

Chapter 4

KSU Cooperative Extension IV

The Expansion Years—1950-1969

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Federal Smith-Lever Law Revision—1953

Several acts of Congress followed passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914. Those acts of Congress were revised into the "Smith-Lever Act Amended" which was approved June 16, 1953.

This lightened the burden of bookkeeping that had been required to properly account for the expenditure of funds authorized by the various acts.

The revised act included:

- 1) Open-end appropriations authorization (Amounts determined to be necessary).
- 2) Each State to receive an amount equal to that received prior to the passage of the amended act.
- 3) Any funds for further development to be distributed as follows:
 - a) Four percent to be allotted on the basis of special needs.
 - b) Fifty percent of the remainder to be distributed on the basis of the rural population.
 - c) Fifty percent on the basis of the farm population.
- 4) The Federal Extension Service to receive such amounts as Congress shall determine.
- 5) Repeal of all acts supplementary to the original Smith-Lever Act.

The Smith-Lever Act as Amended was further revised August 11, 1955, by the addition of a new section providing for additional appropriations for the development of disadvantaged agricultural areas. Activities developed under this Act were incorporated in the Rural Area Development program.

Change in Financial Aid—1950

In 1950, the plan for special aid to financially-distressed counties was modified slightly. Counties with valuations of more than \$8.5 million and less than \$10 million were eligible for only \$3,200 to apply to the Agricultural Agent's salary.

The 1950 report by the District Agents noted, however, that this did not adequately meet the needs in Kansas:

The plan as outlined above is not satisfactory to the people served. The counties with a half-time Demonstration Agent want a full-time Home Demonstration Agent.

There are 15 additional counties that cannot finance a 4-H Club Agent in addition to a Home Demonstration Agent and a County Agricultural Agent and some of those counties are ready for a third Agent.

The situation is understood by leaders and some of them have started an educational campaign to amend the County Farm Bureau law to permit a higher tax levy for Extension work.

County Council Law Change—1951

The 1951 County Agricultural Extension Council Law changed the financial picture for the counties. Tax levy limits were increased to the point where counties could support two or three Agents as the need prevailed.

In 1952, the number of full-time County Extension Agent positions were increased by eleven. A few exceptions to adequate support, however, did exist.

The 1951 County Agricultural Extension Council Law, which became operative on January 1, 1952, provided for increased county tax levies for Extension.

Counties with valuations of \$30 million or less were authorized to levy as much as one mill, but the appropriation could not exceed \$15,000. Counties with valuations above \$30 million could levy one-half mill without limitation.

On May 23, 1952, the Board of Regents authorized the College to contribute to a county as much as \$3,000 above the regular \$1,500 per Agent "to employ and support a County Home Demonstration Agent and/or a county 4-H Club Agent (in addition to a County Agricultural Agent)," effective January 1, 1953.

Additional aid allocated to eligible counties from 1953 to 1957 inclusive, was:

County	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Allen	\$900	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500
Clay	2,000	----	1,440	2,000	2,000
Greeley	750	----	----	----	750
Morton	600	600	600	----	----
Osborne	1,500	1,200	600	1,200	2,400
Wallace	750	750	750	750	750
Wichita	1,500	----	----	----	1,500
Harper	----	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Jefferson	----	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Republic	----	900	2,900	3,000	----
Nemaha	----	----	1,020	----	1,000
Finney	----	----	----	1,500	2,700
Ford	----	----	----	1,200	2,400
Montgomery	----	----	750	----	----
Neosho	----	----	----	1,500	1,500
Pratt	----	----	----	900	----
Washington	----	----	----	500	430
Cheyenne	----	----	----	----	540
Comanche	----	----	----	----	1,200
Lane	----	----	----	----	1,500
Stanton	----	----	----	----	1,500
Totals	\$8,000	\$10,950	\$14,810	\$20,800	\$27,670

Approximately \$20,000 of Federal funds was now available to supplement allocations to counties that reached their maximum levies. However, this amount was inadequate to cover Kansas needs by 1956.

For that reason, the additional aid to counties in 1958 was restricted to counties employing two Agents only. Employment of two Agents in a county was considered fundamental to a program in agriculture and home economics.

As a result of this policy, eight counties—Allen, Atchison, Finney, Ford, Harper, Jefferson, Neosho, and Osborne—discontinued the County Extension 4-H Club Agent position effective January 1, 1958.

Special aid allocated to counties from 1958 to 1961 inclusive was:

County	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cheyenne	\$2,040	\$2,460	\$1,990	----
Comanche	2,371	3,364	3,000	2,287
Decatur	720	----	----	----
Greeley	3,960	4,200	4,200	4,340
Lane	1,680	----	----	----
Stanton	1,500	----	----	1,354
Wallace	3,960	4,200	4,200	4,416
Wichita	2,280	----	----	1,700
Gove	----	----	----	1,286
Logan	----	----	----	884
Totals	\$18,511	\$14,224	\$13,390	\$16,267

Special aid allocated to counties continuing from 1962 to 1964, inclusive, was:

County	1962	1963	1964
Cheyenne	\$1,008	\$ 816	----
Comanche	2,952	2,953	----
Greeley	4,488	1,896	----
Stanton	----	1,830	----
Wallace	4,320	3,504	744
Wichita	1,584	----	----
Gove	768	----	----
Woodson	----	480	----
Totals	\$15,120	\$11,478	\$744

Levy Limitation Revision—1963

In 1963, the Kansas legislature revised the levy limitation of the Extension Council Law whereby counties with \$30 million or less could levy one and one-half mill or not more than \$22,500, and counties with valuations over \$30 million could levy three-fourths mill.

In previous years certain amendments were made in the levy limitations in Cherokee, Graham and Geary Counties. They were retained in the revised law. The increase in maximum levies eliminated, temporarily at least, the need for additional aid to counties in any substantial amounts.

Additional Federal funds became available January 1, 1963 in an amount to provide certain low valuation counties \$840 to assist those counties to maintain two Agent positions.

County Extension Legislation—1951

County Ag Extension Council Law—1951

In 1951 the County Agricultural Extension Council Law was passed by the Kansas Legislature, making county Extension programs in Kansas the responsibility of County Agricultural Extension Councils.

These Councils were to be established as defined in the law, and all Extension equipment turned over to them by the County Farm Bureau organizations.

This change in the legal system for conducting the Extension program in the counties was considered significant because:

- 1) For the first time, all persons of voting age had the opportunity to select the persons who were to represent them in planning the Extension program.
- 2) It clearly stated that the program should be available to all persons in the county.

Purpose of the Council—1951

The 1951 Extension law stated that the sole purpose of the County Agricultural Extension Council was "the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture, home economics, and 4-H club work to all persons in the county and the imparting to such persons of information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, or otherwise."

The Council was responsible for "the employment of an Extension Agent or Agents to prosecute such instructions." It was also the duty of the Council "to plan the educational Extension programs of the county."

Limitations on the Council—1951

The law limited the scope of the County Extension Councils. It specified that they were not to engage in commercial or other private enterprises, legislative programs or other activities not authorized by the act, and should not give preferred service to any individual or group.

The statement prohibiting "preferred service" has been an integral part of the Extension philosophy in Kansas.

Membership of the Council—1951

The County Agricultural Extension Council was to consist of three members from each township, and of each city not a part of a township. One was to be elected to represent agriculture, one home economics, and one

4-H club work. Each member of the Council was to be actively engaged in agriculture.

Although the terms "Program Advisory Committees" and later "Program Development Committees" were used to describe these program representatives, such terms were neither in the original law or revisions to the law.

Reference was to "representatives" for the program areas. They were authorized to meet separately to develop educational programs and to elect a "group" chairman.

There was a wide range in the size of County Agricultural Extension Councils throughout the state because of differences in the number of townships in the counties. The number of members on the Councils ranged from nine in Wichita County to 84 in Butler County.

Elections were to be held in public meetings no earlier than October 1, or no later than 10 days before an annual meeting of the Council.

County Extension Executive Board—1951

An Executive Board was to be elected from among its own members at an annual meeting of the Council. This Board would consist of a chairman, secretary, treasurer, and six other members.

The Executive Board was to "transact all business of the Council, have control of all the property of the County Agricultural Extension Council, and employ and fix the compensation of such persons as are necessary for the conduct of the business of the Council." They, the Board members, were to receive no compensation.

Representation on the Executive Board was limited to one person from any township or city not a part of a township, unless the county had less than nine townships and/or qualifying cities.

All three of the program areas at that time, agriculture, home economics, and 4-H club work, were to be represented on the Executive Board.

Annual Extension Council Meeting—1951

An annual meeting of the Council was to be held; time and place to be determined by the Executive Board, within a period of time in the fall as specified in the law.

The law specified the duties of the Council, the Executive Board, and the representatives to the three program areas conduct relating to finances, election procedures, annual meetings.

Kansas Extension Advisory Council—1953-67

Extension Advisory Committee—1953

A committee of citizens served as an advisory committee or council to the Kansas Cooperative Extension Service beginning in 1953, except for a period of time from 1968 to 1972 when the committee did not function.

The first set of available minutes are from the second meeting of the Extension Advisory Committee, January 26-27, 1954. The meeting was held at the Kansas State College of Agriculture in the Extension barracks, the Extension administrative headquarters at that time.

The committees met, discussed issues, and made recommendations for consideration by the committee as a whole.

Recommendations that had just been made at nine district meetings were discussed. One of the proposals was that each district be divided into four sub-districts instead of three.

Expand Committee Size—1954

The first Advisory Committee in 1953 consisted of 27 members. The state was organized into three districts, east, north and south. Each district had three sub-districts with a committee member representing agriculture, home economics and 4-H Club Work. The term of office was for three years, for a maximum of two terms.

At the meeting in January, 1954, the decision was made to divide each Extension district into four sub-districts with three representatives from each, for a total of 36 members.

Propose New Extension Building—1954

L. C. Williams, Dean of the Division of College Extension,

presented information about a proposed new Extension building, for which detailed plans had been completed.

It was to be located "about 100 yards north of the Extension Barracks and just east of the Veterinary Hospital and Clinic." Dean of Agriculture A. D. Weber participated in the meeting.

The first chairman of the Extension Advisory Committee was Ralph Munson from Geary County. The second, elected at the January meeting in 1954, was Mrs. Truman Bundy, Miami County.

Expand Committee Again—1956

On August 1, 1956 Director of Extension Harold Jones reorganized the Kansas Extension Service from three into five districts.

On January 16, 1957 the minutes of the Kansas Extension Advisory Committee state that "the committee authorized its number to be increased from 36 to 45; each district to be divided into three sub-districts with three representatives each."

Develop a State Executive Board—1960

In January, 1960, the Committee recommended that an Executive Board be selected from the Kansas Extension Advisory Committee to serve for a one year period on a trial basis.

The purpose was to advise with the Director of Extension and help implement the Advisory Committee recommendations.

The Executive Board consisted of the chairman, the chairman-elect, the secretary, and one member at large from each of the subcommittees—Agriculture, Home Economics and 4-H.

Reorganize Extension—1950's

Trends in Programs/Area Specialists—1955

From the 1920's, in addition to well planned county Extension programs developed by County Extension Councils and committees designated by the Councils, Extension Specialists were stationed in designated areas of the State to be more readily available for assistance with demonstrations and teaching.

In 1955, sufficient funds were allocated to Kansas from the Great Plains program to employ two Extension

Specialists. They were stationed at Garden City.

