

ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS
AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
211 POST OFFICE BUILDING
BERKELEY 1, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE
RECORDING SECRETARY

August 8, 1961

TO: Western Directors
FROM: John O. Gerald, Recording Secretary
SUBJECT: July, 1961 Minutes

Attached are Minutes of your recent meetings in Laramie and Fort Collins. Below are itemized topics for your specific attention:

| <u>For Specific Attention Of</u> | <u>Page No.</u> | <u>Sidehead or Other Identification</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| All Directors | 7-9 | Amended policy on P&C travel (Extra copies of memorandum to technical committee members en- closed in envelope of each Direc- tor; one copy in others.) |
| | 14 | Discussion and action on procedures for getting seed into National Seed Storage facilities |
| | 24 | Section E. (1) of RRC report |
| | 25 | Nominations for 1961-62 |
| | 26 | Arrangements for November meeting |
| | 28-29 | Administrative Adviser assignments for 1961-62 /Correction: W-24, Cot- ton Mechanization - Curry; W-25, Range- land Improvement - Rasmussen./ |
| Future Agenda Items | 5 | Report of committee reviewing Western regional research relative to carcass evaluation |
| | 10 | Rural development research |
| | 10 | Appointment of Director to represent WD at 1962 Collaboration Conference |

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| <u>For Specific Attention Of</u> | <u>Page No.</u> | <u>Sidehead or Other Identification</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| ESCOPE | 4 | Seed Policy Statement, motion |
| | 6 | Committee of Nine, motion relative to amendment of Section 3. (c) 4 of Hatch Act |
| | 14-15 | Testing of products at Experiment Stations |
| Legislative Subcommittee Members | 6 | Motions relative to draft legislation |
| Committee of Nine Members | 6 | Motions relative to "contingency" fund and to amendment of Section 3. (c) 4 of Hatch Act |
| Adams | 5 | Committee assignment, carcass evaluation |
| Alexander | 5 | Committee assignment, carcass evaluation |
| | 6 | Committee of Nine, motion relative to amendment of Section 3. (c) 4 of Hatch Act |
| | 22 | Section D., RRC report, WM-17 review |
| | 22 | Section D., RRC report, WM-38 review |
| | 22 | Section D., RRC report, WM--, Integration and Coordination |
| | 23 | Section D., RRC report, WM-33 review |
| | 21 | Section D., RRC report, W-48 review |
| Asleson | 21 | Section D., RRC report, W-48 review |
| Boyce | 18 | Section A., Item 1, RRC report |
| | 18 | Section A., Item 12, RRC report |
| Briggs | 11-14 | Review of W-6, New Plants |
| Buchanan | 20 | Section D., RRC report, WM-39 review |
| | 20 | Section D., RRC report, WM-40 review |
| | 21 | Section D., RRC report, W-59 review |
| | | /Also, see listing for Legislative Subcommittee members above, and motion, p. 14, re: W-6, New Plants./ |
| Curry | 21 | Section D., RRC report, W-24 review |
| | 22 | Section D., RRC report, WM-41 review |

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| <u>For Specific Attention Of</u> | <u>Page No.</u> | <u>Sidehead or Other Identification</u> |
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| Ensign | 17 | Section A., Item 3, RRC report |
| | 20 | Section D., RRC report, W-12 review |
| | 21 | Section D., RRC report, W-58 review |
| | 23 | Section D., RRC report, W-47 review |
| Frevert | 20 | Section D., RRC report, W-51 review |
| | 20 | Section D., RRC report, W-62 review |
| | 21-22 | Section D., RRC report, W--, Farm Labor Requirements /Also, see listing for Legislative Subcommittee members above./ |
| Henderson | 18 | Section A., Item 11, RRC report |
| | 22 | Section D., RRC report, WM-33 review |
| Hilston | 11 | W-34 meeting in Hawaii, motion |
| | 17 | Section A., Item 5, RRC report |
| | 22 | Section D., RRC report, WM-23 review |
| Huffman | 19 | Section B., RRC report, IRM-1 review |
| | 24 | Section E., Item 2, RRC report |
| Jasper | 21 | Section D., RRC report, W-27 review |
| | 21 | Section D., RRC report, W-41 review /Also, see listings for Committee of Nine members above./ |
| Linsley | 11 | Proposed meeting of Home Economists, motion |
| | 18 | Section A., Item 8, RRC report |
| Price | 24 | Section E., Item 2, RRC report /Also, see listings above for ESCOP members./ |
| Rasmussen | 17 | Section A., Item 4, RRC report |
| | 20 | Section D., RRC report, W-52 review /Also, see listings above for Committee of Nine members./ |
| Rosenberg | 17 | Section A., Item 2, RRC report /Also, see listings above for Committee of Nine members./ |
| Sharp | 18 | Section A., Item 10, RRC report |
| | 22 | Section D., RRC report, WM-36 review |

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| Sharp (Cont'd) | 23 | Section D., RRC report, WM-45 review /Also, see listings for Boyce, Briggs, Jasper, Vaux, and ESCOP members./ |
| Thorne | 14 18 | Insect Identification, motion Section A., Item 7, RRC report |
| Vaux | 18 18-19 19 | Section A., Item 13, RRC report Section B., RRC report, W-72 review Section C., RRC report, WM-42 amendment |
| Wheeler | 5 18 | Committee assignment, carcass evalua- tion Section A., Item 9, RRC report /Also, see listing above for ESCOP members./ |
| Attachment | | |

J. Gerald

MINUTES OF
WESTERN DIRECTORS' MEETING
Laramie, Wyoming, and Fort Collins, Colorado

July 10-12, 1961

The meeting was called to order at 8:35 a.m. by Chairman Thorne. The following were present during all or part of the meeting:

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| R. K. Frevert | Arizona |
| H. E. Myers | |
| F. N. Briggs | California |
| D. E. Jasper | |
| E. G. Linsley | |
| G. W. Hamilton | Colorado |
| S. S. Wheeler | |
| R. D. Ensign | Idaho |
| J. A. Asleson | Montana |
| R. E. Ely | Nevada |
| A. S. Curry | New Mexico |
| R. W. Henderson | Oregon |
| F. E. Price | |
| D. A. Burgoyne | Utah |
| D. W. Thorne | |
| M. T. Buchanan | Washington |
| L. W. Rasmussen | |
| N. W. Hilston | Wyoming |
| J. W. Oxley | |
| F. B. Stitt | ARS |
| E. C. Elting | SESD |
| N. F. Farris | |

J. O. Gerald Recording Secretary

Introductions Hilston introduced J. W. Oxley, Assistant Dean and Director at Wyoming. He was instructed in his duties and welcomed into the Association of Western Agricultural Experiment Station Directors.

Corrections Second line, page 17, of the March 1961 Minutes was corrected
in March to read, "clarification of status...."
1961 Minutes

Ensign moved, Frevert seconded, that the Minutes be approved as corrected. Passed.

Comments of Elting reported on recent legislative and other developments.
SESD Repre- Provisions of the 1962 appropriation bill for the Department
sentatives of Agriculture, still pending in Congress, involved a greater
 than usual ^{number of} earmarked items for such areas as research on dodder,
 cucumber beetles, sugar beets, peach diseases, mushrooms, wheat
 breeding, soybean breeding, air sac disease of poultry, etc.
 The Payments to States item also carried an earmarked item, as
 passed by the Senate, which voted a \$4.0 M. increase, with
 \$1.0 M. earmarked for expanded research on weeds.

Also discussed by Elting was the requirements by the House Appropriations Committee for an appraisal of current research, both in the Department and by State experiment stations and industry, to determine the importance of research now being conducted as compared to additional research needs which have not yet been met. The Committee also mandated "that the Department give further study to the most effective means of (1) preventing duplication in research efforts and (2) centralizing research activities to bring about the most satisfactory research results where required on a broad basis."

Plan for integrating the appraisal of current research programs of the Department and that of the experiment stations was briefly outlined. Elting referred to research coordination as a topic of increasing concern to congressional committees as indicated by the issuance of such reports as Senate Report No. 263 entitled, "Coordination of Information on Current Scientific Research and Development Supported by the U. S. Government"; also, by the introduction of such bills as House Resolution 356 to require the National Science Foundation to coordinate all research information and clear all proposed research projects from all Federal agencies. Also, H. R. 7802, and companion bills, to provide for periodic congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid to State and local units of government. Elting emphasized that a primary feature of grant fund administration must be adequate machinery for effective coordination.

Proposal of the Forest Service to seek authority for grants-in-aid to State institutions for forestry research was briefly discussed.

Attention was called to the recent Department release on Rural Areas Development which urged Federal and State research which would supply technical information leading to more efficient and less costly farming and the utilization of both agricultural and industrial products produced under the Development Program.

