areas: wealth-biased access to capital, land policy and poverty reduction in agrarian economies, and poverty traps and income distribution dynamics. He has conducted more than twenty household surveys around the world. Carter's research has been published in leading development economics journals and policy conferences and has been quoted by international policy-makers and major donor organizations such as the World Bank and the United States Agency of International Development. He has published more than fifty journal articles, coauthored three books, and written more than twenty-five book chapters.

Carter has also served as editor for *Studies in Comparative International Development*, *World Development*, and the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* and has refereed articles for many other publications.

Carter recently began a position at the University of California, Davis, in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics.



RICHARD HOWITT • 2009

RICHARD HOWITT has served the field of agricultural economics for more than thirty years through research, public policy, teaching, service, and leadership. Howitt has spent his career at the University of California, Davis, where he continues to serve as chair of the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics.

Howitt's research program focuses on three main areas: modeling methods for agricultural and environmental policy analysis, policy analysis applied to water allocation problems and related issues, and applied dynamic analysis of resource allocation problems. He has spent significant time on the interface between water science and water politics in California, the West, and internationally, which has influenced the development of comprehensive water marketing institutions in many regions. His research includes a diverse range of agricultural resource topics, including multidisciplinary collaborations with hydrologists, engineers, and agronomists, including his collaboration with engineer Jay Lund on the Calvin Project, which has developed and maintained a large economic and engineering model of the California water system.

Howitt's research has been published in several major journals, not only in the fields of agricultural, resource, and environmental economics but also in publications outside the scope of economics through his collaborations with agronomists, hydrologists, engineers, climatologists, fisheries biologists, ecologists, geologists, and soil and plant scientists.