The Specialists were Dale Edelblute as Area Extension Agriculturalist, and LeRoy Nelson as Area Extension Engineer. Each began work September 1, 1955.

On January 1, 1960, an Extension Farm Management Specialist was authorized for each administrative district, and subject matter Specialists were employed as soon as possible.

On September 1, 1962, an Area Agronomist, D. Dean Dicken, was employed and stationed in Brown County. Dicken was the former County Extension Agent in Scott County.

The area assigned to Dicken was Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Jackson, Jefferson, and Atchison counties. The six County Agricultural Extension Councils cooperated financially to provide a budget for the Area Extension Agronomist.

The area Extension agronomy program for these six counties was to meet a felt need for a more intensified educational program in crops and soils. Each of the six counties included the educational activities of the Area Extension Agronomist in their county program. The crops and soils program planning committees determined the problems on which improvement was desired.

Each county made a request for assistance from the Area Extension Agronomist. Those requests were calendarized to best meet the requests of each county. This program had the benefit of increasing the number of demonstrations, meetings, tours, and other educational activities in the counties involved.

In 1964, additional area Extension programs were developed. They included possible combinations of county programs within an area. The Agent from one county might be a Specialist in agronomy, another in animal husbandry, and so on, making a higher degree of specialization available to the participating counties.

In 1964, an Extension Horticulturist was employed to work with the vegetable growers in the southwest Kansas counties.

Administrative Changes—1956

On June 1, 1956, Dr. Harold Jones became Director of Extension. Jones and Associate Director Paul Griffith made a study of the entire administrative organization. A revised organization plan was approved by the University administration and the Board of Regents.

The portion of that plan pertaining to supervision of County Extension Agents provided that the state be divided into five supervisory districts, each to be staffed by one District Agricultural Extension Agent, one District Extension Home Economics Agent, and one District Extension 4-H Club Specialist.

In the 1956, under the reorganization plan for administration and supervision, several new positions were established to add emphasis to Extension programs.

Those positions were:

Assistant Director, in charge of Programs, Training and Studies.

Associate State Home Economics Leader for Programs.

Associate State Club Leader for Programs.

Coordinator of Extension Program Planning.

Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training.

Coordinator of Extension Program Analysis.

The District Supervisors employed prior to the revision of the districts, and their assignments were:

Districts before 1956

Northwest District-

Harry C. Baird, DAA.

Frank Hagans, DAS.

Annabelle Dickinson, DHEA.

Marie Hendershot, DHEA.

Glenn Busset, ASCL (On leave).

Southwest District-

E. H. Teagarden, DAA.

Leonard F. Neff, DAS (On leave).

Isabel Dodrill, DHEA.

John B. Hanna, ASCL.

Eastern District-

Frank Blecha, DAA.

Otis B. Glover, DAS.

Mary Ruth VanSkike, DHEA.

Margaret Koenig, DHEA.

Roger Regnier, ASCL.

Districts after 1956

Northwest District-

Harry C. Baird, DAA.

Margaret Koenig, DHEA.

Mary E. Border, ASCL (Temporary).

Southwest District-

Elmer W. Blankenhagen, DAA.

Central District-

Frank Hagans, DAA.

Annabelle Dickinson, DHEA.

Charles Hoyt, ASCL.

Northeast District-

Otis B. Glover, DAA.

Ella M. Meyer, DHEA.

Loren Goyen, ASCL.

Southeast District-

Frank Blecha, DAA.

Marie Hendershot, DHEA.

Roger Regnier, ASCL.

Assignments to the new positions included:

E. H. Teagarden, Coordinator of Extension Program Analysis

Mary Ruth Vanskike, Associate State Home Economics Leader for Programs

Leonard F. Neff, (On Leave), Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training

Glenn Busset, (On Leave), Associate State Club Leader for Programs

District Extension Foresters—1957

In 1957, funds from the Agricultural Conservation Program became available to employ four Extension District Foresters. They were located one each at Hutchinson and Iola, and two at Manhattan.

District Agent Responsibilities—1960

The District Extension Agricultural Agent served as the County Agent Leader for his district. As such he:

- 1) Was responsible for coordinating policy, programs, schedules, Agent training, county office management, reports and public relations for all phases of Extension work.
- 2) Held regular conferences with other District Extension Agents.
- 3) Consulted with and assisted the County Agricultural Agents and represent the Director of Extension in meetings with the executive boards and county commissioners in respect to budget matters.
- 4) Counseled with the District Extension Home Economics Agents to determine the budget needs of the various phases of the county Extension program.
- 5) Was specifically responsible for the selection of candidates for County Extension Agent positions
- 6) Presented all County Extension Agent candidates to the executive boards of the County Extension Councils.
- 7) Represented the Director of Extension in all matters pertaining to personnel relationships in county offices.
- 8) Secured complete cooperation between all County Extension Agents in the respective counties in the planning and execution of well-balanced county programs.

9) Was responsible for securing the necessary local cooperation and needed local funds.

10) Was responsible for the work and training of the County Extension Agents.

11) Counseled with the Assistant Director for programs, training and studies as to the needs of the district regarding these activities.

District Extension Home Economist—1960

The District Extension Home Economics Agent:

1) Was responsible for the coordination of the county home economics programs within the district.

2) Assisted the County Extension Home Economics Agents with preparation, evaluation and reporting of the programs within their respective counties.

3) Was responsible for the organization of Home Economics Extension programs in non-home economics agent counties.

4) Advised with the District Extension Agricultural Agent as to coordinated Extension policy, programs, schedules, Agent training, county office management, reports and public relations for the various counties.

5) Counseled with the District Agricultural Agent as to personnel, program and budget needs of the various counties.

6) Recommended candidates for County Home Economics Agent positions to the District Agricultural Agent.

7) Was responsible for coordination of state wide home economics programs and training within the district.

8) Counseled with the Extension State Leader for Programs and Training as to the needs of the district regarding these activities.

9) Cooperated with the Associate Home Economics State Leader for programs regarding the subject matter and Agent training activities of the various home economics Specialists in the district.

10) Through the Extension State Leader of Home Economics, kept the Director of Extension advised at all times regarding specific problems and conditions on the district as well as the progress of the home economics program.

Farm Mgmt. Specialists Funds—1960

In 1960, Agent training positions were decreased from 31 to 17. Funds from the reduced number of training positions were used to employ five Extension District Farm Management Specialists, and for a portion of the salary of six additional Farm Management Field-

men—one for each of the six existing Farm Management Associations.

The District Farm Management Specialists were:

Jay Treat, Feb 1, 1960, at Iola.

Frank Overlay, February 1, 1960, at Colby.

Wilton Thomas, June 1, 1960, at Manhattan.

Kenneth McReynolds, Mar 15, 1960, at Hutchinson.

John Schlender, Jan 1, 1961, at Garden City.

Area Extension Agronomy Specialist—1961

In 1961, an intensified soil fertility program was started in Jefferson County.

Robert Bohannon, Extension Agronomy Specialist, and Arthur Johnson, County Agricultural Agent, developed a program to secure the cooperation of the fertilizer dealers in an endeavor to improve soil fertility management.

Interest in this intensified program spread to other counties.

As a result, early in 1962, six counties including Jefferson, developed an agreement to employ an Area Extension Specialist in Agronomy, with headquarters at Hiawatha in Brown County.

Extension Personnel—1964

Extension Personnel in the County Extension Operations Department on July 1, 1964 were:

Oscar W. Norby	State Leader, Field Operations
Frank A. Hagans	District Agricultural Agent (Central District)
(Vacant)	District Home Economics Agent (Central District)
Richard F. King, Jr.	District Agricultural Agent (Northeast District)
Kathryn E. Sughrue	District Home Economics Agent (Northeast District)
Ray M. Hoss	District Agricultural Agent (Southeast District)
Velma M. McGaugh	District Home Economics Agent (Southeast District)
Lawrence J. Cox	District Agricultural Agent (Northwest District)
Isabel N. Dodrill	District Home Economics Agent (Northwest District)
Elmer W. Blankenhagen,	District Agricultural Agent (Southwest District)
Ruth I. Wells	District Home Economics Agent (Southwest District)
D. Dean Dicken	Area Extension Agronomist (Hiawatha)

Programs Changes After 1956

New Program Era—1956

June 1, 1956, marked the beginning of another era in the program of the Kansas Extension Service with the appointment of Dr. Harold E. Jones as Director of Extension.

Director Jones began a serious examination of the organization of the Division of Extension and its program. After much time devoted to conferences and research, a reorganization was placed into effect on August 1, 1956.

Increase Supervisory Districts—1956

Since 1923, the state was divided into three su-

pervisory districts with a staff composed of a District Agricultural Agent, a District Supervisor (agriculture), a District Home Economics Agent, and a District 4-H Club supervisor bearing the title of Assistant State Club Leader.

That district organization was revised to five districts in 1956, each with a District Agricultural Agent, a District Home Economics Agent, and an Assistant State Club Leader.

Job descriptions were prepared for each of the district supervisors as well as for each Department Head, Specialist and County Extension Agent.

Personnel Matters—1950's-60's

Personnel Training—1956

Personnel training was intensified by:

1) Inaugurating a formal training program.

2) Approving a liberal "leave for study" program.

The formal training program included:

1) Pre-service counseling and training.

- 2) Induction and orientation training (five weeks) for all new county Extension personnel.
- 3) In-service training for all staff members.
- 4) Summer school and graduate training opportunities with the use of study leave or sabbatical leave.

Graduate Training—1963

As the result of graduate training opportunities in 1963, for example, the following achievements were recorded:

- 1) Ten staff members received advanced degrees.
- 2) Agricultural Agents with master's degrees increased from 16.2 percent to 19 percent from July 1962 to November 1963.
- 3) District Agents with master's degrees increased from 50 percent to 70 percent.
- 4) Specialists holding Ph.D. degrees increased from 6.2 percent to 8.6 percent.
- 5) Club Agents with master's degrees increased from 10 percent to 26.7 percent.
- 6) Fourteen graduate students and Extension staff members participated in a new course in Extension Program Planning conducted at Kansas State in June, 1963 by Oscar Norby and Curtis Trent.
- 7) Fifty-seven staff members participated in regional summer schools and other short courses during 1963.
- 8) Seventeen staff members were on leave without pay working toward advanced degrees.
- 9) Fourteen Extension staff members were on the Graduate Faculty of Kansas State University in 1963.
- 10) A high interest in graduate work was shown in a poll of Agents. As a result, subject matter courses were offered during the summer of 1964 or 1965.

Leave Policy—1950's

The leave policy for all staff members was liberalized. The leave for county staff members was increased from 15 days annual and five days sick leave to 24 working days annual and 15 days sick leave.

Each three years, an additional three weeks was available to attend a Regional Extension Summer School session. All staff members, county or state, were eligible for sabbatical leave after six years of service, at full pay for six months or half-pay for eleven months.

Staff Salaries—1956-63

Staff salaries were given much attention on the assumption that competent staff members could be secured and held only with salaries comparable to those paid in other fields of work requiring persons with qualifications similar to Extension staff members.

The increase in average salary for County Extension Agents from 1956 to 1963 was:

Agricultural Agents	\$5,747 to 7,611
Home Demonstration Agts	4,859 to 5,991
4-H Club Agents	5,447 to 6,663

Resident faculty salaries were increased on a percentage basis, for many years, based on funds made available by appropriations for salaries.

This policy was extended to County Extension Agents and, beginning in the sixties, state appropriations included funds for a percentage increase in salaries.