Farris indicated that 1961-62 "no increase" allotments will be certified to Stations now, and any increases will be credited later. Budgets for 1963 will have to await the November meeting of the Western Directors. Farris informed Directors that the Committee of Nine will meet September 25-27, and requested that all items for review be forwarded to him soon. He also explained that the second study commented upon earlier by Elting, requested by the House Committee on Appropriations, must be completed by SESD and Administrative Advisers in time for review by the Committee of Nine in September.

ESCOP

Price reported on the many recent activities of ESCOP and ESCOP subcommittees. The proposed organization of SESD; the \$1.0 M. contingency fund proposed for ARS; 1963 budget goals (\$7.5 M.); the special study requested by the House Committee on Appropriations; forest research needs and plans as related to and aided by State Experiment Station Directors' activities;

reconstitution of Seed Subcommittee to consider the national seed storage policy proposal of the North Central Directors; activities of the Pesticide Residues Subcommittee; of the Humane Treatment of Animals Subcommittee; and other matters were discussed with the Directors.

*
ESCOP's Seed
Policy
Statement
of 1954

Price, Briggs, and others commented upon the recommendations to ESCOP of the North Central Directors on ESCOP's Seed Policy Statement of 1954. The recommendations were:

1. Approved widespread distribution and publicity of the ESCOP Seed Policy Statement.
2. Recommended printing of the ESCOP Policy on Seeds in some organ such as the Agronomy Journal.
3. The North Central Directors recommend to ESCOP that recommendation No. 6 of our statement on seed policy be added to the ESCOP Statement of Responsibilities and Policies relating to seeds. The statement is as follows -

6. Preparation and Release of Information

Seed producers, distributors, and farmers should be informed as fully as possible of the values and the adaptation of new varieties in comparison with varieties already grown.

Pertinent information as to the basic facts of origin and characteristics, and data justifying the increase and release of a new variety, shall be prepared by the fostering agency or agencies and provided to interested States. The same standards used in deciding upon release of a new variety apply in presenting the case to seed producers, distributors, and farmers. Participating States shall use this material, supported or modified by their information, in State publicity. Publicity intended for national or regional periodicals should include information on the regional adaptation of the variety. A uniform date for the release of initial publicity shall be agreed upon by the interested States.

The fostering agency or agencies are best qualified to prepare the initial publicity. They have the background information and facts from which to describe the development and characteristics of the variety.

The above procedure, which will assure the seed producer, distributor, and farmer of valid information that is complete, fair, and unbiased, will enable them to make sound judgments in selecting varieties. They will thereby have the opportunity of knowing all factors of performance -- both favorable and unfavorable.

Seed production and demand must be developed together insofar as possible. A seed supply and no demand, or demand and no seed supply, both result in confusion and often in failure to do an adequate job; thus, promotional publicity in advance of the release of a new variety is usually not desirable. Incomplete publicity is likewise not desirable.

Price moved, Jasper seconded, that Western Directors report to ESCOP that they do not object to the addition of a Section 6 to the Seed Policy Statement, as recommended by the North Central Directors, but Western Directors suggest that the Policy Statement be referred for study and recommendation to ESCOP's Seed Subcommittee, to be reconstituted to reconsider the entire Statement. Passed.

Federal-State Relations

Thorne reported on his meeting, at the request of the Chairman of ESCOP, with a Department of Agriculture group formed to make the study of research as requested by the House Committee on Appropriations. The group decided the data compiled should reflect: (1) What changes in programs, State by State examples, if necessary, have occurred to meet special or emerging conditions; (2) The extent to which the programs embody basic research; and (3) The extent to which programs are guided, approved, reviewed, suggested, etc., by centralized groups such as national advisory committees. He gave Directors a number of his impressions as to how the reports should be and will be prepared, what weaknesses and strengths will be self-evident, and other matters. A paper by Dr. T. W. Schultz on the subject of "Why Continue to Add to the Excess Capacity of Agriculture Through Research?" was recommended to Directors by Buchanan as answering many of the questions leading to reviews and inventories. This paper is being distributed with these Minutes.

ESMRAC

Price reported for Alexander. ESMRAC passed motion at its spring meeting, as follows: "In reviewing many proposals for work in the field of quality factors and customer preference for meat, there appears to be a need for a coordinated approach. It appears that a study should be organized on a national level by a competent group of professional workers who would have the responsibility of delineating problem areas, assigning priorities to phases of work which might be undertaken, agreeing on the most effective approaches and assigning responsibility for carrying forward the needed research."

ESMRAC referred the motion to ESCOP, with indication that ESMRAC agreed that an interregional project supported by RRF, or an interregional coordinating effort, might be a feasible approach. Upon request of ESCOP, SESD has made a summary of the number of projects in the area. This summary shows 16 active projects and 13 proposals, in the view of SESD, a number not sufficiently large to warrant activation of a large national coordinating committee unless special conditions prevail. The problems should be assessed further, in the view of SESD.

Following these and related discussions, Chairman Thorne asked the Administrative Advisers to W-1, W-61, and WM-33 to evaluate the program and to bring a recommendation concerning the problems raised above to Directors in November. In particular, emphasis given to carcass evaluation needs to be evaluated.

Legislative
Subcommittee

Buchanan discussed the items covered by the Legislative Subcommittee in its latest report to ESCOP. Items discussed among Directors in some detail included the national agricultural commission proposals; cost-reducing research; lack of enthusiasm for utilization research on part of some industry groups; budget goals; special studies funds for grants to States and procedures for their use; reorganization of SESD; 1961-62 budget hearings; and drafts of proposed legislation. The Subcommittee proposed to combine requests for funds for facilities, special studies, and graduate assistants into a single bill, the facilities' funds to be distributed by formula, the remainder to be allocated at the national level in an, as yet, undetermined fashion.

Buchanan and Price explained that the funds for special studies would be intended for use in making studies as requested by various individuals and groups. More than 200 such requests were presented directly to Congressional Appropriations Committees in the hearings on 1961-62 appropriation bills for the Department of Agriculture. Tentatively, the draft legislation would state: "With respect to allocation of funds to support research noted in Section 1(1) of this Act, the Secretary shall determine the problems for study, and shall select the State agricultural experiment station(s) qualified to do the research most effectively, and shall designate the sum of each allocation and the purpose for which it is to be used."

Discussion among Directors concerning this draft legislation emphasized that such funds should be requested. Directors recognized and discussed three types of needs for "special" funds: (1) For use in solving problems of an emergency national nature; (2) For solving special problems standing in the way of technical or social advance in small areas and for studying questions posed by individuals and other interested groups; and (3) For strengthening regional research. The first type of funds would be provided under current appropriation bills proposing a contingency fund for ARS administration. The third type would be taken out of any increases in RRF under Committee of Nine actions, recognizing, however, that this Committee should not be expected to deal with pressure groups and their special problems, and that this source of funds should not be expected to meet adequately the needs of special studies. It was noted that most of the direct requests now going to Congress could, with special funds, be presented to the Department of Agriculture instead. Many of these are of a nature amenable to single experiment station investigation.

Wheeler moved, Myers seconded, that Western Directors look with favor on the principle of legislation for a special fund for nonformula grants to States, as specified in the draft legislation described to the group by the Legislative Subcommittee representatives. Passed.

Myers moved, Buchanan seconded, that Western Directors look with favor upon the proposal to request funds for training replacement scientists in agriculture and related sciences, this training to be encouraged and aided by the employment of graduate assistants and in other ways. Passed.

Frevert moved, Rasmussen seconded, that Western Directors look with favor upon the proposal of the Committee of Nine to set aside certain regional research funds to provide more flexibility in and to lend strength to the interregional and regional research program, and encourage the Committee of Nine to set aside a considerable fund for these purposes. Passed.

Committee of Nine

Jasper and Rasmussen reported on the April and June meetings of the Committee of Nine. The Committee commended Director Farrell and SESD for their interest in improving regional research procedures, but neither endorsed nor rejected the recommendations contained in that report. The Committee's action to set aside an additional \$100,000 of RRF in 1961-62 if \$3.0 M. increase in "grants-to-States" item should be appropriated was prompted primarily by hearings on appropriation bills, special remarks on centralizing research efforts, and other language. Subcommittees to decide how these funds can best be used in strengthening interregional and regional research were appointed. The Committee also approved in principle the Ensign proposal to abolish separate contributing projects, and is now trying to develop procedures for implementation of the concept.

Committee received the Congressional request for a review of research, Federal, regional, and station. SESD was requested to undertake this review.