In 1963, for example, salary increases for Extension personnel on a merit basis, averaged approximately 4.0 percent for the State staff, 3.5 percent for County Agricultural Extension Agents, and 4.7 percent for County Extension Home Economics Agents.

Communications Training—1957

Training in Communications for Extension personnel was initiated in 1957, when four staff members were given special training at the University of Wisconsin by the staff for the National Program in Agricultural Communications (NPAC).

The four member Kansas team conducted 16 state and district four-day training sessions for all Extension personnel in Basic Communications.

Another four-party team received training and conducted training sessions for all Kansas Extension personnel in Written Communications the following year, 1958.

A third team followed the same plan for Oral Communications, and the fourth team handled Visual Communications.

Communications training then became a part of Induction Training for new personnel.

In 1961, the Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist used communications as a portion of a public relations program with terminal livestock market personnel.

Continuing Education—1957

In 1957, the Department of Continuing Education was organized into five sections: Home Study, Extension Classes, Conferences and Institutes, Community Services, and Technical Services.

County Levies—1963

County Extension levies were increased 50 percent by legislative action in 1963. That tax levy increase temporarily overcame the problem of insufficient funds from county sources.

The funds were needed to support the number of County Extension Agents desired and needed to provide professional leadership for the county programs planned with the people.

Simultaneous Growth—1960

The Farm Management Program and Balanced Farming and Family Living Program were developed and expanded simultaneously. After a committee study of the Balanced Farming program, administrative steps were taken to transfer funds from a somewhat ineffective Assistant Agent training program, to District Farm Management Specialist positions. Fourteen Assistant Agent training positions were retained.

Five District Extension Farm Management Specialists were employed early in 1960, one for each administrative district. They were located in the districts to work closely with Agents and groups of families in each of the counties.

Late in 1959, the Directors of the six Farm Management Associations took action to expand each Association and employ a second Fieldman in each Association.

The additional Fieldmen began work January 1, 1960. Shortly after that, three of the Associations added the third Fieldman.

The Fieldmen gave some of their time to educational work in the Balanced Farming program, assisted with Field Days, and prepared teaching materials based upon their experience and upon farm records of many successful farming operations.

Farm Forestry—1957

The Extension Farm Forestry Program was expanded in 1957 by a cooperative agreement with the United States Forest Service. Funds were provided to employ four District Foresters in Kansas.

One forester was located at Hutchinson, one at Iola, and two at Manhattan. The latter two served the

northeast and northwest portions of the state.

The Kansas Extension Forestry staff was responsible for working with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service in a program of tree planting on land retired from crop production.

A plan was developed to procure and distribute trees. Approximately two million trees were distributed in the spring of 1964.

Timber and woodlot owners were helped to evaluate the market value of trees for lumber and other uses with demonstrations of methods of evaluation.

Nut tree and Christmas tree production in Southeast Kansas was developed under the leadership of the Extension Foresters.

In 1963, 14 privately owned tree farms were dedicated as a part of the nation-wide Tree Farm System.

Assistance was given to utilize wood products manufacturing charcoal briquets, paper and other products using wood for raw material.

Publications—1957

Publication distribution was expanded in 1957 when the Experiment Station and the Extension Service developed a plan for distributing all publications by the two agencies from one central place.

The already crowded space in the basement of Umberger Hall was filled with steel shelving to hold all publications for distribution.

The Distribution Center became recognized as "the office" from which all publications were ordered and distributed.

Closely coordinated with the Distribution Center was a Duplication Center. Millions of impressions were made during the year in duplicated material of all kinds, for reference, leader training, and general use by the public.

The Extension Editor assisted with the preparation of 150 or more publications each year. Two creative artists have professionally prepared illustrative material for the Extension Specialists and illustrations for publications.

Radio/TV Programs—1958

Radio and television programs were developed to provide programs desired by the people.

In 1958, a radio survey revealed that approximately ten percent of the radio sets in the KSAC listening area

were tuned to the station when on the air. The survey also obtained from representative families the nature of programs desired and an evaluation of programs being broadcast.

In October 1961, a new broadcast schedule became effective after an agreement was reached with radio Station WIBW with whom on-the-air time was being shared.

The new broadcast schedule extended from 12:30 p.m. to 5:15 p.m., Monday through Friday.

A tape service was maintained and used by more than 30 commercial stations. By this means, programs, ranging from "how-to facts" to public affairs, were made available to 95 percent of the Kansas people. In 1963, 11,581 tapes were duplicated for the use by the cooperating stations.

Although County Extension Agents and Extension Specialists assisted with television programs when new commercial stations were established and placed into operation, their programs were somewhat irregularly scheduled.

The cause was that the commercial stations employed professional persons to be responsible for programs in agriculture and home economics.

In 1962, however, an agreement was developed with television stations in Wichita, and their satellite stations, to use a professionally produced program prepared by two Extension Television Program Specialists located at Wichita.

A film-clip service was also made available to commercial television stations.

Formula Feeds—1959

A Formula Feed program with processors was established as a pilot project on an experimental basis in 1959 with funds granted from the Federal Extension Service.

The program had three phases:

- 1) A survey of the status of the formula feed industry and its educational programs.
- 2) An experimental educational program with formula feed processors in Kansas.
- 3) Workshops for specialists from other states in the techniques of working with formula feed processors.

The program proceeded very satisfactorily and was completed according to contract. A state appropriation was secured in 1963 to continue the program on a continuous basis in Kansas.

Retail Marketing—1959

Retail marketing for merchandisers was initiated in 1959. Studies were made of the operational efficiency of food retailers.

The Extension Retail Marketing Specialist and the Extension Architect worked with food store owners to plan rearranged store layouts and methods of moving goods from storerooms to shelves.

Modern equipment for packaging meats and vegetables and more efficient work techniques brought much interest from food retailers because of the possible savings in overhead.

A State Food Retailers Conference was well attended and was repeated each year for several years. The program with food retailers was coordinated with a program conducted by the Extension Consumer Information Specialist who worked entirely with foods.

The new magazine, issued each month, was financed in part by subscriptions usually provided by banks or other business interests as complimentary to their farmer friends and customers.

Soil Surveys—1959

County Soil Survey Educational Programs were initiated with the Saline County Soil Survey. The content of the survey and its value and use were presented to a committee of farmers and businessmen in Salina.

The information was considered of sufficient value to that group that a series of community meetings was recommended to reach the maximum number of farmers in the county.

The community meetings were well attended. Each farmer present was taught how to use the portions of the survey that pertained to his farm. A similar plan had subsequently been used in each county when a new soil survey was completed.

Rural Areas Development—1960's

A Rural Areas Development Program was initiated following an amendment to the Smith-Lever Act which provided authorization for additional appropriations to support a program in "disadvantaged agricultural areas."

A state appropriation of \$28,000 was made to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station for an economic development research project. The Experiment Station

research team consisted of staff members from the departments of Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, Business, and Government.

Those researchers, cooperating with Assistant Extension Director Wilber Ringler, established a pilot program in Rice County. The program was carried out with the cooperation of business and professional people in the area and proved highly successful.

The state was divided into six areas for survey and program development, one area to be completed each year.

Another Congressional Act, the Area Redevelopment Act, was passed in 1961. The Governor assigned the responsibility of administering this act to the Kansas

Industrial Development Commission.

Representatives of some 20 state agencies attended an informal seminar in Topeka in May, 1961, to discuss the provisions of the act. Cherokee and Crawford Counties were selected to be under Section 5A of the Act, and Rice County to be under Section 5B.

The 1961 Kansas Legislature established a 25-man Economic Development Committee. The Extension Service selected persons to serve on a Rural Areas Development Committee.

In 1964 those groups were working together on a thorough fact finding survey to develop sound economic programs.

Farm & Home Week—1950's

Department Programs Emerge—1951-57

During the 1951-57 years, the various departments involved organized Farm & Home Week programs which were coordinated into a four-day program between college semesters.

The 89th Annual Farm and Home Week Program was conducted February 4-7, 1957. Programs for the week were:

Monday	Inter-Breed Dairy Council
Evening	Master Farmer-Master Homemaker Dinner
	Basketball Game - Kansas State vs. Nebraska University
Tuesday	Home Economics
	Poultry
	Agricultural Engineering
	Beekeeping
	Dairy Breed Associations
	Master Farmer-Master Homemaker Radio Program
	Kansas Art Program
Evening	Dairymen's Dinner
	An Evening of Drama and Interpretation
Wednesday	Home Economics
	Public Affairs

	Dairy
	Dairy Radio Program
	Agricultural Economics
	ASSEMBLY
Evening	Sears Dinner
	Farm Management Dinner
	An Evening of Music
Thursday	Home Economics
	Public Affairs
	Agronomy and Crop Improvement
	Livestock
Evening	Crop Improvement Dinner

Discontinue F&H Week—1957

In 1957, the Farm and Home Week Committee, composed of representatives of the subject matter departments participating in the program and Extension administrators, decided to discontinue the 89-year-old state-wide activity known first as the State Farmers' Institute and later as Farm and Home Week.

The Committee pointed out that many other state-wide and district events were meeting the purpose of Farm and Home Week programs, and that some of the sectional meetings could be held at more advantageous times of the year for the benefit of the people involved.

Great Flood—1951

The great flood of 1951 in eastern Kansas was preceded by great floods in 1844, 1903, and 1935. The

1844 flood as the highest in history. It was recorded as six feet higher than the 1951 flood.

Unusually heavy rains during the spring and early summer of 1951 thoroughly saturated the soil. When heavy rains began on July 9, and continued through July 12, the run-off was heavy and caused flooding.

Some of the heaviest rains reported were:

- Over 17 inches fell 10 miles south of Emporia on the Neosho River, 12 miles west of Council Grove on the Neosho, 12 miles south of Junction City in the Kansas River basin, and two miles south of Alma in the Kansas River basin.
- Over 14 inches of rain fell at Lyndon in the Marais de Cygnes River basin, and 11 miles south of Clay Center in the Kansas River basin.
- Heavy rains occurred at many other places in the river basins mentioned.

At the request of the State Mobilization Committee, the County Mobilization Committees prepared estimates of the damage done by the floods on the various rivers.

Assistance was given by Extension Specialists in making a survey to determine the total damage.

Flood Damage Summary—1951

Some of the findings in the summary included:

- 20,208 farms directly damaged by the floods, involving 2,817,616 acres of land.
- 541,269 acres physically damaged by cutting, silt and sand deposits, and debris.
- Thousands of buildings destroyed, including 236 dwellings, 458 barns, 1,004 grain storage bins, and 3,360 other buildings.
- Farm machinery and home equipment destroyed included 86 tractors, 178 cars and trucks, 219 combines and hay balers.
- Electrical equipment destroyed included feed grinders, milking machines, etc. on 605 farms, and large equipment in 809 homes.

Estimated damage to the items mentioned was \$19,562,394.

The estimated value of all crops lost was \$54,841,244. Livestock lost was valued at \$1,138,263. Grain and roughage lost was estimated at \$2,880,581. Total estimated losses were \$78,422,382.

Extension Specialists in engineering, agronomy, and home economics prepared publications containing suggestions for emergency reconditioning of machinery and electrical equipment and household furniture.

Extension personnel cooperated with other agencies in their plans for restoration assistance. The Extension Service did not receive special funds to assist with the restoration program until November, 1951. By then, much of the emergency restoration work had been completed.

Emergency Extension Agents—1951

Twenty-seven counties had sufficient flood damage to justify the assistance of one or more Extension Emergency Agents. They were provided for varying periods with emergency funds (\$71,000) granted to the Extension Service.

The counties and Agents were:

<u>County</u>	<u>Emergency Home Demon. Agt</u>	<u>Emergency Co Ag Agent</u>
Allen	Bernice Sievers	A. L. Beal
Coffey		David C. Church
Dickinson		Melvin Morley
Chase	Florence Pretzer	
Doniphan	Bernice Sievers	
Douglas	Maryetta Teaford	Don Palmateer
Franklin	Opal Phillips	Charles Robohn
Geary	Margaret Powers	Vance Collins
Greenwood	Piatt Slough Jr.	
Jefferson	Maryetta Teaford	Glen Camglin
Johnson	Eva Anset	Joe McCaughey
Labette		Rex Bray
Leavenworth		George Marshall
Linn		Cleve Miller
Lyon		Richard Jameson
Miami	Marie Barrett	Galen Morley
Morris		H. V. Samuelson
Neosho	Agnes Carter	Durward Hines
Osage		Leonard Bryson
Ottawa		Ralph J. Crow
Pottawatomie	Blanche Crumbaker	Chester Harrell
Riley	Betty Overley	Rex J. Kent
Saline	Molly Weathers	
Shawnee	Virginia Crooks	Glen Allen
Wabaunsee		Nick Milasnovich
Wilson		Manuel B. Penn
Wyandotte	Jessie Luther	James Mellott

Emergency Extension Specialists—1951

Keith Collins was employed as Flood Emergency Extension Engineer, December 26, 1951. Bessie Loose served as Emergency State Home Economist from December 26, 1951, to June 30, 1952.

Those two Emergency Extension Specialists sought assistance from all Extension Specialists and worked closely with the County Extension Agents and the Emergency Agents employed.

Goals established included:

- 1) Furnish immediate housing, food, fuel, and shelter where needed.
- 2) Protect the health of the public.
- 3) Permanently restore farmsteads.
- 4) Restore productivity of the land.
- 5) Re-establish perennial crops.
- 6) Re-establish fences.
- 7) Practice soil and water conservation to guard against future floods.

- 8) Restore machinery and equipment to operating status.
- 9) Re-populate the flood area with livestock.
- 10) Reactivate flood damaged pastures; and
- 11) Further the programs of all government agencies.

Subject Matter Support—1951

Each flood-related problem experienced by families was given attention, including credit. Government agencies were authorized to make loans at low interest rates for restoration work.

Deep plowing demonstrations, sewing machine clinics, furniture refinishing, simple carpentry, food preservation, gardening and many other subjects received attention.

In April, 1952, another flood occurred in the Missouri River valley and assistance was given to the additional counties experiencing damage.

The Extension Emergency funding and personnel were terminated by June 30, 1952.

Kansas 4-H Foundation—1952

The Kansas 4-H Foundation was established in 1952. Its sole purpose was to assist the Extension Service with the 4-H Club program.

As a major emphasis, the Foundation owns and operates the Rock Springs Ranch, State 4-H Leadership

Training Center. However, the 4-H and Youth Department is responsible for the camping program.

The Foundation also publishes the Kansas 4-H Journal.

Reorganize Extension Programs—1950's

Departments Organize Programs—1958

The subject matter departments took over responsibility of organizing their respective programs after the demise of Farm and Home Week.

Extension personnel were cooperating but presenting their individual programs, so little or nothing was included in later Extension reports.

The program for agronomy was shifted to the Spring Field Day in May at the Experiment Station in Manhattan.

The dairy program was continued in February with the Inter-Breed Dairy Council taking a major part.

The beekeepers continued their program sometime during the winter months.

An agricultural economics program known as "Farm Business Days" was held in early December.

The home economics program continued for a two-day period between college semesters.

Kansas Crop Improvement Association annual meetings were held sometime during the winter months, usually at the College.

Animal husbandry program needs were met by the Livestock Feeders' Day at the University the first Saturday in May, the Feeders' Day Program at Hays the first Friday in April, and other special field days, some with breed associations cooperating

Administrative Reorganization—1956

The Director's Office responsibilities were also reorganized. The Associate Director became responsible to

the Director to coordinate all statewide activities relating to budget and personnel, Umberger Hall.

Additional duties of the Associate Director were to coordinate the housing of Extension Specialists in other buildings, coordinate physical services, including mail distribution and procurement of office supplies, coordination of policies relating to office management of county personnel, and coordinate and evaluate Federal and regional Extension activities relating to budget and personnel matters.

An Assistant Director, a new position, was responsible to the Director to coordinate all state-wide programs for subject matter and training, coordinate scheduling of personnel in the various departments, and supervise the preparation of special state-wide programs.

The Assistant Director also supervised Extension studies, coordinate and evaluate Federal and regional Extension programs, and advise the Director on policy and public relations matters falling within the scope of these activities.

State Leaders—1956

State Leaders were designated for each major line of work; Home Economics, Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Agriculture, and Engineering.

Program Projection—1955

Program projection became an important function of all Extension personnel. In 1955 and 1956, five counties, through project committees, prepared county Extension programs using the newly developed procedure.

This work was extended to 34 counties in 1957 and 15 additional counties in 1958.

District Extension Agents provided basic data for use by the County Committees. Program planning continued under the leadership of the Coordinator of Extension Program Planning, who was responsible to the Assistant Director.

There was also a Coordinator for Extension Personnel Training and a Coordinator of Extension program analysis, responsible to the Assistant Director of Extension.

Reorganize Projects—1960

The Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP), of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, recommended a consolidation of projects about 1960.

In Kansas, a committee was assigned the responsibility of preparing a recommended consolidation of existing projects. After many meetings and much discussion, the consolidation resulted in nine projects and the resulting new projects were adopted and approved, to be effective for 1962.

At the same time, a realignment of responsibilities was made, as recorded under "Changes in Organization of Departments and Districts."

The projects in 1962 were:

Project Number	Project Number
and Title After Consolidation	and Title Prior to Consolidation
1. Administration	1. Administration
2. Information	2. Information
	26. Radio and Television

3. Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resources Development	6. Supervision of Ag Specialists
	7. Crops and Soils
	8. Plant Pathology
	9. Horticulture
	10. Animal Husbandry
	11. Dairy Husbandry
	12. Veterinary Medicine
	13. Poultry Husbandry
	14. Entomology
	15. Predator and Rodent Control
	16. Farm Management
	24. Extension Engineering
4. Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products	2525-25. Egg Marketing
	2525-26. Grain Marketing
	2525-27. Milk Marketing
	2525-147. Livestock Mktg.

2525-189.	Marketing Info. for Merchandise	27. Home Furnishings	
4525-3.	Marketing Information for Consumers	31. Recreation and Crafts	
4526-10.	Marketing Information: Experimental Ex- tension Program with Formula Feed Firms	34. Family Life	
<hr/>			
5. Extension Home Economics	5. Extension Home Economics	6. 4-H and Other Exten- sion Youth Programs	
	19. Foods and Nutrition	5. Boys' and Girls' Club Work	
	20. Clothing	<hr/>	
	22. Health and Sanitation	7. Community Development and Public Affairs	30. Public Affairs Rural Areas Development
	23. Home Management	8. Organization and Supervision of County Extension Operations	3. County Agent Work Programs and Training
		9. Continuing Education	25. Continuing Edu- cation

Realign Staff Responsibilities—1961

Following the consolidation and reorganization of the projects, the responsibilities for the leaders of the various projects were further defined.

The project leaders and their responsibilities, as given in the Director's report for 1961, were as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Director | Harold E. Jones |
| Associate Director | Paul W. Griffith |
| Assistant Director | Wilber E. Ringler |
| Assistant to Director | Robert A. Bohannon |
| Administrative Asst. | A. L. Hjort |

The Associate Director remained responsible for over-all internal management of finances, personnel, and operations, but was now given responsibility for the supervision of the Extension State Leaders, of what might be considered the "service" projects.

- a) Project 2 - Information
 - b) Project 8 - Organization and Supervision of County Extension Operations
- 2) The Assistant Director's over-all responsibilities were for programs, studies and training. In addition, he was assigned direct supervision of the Extension State Leaders in "action" projects which included:
- a) Project 3 - Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource

Development

- b) Project 4 - Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products
 - c) Project 5 - Extension Home Economics
 - d) Project 6 - 4-H and other Youth Programs
 - e) Project 7 - Community Development and Public Affairs
- 3) The Director of Extension retained direct responsibility for Project 1, Administration, and supervision of the Head of Project 9, Continuing Education.
- 4) A new position, Extension State Leader of Project 8, Organization and Supervision of County Extension Operations, was established to supervise all field operations. In so doing, the position of Coordinator of Program Planning was discontinued.

In further implementation of Project 8, the five positions as Extension District Home Economics Agents were removed from the supervision of the State Leader of Home Economics and placed under the administration of Project 8.

Five positions as Assistant Extension State Leaders, Boys' and Girls' Club Work, were placed completely under the administration of the Extension State Leader, Project 6, 4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs. These staff members, however, still retained 4-H program coordinating

administrative responsibilities in the supervisory districts.

5) A position as Extension State Leader, Project 4, Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products, was established. The Extension Specialist in Grain Marketing, Norman Whitehair, was asked to assume this responsibility in addition to his other duties.

6) A position as Extension State Leader, Project 7, Community Development and Public Affairs, was programmed. Until this position could be financed and implemented, the Assistant Director, Dr. Wilber Ringler, was designated to function in this capacity.

7) A position as Extension State Leader, Project 2, Information, was contemplated. This would have combined the administration of the Extension Departments of Extension Information and Extension Radio and Television to conform with the new concept of Project 2.

8) The new Project 3, Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource Development, covered two previous Extension Departments, Agricultural Extension Specialists and Extension Engineering.

Because of the scope of the work, and the number of staff members to be supervised, the identity of these two departments within the university organization was to be maintained.

The two department heads served as Co-State Leaders of Project 3. To facilitate supervision of personnel and programming in areas with several specialists, a system of subject matter leaders was set up. In 1961, the following designations were made:

- a) Frank Bieberly, Project Leader, Extension Agronomy
- b) Harold Gallaher, Project Leader, Extension Forestry and State Forester for Kansas
- c) John Coolidge, Project Leader, Farm Management Association Program
- d) Victor Jacobs, Project Leader, Balanced Farming and Family Living Program

9) Project 9 included the General Extension work at Kansas State University which was under the administration of the Director, Division of Extension, Harold Jones.

No Cooperative Extension funds from either a county or the Federal level were involved, and staff members did not hold Cooperative Extension Federal Civil Service appointments.

On December 31, 1963, the number of staff positions as given in Director Harold Jones' Annual Report, were:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Number of Positions</u>
Unclassified	
Administration	4.5
Information	16.1
Agricultural Production, Management & Natural Resources Development	62.1
Marketing & Utilization of Agricultural Products	9.8
Extension Home Economics	19.0
4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs	9.0
Community & Public Affairs	6.0
Organization & Supervision of County Extension Operations:	
State Staff	13.8
County Staff	262.0
Asst. Ag. Agents	10.0
County Sabbatical & LWOP	10.0
Continuing Education	<u>18.7</u>
Total Unclassified	441.0
Classified: (Excluding county clerical)	89.7

A new administrative policy, effective July 1, 1963, assigned some subject matter department heads to the Extension Service part-time and some Extension Specialists to the resident department or the experiment station part-time. These changes included:

Department Heads, of the following departments, assigned and budgeted part-time to the Kansas Cooperative Extension Service.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Portion of Time</u>
Agronomy	.2
Animal Husbandry	.2
Dairy Science	.1
Entomology	.1
Horticulture & Landscape Arch.	.2
Plant Pathology	.1
Poultry Science	.1
Agricultural Economics	.1
Flour and Feed Milling	.1

Extension Specialist positions assigned and budgeted part-time to the respective department or to the Experiment Station:

Horticulture	.2
Crops and Soils	.3
Animal Husbandry	.3
Poultry Science	.3

Economist - Farm Management	.2
Farm Forestry	1.0
State Leader, Marketing & Utilization of Agricultural Products	.1
Extension Economist, Formula Feeds	.2

Projects & Programs in 1960's

Linear Dairy Programming—1960

Linear Programming for Dairy was achieved in the Extension Dairy Marketing program during 1960. For the first time in the nation, the newly developed research technique of linear programming was used to analyze a practical problem in a real situation on an Extension basis.