The Committee asked ESCOP and ESMRAC to institute action that might lead to addition of the words "...and utilization" to the marketing requirement clause (Section 3(c) "4.") of the Hatch Act of 1955. In discussions, several Directors expressed view that request for amendment of the Act is unnecessary and unwise. They believe that the Act adequately states the type of research that may qualify to meet the marketing requirement and that administrative flexibility in applying definitions is to be desired.

Price moved, Myers seconded, that it is the consensus of opinion of the Western Directors that amendment to Section 3(c) "4.", as suggested by the Committee of Nine, is not desirable; and that this consensus should be made known to ESCOP, ESMRAC, and the Committee of Nine. Passed.

The "Farrell"
Report

Directors joined in a discussion of the findings and recommendations of Director Farrell relative to regional research procedures and administration. While discussion was thorough, particularly as to whether RRC and Directors' groups should be bypassed in administration, only Recommendation 11 on use of RRF for planning and coordination provoked direct action. Price moved, Burgoyne seconded, that Western Directors' Chairman appoint a committee to review policy on paying travel expenses of technical committee representatives in the West and to report back to Directors prior to adjournment. Passed.

Travel Poli-
cies of
Western
Directors

As called for by the previous motion, Chairman Thorne appointed Henderson, chairman; Wheeler and Briggs. At a later session, Henderson reported that the committee had reviewed the policies of the Western Directors, and recommended amendment of Section 4 of the amended policy statement, as listed on pages 9 and 10 of the Minutes of March 1958.

Henderson moved, Wheeler seconded, that Western Directors adopt the following as a replacement for Section 4 of current policies on travel:

A member of the technical committee not having approved contributing projects may attend technical committee meetings at P&C expense provided: (1) That his attendance at P&C expense has been recommended by the technical committee and approved in writing by the Administrative Adviser in advance of the meeting on the basis that his participation can be expected to -

- a. Contribute sufficiently to the progress of the work of the committee to justify the expenditure, or
- b. Result in significant advance of activities of the individual that are related to one or more of the overall objectives of the regional project.

(2) That necessary funds are available in the P&C fund.

Persons other than members of the technical committee who have special competence or background may be invited to the technical committee meetings at P&C expense provided that (1) attendance has been recommended by majority vote of the committee and approved in writing by the Administrative Adviser and (2) funds are available in the P&C fund.

Discussion emphasized the fact that earlier policies were not intended to restrict attendance of interested and qualified personnel at P&C expense, but Directors, nonetheless, recognized that technical committees have interpreted the policy statement to intend such restriction. Passed.

Directors requested that the amended policy statement be reproduced in whole in these Minutes and that extra copies be provided to Directors for distribution to technical committee members. The amended policy statement follows:

Travel to Technical Committee Meetings -

1. The Administrative Adviser shall be eligible to travel on P&C funds.
2. Each State that has a contributing project shall be allowed to send one technical representative on P&C funds; the representative must have been officially designated by the Experiment Station Director prior to the technical committee meeting. If a regional project is so organized that it has two technical representatives per State (e.g., WM-23, Wool Marketing), they shall both be eligible.
3. A State of the Western Region with an approved contributing project need not be receiving regional support to have a technical representative travel on P&C funds. Such representative shall be a regular member of the committee with power to vote and the obligation to report on the contributing project.
4. A member of the technical committee not having approved contributing projects may attend technical committee meetings at P&C expense provided: (1) That his attendance at P&C expense has been recommended by the technical committee and approved in writing by the Administrative Adviser in advance of the meeting on the basis that his participation can be expected to -
 - a. Contribute sufficiently to the progress of the work of the committee to justify the expenditure, or
 - b. Result in significant advance of activities of the individual that are related to one or more of the overall objectives of the regional project.

(2) That necessary funds are available in the P&C fund.

Persons other than members of the technical committee who have special competence or background may be invited to the technical committee meetings at P&C expense provided that (1) attendance has been recommended by majority vote of the committee and approved in writing by the Administrative Adviser and (2) funds are available in the P&C fund.

5. A person traveling on P&C funds shall be reimbursed at the rate allowed for official travel by his respective experiment station. All vouchers must bear the authorized signatures of the respective Directors and business officials regularly handling such documents at the respective station.

6. It shall be the responsibility of the technical committee to reserve enough funds in P&C to cover travel. If they fail to do so, the travel expenses shall be paid on a prorated basis.
7. It shall be permissive for a technical committee to reserve enough funds in P&C, with the approval of the Administrative Adviser and the Association of Western Directors, to pay for interregional travel of one of its members.

Frequency of Technical Committee Meetings - The Western Directors look with favor on any technical committee considering meeting alternate years when the development of the regional project has been stabilized. There should be continued exchange of annual reports on contributing projects among members of the technical committee during years the technical committee decides a meeting is not necessary. The planning and coordination funds for the years when the technical committee does not meet are to be distributed among the State contributing projects.

Travel Allowance of Hawaii's Representative - Hawaii's representative to technical committee meetings will be reimbursed on same basis as representatives from mainland States. This would permit reimbursement for roundtrip air coach fare to nearest mainland point to the meeting, with limitation of one meeting per year per technical committee.

Research Administration in Relation to University Administration

The problems generated by the application of standardized Federal policies and regulations to research conducted at Experiment Stations attached administratively to Universities operating under State policies and regulations that differ among the States were discussed. Principal points mentioned by Myers, Buchanan, and others included the resolution of conflicts that may arise; effective organization for doing the total research, teaching, extension, and service job; combining financial support from various sources to do various tasks; and others. Myers emphasized that conflicts must be resolved within the University facing the conflict. Federal regulations, of course, must be accepted; but whether or not general guidelines, etc., issued by SESD or other Federal agencies are adopted is an internal decision in which the Director concerned should strive to participate.

Buchanan commented upon the traditional roles that resulted in the combining of experiment stations and universities. The conduct of basic research has long been the interest of academicians, and the so-called applied research benefits from the advice and guidance available from academic disciplines, according to Buchanan. He commented on the trend in recent decades of more and more purely "service" activities being added to the tasks expected to be done by academic personnel whose time might best be used in teaching and basic research.

Directors also discussed centralization versus decentralization of research within the stations, and the impacts that grants and gifts to the universities have upon the operation of experiment stations. Several Directors requested that a survey of western universities and/or experiment stations be made to determine policies and procedures followed in accepting and administering gifts and grants, but no action was taken.

Rural Development

Senate Bill 2081 to establish a midwest research center for rural development was called to the attention of the Directors. By consensus, discussion of the whole area of rural development, and research needed to achieve it, was deferred to the November or spring meeting.

1962 Collaborators Conference

Stitt of the Western Regional Utilization Research and Development Division, Albany, California, described possible topics for the 1962 conference scheduled for early 1962. Three of these - Research on Wool Properties and Processes, Research on Flavor Constituents, and Research on Wheat - were submitted to balloting to determine Directors' preferences. Research on Flavor Constituents was selected as first choice, and Research on Wool as second choice. Dr. M. A. Amerine, Chairman, Department of Viticulture and Enology, University of California, Davis Campus, was selected to participate in developing the program for the conference. Appointment of a Director to represent the Western Directors' Association at the conference will be made in November.

WSWRC

Thorne stated there was nothing to report from this group, except to bring the potential program of resource development research of the Association of Rocky Mountain Universities (ARMU) to the attention of Western Directors. Discussions centered around the necessity of and means for communicating with this group concerning the magnitude and nature of current experiment station research programs in the area of soil and water resource development.

WAERC

Asleson called attention to certain recommendations of WAERC: The future of wool marketing research and WAERC's role in such research; discontinuation of annual economic marketing allotment to Alaska at close of WM-36; difficulties experienced by the W-59 Technical Committee and WAERC's recommendation for giving the committee more support and encouragement; and other items.

Meetings of
W-34 Technical Committee in
Hawaii

Consideration of the W-34 Range Livestock Nutrition Committee *proposal* to meet in Hawaii was deferred from the March meeting to give time for a committee composed of Hilston, chairman; Rosenberg and Wheeler to study how State laws and/or policies might affect attendance at this and other such meetings. A survey of Directors resulted in responses from eight stations. Hawaii, for obvious reasons, did not respond. Classification of responses are:

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Relatively high costs of such meetings mentioned | 6 |
| 2. University can approve such travel | 3 |
| 3. Governor must approve such travel | 3 |
| 4. State funds could be used | 6 |
| 5. Could not use State funds | 1 |
| 6. Use of State funds not wise | 1 |
| 7. Rotation among western stations, including Hawaii, would raise no objection | 2 |

Farris reported policies in the Southern Region where technical committees can and do meet in Puerto Rico on occasions at the discretion of administrative advisers and chairmen of technical committees, and in the North Central Region where one member of the technical committee travels to Alaska to advise and consult in detail concerning Alaska's contributing project. He commented upon the benefits stations in States and territories not contiguous to another State or territory could receive from the advice and assistance of technical committees well acquainted with local and regional problems, and of the return-flow benefit to the region from this assistance to a participating station.