There was coordination between Dr. Paul Kelley on the Experiment Station staff, and Dr. Roger Wilkowske, Extension Dairy Specialist. Data was analyzed with linear programming procedures on the 650 IBM computer.

The results were kept confidential for the industry people involved. The work, however, showed that the analytical techniques were practical, that linear programming was applicable, and that the procedure would reduce the time-lag between research and adoption of a practice.

Rural Civil Defense—1960

A Rural Civil Defense program was carried to each county of the State in 1960. Kits of educational material were distributed and discussed at a series of district meetings for County Extension Agents and leaders.

The Agents, in turn, conducted one or more Civil Defense meetings in the counties with the assistance of County Rural Civil Defense Committees. Joint sessions were held with all USDA agencies to coordinate specific responsibilities.

The Engineering Experiment Station studied various types of shelters for protection against radioactive fallout. An Extension Rural Defense Specialist was employed and took the lead in educational work in civil defense.

A contract with the Office of Civil Defense provided funds to employ of three specialists, who were located under the Technical Services unit of the Department of Continuing Education. They coordinated their efforts with all agencies that had responsibilities in Civil Defense.

Business Management School—1960

The First Business Management School for grain dealers and elevator managers in Kansas was conducted during 1960 by the Extension Specialist in Grain Marketing.

The Kansas Grain Dealers Association helped to plan a three-day school covering a number of aspects of the grain and elevator business. Although the schools was planned for 35 participants, 55 enrolled and actively participated the first year. A similar school was held in following years.

Dairy Product Protection—1960

Protection of dairy products from contamination was given a major Extension effort in 1960. The program was headed by the Extension Dairy Specialists and the Extension Entomologist. It was sponsored by the Dairy Institute of Kansas.

The objectives of the program were:

- 1) To reduce the high incidence of mastitis in Kansas dairy herds.
- 2) To safeguard the milk supply by informing the milk producer and others of their responsibility to market milk free of all residues.

The program was discussed at meetings in each county of the state. Milk plants, the State Board of Health, the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association, and County Extension Agents cooperated in the effort.

Thousands of copies of several leaflets on protective measures were distributed by individuals assisting with the program.

Urban 4-H—1960

4-H projects for urban boys and girls received general acceptance in 1960, and the years following. Projects included woodworking, photography, entomology, automotive, electricity, dog, personal development, and town and country business projects.

New classes for exhibits of some of these projects at the state fairs attracted a record number of entries. Special projects and activities for the older club members also developed much interest.

Quality Eggs—1961

Quality egg production and marketing improved greatly during the late 1950's and early 1960's as a result of a two-part program:

- 1) Series of District Poultry Schools which included an egg show and egg marketing discussions.
- 2) Market firm business analysis.

In 1961, for example, 3,345 persons participated in District Egg Shows, there were 841 dozen eggs exhibited. A feature of each District School was a chicken barbecue.

The business analysis phase of quality egg marketing was received by businesses interested in improving their volume of business and net profits.

With one eastern Kansas firm, a quality program was organized with 30 producers who had 60,000 laying hens. The program netted the producers four cents more per dozen eggs.

Another program was developed with Harris and Sons at Dodge City. The Harris firm operated a hatchery and an egg-grading plant. Production was low in the area. Truck routes for gathering eggs were unprofitable and the quality of eggs was low.

After an analysis of the situation, the reorganized business included contracts with producers and the establishment of a 10,000 layer-production unit. Producers received from six to eight cents more per dozen for their eggs.

The firm realized an increased return of \$16,000 in 1961 on the production phase alone. They looked to the Extension Service for guidance.

Home Ec Meetings—1961

Public educational meetings in home economics were emphasized as a means of reaching more homemakers who were not members of Home Demonstration Units, and who had more interest in certain features of the county Extension program in home economics than in a year-around program.

In 1961, for example, 98 counties reported holding 7,739 meetings for the public with 335,229 homemak-

ers attending. The program was especially planned for young homemakers, age 29 and under, for 272 of the meetings, attended by 10,855 young women.

In addition to homemaking practices discussed at public meetings, the presentations included Rural Civil Defense, Rural Areas Development, and Balanced Farming and Family Living.

Mental Health Emphasis—1961

Emotional maturity and mental health were included in leader training materials and meetings by the Extension Specialist in Family Life, during 1961 and later years.

The interest of homemakers was far beyond expectations. They were eager for reading materials. Interest was high in mental health clinics, facilities and technicians provided in county and state mental health programs.

A program about and for aging persons received similar interest and support.

Health Program—1962

The Extension Health Program developed into one involving the hearty cooperation of all health agencies in the state and many other interested organizations.

The program included:

- 1) Tuberculosis screenings in every county every two years.
- 2) Glaucoma and diabetes testing in half of the counties
- 3) An educational program in cooperation with the Kansas Heart Association.
- 4) Studies of health facilities and the need for health nurses.
- 5) Improvement of sanitary conditions.
- 6) Improvement of water supplies.
- 7) Cervical cancer testing.
- 8) Polio and tetanus clinics.
- 9) Polio immunization campaigns.

The health of thousands of Kansas citizens was better because of the Extension Health Program.

Plant Diagnostic Laboratory—1961

A Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory was established in 1961. The hundreds of diseased plant specimens received by the Extension Plant Pathologist and the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology impaired faculty research activities of the resident faculty, and exceeded the Extension Plant Pathologist's ability to handle.

The Cooperative Extension Service cooperated with the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology in the appointment of a County Extension Agent who desired to work on a Ph. D. degree in plant pathology. Extension paid half of the Agent's salary for half-time work.

He was placed in charge of culturing and other laboratory work associated with the diagnosis of plant diseases. The diagnostic laboratory served its purpose. Replies to constituents were made more rapidly and staff members were free to handle their other responsibilities.

Work with Press—1963

The press as a teaching tool was found to be extremely effective. A study of 152 Kansas newspapers issued during October, 1963, showed that 132 of the newspapers used materials prepared by Extension Information personnel. One hundred sixty-one columns written by Agents appeared, and 569 individual Extension news items were published.

An expanded news coverage of the Mid-America Fair and the Kansas State Fair achieved much success in 1963. Two editors and a secretary were the news reporting crew. Emphasis was on stories of purple ribbon winners, with the stories going directly to the appropriate county newspapers.

At the Mid-America Fair in Topeka, 60 news photos of livestock champions, 4-H exhibits and booths were mailed early enough for weekly papers to use them the week of the fair. At Hutchinson over 200 news photos were taken and some 500 prints sent to 95 Kansas newspapers and County Extension Agents.

Coverage included purple ribbon winners in foods, clothing, electricity, wood-working, entomology, demonstrations, crops, photography, agriculture and home economics booths, tractor driving, style review, judging teams, scholarship winners and County Extension Agent award winners, in addition to the traditional livestock winners.

Photos were also supplied to television stations, the 4-H Journal, livestock breed magazines and state farm journals.

Farm Management Short Course—1964

A Short Course in Farm Management was offered to young farmers in January and February, 1964. Approximately 60 enrollees successfully completed the course. It was presented by six instructors, each a Specialist in his field.

The short course was offered as a result of a recommendation by the Kansas Agricultural Council on Research and Education, at a meeting on May 19, 1962.

Enrollees came from, and returned to, Kansas farms. Therefore, the effort devoted to the short course was most effectively used. Plans were made to offer similar short courses in future years.

In Depth Schools—1963

Agronomy schools in-depth were conducted for selected Extension cooperators in five southeast Kansas counties in the winter of 1963. The schools were organized on the assumption that certain cooperators desired more technical information on agronomy subject matter than was normally presented to the general public.

Three 3-hour sessions were conducted in each of the five counties. The schools dealt entirely with soils, soil fertility, fertilizers, and fertilizer usage. The technical subject matter included soil formation, clay minerals, humus, soil acidity and lime, phosphorus, potash, nitrogen and soil testing.

The total attendance at the schools was 151, of whom 128 were crop producers, 10 fertilizer and lime dealers, nine County Extension Agents, two ASCS personnel, and two ASCS committeemen. An evaluation by the participants indicated that all discussions were valuable, although some were somewhat difficult to comprehend.

Public Affairs—1963

A Public Affairs project was established in 1961 and Robert J. Bevins employed as Extension Specialist in Public Affairs, effective July 1, 1961. Considerable time was devoted to organizing the project and acquainting Extension personnel with the objectives of the program.

Information concerning critical issues was prepared for presentation in public meetings and for use by the County Extension Agents.

One of the Extension Public Affairs programs pertained to the Wheat Referendum, and the related program of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Every effort was made to keep the program objective, with an emphasis on identifying possible options.

In 1963, "Wheat, People and the Plains," Great Plains Agricultural Council Publication No. 21, was finished. It was a cooperative effort by Extension Economists from Montana to Texas, and represented work extending over a year and a half.

The publication was a set of five fact sheets compiled as resource material for groups interested in an in-depth discussion of wheat production, marketing and processing and the complex problems related to it.

A lesson guide on the European Common Market was prepared in 1963 for the use of the Extension Home Economics study groups.

"Great Decisions" was a major effort in the Public Affairs program. In 1963, a series of 13 training sessions in Public Affairs educational programs were attended

by 240 Extension personnel.

In 1960, the organization of Extension work in Kansas included 30 active projects, with 95 sub-projects.

With a similar number, more or less, in each of the 50 states, the work of reviewing and approving plans of work for each project and subject had become a time consuming task for the Federal Extension Service (FES).

Tornado—1960

On May 19, 1960, a tornado struck and left a path of destruction across five Kansas counties. The area damaged was from one-half to two miles wide and approximately 75 miles long. The tornado first touched the ground in western Shawnee County, then moved in a northeasterly direction to the state line and into Missouri.

The small town of Meriden, northeast of Topeka, was almost completely destroyed. Several other communities received serious damage, and approximately 200 northeast Kansas farm families found their homes and farmsteads seriously or completely destroyed.

Extension Coordinated Efforts—1960

The Extension Service, working from the office of the County Agricultural Extension Agent in Shawnee County, immediately called a conference of representatives of other agencies, including the Farmers' Home Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and farm managers from local radio and television stations.

Extension Engineering Specialists, and group representatives at the conference, each outlined the services they could render in a relief and reconstruction program. Responsibilities included:

- 1) Extension engineers were to provide in-

formation and technical planning services for reconstruction.

- 2) Agencies providing credit established special offices to receive and process applications for loans.
- 3) Radio, television, and newspaper representatives agreed to handle announcements and information services.

Clean-Up Activities—1960

During the clean-up period following the tornado, County Extension Agents contacted 173 of the families whose farmsteads were most severely damaged.