Directors discussed other aspects of the situation, after which Price moved, Wheeler seconded, that Western Directors believe that justification for meeting of W-34 Technical Committee in Hawaii is not adequate for granting the request, and recommend that such meeting not be approved by the Administrative Adviser. Passed.

Proposed Meeting of Home Economics Research Leaders

Directors reviewed the justifications for a meeting of Home Economics Research leaders from stations in the West, and the preliminary agenda for such meeting. The proposal to meet in Reno, Nevada, early this fall was preferred to the alternative of scheduling a meeting in connection with Land-Grant meetings in November. The crowded schedule and the absence of some research leaders at Land-Grant were cited as factors unfavorable to meeting there.

Briggs moved, Ensign seconded, that the proposal to meet at the University of Nevada be approved. Passed.

Review of W-6, New Plants

Per motion passed November 1960, Co-administrative Adviser to W-6, New Plants, Dean Briggs, has reviewed both the history and the current situation of this project. The major portion of his report follows:

"This project has been primarily concerned with the introduction, multiplication, and preservation of plants. For the most part, evaluation has been incidental to the above functions. Thus, W-6 differs from other regional projects in that it is very largely a research service. Furthermore, it is a fixed unit which should be fully supported financially by the region. In order to keep the project going, Washington State University has found it necessary to subsidize the project beyond providing land, laboratory, and office space. As far as I can see, Washington does not enjoy any particular advantage from having this project located on their station.

"The facility maintained at Pullman, Washington, is one of four, i.e., each of the four regions has one such project. These are coordinated very satisfactorily thereby making introductions available from each to all the States. Each laboratory has been assigned the responsibility for certain crops. The projects in the other three regions seem to be going well and, I believe, the Western Region must continue to make its contribution to this national effort.

"The staff at the Pullman laboratories, as in the case at all other laboratories, evaluates the species they grow as extensively as they can during the process of growing and reproducing these species. Accessions and such evaluation as is available is exchanged among the four laboratories. There has been considerable discussion and some attempts to carry out more complete evaluation studies by State contributing projects. A little of this has been done in the Western Region; more has been attempted in some other regions. I took the occasion to discuss this with a number of people at the National meeting. It is the opinion of those who have tried this approach that when there is an interest in a more complete evaluation of material it should be set up and financed as a separate regional project rather than trying to bracket it into W-6 or similar projects. Contributing projects should be financed from W-6 only when there is a need to grow and increase species which cannot be grown at Pullman. The projects at Arizona and Hawaii are of this type.

"The question as to when accessions can be moved into the National Storage Facility at Fort Collins is still somewhat uncertain in the minds of some. You have seen the new policy statement. The interpretation given indicates to me that some of the present inventories now held at Pullman can move to National Storage at an early date. Seed should be held at Pullman in sufficient quantity to meet demands as long as there is current use for it. As soon as it becomes apparent that there is not likely to be need for an accession in the near future, it should be moved into permanent storage.

"The technical committee is almost unanimously of the opinion that they should meet annually. They also agree that the Administrative Adviser and the Chairman of the technical committee

should attend the National Meeting which is held on alternate years. There is not quite enough money in the P&C fund to finance an annual meeting even at the most central location. I believe both meetings are important. However, until funds are adequate to finance both meetings I believe a biennial meeting will suffice. The executive committee could be authorized to transact the necessary business during alternate years.

"Summary of recommendations:

- "1. This project should be financed adequately to operate at a level that has existed over the past several years.**
- "2. Washington State University should not be required to subsidize the project beyond office, laboratory, and field facilities.**
- "3. Provisions must be made to meet cost rises.**
- "4. Immediate financial assistance is essential.**
- "5. The primary objective should be the introduction, multiplication, and preservation of plants.**
- "6. Evaluation should be limited to that incidental to the multiplication of the species.**
- "7. When the complete evaluation of a species is of interest to two or more States, it should be financed by a specific regional project.**
- "8. State contributing projects should be financed by W-6 only when concerned with the primary objective.**
- "9. Seed for permanent storage should move into the National Facility at Fort Collins as established policy at that facility permits.**
- "10. The technical committee should meet biennially until the P&C fund is increased to meet the costs of annual meetings and the cost of attendance of two representatives at the National meetings which are held biennially.**
- "11. W-6 should be represented by the Coordinator, the Chairman of the technical committee, and the Administrative Adviser at national meetings.**
- "12. The Western Region should continue to contribute its fair share to the national effort in the introduction, multiplication, and preservation of plants."**

In discussion, Briggs answered questions that the problem attacked by W-6 is regional; that a coordinator is essential; and that Washington should not be expected to support the

operation of the project beyond the office, laboratory, and field facilities supplied.

Henderson moved, Jasper seconded, that Briggs, Mullen, and Buchanan (or his representative) should meet with ARS officials to discuss the financial situation of W-6, and to discuss means whereby financial support to cover increased costs can be achieved. Briggs or Sharp should report on these discussions in November. Passed.

It was suggested that the individuals named in the above motion should be informed that Western Directors consider equal sharing of the costs of the laboratory operations at Pullman between the Western Region and ARS to be reasonable and desired. Carried by consensus.

Briggs was commended on his review, and Rasmussen moved, Burgoyne seconded, that Western Directors endorse his recommendations relative to W-6, New Plants. Passed.

Insect Identification

Price reported on a resolution of the Pacific Branch of the Entomological Society of America, on June 22, 1961.

Price moved, Linsley seconded, that Western Directors regard the work of the ARS Division for Insect Identification as very important. We recommend that Dr. B. T. Shaw, director of ARS, study the needs of this Division for additional staff and operating funds for effective operation and that adequate funds be provided for this Division to carry out its responsibility promptly and effectively. The Chairman of Western Directors will send this resolution to Dr. Shaw. Passed.

Procedures for Getting Seed into National Storage Facilities

Dr. Edwin James, head of Laboratory for National Seed Storage in Fort Collins, discussed past procedures of scanning literature and requesting supplies of seed for deposition in storage. He thinks that a procedure adopted by Directors in the Southern Region should be more effective in guaranteeing that seed of all varieties will reach National Storage. Southern Directors have agreed to instruct their staff members, by memorandum, to send automatically to the National Seed Storage Laboratory foundation of breeder's seed of any new variety which they develop.

Briggs moved, Wheeler seconded, that Western Directors instruct their staff members, by memorandum, to send automatically to the National Seed Storage Laboratory foundation of breeder's seed of any new variety which they develop. Passed.

Testing of Products at Experiment Stations

Directors discussed the letter from an industrial chemical company that experiment stations can render more service to farmers and commercial agencies through conduct of basic research, rather than through tests of new products. A resolution called for setting up a national committee of industry and experiment station workers to arrive at a "code of ethics." The following

letter of July 20, 1961, from Chairman Thorne to Director Price, chairman of ESCOP, summarizes discussions and conclusions of Western Directors:

"Dear Director Price:

"The Western Directors were in general agreement that there is a rather large gray area that occasionally creates conflicts between industry and Experiment Stations. The problem is, however, at the State level, and different institutions have widely differing policies. It would seem appropriate that industry take this problem up with the individual State Experiment Stations. A national policy statement would have only the merits of a general guide that might be considered by the various States in reviewing or establishing their own policies on this problem.

"There have been some abuses of policy and ethics on both sides of this issue. No National Committee, however, can impose a policy on State Experiment Stations any more than the Feed Dealers Association can curb the activities of individual companies that do not wish to cooperate.

"It is our opinion that most states have developed fairly restricted policies and that testing of products is approached with great hesitation. We do have pressures from farm groups who demand some testing by an independent agency such as State Experiment Stations on such new products as insecticides, feed additives, and others. Farmers are frequently not willing to accept without question the public information releases of commercial companies. The problem resolves itself therefore, into part of the required services State Experiment Stations must do for the public. This makes it necessary that the problem be solved at the individual State level.

"If you decide, after discussion of this with other regions, to set up a National Committee, the West would be willing to cooperate with the understanding that such a committee would be advisory only and that no State could be brought under a policy developed on a national level.

"Very sincerely yours,

W. T.

"Wynne Thorne, Director"

Coordinated
Attack on
Weather
Patterning

Asleson discussed a letter from Orville G. Bentley, secretary of Great Plains Research Committee, concerning the need for a more coordinated attack on problems having to do with weather patterning on a national basis. An interregional coordinating committee

was suggested. Asleson reminded Directors that action has been taken by Western Directors and that no further action at present seems necessary.

CCC Stocks
of Feed
Grain

Question was raised if there has been any change in policy on release of feed grains from storage by Commodity Credit Corporation for use in feeding experimental animals. Elting reported that the general policy seems to be to release feed where it offers an opportunity to expand outlets or aids in evaluation of deterioration of storage stocks.

Use of
National
Wool Act
Funds for
Research

Buchanan raised question if funds available from National Wool Act were available for research activities related to purposes of the Act. It was reported that all funds collected are used on utilization expansion, and that use for research would require amendment of the basic Act now due to expire 3/31/62.

It was agreed that each Director should approach chairmen of State Wool Growers Association about achieving a better balance in their program. These chairmen should be asked to pass on information, resolutions of local growers' groups, etc., to the National Wool Growers Association.

RRC Report

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL RESEARCH
to
THE WESTERN DIRECTORS
Fort Collins, Colorado

July 12, 1961

The following were present at RRC meetings on July 8-9, 1961,
in Laramie, Wyoming:

L. W. Rasmussen, Chairman
J. A. Asleson
N. W. Hilston
J. W. Oxley
N. F. Farris, SESD
J. O. Gerald, Recording Secretary

A. Interim Actions

RRC wishes to call to your attention actions completed since
your March 1961 meeting:

1. 1961-62 budgets as recorded in the tables attached to
your March 1961 Minutes are as finally approved. The
April memorandum from the Recording Secretary accompany-
ing the Minutes fully described the corrections made
by the RRC following the March meeting. You concurred
in those actions.
2. Director Rosenberg requested that the 1961-62 recommended
allotment to the Hawaii Station of \$1,000 to W-59, Price
and Income Policy, be shifted to W-54, Adjusting Farming.
This shift was approved by the Committee of Nine at its
June 1961 meeting, subject to your review and approval
at this time. RRC recommends approval of this shift.
Budget sheets attached to the March 1961 Minutes should
be corrected accordingly.
3. Director Ensign requested that the 1961-62 allotment to
the Idaho Station of \$3,500 to WM-36, Dairy Consumption,
be shifted to WM-43, Bulk Handling. This was also ap-
proved by the Committee of Nine, subject to your review
and approval. RRC recommends approval. Budget sheets
should be corrected accordingly.
4. Approval of W-25 Revised, Rangeland Improvement, was
granted by the Committee of Nine at its April 1961 meet-
ing.
5. Information requested by RRC relative to W-34 Revised,
Range Livestock Nutrition, was supplied by the Administra-
tive Adviser, and the project was approved by the Commit-
tee of Nine at its April 1961 meeting.

6. W-45 Revised, Pesticide Residues, was approved by the Committee of Nine at its April 1961 meeting.
7. Information requested by RRC for W-73, Water Conservation, was supplied and the project was approved by the Committee of Nine at its April 1961 meeting.
8. Information requested by RRC for W-74, Seed Chalcids, was supplied, and the project was approved by the Committee of Nine in June.
9. The technical committee for work in the area of Water Resource Management, authorized in March 1961 was organized by Administrative Adviser Wheeler; the regional outline was prepared, circulated, and approved by RRC and you as W-75 to June 30, 1966. The Committee of Nine reviewed the proposal in June and approved it as an exploratory study to June 30, 1964, with review called for at that time.
10. The revisions in the regional outline and other information requested by RRC for WM-46, Milk Market Structure, were prepared and approved. The Committee of Nine approved this project at its June meeting.
11. RRC corrected an oversight for WM-35, Seed Marketing. At the March meeting, 1961-62 allotments were recommended, but no action was taken to extend the project beyond June 30, 1961. RRC granted extension following the meeting.
12. RRC acknowledged a request to Western Directors, dated October 10, 1960, from Administrative Adviser Boyce for WM-16, Grain Marketing, for an amendment to Section VIII, page 7, that would recognize cooperation of Federal agency in the project. Changes were made as requested in the regional outline.
13. RRC acknowledged the May 11, 1961, request to Western Directors from Administrative Adviser Vaux for W-71, Improvement of Tree Seedling Establishment, to change the title to Forest Tree Seedling Establishment, as requested by the Committee of Nine. This change in title requires no further action.

B. Project Outlines Reviewed

W-72, The Identification and Biologies of Insects Destructive to Cones and Seeds of Forest Trees...RRC found this project outline to be generally well prepared but quite broad and questioned the advisability of initiating work under such a broad charter. RRC recommends that

this project statement be referred back to the technical committee with the suggestion that they consider concentrating on Objectives 1, 2, and 4, or consider specific insects or specific problems as possible means of narrowing the study. RRC also suggests that the committee strive for a better and more complete definition of State responsibilities.

/Rasmussen moved, Burgoyne seconded, adoption of RRC recommendation. Passed./

IRM-1 Replacement Project, Impacts of National Programs on Incomes of Rural Peoples...RRC considered the proposed replacement project for IRM-1 and also asked Director Buchanan to review and comment on the proposal. The study of the impacts of national programs on income of rural people is recognized to be highly desirable and quite timely. The proposed objectives and procedure outlined are good. However, the outline is more of a program of work than a project outline defining a particular problem. RRC recommends endorsement of the proposed area of work but urges the technical committee to select one or two problems and develop a specific project outline for their solution.

/Rasmussen moved, Burgoyne seconded, adoption of RRC recommendation. Passed./

C. Amendment Reviewed

WM-42, The Market Structure and Marketing Practices Associated with Initial Processors of Timber Obtained from Small Woodlands...RRC reviewed the proposed amendment to WM-42 distributed to you under date of April 25, 1961, by Administrative Advisers Vaux and Sharp. RRC finds that this amendment meets the suggestions made by RRC in March 1961 and, therefore, recommends approval of this amendment and extension of the project to June 30, 1964, as requested.

/Rasmussen moved adoption of RRC recommendation. Passed without objection./

D. Reviews of Other Regional Projects

As called for by motion passed at the March 1961 Meeting, RRC has conducted a review of active Western regional research projects. In view of the magnitude of the program now under way, RRC decided to review in detail only those projects listed for termination June 30, 1962, or for technical committee review prior thereto. RRC will present a recommendation on each of the projects reviewed in detail, but invites your comments on each.

For the following projects, RRC recommends continuation of work now under way:

W-12, Bean Breeding, is a diverse project including breeding for resistance to both virus and root rot diseases. Nonetheless, progress is adequate, and RRC recommends continuation of this work under the current outline to June 30, 1964, as planned. RRC believes that the work should then be narrowed through a revision. The technical committee should then select the regional problem of highest priority for study. RRC will review this project in detail again in 1963 and may recommend at that time more specifically what area should be studied or what course the committee should take.

W-51, Drainage Design, has been under way only a short time. 1960-61 was the first year of adequate financing. RRC recognizes the regionality of the problem attached and believes it to be amenable to research solution. Consequently, RRC recommends that Western Directors look with favor on a request for extension to June 30, 1964, if the technical committee needs and desires such extension.

W-52, Biochemistry, Herbicidal Action, was first funded in 1959-60. Most of the financial support of the project comes from Hatch and State sources of the Montana and Wyoming Stations. This is one of the projects which would receive stepped-up support from funds earmarked for weed control research, if the Senate proposal on appropriations for 1961-62 is adopted. RRC recommends that Western Directors look with favor on a revision or extension beyond June 30, 1964, if the technical committee needs and desires such extension.

W-62, Farm Power and Machinery Costs, is progressing well and may be completed by June 30, 1962, with only a three-year duration. RRC recommends that the WAERC request for extension, if needed, to June 30, 1963, be granted.

WM-39, Direct Buying of Livestock, is due to close June 30, 1964. The technical committee is now in the process of critically reviewing both this project and WM-37, Livestock Transportation. RRC recommends that this project be continued to June 30, 1964, if the critical review supports a continuation of the work.

WM-40, Retail Procurement, is also due to terminate June 30, 1964. The technical committee is preparing an amendment to the project on the procedures section. RRC recommends continuation to June 30, 1964, as scheduled, but will welcome an amendment if the committee feels it is necessary.

RRC has reviewed and returned for further development, or has been informed of, revisions in process of the following projects:

W-24 Revised, Cotton Mechanization, represents a regional problem. However, RRC sent the revision back in March 1961 for clarification. The revision has not been re-submitted, as yet, but will be considered on its merits when received.

W-27, Sheep Vibriosis, is now being revised by the technical committee. RRC believes the problem is regional in nature and is a pressing one. Progress to date has been good. RRC recommends that research on this problem be continued beyond June 30, 1962, if a suitable revision is received.