The Extension Architect worked with the families on reconstruction plans, including homes, farm buildings, and farmstead layout if rearrangement of the farm buildings seemed desirable.

Forty-four families were given specific assistance with reconstruction plans. The County Extension Agents also devoted 49 days working with families in a similar manner.

In addition, 35 local leaders were given special training by the Extension Architect and Extension Home Furnishing Specialist in the repair and care of storm damaged furniture.

The 1960 tornado alerted Extension personnel to the need to be ready to give assistance to families who might be struck by disaster of any kind.

Housing for Division of Extension—1950's-80's

Specialist Housing Change—1952

A copy of a letter from Kansas State University President James A. McCain in 1952, to the Extension

Specialists emphasizing concern about location of offices at that time:

All Subject Matter Specialists in Extension

August 13, 1952

COLLEGE

Dear Colleagues:

At a meeting of the Administrative Council on June 17, it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to study and recommend a policy in the matter of whether Extension specialists should be housed with resident subject matter departments or with Extension administration as is now the case.

This matter needed clarification in advance of detailed planning for new buildings to house the Extension Service, the School of Home Economics and the three Animal Industries Departments.

Furthermore, some confusion existed over whether the College actually had a firm policy in the matter and what the policy was. At present the specialists are with Extension Administration.

In December of 1949, however, the College administration gave official approval to a recommendation that space be provided in the new addition to East and West Waters Halls to house certain specialists in agriculture with their subject matter departments. This would imply either a change in the present arrangement or at least a modification of policy as it applies to one group of specialists.

The committee appointed on June 17 surveyed practices in other Land Grant Colleges and elicited opinions from the Extension specialists and department heads directly involved. Under date of July 17, the committee made the following recommendation:

Motion made, and passed, with Dean L. C. Williams dissenting, that this committee recommend that the policy of Kansas State College be to house Extension subject matter specialists in resident subject matter departments.

It was agreed unanimously to recommend that a policy statement on housing Extension subject matter specialists be documented and that henceforth plans for new buildings be in conformity with the policy thus declared.

This report was transmitted to the Administrative Council on August 5, and the Council by unanimous vote recommended its adoption. I have accepted the recommendation.

This decision was not an easy one to make. The most cogent argument in favor of maintaining the present policy is my firm belief that the Extension Service of Kansas State College is second to none in the entire nation. It would follow from such a conviction that little would be gained and much risked from such reorganization.

However, after a careful study of the committee's report and following conference with several staff members concerned, I am persuaded that the action finally taken should serve to strengthen Extension. I am further confirmed in this belief by Dean William's report of the fine spirit in which you who are Extension specialists accepted his announcement of the decision.

I should like to stress that whether we construct a new and adequate building to house the Extension Service is not and has not been involved in this decision. The clarification of our policy in this matter was necessary in order to determine the type of building we should build and the facilities it would provide.

A new building for Extension is still Number 2 on our list of priorities, and this building is one of three for which I have indicated to the Board of Regents we wish to seek an appropriation from the 1953 Legislature.

Some apprehension was expressed that the new policy would 'dismember' or reduce the staff of the Extension Service. On the contrary, it seems to me that the policy now agreed upon should have the opposite effect; namely, to enlist a considerable number of additional persons as active supporters of Extension.

Each department head with an Extension specialist housed with his staff will now feel even a stronger obligation than ever to work vigorously in behalf of the Extension program.

I have many times expressed gratification over the happy relationship which has prevailed for many years in the College between Extension and resident instruction, and Extension and the Experiment Station.

The tradition has been firmly established of reconciling our differences 'within the family' and putting up a united front in our relationships with the groups and individuals we serve throughout the state. I doubt if there is another Land-Grant College that can claim a better record of harmony and cooperation in these areas.

I am sure that under the new housing arrangements and with the same spirit of cooperation and dedication to the job you have shown in the past, we can not only maintain this level of achievement but increase the scope and quality of our service to our constituents.

In line with the policy now agreed upon, Specialists will be housed with subject matter departments at such time as adequate space can be made available for that purpose.

Sincerely yours,
/s/James A. McCain
President

Umberger Hall—1958

In 1958, Extension moved into Umberger Hall, a building designed and built specifically for Extension use.

Although the Extension professional staff has expanded beyond the available space today (1988), Umberger Hall remained the headquarters location on the KSU campus.

At present, all Agricultural Specialists are housed in their respective subject matter departments in

other campus buildings—Waters, Weber, Throckmorton, Seaton, Call, Shellenberger Halls, Home Economics Specialists are in Justin Hall, Forestry Specialists are in the Gallaher building, and Radio-TV specialists are in McCain Auditorium.

Outline Traces Housing—1905-89

The location of housing for the Division of Extension through the years is shown in the table on the preceding page.

Project/Staff Reorganization—1963

On July 1, 1963, all Extension projects were rewritten and combined into only nine projects, including Continuing Education.

The projects relating to agriculture were:
No. 3 - Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development.

Housing Location for Division of Cooperative Extension						
<i>Department</i>	<i>1905-36</i>	<i>1936-42</i>	<i>1942-47</i>	<i>1947-56</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1988</i>
Administration	Anderson Hall	Anderson Hall	Anderson Hall	Ext Barracks	Umberger Hall Waters Hall	Umberger Hall
District Agents	Anderson Hall	Bible College	Military Science	Ext Barracks	Umberger Hall	Areas Offices
Home Economics	Anderson Hall	Bible College	Military Science	Ext Barracks	Umberger Hall	Justin Hall
4-H Youth	Anderson Hall	Bible College	Wareham House	Ext Barracks	Umberger Hall	Umberger Hall
Ag Specialists	Resp. Depts. & Anderson Hall	Bible College	Military Science	Ext Barracks	Umberger Hall	Resp. Depts.
Ag Econ.	----	----	----	----	----	Waters Hall
Agronomy	----	----	----	----	----	Throckmorton
Animal Sc	----	----	----	----	----	Weber Hall Call Hall
Vet Medicine	----	----	----	----	----	Vet Cl Sc Bldg
Entomology	----	----	----	----	----	Waters Hall
Forestry	----	----	----	----	----	Forestry Bldg.
Grain Science	----	----	----	----	----	Shellenberger
Horticulture	----	----	----	----	----	Waters Hall
Plant Pathology	----	----	----	----	----	Throckmorton
Engineering	Seaton Hall	Seaton Hall	Seaton Hall	Ext Barracks	Umberger Hall	Seaton Hall
Continuing Ed	Anderson Hall	Anderson Hall	Anderson Hall	Ext Barracks	Umberger Hall	-----
Comm. Dev.	----	----	----	----	----	Umberger Hall
Energy Ext	----	----	----	----	----	Ward Hall
CSO	----	----	----	----	----	Umberger Hall
Information	Anderson Hall	Bible College	Wareham House	Ext Barracks	Umberger Hall	Umberger Hall
KKSU Radio	----	----	----	----	----	McCain Audit.
Duplication Ctr.	----	----	----	----	Umberger Hall	Umberger Hall
Distribution Ctr.	Anderson Hall	Bible College	Anderson Hall	Anderson Hall	Umberger Hall	Umberger Hall

No. 4 - Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products.

At the same time the heads of the resident departments in agriculture were brought into the Extension Service on a one-tenth or two-tenths time basis.

They served as the head of the departmental work, with an Extension Specialist as a Section Leader, in those cases where the number of Specialists exceeded two or three.

The resulting administrative and supervisory organization was as follows:

Project 3 —Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Use

W. G. Amstein, State Leader (LWOP, AID, India)

John M. Ferguson, Acting State Leader

Department of Agricultural Economics:

John A. Nordin, Head

Norman V. Whitehair, Assistant Head, Extension

Farm Management Section:

Victor E. Jacobs, Section Leader & Extension Economist

Farm Management Association Section:

John H. Coolidge, Section Leader & Extension Economist

Department of Agronomy:

Raymond V. Olson, Head

Frank G. Bieberly, Section Leader and Extension Specialist, Crops and Soils

Department of Animal Husbandry:

Rufus F. Cox, Head

Wendell A. Moyer, Section Leader and Extension Specialist, Animal Husbandry

Department of Dairy Science:

Charles L. Norton, Head

Department of Entomology:

Herbert C. Knutson, Head

Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture:

Robert P. Ealy, Head

Harold G. Gallaheer, Section Leader, Extension Specialist in Farm Forestry, and State Forester

Department of Poultry Science:

Thomas B. Avery, Head

Department of Plant Pathology:

Stuart M. Pady, Head

College of Veterinary Medicine:

Elden E. Leasure, Dean

Department of Engineering Extension:

John M. Ferguson, State Leader

Project 4— Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products

Department of Agricultural Economics:

John A. Nordin, Head

Norman V. Whitehair, Assistant Head, Extension

Department of Flour and Feed Milling Industries:

John A. Shellenberger, Head

With the foregoing changes in administration and organization of the Extension program involving Agricultural Specialists, the Supervision of Agricultural Specialists as a project and position was discontinued, June 30, 1963.

Staff Growth Summary—1963

The number of Extension Service staff position on December 31, 1963 were as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Number</u>
Unclassified:	
Administration	4.5
Information	16.1
Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resources Development	62.1
Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products	9.8
Extension Home Economics	19.0
4-H & Other Youth Prog	9.0
Comm. and Public Affairs	6.0
Organization & Supv. of County Ext. Operations:	
State Staff	13.0
County Staff	262.0
Assistant Agri. Agents	10.0
County Sab. and LWOP	10.0
Continuing Education	18.7
Total	441.0
Less: County Sabbatical and LWOP positions	(10.0)
Net Total	431.0
Classified: (Excl county clerical)	<u>89.7</u>
Total Positions	520.7

Extension Staff—1964

By June 30, 1964, the staff consisted of the following:

- 7 in Extension Administration
- 25 in Extension Information
- 81 in Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development
- 13 in Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products
- 19 in Home Economics Extension
- 8 in 4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs
- 8 in Community and Public Affairs

- 12 in Department of County Extension Operations
- 20 in Department of Continuing Education
- 105 County Agricultural Agents
 - 5 Assistant County Agricultural Agents
- 105 County Home Economics Agents
 - 12 Assistant County Home Economics Agents
- 33 County Club Agents
 - 1 Assistant County Club Agent
- 17 Assistant County Agricultural Agents in Training

Off-Campus Extension Offices—1960

The terms District Offices and Area Offices are both used in the personnel rosters in the 1960's, and in the Extension titles given to Specialists. In the late 1960's, these offices and Specialists were referred to as "Off-Campus Extension Offices" and "Off-Campus Extension Specialists" for a time.

The generic term "off-campus office" will be used in the following discussion of these offices and specialists, although they may have been referred to as district offices, area offices, or farm management offices at the time.

Garden City Off-Campus Office—1955

Area Extension Specialists were assigned to the Southwest area as early as September 1, 1955, when Dale Edelbute was appointed as an Area Extension Agriculturalist. He was listed in the personnel roster with the Department of Agricultural Specialists.

By 1965, a Garden City Extension Office had been established for a number of years at the Garden City Branch Agricultural Experiment Station.

It was occupied by a District Farm Management Specialist and an Area Agronomist. Future plans included an Area Animal Husbandry Specialist, an Area 4-H Specialist and a District Home Management Specialist.

In 1966, an Area Extension Horticulturist was assigned to Southwest Kansas, stationed at Ulysses in Grant County. There were two additional Farm Management Fieldmen, one stationed at Greensburg in Kiowa County and a second at La-Crosse in Rush County.