W-41, Urinary Calculi, was revised last year and reviewed in November 1960 by RRC. Six points were listed as guides to the committee in making further revisions. Extension to June 30, 1962, to give time for the revisions was granted. RRC feels the area is worthy of further research, and recommends its continuation beyond June 30, 1962, if a suitable revision is submitted.

W-48, Weather and Crops, was reviewed by RRC and WD in July 1960 and March 1961. The revision authorized in March 1961 will be prepared at the next meeting of the technical committee. RRC recommends continuation of this work beyond June 30, 1962, if a suitable revision is made.

W-58, Forage Crops Production, is being narrowed in scope through a revision now in process. RRC recommends funding of the revision in 1962-63, if the revision is satisfactory.

W-59, Price and Income Policy, has been carefully reviewed by WAERC, and may be amended or revised by the technical committee soon. RRC recognizes the difficulties this technical committee has faced, and agrees with WAERC that modification of the work through wider participation, amendment, or possibly revision is to be desired. RRC recommends that any action by WD to expand financial support as requested by WAERC be deferred pending submission of a statement as to how the project is to be modified. RRC believes the pending revision of IRM-1 should be considered by WAERC and the technical committee in the deliberations about to be undertaken so that duplication of effort can be avoided.

W--, Farm Labor Requirements, has been proposed by WAERC as a replacement project for W-62, Farm Power and Machinery

Costs, which may terminate June 30, 1962. RRC recommends that funds for this project in 1962-63 be provided, and that the planning of this project in 1961-62, approved by RRC and WD in March 1961 proceed.

W--, Cattle Feeding Competition, has been proposed by WAERC for activation in 1962-63. While RRC believes this to be a very good proposal, representing much needed economic nonmarketing research on a very timely problem, RRC recommends deferral of approval for planning at least until November 1961 meeting of the Directors pending more specific knowledge of the available funds.

WM-17, Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, is terminating June 30, 1962. The technical committee has proposed and WAERC has recommended development of a new project in the area of competitive position of the Western region in marketing processed fruits and vegetables. RRC recommends that a new proposal from the WM-17 Technical Committee be considered on its merits for funding in 1962-63.

WM-23, Wool Marketing, also is terminating June 30, 1962. RRC and WD in March 1961 approved consideration of any new work proposed in this area for 1962-63 funding on its merits.

WM-35, Seed Marketing, is being revised and RRC recommends that the revision be considered on its merits for funding in 1962-63.

WM-36, Increasing Dairy Consumption, will terminate June 30, 1962, after overlapping for one year with its replacement, WM-46, Milk Market Organization. The latter project is due to continue to June 30, 1966.

WM-38, Organization and Management of Cooperatives, will terminate June 30, 1962. RRC recommends that a proposal for new work in this area be considered on its merits for funding in 1962-63.

WM-41, Cotton Marketing, also is terminating June 30, 1962. The technical committee is preparing new proposals, and RRC recommends that one of these be considered on its merits for funding in 1962-63.

WM--, Coordination and Integration, has been proposed by WAERC for activation July 1, 1962. RRC believes the area is very worthy of research, and recommends that funding in 1962-63 be approved. Planning of this project should get under way soon.

RRC especially invites comments from Directors with regard to three projects about which RRC is concerned and for which little support for continuation was available from reports. RRC offers the following comments:

W-47, Root Responses, is conducted by a technical committee that has at least four different disciplines represented in its membership. The committee has not been able to formulate a specific, well-defined, regional, or meaningful study. The financial support of this project from RRF, Hatch, and State sources has been low. On the basis of current plans and on progress to date, RRC questions if the project should be continued any longer. Unless other Directors know of valid reasons for continuation or revision, RRC recommends that this project be terminated June 30, 1962, and that no 1963 budget for the area be recommended.

WM-33, Meat Marketing, is a project originally requested by the Directors. The technical committee was organized and proceeded to develop a very broad project. It appears that the committee has not progressed to any significant degree in narrowing the project through work plans, revision, or amendments. RRC suggests that a revision or new project should be prepared for review at the 1961 winter or 1962 spring meeting, if the committee has succeeded in identifying any significant and specific problems of a regional nature. If a revision or new project is not forthcoming, RRC recommends that this project be discontinued June 30, 1962, and that no 1963 budget be projected.

/Discussion emphasized that any revision here should consider the ESMRAC motion reported earlier./

WM-45, Utilization, was considered by RRC. While one or more meetings for preliminary planning have been held, RRC notes that no specific proposals were forthcoming. RRC recommends that this title and number be removed from consideration as a part of the Western regional research program. Proposals for work in the area of utilization will be evaluated on their merits when and if received.

RRC recommends that all projects not reviewed at this meeting be continued in 1962-63. Some of these will be reviewed in detail in July 1962, and others in July 1963, at which time specific recommendations will be given.

RRC believes this review of projects has been very much worthwhile, and wishes to say that comments from Administrative Advisers were most helpful. Views of the Directors regarding method of choosing projects to be reviewed; the applicability and suitability of the questions posed to Administrative

Advisers for evoking responses; and the nature of the recommendations resulting from the reviews will be appreciated.

[Jasper moved, Oxley seconded, adoption of all RRC recommendations in Section D of its report. Passed.]

E. Other Notes

1. SES-OD-1194, Supplement, titles of Regional Research Publications...SESD and others have frequent need for a list of the publications resulting from regional projects that report regional results. Inasmuch as the Western Region has no regional series, there is no one source from which SESD may compile this information. RRC recommends that Western Directors report such publications to the Recording Secretary. He will then compile a list biannually for inclusion in SES-OD-1194 Supplement.

[By consensus, this recommendation was adopted.]

2. IRM-1 Representative...according to the July 1958 WD Minutes, a regional representative is to be appointed to serve on the IRM-1 technical committee for a four-year term. RRC recommends that the current incumbent, H. F. Hollands of Oregon, continue to serve in this capacity until the proposed revision of IRM-1 has crystallized. RRC requests that WAERC then recommend a person to serve as the Western Regional representative.

[Jasper moved, Briggs seconded, adoption of the recommendation. Passed.]

3. 1961-62 budgets...according to information from SESD on July 8, the 1961-62 appropriation bill had not been acted upon by the House-Senate Conference Committee; consequently, RRC prepared no specific 1961-62 budgets for presentation at this time. For the information of Directors, RRC prepared a set of budgets in March that totalled \$1,658,482. According to estimates supplied by the Secretary of the Committee of Nine, a \$3.0 M. increase in non earmarked appropriations would result in the Western RRF being \$1,633,737, after adjustment for the contingency fund recommended by the Committee of Nine. Thus, the \$2.0 M. and \$3.0 M. increase budgets prepared in March by RRC very nearly equate the "free" funds that may be specified as the Western Regional Research Fund for 1961-62.

Should the bill passed earlier by the House be approved, the \$2.0 M. increase budget tables attached to the March 1961 Minutes are appropriate after correction for the two shifts in funds reported earlier.

If \$1.0 M. of 1961-62 appropriation increases are earmarked for stepping-up weed control research as specified in the Senate Bill, RRC will recommend that the Western Region's portion of this amount be applied, insofar as feasible and necessary, to projects W-45, Pesticide Residues; W-52, Biochemistry of Herbicidal Action; and W-63, Weed Control. Increases allotted to these projects in the budgets already prepared are considerable.

Should the bill passed earlier by the Senate be approved, RRC will recommend a set of budgets it prepared in March for the \$3.0 M. increase level, adjusted for the \$1.0 M. fund earmarked for stepping-up weed control research.

Comments of Directors concerning these proposed contingency recommendations are invited.

4. 1962-63 budgets...When 1961-62 appropriations are known, RRC will prepare budget projections for the 1962-63 fiscal year. At the "no increase" level, these will be based on final 1961-62 allotments, and upon the recommendations with regard to projects distributed earlier and discussed today. At the \$7.5 M. increase budget goal, increases will be applied to projects scheduled to be active in 1962-63 to adjust budgets for projects in good standing to offset increases in costs over the past few years. These projections are to be presented for your approval, either by mail or at the November meetings.
5. RRC considered 1960-61 Administrative Advisers assignments, and recommended a few shifts in assignments. In the absence of objections, assignments shown in the attached table will prevail in 1961-62.

Nominations
for 1961

Wheeler, chairman of the Nominations Committee (Wheeler, Curry, Frevort), placed the following names in nomination:

ESCOP - Four-year term, Wheeler
Legislative Subcommittee - Two-year term, Buchanan
Directors' Chairman - One-year term, Price
Directors' Secretary - One-year term, Sharp
Regional Research Committee - Three-year term, Hilston;
Alternate, Ely
Committee of Nine - Alternate, Rasmussen

Ensign moved, Henderson seconded, that nominations be closed.
Passed. /Elections are held at AALGC&SU meeting in November./

/By request, continuing incumbents are listed here:

ESCOP - Huffman to 1964
Price to 1962

Legislative Subcommittee - Frevert to 1962
Regional Research Committee - Asleson to 1963
Rasmussen to 1962
Committee of Nine - Jasper to 1963
Rosenberg to 1962
ESMRAC - Alexander to 1964/

Arrangements
for November
Meeting

Chairman Thorne commented upon the heavy schedule of meetings at AALGC&SU in November, and asked for an indication of time needed. By consensus, it was agreed that only the more pressing items of business would be dealt with and that these would be compressed into a one-half day session.

Appreciations

Chairman Thorne stated that he would express appreciations for the group by letter to host institutions and individuals. His letter follows:

"July 18, 1961

"Director N. W. Hilston
Director Sherman S. Wheeler

"Dear Colleagues:

"The meetings of the Western Experiment Stations Directors at Laramie and Fort Collins were among the most enjoyable and successful we have had during my contact with this group. The success of the meetings and the many enjoyable hours during them were due in a large measure to the outstanding hospitality of the University of Wyoming and Colorado State University. The social hour and buffet luncheon at the Hilston Home on Sunday evening got us off to an excellent start. The picnic on Monday evening and the luncheon on Tuesday at the Science Center in the Snowy Mountain Range were all pleasant and unique experiences. We also appreciate the hospitality of Colorado State University at Arrowhead Lodge on Tuesday evening and the coffee hours provided by both institutions.

"Will you please convey our appreciation for this hospitality to your associates and administrative officers at the respective institutions. We will look forward to returning to your Universities at a future date.

"Very sincerely yours,

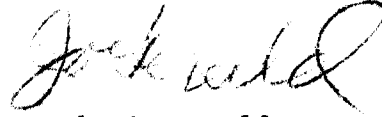
/s/ Wynne

"Wynne Thorne, Director"

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Thorne at 2:00 p.m.,
July 12, 1961.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John O. Gerald".

John O. Gerald
Recording Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISERS
WESTERN REGIONAL PROJECTS
FOR 1961-62

| | | |
|------|---|---|
| W-1 | Beef Cattle Breeding | Wheeler |
| W-5 | Poultry Diseases | Rasmussen |
| W-6 | New Plants | Briggs and Sharp |
| W-7 | Turkey Breeding | Rosenberg |
| W-12 | Bean Breeding | Ensign |
| W-16 | Range Economics | Leyendecker |
| W-24 | Rangeland Improvement <i>Other Rangeland Improvement</i> | Rasmussen <i>Rasmussen, assigned to Bohmont, 11/61</i> |
| W-25 | Sheep Vibriosis | Jasper and Sharp |
| W-31 | Soil Nitrogen | Myers |
| W-34 | Range Livestock Nutrition | Hilston |
| W-35 | Ruminant Parasites | Jasper and Sharp |
| W-37 | Rangeland Grasshoppers | Linsley and Sharp |
| W-38 | Fungus Root Diseases | Adams |
| W-39 | Fluorine Effects | Price |
| W-40 | Breeding Forage Plants | Ensign |
| W-41 | Urinary Calculi | Jasper and Sharp |
| W-44 | Cholesterol Metabolism | Wheeler |
| W-45 | Pesticide Residues | Boyce and Sharp |
| W-46 | Stresses, Cattle & Sheep | Ely |
| W-47 | Root Responses | Ensign |
| W-48 | Weather and Crops | Asleson |
| W-49 | Cattle Breeding Failures | Burgoyne and Thorne |
| W-50 | Stresses & Performance - Hens | Rosenberg |
| W-51 | Drainage Design | ✓ Frevert |
| W-52 | Biochemistry, Herbicidal Action | Rasmussen |
| W-54 | Adjusting Farming | Asleson |
| W-56 | Nematodes & Root Diseases | Asleson |
| W-57 | Amino Acid Utilization | Hilston |
| W-58 | Forage Crop Production | Ensign |
| W-59 | Price & Income Policy | Buchanan |
| W-60 | Textiles | Wheeler <i>Bohmont</i> |
| W-61 | Sheep Breeding | Adams |
| W-62 | Farm Power & Machinery Costs | ✓ Frevert |
| W-63 | Weed Control | Curry |
| W-64 | Fruit Viruses | Kraus |
| W-65 | Irrigation Hydraulics | ✓ Frevert |
| W-66 | Soil Structures | Thorne |
| W-67 | Soil-Plant-Water Relationships | Thorne |
| W-68 | Soil-Moisture Movement | Thorne |
| W-69 | Housing | Rasmussen |
| W-70 | On-Farm Water Use | Huffman |
| W-71 | Tree Seedling Establishment | Vaux and Sharp |
| W-72 | Forest Insects | Vaux and Sharp |
| W-73 | Water Conservation | Thorne |
| W-74 | Leguminous Forage Insects | Linsley and Sharp |

W-75 Water Resource Management
 W-- Farm Labor Requirements
 WM-16 Grain Insect Control
 WM-17 Frozen Fruits & Vegetables
 WM-20 Hay & Feed
 WM-23 Wool
 WM-26 Consumer Purchases
 WM-33 Meat
 WM-35 Seed Marketing
 WM-36 Dairy Consumption
 WM-37 Livestock Transportation
 WM-38 Management & Organization, Coops.
 WM-39 Direct Buying of Livestock
 WM-40 Retail Procurement
 WM-41 Cotton Marketing
 WM-42 Timber Processors
 WM-43 Bulk Handling
 WM-44 Promotion & Utilization
 WM-46 Milk Market Organization
 WM-- Integration and Coordination
 WM--
 WM--
 WM--

Wheeler
 Frevert
 Boyce and Sharp
 Alexander
 Asleson
 Hilston
 Alexander
 Alexander
 Henderson
 Sharp
 Buchanan
 Alexander
 Buchanan
 Buchanan
 Curry
 Vaux and Sharp
 Henderson
 Huffman
 Sharp
 Alexander

INTERREGIONAL

IR-1 National Policies
 IR-1 Solanum
 IR-2 Deciduous Tree Fruit Stocks

Huffman
 Kraus
 Kraus

OTHER

WAERC
 Ruminant Physiology
 Non-Fat Solids Breeding
 Soil-Water-Range Forestry
 WSWRC

Huffman
 Ely
 Buchanan
 Frevert
 Thorne

The University of Chicago Office
of Agricultural Economics Research
Paper No. 6107; May 15, 1961

WHY CONTINUE TO ADD TO THE EXCESS CAPACITY
OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH RESEARCH?

Theodore W. Schultz
University of Chicago

(Prepared for the White House Agricultural Panel on
Science and Technology, May 24, 1961)

It is a fact that the agricultural plant of the United States has substantial excess capacity. It is, also, true that agricultural research has contributed and continues to contribute many new and superior resources which increase the productive capacity of agriculture. There is little room for doubt that advances in science and improvements in techniques of production are adding to the capacity of agriculture.

Why not, therefore, hold all of this research in abeyance until the demand for agricultural products has caught up with the existing capacity of agriculture, or until the economy and public programs have succeeded in transferring enough resources out of agriculture to eliminate the excess capacity?¹ This question raises a major policy issue although it is seldom put this bluntly. We observe, however, that the federal government is spending several billion dollars annually to cope with an agricultural plant that is all too large and that the government is also appropriating funds for agricultural research which increase the productive capacity of agriculture. These two endeavors would appear to be quite inconsistent, although the connections between them are only vaguely understood. Nor should it come as a surprise that there is much confusion about this issue.

1. Stocks and lags. Here we must take account of the stock of useful knowledge not yet applied and, also, deal with the long lag between input and output characteristics of research. Suppose all agricultural research that is supported by governmental funds were terminated. What effect would this action have upon the size of the stream of new and superior resources entering into agriculture? The effect would be very small for several years because research

¹Does this way of putting the choices not leave out of consideration using agricultural research to solve the problem of excess capacity of agriculture? The natural and biological sciences and the technical advances that come from research in these are fundamentally the sources of what I shall treat as new, superior resources which increase the capacity of an economy. The adjustments in production and in distribution that come with economic growth including the important part of economic growth that has its source in the contributions of science and technology are basically economic, political, and social in character. The natural and biological sciences are not appropriate for coping with these adjustments.

as a rule has a long gestation period and because there is a large family of useful knowledge from research that has already been completed which has not as yet been adopted. It is altogether likely that there would be no measurable effect upon agricultural production during the first five years. Some effects, however, would become discernable during the second five years; the major impact upon agriculture would come after a decade had elapsed.