An Area Extension Animal Husbandry position was added to the staff but the position was not filled as of December 31, 1966.

Also in the Southwest Area in 1966, but not housed in the Area Office, were three Farm Management Association Fieldmen and an Area Extension Horticulturist. They could not be moved to the area office until more adequate quarters were obtained.

Remodeling of the office located at the Garden City Branch Agricultural Experiment Station began in 1966. A memorandum of agreement was entered into by the Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service outlining how the area office would function in relation to the Experiment Station. Dale Edelbute, Area Extension Agriculturalist was designated as area office manager.

The office building at the Garden City Branch Agricultural Experiment Station had been remodeled by 1967. However, there was a serious question as to whether this space would be adequate to meet Extension's needs based on the anticipated expansion of Area Extension programs.

Four Area Extension Specialists were assigned to the Garden City office in November, 1967. They were:

<u>Specialist</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dale Edelbute	Area Extension Specialist, Crops and Soils
Eugene Francis,	Area Extension Specialist, Animal Husbandry

John Schlender District Extension Economist, Farm Mgt. (LWOP)

Loren Whipps District Extension Economist, Farm Management

Also appointed to the Garden City office in 1967, were two Extension Economists, Farm Management (Farm Management Fieldmen), Danny Trayer and Jon Herod.

Other Extension Specialists in the Southwest Area, and the towns where they were officed, were:

Milam T. Jones Area Extension Spec., Ulysses

John Smercheck Farm Mgmt. Econ., Assn. 5, Greensburg

Off-Campus Extension Offices—1960-65

From about 1960 to 1965, steps were taken to implement a system of Area Extension Offices for Specialists.

The purpose was to help meet the increased demand for technical information and to service programs such as Rural Area Development, which extended across county lines.

Area Extension Specialists were viewed as a supplement to county and state staffs and not a substitute for them.

The work of establishing the off-campus Extension offices was intensified in 1965.

The Annual Extension Report for calendar year 1966 reported off-campus Extension offices at:

Belleville

Colby

Garden City

Hays

Hiawatha

Hutchinson

Iola

Parsons

Colby Off-Campus Office—1961

The Colby off-campus Extension office was established in 1961. The office was first located at the Colby Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, but was moved to an office building in Colby due to space difficulties.

The first off-campus Specialist at the Colby office was Frank Overley, District Extension Economist, Farm

Management, appointed February 1, 1960 to the Northwest District.

Kenneth Urban and Donald Faidley, two Extension Economists, Farm Management (Fieldmen), were also in the Colby office beginning January 1, 1965, and April 11, 1966, respectively.

A District Home Management Specialist position was added in 1966 and the position filled in 1967. Gersilda Guthrie became District Extension Specialist, Home Management on July 1, 1967.

A third Farm Management Association Fieldman position was added early in 1966. However, because of the reorganization of Farm Management Associations, a Fieldman position was shifted from the Colby to the Garden City area office in 1967, bringing the number back to two.

Iola Off-Campus Office—1961

This office was first established in 1961, in the Allen County Agricultural Extension Council offices.

Gilbert F. Begeman Jr., District Extension Forester, and Jay L. Treat, Extension Economist, Farm Management, were stationed there.

In 1966, the Area Forester was to be transferred to the Parsons Office. In August, 1966, Jay Treat and Dorothy Neufeld were officed in Iola. Plans were to phase out the Iola Office in the next few years.

Hutchinson Off-Campus Office—1963

District County Farm Management Specialists were located in County Extension Offices in the spring of 1960, when the Balanced Farming and Family Living Program was expanded.

Kenneth McReynolds moved from County Extension Agent in Clay County to a Farm Management position in Hutchinson and was housed in the Reno County Extension Office. C. R. (Randy) Biswell was already housed in that office as a District Forester.

The first Extension Office established in Hutchinson was in 1963. The District Extension Specialists and the Farm Management Association Fieldmen were officed in the Administration Building on the Kansas State Fair Grounds.

District Extension Specialists were Henry (Hank) Deutsch, Forester; Les Frazier, Community Development Specialist; and Ken McReynolds, District Extension Economist. Farm Management Fieldmen were Charles Hageman and Hobart Frederick.

Because office space at the Kansas State Fair Grounds was considered inadequate, the office was moved to a commercial building at 20 Twenty-ninth Street Court in Hutchinson in 1966.

At this location, Bill Collins was employed as a third fieldman for the Farm Management Association. Norma Redeker was appointed as an Extension Home Management Specialist.

Belleville Off-Campus Office—1964

Beginning in August, 1964, there was an Area Extension Agricultural Development Specialist stationed at Belleville, with an office in the courthouse.

The Specialist was Patrick Smythe, assigned for administrative purposes to the Department of Extension Engineering.

This was a cooperative project between the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Kansas Extension Service, supporting an agricultural development educational program in the irrigated area of North Central Kansas.

The project was phased out, the Belleville Office was closed on December 1, 1966, and the position moved to Manhattan.

Smythe was transferred to Manhattan as Extension Specialist with the title, Extension Economist, Resource Development.

Hays Off-Campus Office—1964

An Extension office was established at the Hays Branch Agricultural Experiment Station in 1964.

In 1965, the only Specialist was Fred Atchison, District Extension Forester, who was stationed at Hays from July 1, 1964 to June 14, 1972.

Future plans in 1965, called for Area Extension Specialists in Animal Husbandry, 4-H, and Home Economics.

Hiawatha Off-Campus Office—1965

A Hiawatha Extension Office was being established in 1965. Office space had not yet been arranged.

Two staff members, an Area Extension Agronomist and an Extension Farm Management Association Fieldman, had been at Hiawatha for about two years.

An Area Development Specialist project for a six county area in Northeast Kansas was funded with Smith-Lever 3(d) funds in 1965. The Specialist was to be employed starting in January, 1966.

Future plans for the Hiawatha Office included addition of an Area 4-H Specialist. At least one additional Farm

Management Association Fieldman was available also.

During 1966, a commercial office building that was being constructed to be an Extension Office was rented and furnished. Duane A. Olsen, Area Resource Development Specialist, was designated as office manager.

The Extension Specialists in Hiawatha in August, 1966 were:

Specialist	Position
Duane Olsen,	Area Ext. Econ., Resource Development
Leo Figurski,	Dist. Extension Economist
Jean Carlson,	Dist. Ext. Spec., Home Mgnt.
Dean Dicken,	Area Extension Agronomist
Raymond Hackler	Ext. Economist, Farm Mgnt., Assn. 4
William Dickson,	Asst. County Ext. Agent, Assn. 4

A Forestry Specialist for Watershed Planning and an additional Farm Management Association Fieldman were assigned to the Hiawatha office in FY 1967.

Concordia Off-Campus Office—1965

According to the 1965 Annual Extension Report, long-time plans called for an Extension Office at Concordia.

The office was in the basement of the Cloud County Farm Bureau Insurance building across the street from the County Courthouse.

An Area 4-H Specialist, William Borst, moved to Concordia April 1, 1967, where he joined an Extension Farm Management Fieldman, Laurenz Greene, who had been stationed there since January 1, 1960.

They were joined by a second Farm Management Fieldman, Ross Olson, whose appointment became effective January 17, 1968.

Borst served seven counties in 4-H programs—Jewell, Republic, Cloud, Mitchell, Clay, Lincoln, and Ottawa. On February 28, 1970, he left to assume youth responsibilities as part of an Expanded Food and Nutrition Program (EFNEP) team under Assistant Director Wilber Ringler.

The other member of that EFNEP team, Ruth Wells, had responsibilities in home economics.

Parsons Off-Campus Office—1965

The Parsons Area Office was in the process of being established in 1965, only a few miles from the Southeast Branch Agricultural Experiment Station at Mound Valley. It was established and furnished in a commercial office

building in Parsons in 1966.

Staff available, in 1966, were two Area Extension Specialists in Crops and Soils, Verlin H. Peterson and Eddie Beason, and a District Extension Forester, Gary Naughton.

The two Extension Agronomists on joint appointments with the Southeast Kansas Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Area Extension Forester was reassigned to the Parsons office.

A position for a Forestry Extension Specialist for Watershed Planning was established at Parsons in 1967, and filled by Gerald Bratton.

That year Verlin Peterson, Area Extension Agronomist, one-half time, accepted a state staff position as an Extension Agronomist.

Chanute Off-Campus Office—1970

The office was opened December 7, 1970, and served as the base of operations for one or more Extension Specialists with secretarial assistance during the formative years.

Satellite offices were maintained for Farm Management Fieldmen at Sedan and Garnett.

In FY 1970, the Area Extension Specialists' offices located in Southeast Kansas at Parsons and Iola, were consolidated into one more centrally located office at Chanute.

Extension Area Concept—1960's

Kansas Extension Response in 1960's

Recognizing its changing educational role, Kansas Extension, in the late 1960's, became heavily involved in programs designed to solve social problems resulting from the adoption of technical agricultural production practices.

Extension also became aware of the gigantic consumer-service industry, the development of automation-cybernation in the manufacturing industry, and the massive impact of improved communications and transportation systems.

Extension's awareness was reflected in its response to the changing interests and needs of individuals and communities with expanded educational services.

Extension also adopted many new teaching methods and programs, such as:

- "In-depth" teaching
- Area specialization.
- Rural areas development.
- Low income family programs.
- Neighborhood Youth Corps.
- Agri-business clinics.
- Communications training.
- Urban-rural zoning.
- Public Affairs.

Extension Organization Changes—1966

Three changes were taking place in 1966 that affected the organization structure of Kansas Extension:

- 1) Establishment and staffing off-campus offices.

- 2) Realignment of Extension administrative districts.
- 3) Redefining the boundaries of the Extension Division.

Realign Administrative Districts—1966

From July 1956 through 1965, Kansas had five administrative districts. Their boundaries were set quite largely on a geographical basis.

The FY 1965 Annual Report stated:

Since that time considerable changes have occurred in the Extension Program. It seemed advisable to re-district the state, taking into account as much as possible, such things as: types of farming areas; declining and developing population areas; cooperative agricultural and non-agricultural economy; off-farm employment of rural people; magnitude of non-farm requests for agricultural, 4-H and home economics information; centers for agri-business industries; and focal points for area programs.

The new districts will be affected January 1, 1966.

On January 1, 1966 the five administrative districts in Kansas were realigned, shifts were made in the counties assigned to the districts and they were renamed as follows:

- District 1— 24 counties in Southwest Kansas
- District 2— 24 counties in Northwest Kansas
- District 3— 11 counties; including four in the Wichita Area, (Sedgwick, Butler, Reno and Harvey), five in the Eastern Kaw Valley Area, (Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas and Shawnee) and two others, (Riley and Geary).

District 4— 23 counties in North Central and North Eastern Kansas

District 5— 23 counties in South Eastern Kansas

No changes were made in the administrative relationships between the counties and the state Extension office.

The redistricting allowed more programming consideration for the non-farm agricultural economy, off farm employment of rural people, non-farm requests for information in agriculture, home economics and 4-H, and ways of making maximum use of mass information media in Extension teaching.

The most radical difference in the new districts established in 1966, was a district that included most of the larger cities in Kansas, sometimes called the "urban district."

It included two sets of counties, those on or near International Highway 70 from Kansas City to Manhattan and Junction City and another group of counties in the Wichita area.

This district was eliminated in 1971 when five new districts were established by Director Robert Bohannon.