There is indeed a long lag between a particular research activity and the time when the contributions from such research become available and are adopted by farmers. If it were desirable to take steps now that would keep the productive capacity of agriculture from expanding ten years from now, a reduction or the termination of agricultural research would be a step in that direction. Even though there were no other considerations except one of timing an action such as this, it is hard to believe given the uncertainties that beset future developments a decade and beyond that it would be prudent to take such a step.

It should be noted in passing that there is a substantial amount of research which is not supported by governmental funds which, also, contributes to the productive capacity of agriculture. This class of research would presumably continue even if the government were to terminate its support, and to this extent, the effects of terminating publically supported research upon the stream of new and superior resources would be relatively less than if this privately supported research were not taken into account.

2. Costs and Re-entry. Let me now turn to a closely related matter, namely, the costs and time that would be required to develop agricultural research centers after they had been in abeyance for a decade or longer. Suppose all agricultural research supported by governmental funds were terminated and suppose further that after a decade, or about the time the effects of this action upon the capacity of agriculture were being felt, it became evident that additional productive capacity would be required thus setting the stage for re-entering upon major agricultural research. The costs of acquiring the services of competent scientists and bringing together a staff at each research center who would complement one another, would prove to be exceedingly expensive. Any one who has borne major responsibility of developing and maintaining a competent group of scientific workers even under the best of circumstances, where there had not been the kind of uncertainty that a termination of such agricultural research would have created, will provide ample testimony that this is a difficult and expensive undertaking. Farm land can be placed into a "soil bank" and held out of production until it is needed without necessarily impairing the productivity of the land. An agricultural research enterprise cannot be treated this way. It cannot be put into a "research bank" and there held in abeyance without destroying the essence of such an enterprise.

3. Returns to Investment in Research. What is relevant and important to economic growth in the case of agricultural research is not that this particular research contributes to the capacity of agriculture but that it discovers and develops new and superior resources. The key to the problem under consideration is in the economic concept of a superior resource. To put the matter simply: A superior resource, in this context, is a new input that will produce for the economy a higher rate of return relative to its costs than will the (normal)

established inputs employed in production. If, for example, the going rate of return to established inputs is 10 percent and a new input becomes available that produces a 20 percent return on its costs, the latter would be very much a superior resource.

This view of differences between inputs raises these questions: Do the contributions of agricultural research meet this test of a superior resource? If they are in fact superior inputs, who benefits from the higher rate of return? It is not obvious that farm people are made better off by the superior inputs that have become available and have been adopted in agriculture.

4. Particular Losses from Economic Progress. Let me now return to the widespread excess capacity of agriculture. As already noted, there can be no doubt that the agricultural plant of the United States has substantial excess capacity. As a consequence, American agriculture is going through a period of rapid adjustments which entail many stresses and strains and which, for many farm people, are exceedingly costly. It is not difficult to document the magnitude of the adjustments that have already taken place, for example, in the decline in the farm population and in the farm labor force during the last two decades. Despite many adjustments, the imbalance is still substantial and many more adjustments will have to be made before a tolerable balance has been achieved in the rates of return, particularly to human effort in agriculture compared to the earnings for comparable human effort in other sectors of the economy. Farm people, as producers, have been suffering losses from their adoption of superior inputs that have contributed to economic progress and in no small part these losses may be viewed as a consequence of our public policy to support agricultural research and to disseminate the new knowledge from such research so that it will be adopted rapidly and effectively.

In view of these losses what is the value of this particular economic progress to the U. S. economy that has been won through improvements in the production possibilities in agriculture that are in a real sense a consequence of the contributions of agricultural research? This question turns mainly on the connection between the cost of this research and the losses and gains which the American economy has experienced from these expenditures on such research. Suppose it were true that the net rate of return is substantially higher than it is in most investments in the economy. Is it, even so, desirable to continue these expenditures or even increase them in view of the excess capacity that now characterizes American agriculture and the losses that some farm people are bearing? It may be helpful to state the underlying problem in a somewhat formal manner.

Let me assume the following: that the annual net rate of return to resources at the margin from agricultural research is 30 percent (thus, a marginal rate that is far higher than the existing rates of return to alternative investments, at their margins); and, that as a consequence of the new, useful knowledge from this agricultural research, three things happen, (1) the real relative price of farm products falls to the advantage of consumers, (2) the real value of the wealth represented by land used in farming falls to the disadvantage of landowners, and (3) that less farm labor is required in farming making migration from farms necessary and, as a result of the lag that occurs in this adjustment, the earnings from human effort in farming fall relative to what they otherwise would have been to the disadvantage of the farm labor force, especially so for those who are self-employed.

The question now is should the United States as a matter of public policy, under these circumstances, allocate more resources to agricultural research in order to take advantage of the relatively high marginal return available to it from this source? The answer is yes, but only if there is some way of reckoning and reconciling all of the gains and the losses. The problem here is on the same footing as are the gains and losses from the removal of an import tariff and the treatment rests on the principle of compensation. The gross gains, in our case, to consumers are larger than the losses to landowners and the farm people as workers, so that there is a net gain to be had after compensation, and accordingly the community could be made better off.

But the United States has not evolved a policy of compensating people for the specific losses they bear as a consequence of economic progress. I shall return to this issue below, before doing so, however, I wish to consider the real rate of return to expenditures on agricultural research.

5. Estimates of Return to Research. The evidence on these returns is of course not conclusive. But there are some important pieces of evidence and they all point in the direction of high rates of return. Professor Zvi Griliches of the University of Chicago, with the support of the National Science Foundation, undertook the first systematic analysis to determine the return to expenditures to develop and make available a particular superior resource, namely, hybrid corn. The relevant part of the study appeared in "Research Costs and Social Returns: Hybrid Corn and Related Innovations," Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 67, October, 1958. In this study, the accumulated past expenditures and also the accumulated past returns are brought forward and capitalized under two rates of interest, namely a 5 and a 10 percent rate.² As of 1955, using the 10 percent rate to evaluate past and future returns and costs, net annual returns were 902 million dollars and the accumulated past research expenditures were 131 million dollars for the year.³ Thus, for hybrid corn, as of 1955, the rate of return to all past research expenditures was virtually 700 percent, or 7 dollars of return for each dollar so expended. This is, of course, a very spectacular result. It may be viewed, however, as one would the return to an oil well where one strikes a very large producer but in the process does not take into account the many dry holes that were drilled and which should also be a part of the overall total cost of drilling to have found the gusher.

Professor Griliches went on in this particular study building on some estimates that I had made in an earlier piece of work using all agricultural research expenditures for the years 1937-51. Using these estimates, he found that the lower limit of the return to the total public and private expenditures on agricultural research was 35 percent and that the upper limit 171 percent. These two estimates, giving both a lower and upper limit of the rate of return, are indeed relevant to the issue before us because they take into consideration all public and private expenditures, wasteful, efficient, the long-shots among which there were many that are not realized, and the small development projects

²The difference in the rates had relatively little effect on the final rate of return for reasons that are apparent if one were to get into the study.

³Ibid., p. 425, Table 2.

that quickly turn out a research product that is useful although it may not be dramatic. The result is based on thousands of agricultural research projects; it is based on research activity covering a substantial period of time. If one accepts the theoretical treatment and the relevance of the data, the results are indeed impressive and do support the view that the rate of return to these expenditures is indeed high relative to the rate of return to normal, established resources used in production.

6. Shift to Non-agricultural Research Nevertheless. Despite the high net rate of return to agricultural research, it can be argued that public funds for agricultural research should be shifted to other sectors because there too high returns may be had and because the losses from economic progress that fall on many farm people which are a consequence of the new and superior resources made available by our agricultural research establishments, are not covered by any system of compensation. Let me leave the issue of compensation aside at this point, and consider only the merits of such a shift in research resources based solely on considerations based on net rates of return.

Suppose that we know that the return to additional research expenditures at the margin were 35 percent both in what we call agricultural research and in non-agricultural research. A 35 percent return is clearly much higher than is the rate to normal, established resources that there could be no doubt that it would "pay" to expand both of these lines of research by shifting some resources from investments in normal, established types of inputs to these research activities. It would be necessary to expand both sets of these research activities in order to approach more nearly an optimum allocation of resources.

7. Redistributing the Losses from Economic Progress. In this area there is a serious gap in our economic policy. I have argued the case for a policy to cope with these losses in a recent paper. The underlying issues are too complex to treat in a few paragraphs. Let me attach a copy of this paper for those who wish to pursue the analysis in substantial detail.

(Attached is a copy of "A Policy to Redistribute Losses from Economic Progress" to appear in Labor Mobility and Population in Agriculture, Iowa State University Press, edited by Professor Donald Kaldor, and in the August, 1961 issue of the Journal of Farm Economics.)

[Attachment not available for distribution to Directors.]