McCain Supports District Concept—1966

Early in 1966, Dr. James A. McCain, President of Kansas State University, indicated in a feature article in the *Kansas Farmer* that the Cooperative Extension Service was considering decentralizing its organization. This added impetus to the development of the "Area Approach" concept.

Subsequently, serious consideration was given to establishing headquarter administrative districts off-campus, and at the same time increase the number of specialists to represent more of the major subject matter areas.

Self-Study Committees—1968

The desire of the Kansas Extension administration and staff to take a closer look at its mission and to make adjustment in program direction was reflected in the extensive self-study effort started in 1968.

Study groups were formed in all of the Extension Program area of that time:

Extension Administration.

Agricultural Production, Management & Natural Resources.

Marketing & Utilization of Agricultural Products.

Extension Home Economics.

4-H & Other Youth.

Community Development & Public Affairs.

Organization & Supervision of County Operations.

Through this process, Kansas Extension established new goals and priorities for present and future Extension programs, examined ways to strengthen university-wide coordination, and identified project needs in terms of space, staff, and financial support.

Kansas TAP's—1968

An other expansion area for Extension was the closer coordination with other USDA agencies fostered by the formation of State, Area, and County Technical Action Panels.

Area Extension Philosophy—1969

The basic reason for moving toward the area approach was to place Area Extension Specialists closer to local people to more quickly identify and help solve technical problems, according to the 1969 Annual Extension Report.

Other benefits identified were to:

- 1) Decentralize the Extension organization and get it closer to the concerns of people.
- 2) Facilitate more "team of Specialists" efforts in solving problems.
- 3) Reduce the chance for program duplication.
- 4) Translate area problems more rapidly into Extension programs.
- 5) Improve communication with influential people whose support for the Extension Service is essential.
- 6) Encourage more staff loyalty and esprit de corps.

Area Administrative Changes—1969

Two administrative shifts were made early in 1969 to help implement the area approach:

- 1) The line of authority was adjusted in County Operations so that all district supervisors were administratively responsible to the Director.
- 2) The state was divided into six new administrative districts that could ultimately be converted to areas.

Area Extension Specialists—1969

By July, 1969, twenty four Area Extension Specialists, other than those in Farm Management were stationed in 10 off-campus offices to service special regional audiences. Nineteen Extension Farm Management Econo-

mists were housed in these and six additional offices.

Joint office space was provided where two or more Specialists and/or Farm Management Fieldmen shared an office. The locations and the number of Extension Specialists in each location, were:

Location	Subj.Matter Specialists	Farm Management
Colby	2	2
Concordia	1	3
Garden City	4	3
Hays	1	1
Hiawatha	6	2
Hutchinson	2	3
Iola	2	0
Parsons	2	0
Ulysses	1	0
Wichita	3	0

Greensburg	0	1
Wamego	0	1
Erie	0	1
Garnett	1	1
El Dorado	0	1
Total	25	19

Subject Matter Areas —1969

Subject matter areas represented in 1969, by off-campus Extension Specialists were:

- Animal Science and Industry
- Crops and Soils
- Extension Television
- Farm Management
- Forestry
- 4-H Club Work
- Home Management
- Horticulture
- Resource Development

County Extension Structure/Legislation—1951-66

Last Counties to Organize—1950-52

Gove and Trego counties had not organized a County Farm Bureau prior to 1950.

On February 22, 1950, George Sidwell, former County Agricultural Extension Agent in Rice County, was assigned to Gove and Trego counties to give assistance in their Extension program, largely in 4-H Club Work.

He was also to determine the degree of interest in organizing County Farm Bureaus for sponsoring county Extension programs in these two counties.

Trego County leaders organized a County Farm Bureau December 19, 1950, and Sidwell was employed as their Agricultural Extension Agent.

Gove County was never organized under the County Farm Bureau law. Because of considerable opposition to the County Farm Bureau in the county, efforts to organize were dropped until the new County Extension Law was passed.

A County Agricultural Extension Council was organized to operate under the new law, effective January 1, 1952.

Extension Council Law—1951

With the passage of the County Agricultural Extension Council Law in 1951, and the repeal of the County

Farm Bureau law effective January 1, 1952, the Extension Service ceased to have an official connection with the County Farm Bureaus in Kansas.

Asst. Agents for Urban Clientele—1951-64

Several counties began adding Assistant Agents to work more closely with urban clientele. These included:

Reno Co.	Asst Home Economics Agent	Jan 1, 1951
Dickinson Co.	Asst Home Economics Agent	Apr 1, 1951
Sedgwick Co.	Asst Home Economics Agent	Jan 1, 1952
Wyandotte Co.	Asst Home Economics Agent	Jul 13, 1953
Rice Co.	Asst Home Economics Agent	Jul 27, 1953
Reno Co.	Asst Agricultural Agent	Apr 1, 1954
Johnson Co.	Asst Home Economics Agent	Nov 1, 1954
Shawnee Co.	Asst Home Economics Agent	Jan 1, 1955

Saline Co.		
Asst Home Economics Agent		Jan 1, 1956
Rice Co.		
Asst Agricultural Agent		Feb 1, 1956
Barton Co.		
Asst Agricultural Agent		Apr 1, 1956
McPherson Co.		
Asst Home Economics Agent		Jul 1, 1956
Sedgwick Co.		
Asst Agricultural Agent		Jun 12, 1961
Johnson Co.		
Asst Agricultural Agent		Jan 1, 1962
Wyandotte Co.		
Asst Agricultural Agent		Aug 5, 1963
Douglas Co.		
Asst Home Economics Agent		Jan 1, 1964

In 1944, 29 percent of all families influenced by Extension were non farm families. By 1961 this percentage had risen to 62.

The usual County Extension program included some interests of urban people. A few 4-H club projects were developed especially to meet the need of urban members.

These projects included photography, wood-working, home improvement, auto mechanics and a few others.

Memorandum of Understanding—1952

Since the County Agricultural Extension Council law provided for cooperation between the Division of College Extension of Kansas State University and the County Extension Councils, a memorandum between these two parties was developed early in 1952.

Some of the important provisions of the memorandum were:

- 1) The University will conduct its Extension program in the counties only by cooperation with the Extension councils.
- 2) The University will provide a staff of Specialists to assist in the execution of county Extension programs.
- 3) The University will provide administrative supervisors to represent the Director of Extension in carrying out his responsibilities in the counties in an effort to maintain satisfactory relationships.
- 4) The University will use mass media including

the press, radio and television to acquaint the people of Kansas with the progress being made in the Extension program.

- 5) The Extension Council will provide a satisfactory county office as headquarters for the County Extension Agents.
- 6) The Extension Council will cooperate with the University in the selection and employment of County Extension Agents.
- 7) The Extension council will expend funds in keeping with established policies and laws of the state.
- 8) The Extension council will maintain a complete record of all receipts and expenditures and an accurate record of the business transacted by the Executive Board and the Council.
- 9) The Extension council will plan and conduct a county Extension program in keeping with the legislation pertaining to such programs.

Train Extension Council Members—1961

One of the recommendations the State Extension Advisory Committee made at its meeting in December, 1960, was that a training program be organized for members of the County Extension Councils.

The Director of Extension appointed a committee to prepare a recommended training program and training outlines.

After much deliberation the committee recommended a series of three training sessions for County Extension Council members. The sessions were to include:

- 1) A September meeting to plan township election meetings and to assign responsibilities in holding those meetings.
- 2) A discussion at the annual meeting of the Extension Council to cover the individual responsibilities of the council member.
- 3) A January meeting to study county Extension program planning procedure and the responsibility of the Council in program planning.

The committee, with the assistance of the Extension artist, prepared a series of three leaflets, one for each of the above mentioned meetings. The leaflets listed the responsibilities of individual council members and the council as a whole.

Reports on the training sessions indicated that more than half of the States members participated in the training sessions. The training guides were continued for use during the fall and winter of 1961-62.

County Extension Operations—1961

On July 1, 1961, the name of the project known as County Agent Work was changed to County Extension Operations. Oscar Norby, then Coordinator of Extension Program Planning, was made State Leader of Field Operations and the position of Coordinator of Extension Program Planning was discontinued.

The new state leader was assigned the responsibility of coordinating the work in county Extension finances, county personnel and county Extension programs. The State Leader was made responsible to the Director of Extension through the Associate Director for the activities of the County Extension Agents.

At the same time, the five District Home Economics Agents, who had been responsible to the State Leader for Home Economics, were made administratively responsible to the State Leader of Field Operations.

The Assistant State Club Leaders assigned to each district were given the title of Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work but continued their administrative responsibility to the State Leader for Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

County Ag Extension Council Law—1966-67

In December, 1966, the Kansas Cooperative Extension Advisory Council passed a resolution asking the Director of Extension to make a study of the Kansas County Agricultural Extension Council Law.

Special attention was to be given to the adequacy of election procedures for both rural and urban areas.

The Extension Advisory Council asked that a report on this study be ready for the Council's next meeting in December, 1967.

Concerns of the Advisory Council about the Extension law, as reported in the Annual Extension Report, 1967, were:

- 1) Several counties are finding it more and more difficult to carry out the intent of the present law in conducting elections because of population shifts, including city annexations and farm families moving to town.

- 2) Because of the changes that have occurred in our economic and social structure, Extension educational programs have broadened to include almost all segments of the population—producers, agribusiness firms and all classes of consumers.

Therefore, possibly there should be a corresponding broadening of the base of representation on the County Agricultural Extension Councils and their planning committees.

- 3) The planning or adopting of Extension educational programs to local needs is best done by persons with special interests, or knowledge of specific program areas.

This might indicate that better program planning procedures could be implemented with some changes in County Agricultural Extension Council representation and procedures.

- 4) With the broadening scope of programs and clientele, some difficulties are experienced in explaining the functions of the County Agricultural Extension Council. This is particularly evident in urban areas and with non-farm groups.

This seems to direct attention to a restatement in the law of the purposes of the County Agricultural Extension Council and a possible renaming of the Council. (A special committee was appointed to study this problem.)

The Extension Administration spent considerable time discussing the law with other Extension staff members, including District Supervisors, County Extension Agents and Specialists. Opinions were obtained from a number of individuals throughout the state.

A report was presented to the Extension Advisory Council in December of 1967. The report contained alternative suggestions regarding changes in name of the County Agricultural Extension Councils, changes in representation on the Council, and organization for program planning.

After reviewing the report, the Extension Advisory Council requested that the Director of Cooperative Extension draw up revisions of the law for consideration by the 1969 Kansas Legislature.

Short Course for Young Farmers—1963

Eight Week Short Course Revival—1963

In 1963, the idea of a short course for young farmers

was again revived, plans made and a very successful eight-week short course devoted to farm management

was conducted. There were 68 participants during February and March of 1964.

Plans were then made for a similar short course to be conducted at a similar time in 1965, but with the content revised in line with recommendations made by those who attended the 1964 short course.

Wilton Thomas, District Extension Specialist in Farm Management, was directly responsible for the organization and administration of the short courses in 1963.

(This course is discussed in more detail in the Extension Agricultural Economics chapter.)

Contributing Author: The primary contributing author to this overview summary of the Kansas Cooperating Extension Service organization, administration, and program emphasis for this 1950-69 era was Earl H. Teagarden, who first recorded his compilations in the publication, *Kansas Extension Service*—from 1868-1964. His observations have been revised, consolidated, and adapted to a new format for this update publication. Additional data on the late 1960's was supplied by Robert L. Johnson, Extension Training Specialist.